



HASTINGS  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



# WAIPATIKI DOMAIN AND BEACH RESERVE

RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN NO.9

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve Management Plan  
Prepared under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977  
Adopted May 2009

**HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL**

207 Lyndon Road East / Hastings 4122  
Hastings District Council / Private Bag 9002 / Hastings 4156  
**PH** +64 6 871 5000 / **Fax** +64 6 871 5100 / **Email** [council@hdc.govt.nz](mailto:council@hdc.govt.nz) / [www.hastingsdc.govt.nz](http://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz)

---



# CONTENTS

## PART 1

### Introduction & Background

#### PREFACE

Legislative Requirement	2
What is a Reserve Management Plan?	