



## DRAFT RAGLAN (WHAINGAROA) COASTAL RESERVES:

PAPAHUA

WAINUI

MANU BAY

RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

December 2019

Front piece photograph

Raglan Harbour entrance 1955; "Waikato, view along the coast to the mouth of Raglan Harbour and Raglan Township, with farmland and Mt Karioi beyond". Photograph Reference: WA-38851-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23527140

This Reserves Management Plan has been prepared by Waikato District Council (the Council) under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 41, with support and guidance from local mana whenua.

Adopted on #####

#### **Process timeline**

Call for suggestions March 2019

Draft Management Plan released for submissions

Submissions closed

Hearing

#### **Management plan adopted**

Waikato District Council meeting #####

# **Outline of Plan**

This plan is split into the following parts:

Part A: General Overview; Introduction, background to legislation, management plan process.

Part B: Papahua Reserve

Part C: Manu Bay Reserve

Part D: Wainui Reserve

Appendices

This document should be read in conjunction with the **Waikato District General Policies Management Plan**. Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies Management Plan and this management plan, then the policies in this management plan will take precedence over the General Policies.

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# **Part A - General Overview**

## **A.1 Introduction**

The Raglan (Whaingaroa) Coastal Reserve (RCR) Management Plan presents a framework for the future management and development of Papahua, Wainui and Manu Bay Reserves.

This new draft plan a review of the previous plans for Wainui Reserve adopted by Waikato District Council (Council) in 2011, and Manu Bay Reserve adopted by Council in 1996.

This is the first reserve plan prepared for Papahua Reserve.

### **Raglan / Whaingaroa Coastal Reserves**

Raglan (Whaingaroa) is a popular tourist and holiday destination, being situated 46km west of Hamilton and 50 km south west of Ngaruawahia.

Outside of the main shops and cafes, the key destinations for visitors and locals in Raglan are the beaches used for swimming, surfing, walking and other active or passive pursuits.

This Reserve Management Plan covers the three coastal reserves that attract the majority of visitors to the Raglan/Whaingaroa area: Refer to Figure 1 map on following page for reserve locations.

**Papahua Reserve** (formerly known as Kopua Domain and Raglan Domain) situated on a sand spit just west of the main Raglan shopping area and on the southern shores of the Raglan harbour, Papahua is a large reserve that includes public picnic facilities, playgrounds, bike/skate parks, and the Raglan Campground.

Linked to the Raglan township by a bridge over the Oporotū Creek, Papahua is the most accessible of these reserves for locals and visitors. The number of visitors coming to this reserve is estimated at approximately 600,000 per annum.

**Wainui Reserve**, situated 4.5km west of the Raglan township, and positioned on part of the southern headland to the Raglan harbour, is the largest reserve that incorporates farming, forestry, bush land and public access to Ngarunui Beach, where swimming and surfing are the main attractions. A surf club is established above Ngarunui Beach and provides surf patrols every weekend, and every day from Labour Weekend to Easter Weekend. Tracks through the reserve provide access options for walkers, bikers and horse riders, while the farmed open ridgelines provide for visitor views, hang-gliding and other aerial activities.

Public access to the reserve is via vehicle or along footpaths linking the town centre, through Papahua Reserve, along road berms and along walking tracks into Wainui reserve. Estimated visitor numbers are approximately 500,000 per annum.

**Manu Bay Reserve** (also known as Waikeri), situated 7.5 km southwest from the Raglan township, is located on a north facing promontory that has become a well-known and popular surfing destination with its left hand break over a boulder beach. Located on the reserve are public amenities, parking and a public boat ramp.

Access to Manu Bay reserve is predominantly by vehicle as walking and/or cycling tracks do not currently link to this reserve due to steep terrain, narrow roads and private land. Visitor numbers are estimated at approximately 300,000 per annum.

**Figure I:** Location of Papahua / Wainui and Manu Bay Reserves



- A. Papahua Reserve
- B. Wainui Reserve
- C. Manu Bay Reserve

## **A.2 Legislative and Planning Policy Framework**

There are several legislative and policy planning documents that affect the development, management and use of these Reserves, including the Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan. Reserves are required to be managed in accordance with their classification under the Reserves Act 1977 and other applicable legislation, such as the Historic Places Act 1993. The reserve must also adhere to relevant Waikato District Council planning documents and policy, as well as other governmental body policies and bylaws that apply to the reserve area.

### **A.2.1 Reserves Act 1977**

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Waikato District Council to develop a reserve management plan for all recreation reserves under its jurisdiction:

*“The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out...for a reserve of that classification.”*

In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, this management plan will remain under continuous review.

### **A.2.2 Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan**

Waikato District Council's General Policies Reserves Management Plan identifies Council's responsibilities and roles regarding the provision of recreational facilities including the purchase, development and sale of reserves. This policy document sets out objectives and policies that identify the principles and process for decision-making related to the provision of reserve and recreation facilities. This document should be read in conjunction with the individual reserve management plans in this document.

### **A.2.3 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014**

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZPT) promotes:

*“Our heritage is valued, respected and preserved for present and future generations*

*Ko ā tātau taonga tuku iho, e kaingākauitia ana, e whakanuitia ana, e tiakina ana mō ā tātau whakatipuranga, o nāianeī, o ā muri iho nei.”*

Within this act, an archaeological site is identified as a place where activity has occurred prior to 1900. The Heritage NZPT Act applies to all archaeological sites, both those that have been recorded and also those that have not. Before any modification, damage, or destruction of any archaeological site an authority needs to be granted by the Heritage NZPT.

#### **A.2.4 Resource Management Act 1991**

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. The Act provides regulatory mechanisms that impact on the type and effect of permitted behaviour within the reserve.

Waikato District Council's District Plan has been developed in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. The purpose of the District Plan is defined as:

“to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of this Act” (S. 72)

When preparing or changing a District Plan, Councils are required to give regard to management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts. The District Plan provides rules (e.g. noise control) that affect the use and management of the reserve.

#### **A.2.5 Bylaws**

There are existing bylaws that apply to the use of Council land and may impact on user behaviour at the reserve. Bylaws applying to these reserves include the Waikato District Council's: Dog Control Bylaw 2015; Fires in Open Air Bylaw 2012, Freedom Camping Bylaw 2016, Public places Bylaw 2016, Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2016.

#### **A.2.6 Waikato-Tainui Joint Management Agreement**

Council and Waikato-Tainui have entered into a Joint Management Agreement in accordance with the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. The agreement acknowledges that Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977.

The agreement also acknowledges that Council has a requirement to consult to determine appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider how management decisions may impact on any future return of the land to Waikato-Tainui.



### A.3 Reserve Management Plan Process

The development of this plan follows a reserve management planning process as detailed in the table below:



## **B.I Papahua Reserve**



Papahua & Te Kopua, 1966; Whites Aviation; Raglan, Waikato District.

Photograph Reference: WA-66441-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22830265

### **B.1.1 Brief description**

Papahua reserve (formerly known as Kopua Domain and Raglan Domain), is a 12 hectare reserve that includes public picnic facilities, playground, bike and skate parks, some sportsfields and the Raglan Campground (formerly the Kopua Domain campground). Also located within the reserve is Papahua No.3, an area held under Maaori title to Ngaati Hourua – Ngaati Maahanga as an urupa<sup>1</sup>.

Tainui waka descendants Ngaati Hourua and Ngaati Maahanga continue to occupy the adjacent and surrounding land areas. Originally Maaori land, this area was excluded from the initial European land purchase for the settlement of the Raglan township in 1851.

Papahua is located on the end of a sand spit at the confluence of the Oporu river and the Whaingaroa harbour. Papahua provides access for swimming, with a boat ramp in the Oporu Creek for kayaks/canoes and small to mid-sized boat launching.

The Raglan Town Board wished to acquire the Papahua land in 1915 from the Crown but was advised it was in Maori title and they were required to consult with the owners. In 1919 at a judicial sitting in Raglan, the Native Land Court determined that 34 acres of the Papahua block belonged to Ngati Mahanga Hourua. The land was then vested in the Waikato Maniapoto Land Board (whose members were Pākehā) who acted as administrators.

In 1923 the Raglan Town Board made a formal approach to Ngati Mahanga Hourua requesting that a ‘gift’ be made of Papahua to the Board. Under pressure from land legislation inimical to Maori land interests Ngati Mahanga Hourua made a decision to make a customary transfer (tuku whenua) of Papahua to the Board which maintained the tribal interest whilst including the Board.

### **B.1.2 Legal Description / reserve**

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 2.

Part Papahua No.2 Block, being 11.1967 hectares, held by the Crown as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by the Waikato District Council by Reorganisation Order 1989, NZ Gazette 1989, page 2460.

Section 2 Block 1, Karori Survey District, being 8852 square metres held by the Crown as recreation reserve in NZ Gazette 1957 page 2705, and administered by the Waikato District Council by Reorganisation Order 1989, NZ Gazette 1989, page 2460.

Note 1.: Papahua No.3 Block is set apart as a Maaori reserve for the purpose of a urupa for cultural and historic purposes, NZ Gazette 1990, page 3434.

Note 2.: Part of the former Papahua No2 Block (approximately 2.3 hectares) was taken by the Crown in 1941 by NZ Gazette 1941 page 2789 for defence purposes. This land acquisition also included all Papahua No.1 and Te Kopua blocks. This land currently forms part of the Raglan aerodrome being Lot 2 DPS 14166 and is not

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<sup>1</sup> Urupa: a cemetery or burial site.

included as part of this reserve management plan, as the land is held for a different purpose (local purpose – aerodrome).

**Figure 2:** Aerial View of Papahua Reserve, identifying land parcels



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image – 2014

### **B.1.3 Historical and Cultural Context**

Papahua has been occupied by closely related west coast hapū since the arrival of the waka of Tainui at Kawhia. The historical narratives are lengthy, diverse, complex, exhilarating, woven through a whakapapa framework that provide the foundation for useage rights to land. Ngati Mahanga/Hourua, Ngati Koata, Ngati Tahinga are closely related but maintain their own specific land interests.

While traversing the west coast from Manukau to Kawhia the waka of Tainui is said to have anchored outside the Kawa stream south of the Port Waikato in order to obtain fresh water supplies. A small outrigger (Takere Aotea) was sent ashore, the water was found to be a mixture of salt and fresh water hence the name 'kawa' sour or unpleasant to taste.

#### *Ngaati Mahanga*

Ngaati Mahanga is named from their ancestor, Maahanga who was born at Waikaretu Te Akau but occupied the Waipa area on reaching adulthood. There is evidence of extensive early Maaori activity and settlement around Whaiaingaroa Harbour, the area which is confirmed by numerous recorded archaeological sites ranging from pa to shell middens within Whaiaingaroa.

Whaiaingaroa came under direct Ngaati Maahanga occupation in the early 1800s. Te Awaitaia was a Ngati Mahanga leader of high rank, a military strategist, negotiator, and diplomat who in the 1820s took Whaiaingaroa by raupatu (conquest) of Ngaati Koata in a prolonged series of battles. Ngati Koata were driven to seek refuge with Ngati Toa who in 1820 migrated south taking many Ngati Koata families with them. Those Ngati Koata who wished to remain were brought back to Whaiaingaroa by Te Awaitaia to re occupy their lands.

In the 1830s Te Awaitaia came under the influence of Wesleyan missionary William White who set up mission stations along the coast including Kawhia and Whaiaingaroa. Te Awaitaia converted to Christianity in 1836 and as was the practise then, assumed an English name William Naylor or Wi Neera. He became a signatory to the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. In March 1851 Te Awaitaia and other tribal leaders sold a large block of land , (Whaiaingaroa Block) to the Crown, the current Raglan township is a part of the block. It was one of the earliest land sales within the Waikato area that allowed for Pakeha settlement.

Travel and commerce for goods were via coastal shipping, inland roads were non existent apart from the main rivers, Maori and Pakeha vessels were numerous and regular callers at the Whaiaingaroa port which provided a safe anchorage once the harbour bar had been negotiated. The provision of land for settlement coupled with the abundance of natural resources laid the foundation for the development of Raglan township.

Oporu inlet runs between the township and Papahua. Access was via private boat or ferry from Rokikore (the sandspit point opposite the existing jetty at the end of Bow St).

Te Awaitaia died on 27 April 1866 and was buried in the urupa 'Tūahu' at Papahua. A memorial monument erected by the Crown in 1870 which was originally sited on the Ngati Mahanga/Hourua tribal reserve at Putoitoi (Raglan township) was relocated to Papahua in 1987. The original epitaph on Te Awaitaia's headstone read "Kia mau ki te ture".

During the period leading up to 1920, several approaches were made by the Raglan Town Board to the Maaori Land Board to transfer the land at Papahua to be a reserve. As this was Maaori freehold land, Raglan Town Board were required to apply direct to the land owners.

The land known as Papahua was transferred to the Raglan Town Board in 1923 as a “tuku” or customary exchange that recognised mutuality of benefit and obligation between two distinct parties.

Conditions accompanied the exchange:

1. Land be a public reserve
2. Land be transferred to the Raglan Town Board / Crown
3. Raglan Town Board would derive no benefit from the land
4. Reserve and mainland be connected by a bridge
5. Burial ground on the beach be preserved and the monument in the main street be moved to the reserve
6. Both Pakeha and Maaori have equal rights over the land ie both Crown and Tribe.

After Papahua No. 2 land came into the Raglan Town Board's control there was a proposal considered by the Raglan Town Board to lay out a camping ground, children's play area and a residential subdivision on the land, however this later option didn't proceed as the Government questioned whether it was in keeping with the intent of the original gifting of the land. The land was instead developed over time for camping and recreational purposes.

The reserve was vested in the Raglan County Council in 1941. In 1950, the reserve was then transferred to the Crown for recreation purposes, and became Kopua Domain where the Raglan County Council were appointed to manage and control the land.

In 1980 the land was classified as Raglan Recreation Reserve and then later became known as Te Kopua Reserve and then transferred to the Waikato District Council through the local government reorganisation in 1989. This land area has also been known as Putoetoe Point<sup>2</sup>, being on opposite bank to the Putoetoe Redoubt, and as Rokikore.

In 2018 Ngaati Maahanga sought to have Council recognise the original name of the reserve to Papahua Reserve/Papahua Block to reflect the history and origins of the land.

For a more detailed listing of the history of this site, refer to Appendix A – Papahua Historical Timeline.

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<sup>2</sup> Land Information New Zealand map BD32 - Raglan

### **B.1.4 Reserve Uses**

Papahua Reserve is split into two distinctive zones – camping and recreation.

**Raglan Holiday Park** - (No. 1 on map, refer to Figure 3).

(Formerly known as Raglan Domain Campground or Te Kopua Holiday Park).

The holiday park / campground, occupying approximately 5.0 hectares of reserve land is managed by Council and receives guidance from the Raglan Park Board of governance. The Board is a sub committee of Council pursuant to Clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Raglan Holiday Park provides 300 power and tent sites plus cabin and bunk room accommodation. Campground facilities include a large communal kitchen, BBQ area, toilet and laundry facilities and children's playground. Occupancy at the Holiday Park is extremely high over the summer, with sites being completely booked out from end of December to early March.

Membership of the Campground Board includes the Chair of the Raglan Community Board, the Raglan Ward councillor, two Mana Whenua representatives, a representative of Raglan businesses and a representative of the Community. Whilst the Campground Board of Management is primarily responsible for the camping ground, it has undertaken joint development in the wider reserve including joint development of the BMX track and an exercise circuit.

The public use of the campground area of Papahua Reserve, requires users to pay a daily fee for the use of a site and camp ground facilities.

#### ***Remainder of Papahua Reserve***

Council currently is responsible for development and maintenance of the Papahua Reserve, and has developed most of the physical infrastructure outside the camp ground and maintains all physical infrastructure.

Current facilities on Papahua are illustrated in Figure 3 and include:

2. Takeaway / reserve shop (under lease)
3. BMX / Scooter track
4. Skatepark
5. Toilet facilities
6. Picnic facilities
7. Half-court
8. Foot bridge link
9. Children's playground
10. Open space / playing fields
11. Toilet facility
12. Boat ramp



Figure 3: Facilities on Papahua





### **B.1.5 Reserve Issues**

Reserve issues can be identified in two different groups:

#### **1. Environmental: Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Changes**

Whaangaroa Harbour is a drowned river valley system with a shoreline of diverse geomorphological structures. The Papahua / Te Kopua sand spit forms the southern coast of the Whaangaroa Harbour with its northern shoreline characterised by a sandy beach and backed by dunes of various heights. As this land spit is immediately inside the harbour entrance, this area can be subject to high velocity tidal currents and periodic swell waves through the harbour entrance. These swell waves result in a net eastwards directed longshore sediment movement along the Wainamu Beach<sup>3</sup>.

Sea level change – with projected sea level rises, this will affect some of the future use of the reserve. During heavy rain periods and often in relation with high tide and with strong westerly on-shore swells, some with the open space / football field area being inundated with ground water / salt water. The campground has a stormwater pump that pumps excess water away from the campground.

#### **2. People: Activities, Impacts and Numbers**

Papahua is a popular destination in Raglan and well used. The range of facilities and activities include safe swimming beach access, coast line access, recently developed playground equipment, a skate park, BMX tracks, toilets and changing facilities, football fields, shop/takeaways, an exercise circuit, boat ramp access to the inlet, and vehicle parking. There is pedestrian access via bridge to Raglan Township. The popular Raglan Holiday Park campground provides 300 power and tent sites plus cabin and bunk room accommodation, and facilities.

There is little data of the numbers of visitors to Papahua either via vehicle or pedestrian access from surrounding areas including over the bridge from Raglan township, except to detail that the reserve is often full of people and activities, particularly during the December – April summer period and fine weekends outside of the summer period.

The high number of day visitors is often reflected with full carpark, cars and trailers parking along the access roads and cars then being allowed to park on the open space / sportsfield area. There are also minor people conflicts of the different activities happening in this area, sometimes between water based activities – boats accessing the harbor – boat ramp and swimmers in the Opoturu estuary / swimmers jumping off the footbridge, and large groups having organized events including ball games, and smaller family groups.

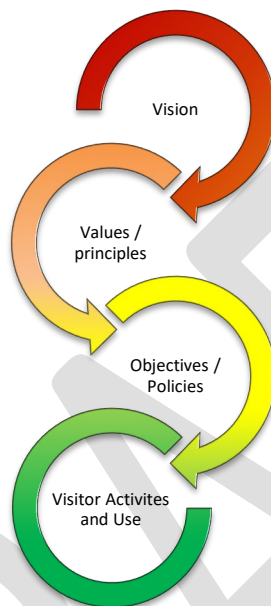
As there is finite space for people and their activities, guidelines and rules will be required to ensure that visitors have a safe and enjoyable experience.

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<sup>3</sup> Dahm J, Gibberd B, 2010, Te Kopua Spit – Raglan Coastal Hazards and Setback Recommendations, Environment Waikato, page 3

## B.2 Papahua - Management Plan Vision

To ensure that the cultural, environmental and recreation resources of Papahua are protected through co management with local mana whenua .



### B.2.1 Core values and principles

The values expressed in this section weave together mana whenua views and the diverse connections all people have to Papahua.

Papahua is a treasure and is to be protected in perpetuity.

Papahua provides for recreation activities including access to the coastal margins.

The land space is limited; therefore some activities may not be appropriate on this land.

### **B.3.1 Objectives, Policies and Implementation**

These objectives have been developed to guide the development, management and use of Papahua Reserve. These objectives seek to maximise the vision of Papahua Reserve as a cultural and historic site, to protect the coastal environment and maintain an area that provides for a high level of recreation amenities for visitor enjoyment.

Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies Management Plan and this management plan, then the policies in this management plan will take precedence over the General Policies.

### **B.3.2 Guardianship and Protection - Kaitiakitanga**

*Guardian / stewardship / trust / Co Governance*

#### **Objective**

B3.2.A Recognise the *tuku* that allowed Papahua to become a public reserve.

B3.2.B Enable Ngaati Maahanga and Council to co-govern together to administer and maintain Papahua as a public reserve.

#### **Policies**

B3.2.i Collaborate with, develop and maintain a co-governance relationship with Ngaati Maahanga, to ensure use and development of Papahua meets their expectations.

B3.2.ii Consult / collaborate and maintain a partnership relationship with local *mana whenua*, including hapu, marae and Waikato Tainui to ensure use and development of Papahua meets their and the wider community expectations.

#### **Explanation**

*This highlights the special relationship that Ngaati Maahanga have with Papahua, which has significance as a site of cultural and historic significance.*

*Descendants of Ngaati Maahanga gave the land as a *tuku* (gift of use) that included provisions that both Maaori and Pakeha would have equal rights to use the land. Ngaati Maahanga were not giving up their customary right to the land, this *tuku* allowed for public access and use of the land, under the conditions that it was given. As part of their role as *mana whenua*, they are responsible for the *kaitiaki* (spiritual guardianship) on behalf of themselves and the wider *iwi* of the Wahingaroa area. To strengthen a future working relationship, Council and Ngaati Maahanga will establish a working relationship to partner on management decisions for the future well-being of this land.*

*It is important that the community and visitors to Papahua understand the meaning of this *tuku*, and that they are supportive of the outcomes of this plan.*

## Actions to Implement

### B.3.2.a **Recognition:** honouring the past, sharing the story

- Identify Ngaati Maahanga's mana whenua to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
- Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.
- Mana whenua are re-connected to their stories – recognition of mana whenua and the land

### B.3.2.b **Partnership:** Implement a co-management agreement with Ngaati Maahanga

### B.3.2.c **Participation:** Council and Naagti Maahanga agree to develop and implement a three yearly plan to achieve the outcomes of this management plan

### B.3.2.d **Respect:** people, working together

- Acknowledgement of relationship with Hourua-Maahanga
- Identify and clearly define the role of the advisory Boards (Raglan – Camp board), including clarity details roles / custodianship / responsibilities
- Ensuring all manuwhiri / visitors – come to a safe environment

### **B.3.3 Cultural / Historical Heritage - Ngaa Taonga Tuki Iho**

#### **Objectives**

B3.3.A Retain, promote an understanding of, the historical and cultural values of Papahua

B3.3.B Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are protected through appropriate management actions.

#### **Policies**

B3.3.i Maintain the cultural values and features of Papahua and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site

B3.3.ii All archaeological sites will be managed in accordance with Heritage New Zealand guidelines.

B3.3.iii Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

#### Explanation

*It is important that there is recognition of Ngaati Maahanga's relationship to this land.*

*Council and Ngaati Maahanga together will work with key stake holders, being the Raglan Camp Board and the Raglan community, to protect and manage archaeological sites, historic sites and values.*

*Council will ensure that Ngaati Maahanga are a key partner in any archaeological and waahi tapu discovery, including site identification and management.*

#### Actions to implement

B.3.3.a Partnership – reflecting Te Tiriti o Waitangi and tuku

- Protect and manage waahi tapu

B.3.3.b Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area

B.3.3.c Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Councils accidental discovery protocols in regard to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains.

B.3.3.d Support the installation of pou or other appropriate artwork that reflects Ngaati Maahanga's relationship to this land.

### **B.3.4 Environment - Taiao**

#### **Objective**

B.3.4.A Papahua's ecological values are enhanced, protected and maintained

B.3.4.B Ensure the landscape values of Papahua are maintained

#### **Policies**

B.3.4.i Sustainable coastal dune management shall be undertaken as much as practicable to review and improve the coastal dune margins.

B.3.4.ii Maintain a working relationship with mana whenua and other government agencies to develop, maintain and create awareness relating to the ecological values of the dunes and coastal margins.

B.3.4.iii Collaboration with community groups should occur to assist revegetation of the estuary dune areas and coastal margins.

B.3.4.iv Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and estuary views.

#### Explanation

*The dunes on the Whaingaroa/Raglan harbour side of the reserve form a coastal barrier between the land and sea. Papahua is a coastal sand dune/ sand bar, which has undergone major modifications due to European influences over the last century. The main environmental concerns at Papahua is the impact of coastal erosion on the harbour side of the reserve, and the potential impacts of sea level rise on this low lying reserve area.*

*High wave action can have an immediate impact along the harbour edge dunes, whilst the gradual rebuilding of the dunes is often not observed. Human impact including the trampling of dune plants inhibits the ability of dunes to recover and rebuild. These areas need to be protected as healthy dunes are wide, gently sloping and have many diverse dune plants to help anchor them, plus catch and bind wind blown sand.*

*Dune enhancement and protection activities have been undertaken over many years. This activity needs to be extended further around the water margins of the reserve to ensure that sand dunes are retained, visitors are informed of the importance to protect these areas, and to enhance visitor experiences of the reserve.*

#### Actions to Implement

B.3.4.a Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees

B.3.4.b Monitoring health of specimen trees and undertaking arboriculture work as required

B.3.4.c Where trees and shrubs are used to screen buildings, take into account public safety and graffiti control issues identified through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principals (CPTED)

B.3.4.d Maintain a dune enhancement and protection programme, which focuses on planting and maintenance, education, cultural restoration and community involvement.

B.3.4.e Continue monitoring of dune changes and erosion along harbour foreshore.

B.3.4.f Encourage visitors and camp users to use only identified access routes between the reserve and harbour / estuary areas.

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### B.3.5 Recreation and Leisure- Ngaa Takaro Puangi

#### Objective

B.3.5.A Recreational opportunities allow for multiple reserve uses whilst maintaining a low impact on Papahua.

B.3.5.B Recreation activities at Papahua are to be sustainable and allow for generation of monies to pay for the maintenance and development of the reserve.

#### Policies

B.3.5.i Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.

B.3.5.ii Reserve events shall be managed to ensure that these events have no impact on the environment and other reserve users.

B.3.5.iii All commercial activities, events and mobile concessionaires will be required to have a licence to operate from the Waikato District Council and operate in accordance to agreements and rules.

B.3.5.iv Any monetary funds generated through activities, concessions, events or user fees generated through the use of the whole of Papahua, will be used to maintain and develop the whole of this reserve area.

#### Activities in Papahua Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping		O		Campground area only
Concessions / lease / licence		O		May be restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Dogs		O		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Dog Bylaws
Drones			X	Not permitted due to location of adjoining airfield
Events		O		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Fires / fireworks			X	
Fishing	Y			Walking and boating access
Hang gliding / parapenting		O		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Horse riding			X	
Hunting			X	
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			X	All areas of park



	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Scooters	Y			Roadways/ designated tracks only
Swimming / surfing	Y			
Walking / running / jogging	Y			

### Explanation

*Papahua is one of the highest used reserves in the Raglan area. Most of the reserve has been modified to provide for a range of activities, including the Raglan Campground, carparks, boat ramp, sports fields, children's playground, bmx and skate areas and the open space areas for public use.*

*Papahua is an area where there is a sharing of cultural, heritage, environmental and recreational values with the community and visitors.*

*Most visitors enjoy the coastal margins of this reserve, including swimming, walking and relaxing. A footbridge provides pedestrian access to the reserve over the Oporu estuary from the central Raglan township area.*

*Based on the six tuku conditions that are allowed for on this land, any commercial activities on this land should support the ongoing maintenance and development of the reserve, thus re-investing back into the land for to maintain the reserve values with a focus on public access, education and enjoyment.*

*Leases: The Raglan Holiday Park is operated as a business unit by the Waikato District Council. As such they have an occupational lease over the land occupied by the campground, this restricts other public activities being able to be undertaken on this land.*

*Community events: Any groups wishing to use the reserve for a community event will need to apply to Council via the booking system to ensure that the area is available, and to allow maintenance to be programmed. Currently there are no fees and charges in Council's Fees and Charges Policy, although this may be amended during the next review of this policy.*

*Concessions: Any concession for use of part of the reserve will define and limit the area in which the activity is to be carried out. Concessions will not provide for the exclusive use of part of the reserve (ie as in a lease), and will not disadvantage public use of the reserve. Any concession permitted by Council will be specific to the operator and not be transferable and will be for a specified period with no automatic right of renewal.*

*Part of the open space area at Papahua is used as football fields. The local club have requested more field space and for drainage of this land. Due to the high water table just below the ground surface (0.2-0.5m), drainage of this area is not practical. It is suggested that the football club undertake the transition to other fields within the Raglan area during the life of this management plan.*

### Actions to implement

B.3.5.a Maintain current playground areas as safe and accessible.

B.3.5.b Maintain current amount of car parking, with no further hard surfacing of the land

B.3.5.c Enhance current walkways, and support pedestrian and cycling linkages through Papahua to other public destinations.

B.3.5.d Review campground terms of conditions for operation, define boundaries of campground and identify process role of campground to support the maintenance and development of all of Papahua.

B.3.5.e Support the relocation of the Raglan Football Club to alternative fields, either within the Raglan Recreation Centre / sports hub field complex or other sports based reserves.

B.3.5.f Promote opportunities for the community and public to be involved in the enhancement of the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of Papahua.

B.3.5.g Community events are supported, encouraged and managed based on Councils event guidelines. Council will consider applications for one-off community events using the following criteria;

- The impacts of any exclusive use on existing users
- Any potential degree of negative impact on the reserve
- Holding events outside of the Christmas Holiday period (20 Dec – 6 Feb) (are discouraged) to reduce impact on the reserve, other visitors using the reserve and surrounding Raglan township / community.

### **B.3.6 Accessibility and Information - Whakatapoko**

#### **Objective**

B.3.6.A Manage access onto Papahua to meet the management requirements to protect reserve values and existing use.

B.3.6.B Access to the Raglan Holiday Park is restricted to registered users only.

B.3.6.C To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.

#### **Policies**

B.3.6.i Where appropriate, provide a range of access options onto Papahua to cater for all levels of accessibility.

B.3.6.ii Users of the Raglan Holiday Park (campground) are required to be registered at the camp office and pay a user fee.

B.3.6.iii Papahua may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public health and safety and safe management of facilities.

B.3.6.iv Waikato District Council may close all or part of Papahua due to a range of natural events or occurrences, including but not limited to: existing forecast weather events, flooding, unstable ground, tree damage, impacts of people or events on the reserve or other similar events.

B.3.6.vi The Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2015 takes precedence for all dogs in parks or reserve areas.

B.3.6.vii Signs shall be provided to give clear and positive guidance to assist public enjoyment of the reserve

B.3.6.viii The number and size of signs in the reserve shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the “natural” environment

B.3.6.ix All development within the reserve shall take into consideration the requirement of ensuring the development provides for universal access / accessible to all people.

#### **Explanation**

*Council wishes to maintain Papahua as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Raglan’s recreation outcomes. If required for management or event purposes, Council may close access to the reserve for vehicles, and for public access to ensure the protection of the park.*

*Many people own dogs for a variety of reasons and wish to exercise them at different locations. Council must have regard to the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners and the need to minimise danger, distress and*

*nuisance to the community in general. Waikato District Council provides a variety of locations for off leash dog exercise, as well as bylaws to control dogs in other public places where they are required to be on a leash.*

*Dog fouling on a park is not tolerated in any form across the district. Owners must ensure that they have a suitable receptacle to collect and remove animal faeces immediately.*

*Signs in parks can add to the visual clutter of a location. Papahua is a special location and all signage installed should be kept to a minimum, encourage public awareness and related to activities on this reserve.*

#### Actions to implement

B.3.6.a The Council will provide interpretive information for areas of interest and/or historical importance in association with local mana whenua.

B.3.6.b Dogs are not permitted in prohibited areas at any time. Prohibited areas include, but are not limited to children's playgrounds, skatepark / bmx track, designated areas of sports grounds, campground.

B.3.6.c The current permitted dog exercise area include the grassed area and foreshore from the boat ramp in the Oporuru inlet to the Aerodrome Bridge.

B3.6.d Review the existing signage around Papahua to ensure where duplication and multiple sign posts are located in areas, that any signage is clear and succinct.

### **B.3.7 Development - Whakawhanake**

#### **Objective**

B.3.7.A Maintain the level of development on Papahua Reserve that does not detract from the cultural / environmental or recreational values of the reserve.

#### **Policies**

B.3.7.i Where appropriate, any development on Papahua will either be replacing similar existing facilities, and/or allow for low key informal use of the reserve.

#### Explanation

*The existing infrastructure on Papahua caters for a wide variety of active and passive activities. Any further additional development of buildings / facilities / hard surfacing on the reserve may detract from the public enjoyment of the reserve.*

*Currently the whole reserve is highly modified and any development should only be a replacement of an existing structure / facility, so as to provide an existing service to the general public using the reserve.*

*Any proposed development should take into account possible sea level changes and be undertaken to have a reduced impact on the reserve in general.*

#### Actions to Implement

B.3.7.a Public amenities (toilets / change rooms) – replacement of public amenities will be undertaken of these facilities as per the Waikato District Council Public Convenience (Toilet) Strategy.

B.3.7.b Where possible, implement the use of uni-sex toilet units to provide for less wait times, inclusive of all people, provides benefits to families, and limits closure of toilets for cleaning purposes.

B.3.7.c Playground upgrades and replacement will be undertaken as per the Waikato District Council Playground Strategy.

B.3.7.d Develop a concept plan for;

- the enhancement planting of the Papahua point area
- access through the reserve including multiuse paths

## **C.I      Manu Bay Reserve**



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### **C.1.1 Brief description**

Tainui waka descendants Ngaati Hourua continue to occupy the adjacent and surrounding land areas. This land area was Maaori land and was originally part of the Karori Native Reserve, excluded from the initial European land purchase of the settlement of Raglan township in 1840.

Manu Bay reserve (formerly known as Waikeri), is a 6.5 hectare reserve that includes public amenities, picnic facilities, a public boat ramp, and parking.

Manu Bay is situated on a north facing small promontory to a boulder beach which has a high quality left hand surf break.

There was a desire from the Raglan County Council to acquire the Manu Bay land in the mid 1960's. After a period of ongoing consultation the County Council the land was purchased in 1971, with the understanding that it be managed as a recreation area with free public access and continued tangata whenua access to the kaimoana resources.

### **C.1.2 Legal Description / reserve**

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 4.

Whaanga 1B2C1, being 1.4596 hectares, held by the Waikato District Council as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

Part Whaanga 1B2C2B, being 3.2375 hectares, held by the Waikato District Council as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

Part Whaanga 1B2B2, being 2.0791 hectares, held by the Waikato District Council as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977. Note; a small section of this land is located on the southern side of Wainui Road.

**Figure 4:** Aerial View of Manu Bay Reserve, identifying land parcels



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image – 2014



### C.1.3 Historical and Cultural Context

The traditional name of the locality is “Waikeri” which means surging or swirling waters.

Similar to other Whaangaroa reserves, the history of taangata whenua involvement at Manu Bay is complex, with the Tainui being the main hapu connected to this site.

The Tainui canoe is said to have landed at various harbours along the North Island western coast with Tainui people disembarking at each location, including Whaangaroa also now known as Raglan<sup>4</sup>.

This land was part of the larger Karioi Native Reserve that was set apart and reserved exclusively for Tainui hapu. For the local hapu it was a popular place to launch and retrieve boats, allowing them to collect and harvest their kaimoana resources around the coastline.

During the 60's the Maaori owners allowed access for surfers to a left hand surf break which was only known to the locals, but after the 1966 surfing movie “Endless Summer” was released, this film put this surf break onto the world map.

Around this time local surfers started petitioning the Raglan County Council to purchase this land for public access to this surf break. Local fisherman also requested the County Council for access to the land as a launching area for boats which then did not have to navigate over the Raglan bar.

After considerable consultation including several appeals to the Maaori Land Court, the owners sold sections of land on the northern side of Wainui Road for \$9,500 and the reserve was vested in the Raglan County Council in 1971. At the time of sale, the land was to be managed as a recreation area with free public access and continued tangata whenua access to the kaimoana resources.

Initially the land was leased out and public access limited to a rough track. Full access did not occur until the late 1970's when the Raglan County Council developed a road access into the reserve and parking. Initial public access to the site was limited to just the foreshore for parking and boat launching, with the remainder of the land being grazed. The Raglan County began development of the land in

For a more detailed listing of the history of this site, refer to Appendix B – Manu Bay Historical Timeline.

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<sup>4</sup> The area was originally known as Whangaroa, ‘The long pursuit’, but was later renamed Whaangaroa in order to avoid confusion with a Northland area of the same name. The name Raglan was given by the New Zealand Governor in 1858 in honour of Lord Raglan who commanded the British forces in the Crimea, *Colonist*, 18 May 1858, p.2

### C.1.4 Reserve Uses

The main use of Manu Bay is for recreation land giving access to water based activities.

Council is responsible for development and maintenance of the Manu Bay Reserve, and has developed physical infrastructure including public amenities and parking areas.

The Raglan Game Fishing Club have been the main contributor towards the development of the boat ramp to allow for all weather access.

Current facilities at Manu Bay are illustrated in Figure 5 and include:

1. Carpark and lookout
2. Bus parking
3. Carparking
4. Changing and toilet facilities
5. Picnic tables and shade
6. Boat ramp and trailer parking adjacent to the ramp area.

**Figure 5:** Facilities at Manu Bay Reserve



### **C.1.5 Reserve Issues**

Reserve issues can be identified in two different groups:

#### **1. Environmental: Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Changes**

Along with the impacts of stronger weather storms and sea level changes, these effects have impacted on the coastal environment resulting in erosion and wave effects upon the shoreline. To reduce the impact of eroding shorelines, a variety of options may be needed including coastal restoration, managed retreat and public education.

#### **2. People: Activities, Impacts and Numbers**

Manu Bay has become a popular place for day visitors for surfing and those watching surfing. This reserve also provides for extensive views up the coastline and of the Raglan harbor entrance and bar.

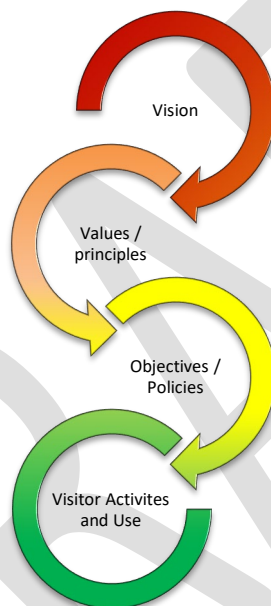
Surfing events are often held at Manu Bay and the whole reserve grassed areas can be covered with vehicles of participants, supporters and observers.

The boat ramp has also become a popular place for launching boats. Originally intended for small boats, larger boats (6m +) are now being launched at the ramp and an increasing number of boats each year, and parking space for vehicles and trailers can be limited on busy days.

Council have received requests for additional parking areas to cater for both surfing events and boat trailer parking. This reserve was purchased for recreation access to the coastal environment and the amount of hard parking areas is adequate for the current daily use outside of event days.

## C.2 Manu Bay - Management Plan Vision

To manage Manu Bay as a regional surf destination with mana whenua input, ensuring that the cultural, environmental and recreation resources are protected for local and the wider community appreciation and enjoyment



### C.2.1 Core values and principles

The values expressed in this section weave together mana whenua views and the diverse connections all people have to Manu Bay Reserve.

Manu Bay is a treasure and is to be protected in perpetuity.

Manu Bay is to provide access to the sea, in particular for mana whenua.

The land space is limited; therefore some activities have limited space for public use and other activities may not be appropriate on this land.

### **C.3.1 Objectives, Policies and Implementation**

These objectives have been developed to guide the development, management and use of Manu Bay Reserve. These objectives seek to maximise the vision of Manu Bay Reserve as a cultural and historic site, to protect the coastal environment and maintain an area that provides for a high level of recreation amenities for visitor enjoyment.

Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies Management Plan and this management plan, then the policies in this management plan will take precedence over the General Policies.

### **C.3.2 Guardianship and Protection - Kaitiakitanga**

*Guardian / stewardship / trust*

#### **Objective**

C.3.2.A Enable Tainui hapu and Council to co-manage together to administer and maintain Manu Bay as a public reserve.

#### **Policies**

C.3.2.i Collaborate with, develop and maintain a co-management relationship with Tainui hapu, to ensure use and development of Manu Bay meets their expectations.

#### Explanation

*This land was part of the Karioi Native Reserved set apart for Tainui hapu, and allowed them to have a strong link from the maunga of Karioi to the sea.*

*The previous Maaori owners requested that the land continue to provide for access to the coast for accessing kaimoana*

*It is important that this access is acknowledged by the community and visitors to Manu Bay.*

#### Actions to implement

C.3.2.a **Recognition:** honouring the past, sharing the story

- Identify Tainui hapu's mana whenua to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
- Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.
- Mana whenua are re-connected to their stories – recognition of mana whenua and the land
- Survey of portion of reserve separated by road and vest in adjacent Maaori land owners

C.3.2.b **Partnership:** Implement a co-management agreement with Tainui hapu

C.3.2.c **Respect:** people, working together

- Acknowledgement of relationship with Tainui hapu
- Ensuring all manuwhiri / visitors – come to a safe environment

### **C.3.3 Cultural Heritage - Ngaa Taonga Tuki Iho**

#### **Objective**

C.3.3.A Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are protected through appropriate management actions.

#### **Policies**

C.3.3.i All archaeological sites will be managed in accordance with Heritage New Zealand guidelines.

C.3.3.ii Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

#### Explanation

*The public / community should acknowledge recognition of Tainui hapu relationship to this land*

*Council and Tainui hapu together will work with key stake holders, being the Raglan Board Riders, Raglan Sport Fishing Club and the Raglan community, to protect and manage archaeological sites, historic sites and values.*

*Council will ensure that Tainui hapu are a key partner in any archaeological and waahi tapu discovery, including site identification and management.*

#### Actions to implement

**C.3.3.a Partnership** – reflecting Te Tiriti o Waitangi

- Protect and manage waahi tapu

C.3.3.b Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area

C.3.3.c Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Councils accidental discovery protocols in regards to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains.

### **C.3.4 Environment - Taiao**

#### **Objective**

C.3.4.A Manu Bay's ecological values are protected, enhanced and maintained

C.3.4.B Ensure the landscape values of Manu Bay are maintained

#### **Policies**

C.3.4.i Sustainable coastal dune management shall be undertaken as much as practicable to review and improve the coastal dune margins.

C.3.4.ii Collaboration with community groups should occur to assist revegetation of coastal margins.

C.4.4.iii Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and coastline views.

#### Explanation

*Most of the land area that is now Manu Bay was cleared for grazing. Approximately half of the reserve has been replanted in native coastal species, with some steeper slopes still to be revegetated in low growing coastal plant species. Where possible the coastal edge should be maintained with coastal plants to enhance and provide for any coastline protection.*

*Manu Bay has the Tasman Sea along its northern boundary. Effects of wave action and sea level rise may impact on future users of this reserve including restricting access to the sea.*

*Reserve users need to ensure that their activities reduce erosion along the coastal margins.*

#### Actions to implement

C.3.4.a Limit any changes to the coastal margins, including structures in the coastal environment to reduce effects from these structures on the shoreline.

C.3.4.b Continue monitoring of erosion along foreshore.

C.3.4.c Undertake planting of the steeper hillsides with low growing natives to maintain views from Wainui Road.

### C.3.5 Recreation and Leisure - Ngaa Takaro Puangi

#### Objective

C.3.5.A Recreational opportunities are managed to allow for multiple reserve uses.

#### Policies

C.3.5.i Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.

C.3.5.ii Reserve events shall be managed to ensure that these events have no impact on the environment and other reserve users.

C.3.5.iii All events will be required to have a permit to operate from the Waikato District Council and operate in accordance to agreements and rules.

C.3.5.iv Any monetary funds generated through events or user fees generated through the use of Manu Bay, will be used to maintain and develop the whole of this reserve area.

C.3.5.v No commercial concessions will operate from or across this reserve.

#### Activities in Manu Bay Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping			X	
Concessions / lease / licence			X	
Dogs		O		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Dog Bylaws
Drones		O		Restricted to specific conditions for the activity
Events		O		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Fires			X	
Fishing	Y			Walking and boating access
Hang gliding / parapenting			X	
Horse riding			X	
Hunting			X	
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			X	All areas of park
Scooters	Y			Roadways only
Swimming / surfing	Y			
Walking / running / jogging	Y			



### Explanation

Manu Bay is a very popular reserve. Through previous farming practices large areas of the reserve were cleared for farming. Over time parts of the reserve have been replanted with native local plant species to regenerate the land. Approximately half of the reserve is managed as open space with roading, vehicle and trailer parking, public amenities and picnic facilities being provided.

Surfing has become the major drawcard for many visitors to this reserve. Surfing events are often held and this activity should be allowed to continue as long as this does not impact on other public use and the wider Raglan community.

The boat ramp at Manu Bay was originally built for the hand launching of small trailer boats. With consecutive development over time of the boat ramp, including the building of a sea wall to provide a sheltered point for boat launching and retrieval, larger boats (over 5m) are regularly launched at Manu Bay so the boat owners do not need to cross over the Raglan bar. As at other Raglan boat launching locations, the parking of trailers and towing vehicles can occupy considerable reserve space. Fishing competitions are often held at this location and should be allowed to continue, similarly to surfing competitions, so that they do not impact on other public use and the wider Raglan community.

To minimise the impact of limited space at Manu Bay, surfing and fishing events will not be permitted to be undertaken on the same day / weekend period. To assist with this, organisers will be required to provide details of their events a minimum of three months in advance to allow any required permits to be approved.

Community events: Any groups wishing to use the reserve for a community event will need to apply to Council via the booking system to ensure that the area is available, and to allow maintenance to be programmed. Currently there are no fees and charges in Council's Fees and Charges Policy, although this may be amended during the next review of this policy.

Concessions: as space is limited on this reserve, no concessions are to be operated at this reserve. There are other locations within the wider Raglan area that concessionaires may operate from.

### Actions to implement

C.3.5.a Ensure safe public accessibility and safety

C.3.5.b Maintain current public amenities.

C.3.5.c Maintain current amount of car / trailer parking space.

C.3.5.d Support pedestrian and cycling linkages to link to other public destinations / reserves.

C.3.5.e Community and commercial surfing and/or fishing events are supported and managed based on Councils event guidelines. Council will consider applications for surfing and fishing events using the following criteria;

- The impacts of any exclusive site use on existing users
- Any potential degree of negative impact on the reserve

- Holding events outside of the Christmas Holiday period (20 Dec – 6 Feb) to reduce impact on the reserve, other visitors using the reserve and surrounding Raglan township / community.

### **C.3.6 Accessibility and Information - Whakatapoko**

#### **Objective**

C.3.6.A Manage access to Manu Bay to meet the management requirements to protect reserve values and existing use.

C.3.6.B To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the reserve.

#### **Policies**

C.3.6.i Manu Bay may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public health and safety and safe management of facilities.

C.3.6.ii Waikato District Council may close all or part of Manu Bay due to a range of natural events or occurrences, including but not limited to: existing forecast weather events, flooding, unstable ground, tree damage, impacts of people or events on the reserve or other similar events.

C.3.6.iii Signs shall be provided to give clear and positive guidance to assist public enjoyment of the reserve

C.3.6.iv The number and size of signs in the reserve shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the “natural” environment

C.3.6.v The Council may provide interpretive information for areas of interest and/or historical importance.

#### **Explanation**

*Manu Bay is a coastal reserve to be shared by all users, who need to acknowledge and respect the surrounding cultural, heritage, environmental and recreational values. Any signage should not detract from the surrounding environment.*

*Public access to and the use of Manu Bay is encouraged, although Council may close access to the reserve for vehicles, and /or public access to ensure the protection of the park environment.*

#### **Actions to implement**

C.3.6.a Promote opportunities for the community and public to be involved in the enhancement of the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of Manu Bay.

### **C.3.7 Development - Whakawhanake**

#### **Objectives**

C.3.7.A Maintain the level of development on Manu Bay Reserve that does not detract from the cultural / environmental or recreational values of the reserve.

#### **Policies**

C.3.7.i Where appropriate, any development on Manu Bay Reserve will either be replacing similar existing facilities, and/or allow for low key informal use of the reserve.

#### Explanation

*The existing infrastructure on Manu Bay Reserve caters for a variety of active and passive water based activities. Any further additional development of buildings / facilities / hard surfacing on the reserve may detract from the public enjoyment of the reserve.*

*Any development should only be a replacement of an existing structure / facility, so as to provide an existing service to the general public using the reserve.*

*Any proposed development should take into account possible sea level changes and be undertaken to have a reduced impact on the reserve in general.*

#### Actions to Implement

C.3.7.a Public amenities (toilets / change rooms) – replacement of public amenities will be undertaken of these facilities as per the Waikato District Council Public Convenience (Toilet) Strategy.

C.3.7.b Where possible, implement the use of uni-sex toilet units to provide for less wait times, inclusive of all people, provides benefits to families, and limits closure of toilets for cleaning purposes.

C.3.7.c Provide additional water permeable hard stand parking for trailers and vehicles behind the public amenities facility.

C.3.7.d As per Action C.3.4.c -Undertake planting of the steeper hillsides with low growing natives to maintain views from Wainui Road.

## **D.I      Wainui Reserve**



DRAFT

### **D.1.1 Brief description**

Wainui Reserve is a 140 hectare reserve that incorporates farming and forestry operations. The reserve is located on Wainui Road, Raglan, just south of Raglan township. Starting at the sandy, open coast beach (Ngarunui Beach) the reserve consists of sand dunes, a steep coastal escarpment, an elevated plateau which is dissected by a number of small gullies, and then a valley which contains the Wainui Stream.

Tainui waka descendants Ngaati Hourua and Ngaati Maahanga continue to occupy the adjacent and surrounding land areas. This land area was Maaori land, excluded from the initial European land purchase of the settlement of Raglan township in 1840.

The area has long been considered to be of outstanding value for beach access and landscape reasons and thus was purchased by Council. The northern half of the property, originally known as the Pilot Reserve, was purchased from the Crown in 1965. The Crown revoked the reserve status over the land (gaz 64 p 1980) and Council purchased the fee simple land by way of deferred payment. The final payment was made in 1989. Council gazetted this land as a reserve in 1991.

The two southern-most lots (Lots 6 & 7 DPS 45471) were purchased as fee simple land in 1990 for \$575,000 plus GST. This purchase followed a Council decision in the 1980s to decline a request to allow its subdivision into residential lots.

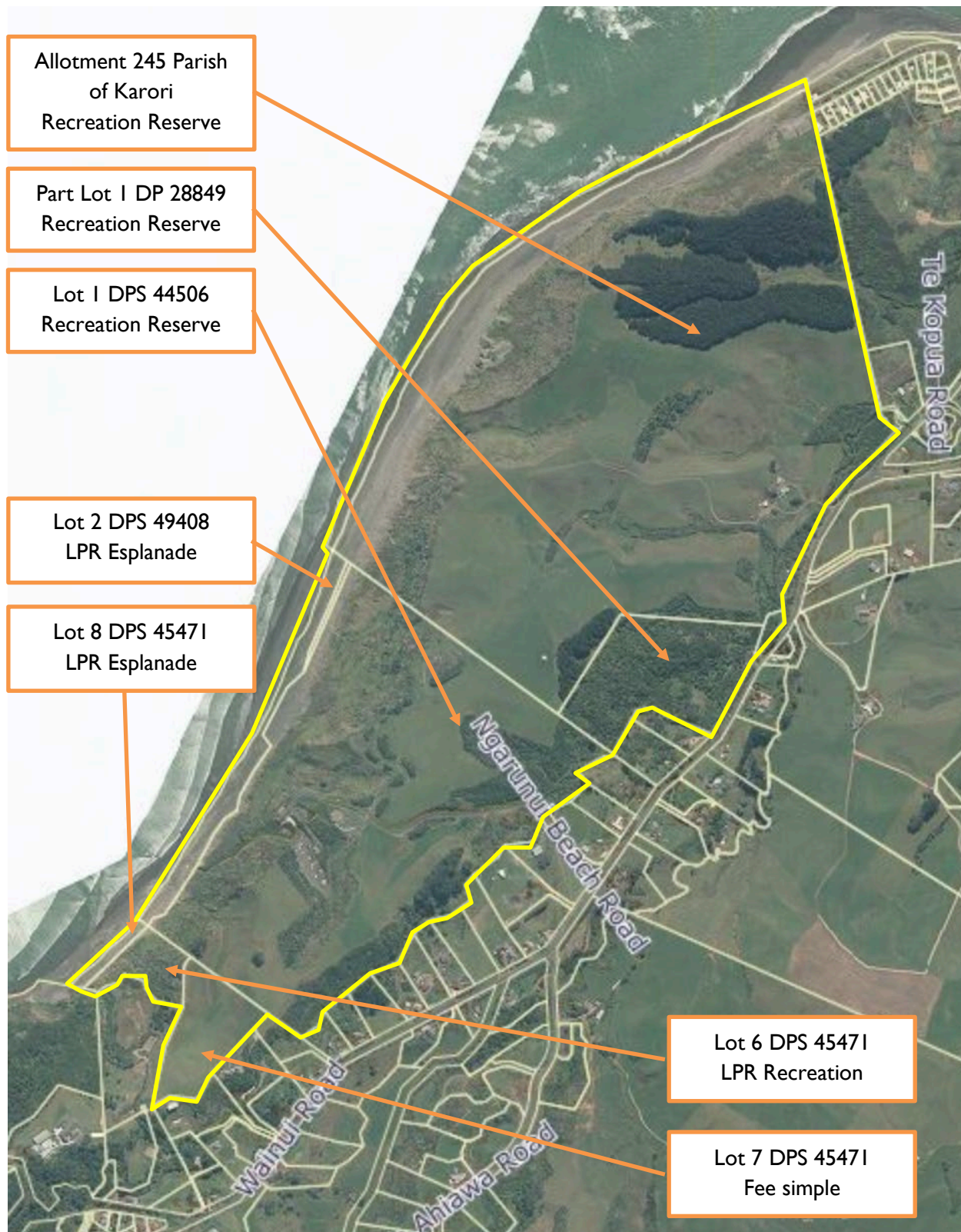
### **D.1.2 Legal Description / reserve**

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 6.

Allotment 245 Parish of Karori, Part lot 1 DP 28849, lot 1 DPS 44506, Lot 6 DPS 45471, lot 8 DPS 45471, lot 2 DPS 49048, being 136.4521 hectares, held by the Crown as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by the Waikato District Council by Reorganisation Order 1989, NZ Gazette 1989, page 2460.

Lot 7 DPS 45471, being 3.3565 hectares held by the Waikato District Council in fee simple.

**Figure 6:** Aerial View of Wainui Reserve, identifying land parcels and legal descriptions



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image – 2014



### D.1.3 Historical and Cultural Context

The Tainui canoe is said to have landed at various harbours along the North Island western coast with Tainui people disembarking at each location, including Whaiaingaroa also now known as Raglan<sup>5</sup>.

Hapu with history at this site include Ngaati Koata, Ngaati Maahanga and Tainui.

The original Maaori name of the reserve area was Te Pae Akaroa.

In 1855 the Crown purchased approximately 12,000 acres of land from the Chiefs and people of Whaiaingaroa. This land purchase included Pilot Reserve land (Wainui Reserve land) which was set apart in 1883 for a signal station for ships entering and exiting Whaiaingaroa Harbour.

The Pilot reserve was vested in the Raglan County Council in 1915. From this period the land was then leased to various farmers, when in 1962 the Ngarunui Beach Life Saving Club was formed and approached Council about access to the beach. During 1963 the County Council drew up plans for road access and to subdivide the land but this was unable to proceed due to the 1915 land designation and this plan to subdivide was also opposed by the Lands and Survey Department in 1964. The Crown then sold the land to Council in 1965, and the land was further leased for the next 20 years.

During the 1970's the Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Club sought access to reserve land at the end of Ocean Beach Road, (now Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive), and built clubrooms on reserve land in 1981.

In 1988 land on the eastern side of Wainui Road was sold, and in 1991 part of the Wainui Block was subdivided into 13 lots between Wainui Stream and Wainui Road. During 1996 an access road (Ngarunui Drive) and carparks were built, allowing better access into the middle of the reserve and the southern end of Ngarunui Beach.

During the mid 2000's development included the building of the current surf club building, upgraded parking of the carpark behind the surf club location and new public toilet facilities.

For a more detailed listing of the history of this site, refer to Appendix C – Wainui Historical Timeline.

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<sup>5</sup> The area was originally known as Whangaroa, 'The long pursuit', but was later renamed Whaiaingaroa in order to avoid confusion with a Northland area of the same name. The name Raglan was given by the New Zealand Governor in 1858 in honour of Lord Raglan who commanded the British forces in the Crimea, *Colonist*, 18 May 1858, p.2

#### D.1.4 Reserve Uses

Wainui Reserve has several distinctive zones including beach access, farmland, bush area.





## **A. Beach access zone**

Wainui Reserve is a significant regional reserve and is a destination for regional, national, and international communities. Its picturesque views, access to Ngarunui Beach, and location to nearby surfing facilities make the reserve a key asset for the Waikato District.

The reserve is utilised for a number of recreational activities. Walking, swimming, and surfing are some of the more popular activities that take place at the reserve. Passive recreational activities, such as sightseeing, are also popular for those visiting the reserve. Ngarunui Beach is also utilised for commercial surfing lessons and board hire.

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club provides lifeguard services on Ngarunui Beach, with patrolling services provided from late October until Easter. The organisation runs volunteer-based services, with volunteer lifeguards mainly used and professional guards services used during weeks days in December and January.

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club headquarters are situated at Wainui Reserve close to the reserve's main car park, and a surf club tower is located on the beach itself. The organisation also provides training in beach and surf activities for junior members on Ngarunui Beach.

Sand dunes are located along the whole length of Ngarunui Beach. These sand dunes were badly eroded until 2004, due to public use and high wind levels.

A Raglan beach care group was established in 2003, and this group has made an impact on restoring this area. Working bees have been undertaken at the site since 2004 with exotic plants removed, dunes reshaped and-binding species planted. Environment Waikato leads the Raglan Beach care Group and supply plants for the group's dune care activities. Waikato District Council provides annual funding to assist with dune restoration work.

## **B. Farmland**

Across the tops and inland slopes of Wainui Reserve, farming is undertaken as a land management tool to maintain the open tops and hill sides. The reserve currently operates an "all grass, single animal class" programme with a mix of dairy beef animals for grazing.

Horse riding is permitted along marked tracks on the reserve, and horse riding along heavily utilised pedestrian tracks is discouraged. Horse riding is not allowed within Wainui Reserve Bush Park. Horse riding is also permitted on the reserve along the track from Wainui Rd passing through the pine plantation to Ngarunui Beach.

Wainui Reserve's amphitheatre has been utilised for music festivals. Festival patrons have been allowed to camp on the site for two nights over the period of the festival.

General event guidelines have been developed by Waikato District Council. All events held at the reserve must comply with these general guidelines. Council may specify additional requirements depending on the type of event being held.

### **C. Bush area**

The Wainui Reserve contains a variety of both native and exotic plant species. The level of vegetation within the reserve has increased markedly since the Friends of Wainui Reserve began planting within the bush margins along the Wainui Stream area.

The Whaingaroa Harbour Care Society has established a non-commercial nursery within Wainui Reserve, near the Wainui Stream. The nursery has propagated over 800,000 native trees, with the majority of propagated plants planted within the Whaingaroa catchment. Whaingaroa Harbour Care has also undertaken significant revegetation work at Wainui Reserve, with an estimate of over 150,000 plants planted by the group.

There are a range of walkways across the reserve, linking the beach, farmland and bush. Walkways provide for a more healthier alternative to driving, and there is potential to develop further walkways for public access and different activities.

## **D.1.5 Reserve Issues**

Reserve issues can be identified in three different groups:

### **1. Public Access and Numbers**

There are significant parking issues at Wainui Reserve over the summer months. A new car parking layout was implemented in 2009 and more roadside parking provided along Te Paeakaraoa Road. There remain issues with cars being parked along the road leading to and from the car park, which could cause a significant issue for emergency vehicle access to and from the beach. While parking infringement notices are issued on a regular basis, parking issues continue to pose a safety risk at the reserve, although overflow car parking facilities have assisted somewhat with these issues.

### **2. Recreation Activities, Impacts**

With an increase in beach users, the demand for facilities and services has increased. To manage this Council have identified the need to restrict vehicle access to the beach to only surf club equipment, emergency services when required, and service vehicles. Any new concessionaires will only be allowed to operate from identified sites within the public carpark.

There is also an increasing desire for a range of land based activities, including walking, mountain biking, horse riding, and hang gliding. The locations for these activities will be ideally located in the farmland and bush areas of the reserve, on designated tracks, routes and locations. Development and use of the dunes areas will not be allowed except for the existing walkway crossing points at the southern end, surf tower, boardwalk and northern Riria Kereopa Carpark locations. The dunes are an important buffer zone between land and sea and any public activities in this area should have no impact. To reduce public impact on the dunes, they should be fenced off to reduce access, but as this is a coastal environment this is not achievable due to large sea events. Where possible education of the importance of dunes should continue to be undertaken.

Beach access is limited to pedestrian access only ie no vehicles. This reduces congestion on the beach and limits impacts on seashore kaimoana resources. Where there are impacts on these resources, restrictions on activities maybe imposed to protect the kaimoana.

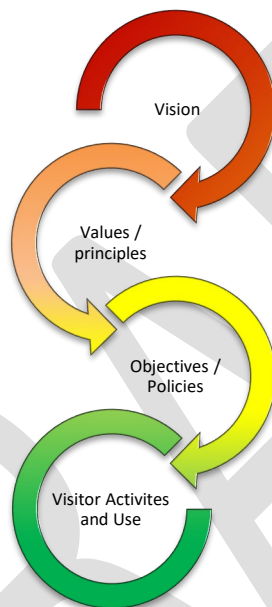
Events held in the amphitheater area of Wainui Reserve, are required to meet a variety of park and resource consent requirements. The impact of these events on the reserve and community will continue to be monitored to ensure the organisers meet their conditions.

### **3. Coastal Erosion / Sea Level Rise**

Coastal erosion of the dunes continues to be an ongoing issue. Public awareness of dune care issues needs to increase in order to protect the dunes from being damaged by reserve users. There is still the need to ensure that dunes are protected through appropriate access ways to and from the beach area. Whilst dune restoration efforts have improved the ecology, on-going dune care work is necessary.

## D.2 Wainui - Management Vision

To manage Wainui Reserve with local mana whenua as a regional based park for people to access the beach, the land and the bush, and to ensure that the cultural, environmental and recreation resources are protected as a feature for local and the wider community appreciation and enjoyment.



### D.2.1 Core values and principles

The values expressed in this section weave together mana whenua views and the diverse connections all people have to Wainui.

Wainui is a regional treasure and is to be protected in perpetuity.

Wainui reserve allows for pedestrian access to the coast, access to farmland and bush, spectacular coastal views and vistas

### **D.3.1 Objectives, Policies and Implementation**

These objectives have been developed to guide the development, management and use of Wainui Reserve. These objectives seek to maximise the vision of Wainui Reserve as a cultural and historic site, to protect the coastal environment and maintain an area that provides for a high level of recreation amenities for visitor enjoyment.

Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies Management Plan and this management plan, then the policies in this management plan will take precedence over the General Policies.

### **D.3.2 Guardianship and Protection - Kaitiakitanga**

*Guardian / stewardship / trust / Co Governance*

#### **Objective**

D.3.2.A Enable Tainui and Council to co-manage together to administer, develop and maintain Wainui as a public reserve.

#### **Policies**

D3.2.i Collaborate with, develop and maintain a co-manage relationship with Tainui hapu, to ensure use and development of Wainui meets their expectations and the wider community expectations.

D.3.2.ii Tainui hapu representative(s) will be consulted on any development issues.

D.3.2.iii A designagted Tainui hapu contact(s) will advise on issues of cultural significance.

#### Explanation

*This highlights the special relationship that Tainui have with Wainui, which has significance as a site of cultural and historic significance including pa and kainga.*

*Tainui hapu's relationship to Wainui should be recognised and fostered to ensure their knowledge and aspirations for the land are considered with regards to existing uses, future development and any impact activities may have on culturally sensitive areas within the reserve.*

#### Actions to Implement

D.3.2.a **Recognition:** honouring the past, sharing the story

- Identify Tainui's mana whenua to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
- Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.

- Mana whenua are re-connected to their stories – recognition of mana whenua and the land

D.3.2.b **Partnership:** Implement a co-management agreement with Tainui

D.3.2.c **Participation:** Council and Tainui agree to develop and implement an three yearly plan to achieve the outcomes of this management plan

D.3.2.d **Respect:** people, working together

- Acknowledgement of relationship with Tainui
- Identify and clearly define the role of the Raglan Coastal Reserve Advisory Board including clarity details roles / custodianship / responsibilities
- Ensuring all manuwhiri / visitors – come to a safe environment

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### **D.3.3 Cultural / Historical Heritage - Ngaa Taonga Tuki Iho**

#### **Objective**

D.3.3.A Retain, promote an understanding of, the historical values and stories of Wainui

D.3.3.B Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are protected through appropriate management actions.

#### **Policies**

D.3.3.i Maintain the cultural values and features of Wainui and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site

D.3.3.ii All archaeological sites will be managed in accordance with Heritage New Zealand guidelines.

D.3.3.iii Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

#### Explanation

*There are twelve known archaeological sites recorded across the reserve including pa site with defences, kainga sites which do not have defences, storage pits and middens. There is also a known urupa on Wainui, but this site has not been disclosed. Any development or maintenance undertaken adjacent to these sites, needs to take into account protection measures to ensure that no damage or disturbance occurs to these areas.*

*The heritage value of these sites must be considered as part of this wider cultural landscape, of which they are components. The two kainga sites and the less complex pit and midden sites are also significant components of this landscape. Together the identified sites indicate occupation over the whole reserve with varying foci on defence, habitation and food production.*

*It is likely that areas of prehistoric gardens would also be located within the reserve land, but which are very difficult to identify archaeologically without significant sub-surface investigations.*

*The Wainui Stream provides a natural boundary and would have been a life sustaining resource. The same can be said for the coastal resources, which abound to the north and west of the reserve.*

*Finally, the archaeological sites within the reserve are generally well to moderately preserved and hold high heritage value individually, but principally together as part of a cultural landscape neatly bounded by the natural resources that were the impetus to prehistoric settlement of the area.*

#### Actions to implement

D.3.3.a Ensure partnership – reflecting Te Tiriti o Waitangi to protect and manage waahi tapu, and establish an authentic Maaori presence

D.3.3.b Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area, with pedestrian / cycling access to these sites.

D.3.3.c Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Councils accidental discovery protocols in regard to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains.

D.3.3.d Engage an archaeologist to examine the state of the sites approximately every 10 years and to determine whether any further management actions are needed.

D.3.3.e Where possible fences are installed around sites under the guidance of an archaeologist, and all trees, shrubs and weeds removed.

D.3.3.f Support the installation of pou or other appropriate artwork that reflects Tainui hapu's relationship to this land.

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### **D.3.4 Environment - Taiao**

#### Ecological and Landscape Values

#### **Objective**

D.3.4.A Papahua's ecological values are enhanced, protected and maintained

D.3.4.B Ensure the landscape values of Papahua are maintained

#### **Policies**

D.3.4.i Sustainable coastal dune management shall be undertaken as much as practicable to review and improve the coastal dune margins.

D.3.4.ii Maintain a working relationship with mana whenua and other government agencies to develop, maintain and create awareness relating to the ecological values of the dunes and coastal margins.

D.3.4.iii Collaboration with community groups should occur to assist revegetation of the dune areas and coastal margins.

D.3.4.iv Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and estuary views.

#### Explanation

*The dunes on the Whaingaroa/Raglan harbour side of the reserve form a coastal barrier between the land and sea. Papahua is a coastal sand dune/ sand bar, which has undergone major modifications due to European influences over the last century. The main environmental concerns at Papahua is the impact of coastal erosion on the harbour side of the reserve, and the potential impacts of sea level rise on this low lying reserve area.*

*High wave action can have an immediate impact along the harbour edge dunes, whilst the gradual rebuilding of the dunes is often not observed. Human impact including the trampling of dune plants inhibits the ability of dunes to recover and rebuild. These areas need to be protected as healthy dunes are wide, gently sloping and have many diverse dune plants to help anchor them, plus catch and bind wind blown sand.*

*Dune enhancement and protection activities have been undertaken over many years. This activity needs to be extended further around the water margins of the reserve to ensure that sand dunes are retained, visitors are informed of the importance to protect these areas, and to enhance visitor experiences of the reserve.*

#### Actions to Implement

D.3.4.a Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees

D.3.4.b Monitoring health of specimen trees and undertaking arboriculture work as required

D.3.4.c Where trees and shrubs are used to screen buildings, take into account public safety and graffiti control issues identified through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principals (CPTED)

D.3.4.d Maintain a dune enhancement and protection programme, which focuses on planting and maintenance, education, cultural restoration and community involvement.

D.3.4.e Continue monitoring of dune changes and erosion along harbour foreshore.

D.3.4.f Encourage visitors to use only identified access routes between the reserve and coastal beach.

### **D.3.5 Farmed Settings - Pamu**

#### **Objectives**

D.3.5.A Ensure the farmed areas of Wainui primary focus is on maintaining rural and heritage landscapes through sustainable farming practices, which allow for a range of recreation activities.

#### **Policies**

D.3.5.i Undertake farming activities that ensures reserve settings are managed and presented to an appropriate standard.

D.3.5.ii Sustainable farming practices are undertaken including animal welfare and husbandry

D.3.5.iii Allow for the provision of safe access for a range of recreation activities, except where farming activities pose a risk to visitors.

D.3.5.iv Identify opportunities for sustainable management, including limiting use of agrichemicals for weed control on farmed areas and encouraging the use of mechanical or biological controls.

#### Explanation

*Much of Wainui has been farmed in the past, with a result that much of the original vegetation was cleared by previous farmers to maximise grazing area. Today, farming is used as a management tool to maintain landscape values and facilitate safe recreational use.*

*Ongoing sustainable farming practices such as fencing off waterways and areas of indigenous vegetation to exclude stock have been undertaken. During the next couple of decades steep and unstable land will gradually be retired from farming and replanted in native species to provide bush lined streams and valleys. Where possible fence lines will be kept off ridgelines to maintain vistas and viewpoints.*

#### Actions to Implement

D.3.5.a Select livestock breeds for their temperament that suits farming a public setting.

D.3.5.b Provide gates and stiles that are easily accessible for public access.

D.3.5.c Manage pasture areas for recreational use, withdrawing livestock from grazed areas prior to event or parking use.

### **D.3.6 Woodlots – Pine Ngahengahe**

#### **Objective**

D.3.6.A Manage woodlots for land stability and recreation purposes.

#### **Policies**

D.3.6.i Harvest woodlots that have been planted for harvesting.

D.3.6.ii Where future woodlots are not viable replacing harvested areas with native species.

#### Explanation

*Woodlots were planted in the past for a variety of reasons. In this case the 10 hectare woodlot at the northern area of the reserve was planted for soil stabilisation and to provide a recreational setting for activities such as orienteering, horse riding or mountain biking. However, in some cases woodlots are not necessary for park purposes or are in inappropriate locations. These will be progressively removed, avoiding wherever possible the use of clear felling and damage to archaeological sites.*

*Where exotic woodlots are harvested, new or replacement plantations will only be considered where they have public benefits, are appropriate to the park purpose and management focus, and do not detract from the park landscape. Aging forestry trees that pose a risk to park visitors from falling trees or limbs will be removed. Likewise, wilding exotic trees that are not appropriate from an ecological or landscape perspective will be removed.*

#### Actions to Implement

D.3.6.a Maintain woodlots for future harvesting through good silviculture practices.

D.3.6.b Where woodlots are not to be harvested, undertake progressive removal and long term succession planting with native species.

D.3.6.c Ensure all archaeological sites are protected and not impacted by the planting or harvesting of woodlots.

### D.3.7 Recreation and Leisure - Ngaa Takaro Puangi

#### Objective

D.3.7.A Recreational opportunities allow for multiple reserve uses whilst maintaining a low impact on Wainui Reserve environment and resources.

D.3.7.B Reserve users are able to access the reserve freely and safely while ensuring health and safety requirements are being met.

D.3.7.C To provide a limited level of commercial activity that enhances the reserve user experience and has a limited impact on the reserve.

#### Policies

D.3.7.i Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.

*Note: Refer to the list below which outlines what recreation activities are permitted, restricted, and prohibited in/on or across Wainui Reserve.*

D.3.7.ii Recreational opportunities should be compatible and not impact on ecological values

D.3.7.iii Reserve users are allowed to range freely over the reserve except for the following locations:

- Around the farm homestead, workshop and stock yards
- Areas occupied by the Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club
- Through environmentally sensitive areas except on recognised / signposted tracks
- In forestry areas for public safety during harvesting production

#### Activities in Wainui Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping			X	
Concessions / lease / licence		O		May be restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Dogs		O		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Dog Bylaws
Drones		O		Restricted to specific conditions for the activity
Events		O		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Fires			X	
Fishing	Y			Walking access only
Hang gliding / parapenting	Y			Designated sites only
Horse riding		O		On designated trails and areas only, not permitted on the beach or dune areas
Hunting			X	

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			X	All areas of park
Scooters	Y			Roadways only
Swimming / surfing	Y			
Walking / running / jogging	Y			

#### Explanation

All activities can have an impact on the environment, the landscape, any cultural values and other reserve users. Where possible Council will manage all activities to ensure that they have minimal impact on cultural and ecologically sensitive areas and other reserve users.

#### **Concessions / Commercial activities - Pakihi**

D.3.7.viii Manage and work with concessionaires to achieve the objectives and policies of this plan

D.3.7.ix Manage all commercial and concession activities by way of a consent, concession, lease or licence, for;

- a. All commercial activities that occur on or cross over Wainui Reserve,
- b. Any activity that involves the exclusive use or occupation of an area of Wainui Reserve,
- c. Any activity that requires permanent structures, utilities and/or buildings by any party other than the Council,
- d. Any activity involving amplified sound or temporary utilities and/or temporary utilities,
- e. Any activity that is identified as restricted or prohibited on the reserve,
- f. Any research activities undertaken by external agencies

D.3.7.x Encourage concessionaires to provide interpretation and/or information that raises the park visitors' awareness, knowledge and understanding of the reserve values and instils an ethic of stewardship of Wainui.

D.3.7.xi Require concessionaires as a condition of their concession to report annually to the Council on the scale, frequency and nature of their activities use of Wainui.

#### Explanation

All commercial activities are treated as discretionary activities to ensure that informal and non-commercial activities are prioritised on Council reserves. The Council has the discretion to decline any commercial activities that it believes comprise the park values, other approved activities and the visitor experience. Alternatively it may set conditions to ensure individuals or organisations undertaking commercial activities on reserves, be it licensees, concessionaires or event organisers, support the council in achieving the objectives and policies in this plan through recognising the mana whenua values of the land, having a low level of impact on the land, and enhancing the visitor experience, and educating reserve visitors.

## **Dogs – Kuri**

As per the Waikato District Council Bylaws

Dogs are only permitted in the carpark areas of Wainui Reserve and on the two access tracks from the carparks to the beach.

Dogs are not permitted in the farmland areas of Wainui Reserve

Dogs may only be let off a lead when they are in a free run exercise area as per the Dog Control Policy Maps 2015, or any subsequent amendment of the Council Dog Control Bylaws and Maps

### Explanation

*All public land, including land below mean high water springs (MHWS), are covered by local authority bylaws. In addition, the Dog Control Act 1996 and bylaws of local authorities apply across all Councils parks and reserve and for this reason dog control is not part of the council's reserve bylaws.*

### Actions to implement

D.3.7.a. Undertake the development of a well graded walking / cycling trail from Wainui Road (Rere Kereopa intersection) to provide a link for walkers and cyclists into Wainui Reserve.

D.3.7.b. Undertake the provision of horse riding access, including;

- a) the development of a loading zone adjacent to Wainui Road
- b) development of trails through the farmland and along the central ridge

D.3.7.c Ensure identified hang gliding / parapenting sites are kept free from plantings / fencelines to allow for safe access and landing during flights.

### **D.3.8 Accessibility and Information - Whakatapoko**

#### **Objective**

D.3.6.A Manage access onto Wainui to meet the management requirements to protect reserve values and existing use.

#### **Policies**

D.3.8.i Where appropriate, provide a range of access options onto Wainui Reserve to cater for all levels of accessibility.

D.3.8.ii Wainui may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public health and safety and safe management of facilities.

D.3.8.iii Waikato District Council may close all or part of Wainui due to a range of natural events or occurrences, including but not limited to: existing forecast weather events, flooding, unstable ground, tree damage, impacts of people or events on the reserve or other similar events.

#### Explanation

*Council wishes to maintain Wainui Reserve as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Raglan's recreation outcomes. If required for management or event purposes, Council may close access to the reserve or part of the reserve for vehicles, and /or public access to ensure the protection of the park, management activities including but not limited to spraying, tree felling, earthworks, construction etc.*

#### Actions to implement

### **D.3.9 Development - Whakawhanake**

#### **Objective**

D.3.9.A Maintain the level of development on Wainui Reserve that does not detract from the cultural / environmental or recreational values of the reserve.

#### **Policies**

D.3.9.i Where appropriate, any development on Wainui Reserve will either be replacing similar existing facilities, and/or allow for low key informal use of the reserve.

#### Explanation

*Wainui Reserve provides visitors with access to a large open space area where they can visit with friends or alone and experience the freedom of not being in an over crowded place. Some areas of the reserve do have heavy public usage, whilst other areas receive few daily visitors – so there is opportunity to find social and quiet experiences within the park. Any development undertaken within the reserve needs to recognise existing cultural sites, protection and enhancement of the ecological habitats, natural bush and revegetation areas, and minimising impact and disturbance of public use .*

#### Actions to Implement

Develop a concept plan to identify:

- A. Horse riding access – develop new parking / unloading location and riding trails across farmland.
- B. Mountain biking – develop trails through possible bush and farm land
- C. Regeneration of steep valley sides – integration of walking, riding trails
- D. Access Linkage trails (walking / cycling) – Raglan – Papahua – Wainui – Manu Bay



## Appendix A: Papahua Historical Timeline

### Papahua No2 Block - Timeline



The sand spit that is Papahua, between Opoturu Inlet and Whangaroa Harbour. Photo reference: Harbour bar at Raglan. Ref: 1/2-000986-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22690197 (circa 1910-1920's)

- 1854 European settlement dates from 1854, when the government began buying land in the area. First called Whāingaroa village, in 1858 it was renamed after Lord Raglan, British commander in the Crimean War.
- 1866 April 27 – Te Awautāia died, buried in urupa on Paphua No.2 Block (BECA<sup>6</sup>)
- 1870 Letters from H Mahanga for investigation of title to Te Kopua Blocks
- 1880's Road surveyed through middle of Papahua and Te Kopua Blocks to provide for European access to the coast
- 1885 February Survey Office Plan (SO 3809) identifies burial ground known as Tuaha on Papahua No.2 Block
- 1896 Investigation of title of the Te Kopua Blocks
- 1896 Te Kopua prepared for subdivision – plans unknown (BECCA)

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<sup>6</sup> BECA, 2015, Te Kopua Domain Information Stocktake, Report for Waikato District Council and Raglan Camp Board

- 1915 Raglan Town Board investigates acquiring Papahua land
- 1918 Land contested by three claimants: Ngati Hounuku, section of Ngati Maahanga.
- 1919 April. Court dismissed the case of Ngati Hounuku as a result of conquest by Ngati Maahanga. 10 shares were awarded to children of Wetini Mahikai and 34 shares to section of Ngati Maahanga.
- 1920 Application to summon meeting of owners of Papahua No.2 Block made by Remana Nutana
- 1923 June 8<sup>th</sup> – meeting held at Raglan – only 1 person in attendance, 5 by proxy. Chairperson recommends meeting adjourned to be held in Whatawhata
- 1923 October 18 – meeting held at Whatawhata, 8 persons present, 1 by proxy. Resolution as per accompanying schedule “that a tuku (gift) of the said block (Papahua No2) be made to the Raglan Town Board”
- Mr Jackson (Chairman of the Raglan Town Board) expressed “that the Board was anxious to obtain the Block as is Public Reserve”.
- The following conditions were part of the tuku (gift / customary use of the land<sup>7</sup>)
- “They would derive no benefit from it
  - It was their intention to connect the Block with the main land by a bridge
  - There is a burying ground on the Block and this would be reserved to the native owners, and
  - The monument now in the Main Street would also be transferred by the Board to the Reserve
  - The land would be vested in the Crown as a Public Domain
  - And would never be sold
  - Both pakeha and Iwi would have equal rights over the land”
- 1923 November 27 Maori Land Board confirmation of resolution of owners of Papahua No.2 Block to tuku / gift the block as a public reserve to the Raglan Town Board
- Transfer document 182007 transferring Papahua No 2 Block to the Raglan Town Board
- 1929 First footbridge built linking town to Papahua.
- 1938 Sand dunes levelled to make room for a campground with cookhouse, showers and toilets.
- 1941 Raglan Aerodrome land acquired by the Crown for Defence Purposes, including part of Papahua No.2 Block

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<sup>7</sup> Tuku = customary allocation is always about reciprocity, maintaining relationships, not severance to the land.



Raglan airfield 1947; aerial showing all land taken and used as an airfield. Wainui Reserve and Manu Bay in the middle background. Photo reference: Whites Aviation; Airfield, Raglan, Waikato district. Ref: WA-05569-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/30627944

- 1950 NZ Gazette 1950 p322 – Crown formerly declares Papahua No.2 Block to be a reserve subject to Public Reserves Domains and National Parks act 1928, to be known as Kopua Domain.
- 1950 NZ Gazette 1950 p321 – Kopua Domain Board appointed by the Crown
- 1951 NZ Gazette 1951 p 1867, Kopua Domain changed to Raglan Domain, new Domain Board appointed by Crown
- 1955 Road through Papahua No.2 (campground / reserve) and aerodrome land) closed
- 1960 NZ Gazette 1960 p 15, Crown appoints new Domain Board
- 1961 Airfield land no longer required for defence purposes
- 1963 Second bridge linking town to Papahua / Te Kopua built and opened.
- 1960's Civil Aviation requested Raglan County Council take over administration of the airfield land
- 1970 Aerodrome and Golf course land redefined as Lots 1 & 2 DPS 14166
- 1970 Raglan Golf club established on Lot 1
- 1971 Aerodrome land questioned on being transferred back to original Maori owners

- 1979 Lots 1 & 2 classified as Local Purpose Reserve – Aerodrome. Late 1979 Lot 1 classification revoked.
- 1980 NZ Gazette 1980 p 2705 Raglan Domain classified as recreation reserve under Reserves Act 1977
- 1986 March 23 – Mrs Eva Rickard as spokesperson for Ngati Maahanga, met with Raglan Domain Board and Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands – the conditions pertaining to the gift were aired, including the return of the burial ground to Maori ownership at no expense to the Maori people concerned. Noting that the Crown (Raglan Town Board / Maori Land Board) were remiss in taking title to the whole of Papahua No 2 Block without first surveying out the Tuahu burial ground.
- 1987 Lot 1 (formerly airfield / golf course) transferred to Maori owners as Te Kopua No.4 Block
- 1988 NZ Gazette 1988 p3663 reservation over part of Papahua No.2 Block revoked and redefined as Papahua No.3 Block – Tuaha urupa area.
- 1989 NZ Gazette 1989 p 1305 – Raglan Reserves Board replaced by Raglan County Council to control and manage Raglan Recreation Reserve
- 1989 NZ Gazette p2460 – Raglan County Council replaced by the Waikato District Council
- 2011 Third bridge linking town to Papahua opened.
- 2018 June 1 – Te Kopua Reserve , proposed name change to Papahua Recreation Reserve report presented to Waikato District Council
- 2020 January 14 – Gazettal notice declaring part of the recreation reserve known as Raglan Recreation Reserve to be known as the Papahua Recreation Reserve

## Appendix B: Manu Bay Historical Timeline

Parts of this area is subject to claims lodged with the Waitangi Treaty Tribunal. Council records do not necessarily align with the history as submitted by iwi however a comprehensive review of the papers preceeding acquisition circa 1971 including an examination of the Maori Land Court minutes is recommended in order to provide a comprehensive timeline.

- 1855 Crown purchased from the Chiefs and people of Whaingaroa what is known as the Karioi purchase on 5 November 1855. Four pieces of land were reserved out of the Karioi purchase: Whaanga, Rakaunui, Te Kopua and Papahua, but only Whaanga was specified as a Native Reserve in the deed<sup>8</sup>.
- 1964 August 24 – Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Advice received from deputy register of Maori Land Court that the major land owners are prepare to sell to the Council, the price suggested being £1,500
- 1964 September 28 – Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Letter received from Mr J W Bates, Raglan, advising that a number of citizens in the town are prepared to contribute up to £500 towards the cost of the purchase of Whaanga IB2B2 in order to secure this property for public purposes. The donors would require permanent access to the beach. Also stated that the Surf Riders Club was prepared to make a contribution.
- 1964 November 23 - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Advice received from register of Maori Land Court that he is prepared to call a meeting of the Whaanga IB2B2 owners subject to Council increasing its offer for the property to £1,025, and depositing £20 to meet owners expenses.
- 1966 March 28 - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. "That a further approach be made in regards to the acquisition of an area of land at Manu Bay at some future date".
- 1966 April 29– Special Committee meeting. The Committee recommended that the Council proceed with the acquisition of the 5 acre property and if possible purchase the adjoining properties (3 sections).
- 1966 November 28 – Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Consideration given to purchase the Maori land at Manu Bay. Assurance required from Mr N B Saxton (sec) (grazier/leasee of land) to terminate his lease of the land before any further action is taken.
- 1967 August 28 - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Chairman reported he had spoken to Mr Sexton, and he be invited to next meeting. It was considered that Council should acquire the full area of 20 acres covering several individual sections of Maori land.
- 1967 September 25 - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Mr Sexton stated that the capital value of the 23 acres of land leased by him was \$7,200, but it would cost in vicinity of \$10,000 to purchase the area from the Maori owners.
- 1968 July 22 – Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Maori Land Court sent letter to Council outlining terms on which the Maori land owners are prepared to sell their land; Part Whaanga IB2C2B \$11,450, IB2B2 \$3,200, IB2C1 \$4,400.

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<sup>8</sup> Walker K, 2013, Wai 898, A142, History of pre 1865 Crown Purchase Reserves in Te Rohe Potae, Ministry of Justice

- 1968 September 23 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. County Solicitors be directed to proceed with calling of meetings of owners in respect of the three areas of land, and that for the transfer of any leases on these land areas.
- 1969 January 28 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. County solicitors to engage Mr Iver to assist with the acquisition of the land at Manu Bay.
- 1969 October 28 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Report circulated to members in relation to meetings which took place at Raglan, outlining the prices requested by the Maori owners for the property conditional upon the land being declared a reserve. Part Whaanga 1B2B2 \$3,200 beign 5a 0r 22p, 1B2C1 \$5,000 for 3a 2r 16p. A meeting would be called at a later date in Ngaruawahia in relation to the third property.
- 1969 November 24 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Chairman reported on a meeting of Maori owners held in the Tainui Maori Trust Meetinghouse, Ngaruawahia on 17 November 1969. The Maori owners requested \$15,000 for the seaward severance of Whaanga 1B2C2B and a counter offer was made by Council of \$9,000. Meeting was adjourned until 19 December 1969.
- 1970 June 22 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Letter received from the secretary of the Manu's Bay Fishign Club seeking authority to maintain a ramp erected on the property and carry out works, charge a fee for the use of the ramp and construct a permanent clubhouse on the land. Council informed the club that the matter will be considered if and when the Council purchases the land.
- 1970 September 28 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Resolution of Council to raise a Land Purchasing Loan 1970 for \$24,000 for the purpose of purchasing land for recreational purposes, meeting the cost of fencing, legal costs and public amenities.
- 1971 March 19 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Town Committee suggested to have representation of the Committee to develop Manu Bay Reserve. Question asked if Council was prepared to lease areas to clubs etc. Chairman stated that in general the land would be required for public use rather than for the use of restricted groups.
- 1971 September 27 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Manu Bay development of roading access, fencing and weed control be undertaken. Support from Manu Bay Boating and Fishing Club to provide \$1,500 towards the construction cost of a boat ramp.
- 1972 Boat ramp and breakwater built at Manu Bay by Raglan County Council with monetary support from Manu Bay Boating and Fishing Club and fees from ramp users.
- 1972 August 28 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Letter received from the Solicitor of the Manu Bay Fishing and Boating Club that consideration be given to furnishing some form of title to an area of land to be set aside for the erection of clubrooms. Application also made for permanent exemption of Club members from paying the charge of \$1 for use of the ramp.
- 1972 October 9 – Meeting of Raglan Town Community Committee. Request that urgent consideration be given to erecting temporary toilets at Manu Bay owing to the great numbers of visitors over summer and arrangements be made for permanent facilities in the near future.
- 1973 February 26 - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Request received that Council consider the request to allow a burger bar to be situated at Manu Bay. Council was not prepared to make commercial sites available at Manu Bay.
- 1977 Permanent toilet facilities built at Manu Bay

1984 March 7 – Reserves, Project Employment and Civil Defence Committee. Plans produced showing proposed development of reserve, including grazing, fencing off areas, planting of trees.

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## Appendix C: Wainui Historical Timeline

- 1855 Crown purchased approximately 12,000 acres from the Chiefs and people of Whaingaroa (which included Pilot Reserve land).
- 1883 Pilot and Signal Station Reserve established by the Crown (Gaz p. 253)
- 1896 Reserve leased to A R McJannet. Rental paid to Raglan County Council as a substitute for lack of Harbour endowment.
- 1911 Chairman of Raglan Town Board asks Crown to reserve land from lease for a road to provide access to beach and "Tattooed Rocks" (southern end of Ngarunui Beach).
- 1912 Lease of reserve sold to A R Langley
- 1915 Lease of reserve sold to E N Peacock
- 1915 Reserve vested in the Raglan County Council in trust, without the power of sale, for the purposes of a pilot and signal station (gaz p. 731)
- 1924 Boundary alteration to provide for new road alignment.
- 1925 Lease of reserve sold to W. Baker.
- 1936 Churton's Road closed and land added to Pilot Reserve.
- 1938 Special legislation enacted to clear up disagreement between vesting order to Council (1915) and survey plan (S0 22322).
- 1946 Lease of reserve made to E G Tait (83 ha), C Jackson (9 ha) and H L Dando (8 ha).
- 1962 Waikato Public Relations Foundation approaches Council seeking road access to Ngarunui Beach. Ngarunui Beach Life Saving Club formed and approaches Council for access to beach.
- 1963 Council draws up plans for road access and subdivision of reserve. Unable to proceed because of reserve designation.
- 1964 Council introduces Local Bill to Parliament to enable subdivision of land, but opposed by Lands and Survey Department.
- 1965 Crown offers to sell reserve to Council on preferential basis and in doing so uplift reservation. Council purchases property by deferred payment over 30 years. Reservation revoked (gaz p 64 1890).
- 1967 Leases to E G Tait, C Jackson, and H L Dando renewed for a further 21 years.
- 1974-87 Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Club ask Council to provide road access to Ocean Beach. Various drownings at Suckers Point.



- 1981 Construction of Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Clubrooms in reserve at the end of Ocean Beach Road. Subdivision of property to enable leasehold initiated.
- 1988 Portion of reserve on the eastern side of Wainui Road (Allot 243) sold to H L Dando.
- 1988 Council purchases 21 year renewable lease over reserve from E G Tait. Also purchases lease from Jackson family except for a house site.
- 1989 Council resolves to prepare a management plan for Wainui Reserve Farm Park. An advisory committee of local people is established.
- 1990 Claim lodged with Waitangi Tribunal for Pilot Reserve Block.
- 1990 Council purchased Wainui Block from Grasshopper Limited
- 1991 Council prepares first Wainui Reserve Management Plan
- 1991 Council subdivides part of Wainui Block to create 13 rural-residential lots between Wainui Stream and Wainui Road.
- 1993 Wainui Reserve Management Committee formed.
- 1996 Access road and car parks built with funds from Waikato Foundation Trust.
- 1999 Lot 1 DPS 44506, previously owned in fee simple, gazetted as a recreation reserve
- 2004 New surf club building constructed
- 2004/05 Car park established at the old Surf club site  
Parking sites for people with disabilities established close to the wheel chair access to the beach.  
Michael Hope memorial officially unveiled
- 2006 Lower (main) car park at Wainui Reserve sealed  
Combined toilets and changing rooms open for public access
- 2009 The lower car park was redesigned to provide better navigation and access to car parking within this car park area.  
A wooden staircase is constructed to provide walking access from the upper car park areas and reserve area to the lower (main) car park and Ngarunui Beach.
- 2011 2nd Reserve Management Plan prepared for Wainui Reserve

## **Appendix D: Archaeological Sites**

### **Papahua**

SS57 Ngaati Hourua - gravesite and kohatu. (Includes Papahua 3 ML 21878)

I51 - Machine gun post

### **Wainamu Beach**

R14/I37 Unnamed paa - Paa and kaainga of Ngaati Hounuku, Ngaati Kaunah

SS52 - Settlement cluster of Paa and Kaainga of Tainui Hapu

### **Manu Bay**

No current identified sites

## Appendix E: List of Policies included in General Policies Reserves Management Plan

The following table identifies the range of policies detailed in the current 2015 General Policies Reserve Management Plan. Note: this General Policies document will be updated and RMP readers should seek to ensure they have the current document.

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## Appendix F: Glossary of Terms

Note: unless detailed, all references contained here pertain to sections of the Reserves Act 1977

**Administering body:** the board, trustees, authority appointed to control and manage a reserve.

**Appointment to control and manage:** the appointment of an administering body to manage a reserve. The land remains vested in the Crown.

**Autonomous powers:** statutory powers held by an administering body under the Reserves Act which can be exercised by the administering body without the prior consent or approval of the Minister of Conservation

**Bylaws:** an ordinance affecting the public, or some portion of the public, imposed under the provisions of s.106 Reserves Act and accompanied by some sanction or penalty for its non-performance (s.104 of the Act).

**Certificate of title:** a certificate of title under the Land Transfer Act 1952. See also s.116 Reserves Act

**Change of purpose:** the change of purpose of a Local Purpose or Government Purpose reserve under s.24 or s.24A Reserves Act. [A change of classification would involve a change between two of the classes provided for in ss.17 to 23 of the Act.]

**Change of use:** any change of use to which a reserve is put. [If the changed use is not consistent with the principal purpose for the class to which the reserve belongs then it would be outside the authority of the administering body to allow it. A change of purpose or classification must be considered and the use not allowed if the change is not made.]

**Classification:** putting a reserve into a class under that Act; or a scenic, or a government or local purpose reserve into a type.

**Commissioner:** means an officer designated by the Director General for the purpose of this act.

**Concession:** means a (a) a lease, (b) a license, (c) permit, (d) easement granted under section 59. [Does not apply to reserves vested in an administering body.]

**Consultation:** a process of seeking the views of an affected party, and carefully considering those views before making a decision

**Council:** in relation to delegated and statutory powers under the Reserves Act it refers to the full Council of the local authority which is the administering body for the reserve; otherwise used to denote the Council as a corporate organisation.

**Delegated powers:** powers delegated by the Minister of Conservation under the provisions of section 10 of the Act.

**Discretion:** generally refers to the choice of approving or declining an application or proposal under the Act, or regarding the requirement of complying with specified criteria or considerations.

**Disposal of land:** in relation to a reserve means the outcome of the process in sections 24 and 25, which results in the reservation being revoked and the land becoming available for disposal.

**District plan:** the purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 section 72.

**Domain board:** redundant term. Replaced with a reserve board or a local authority, refer section 16(7).

**Easement:** generally an interest in land granted under section 48 over a reserve or acquired under section 12 over private land, or similar.

**Esplanade reserve** a type of local purpose reserve, see Resource Management Act 1991 section 229.

**Exchange:** an exchange of reserve land for other land, section 15.

**Fee simple:** commonly called the freehold. interest in land, the highest or most absolute interest in land held under the Crown

**Gazette notice:** a notice published in the New Zealand *Gazette*. The Reserves Act requires certain transactions to be put into effect by such a notice.

**Government purpose reserve:** a class of reserve provided for in section 22.

**Hapu:** sub tribe with common interest in land.

**he here kia moohio:** duty to be informed.

**Lease:** grants an interest in land that (a) gives exclusive use of the land, and (b) makes provision for any activity on the land the lessee is permitted to carry out.

**Licence:** means (a) a *profit a prendre* that gives a non-exclusive interest in land, and (b) makes provision for any activity on the land the licensee is permitted to carry out.

**Legal description:** the unique description of a parcel of land given to it on a Survey Office Plan or a Deposited Plan or a Maaori Land Plan. [Refer to Survey Regulations 1998].

**Lessee** the holder of a lease.

**Licensee:** the holder of a license.

**Local authority:** any council board, or public body declared by any other enactment to be a local body for the purposes of this Act.

**Local purpose reserve:** a class of reserve provided for in section 23.

**Iwi:** tribe, people.

**Kainga:** village, settlement, dwelling.

**Kaitiakitanga:** the exercise of guardianship / custodianship / stewardship by the taNgata whenua.

**Kawanatanga:** government.

**Koiwi:** bones, human remains.

**Mana Maaori:** Maaori jurisdiction or authority.

**Mana whenua:** people of a particular area of land.

**Management plan:** a management plan provided for in section 41.

**Marae:** where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae.

**Objection:** an objection for the purposes of section 120.

**Parcel of land:** an area of land with a unique legal description.

**Permit:** means a grant of rights to carry out an activity that does not require an interest in the land.

**Public notice:** section 119, being a notice to which a provision of the Act applies.

**Public reserve:** any land set apart for any public purpose.

**Recreation reserve:** a class of reserve provided for in section 17.

**Regional Council:** as specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act 2002.

**Regional plan:** an operative plan including a regional coastal plan approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all changes to such a plan.

**Registration:** the registration of any document under the Land Transfer Act 1952.

**Revocation:** the process of reserve re-classification under section 24.

**Right (in land):** generally the same as an interest in land, but it could be a lesser interest, e.g. a permit.

**Road reserve:** unformed legal road or a local purpose (road) reserve to which section 111 applies.

**Scenic reserve:** a class of reserve provided for in section 19, including natural and modified scenic areas.

**Scientific reserve:** a class of Reserve provided for in section 21.

**Subdivision:** under the Resource Management Act 1991 section 218, the term subdivision of land means the division of an allotment, or an application to a Land Registrar for the issue of a separate certificate of title.

**Submission:** the process where the public can comment on an activity or proposal as per section 120.

**tangata whenua:** people of the land.

**Taonga:** treasure, artifacts.

**Territorial authority:** a district or city council as specified in detailed in the second schedule of the Local Government Act 2002.

**tino rangatiratanga:** iwi authority with control over Taonga, absolute sovereignty.

**Transfer:** transfer of title in land to another owner following reserve revocation, section 112.

**Trustee:** includes a body corporate.

**Tuku:** gift of use

**Ultra vires:** outside or beyond the terms of the proper authority.

**Urupa:** a cemetery or burial site

**Vested reserve:** a reserve which is vested in an administering body and not vested in the Crown. Note that land which has been declared to be a reserve (s.14 Reserves Act) or has been acquired “in trust” as a reserve, is treated as “vested” in the reserve’s administering body for the purpose of administration of the Reserves Act.

**Vesting:** where the land ceases to be administered by the Crown, with options of control and management transferred to an administering body (section.26). This also includes where land is to be administered under some other Act [e.g. on subdivision under the Resource Management Act 1991]. The underlying title or reversionary interest remains with the Crown.

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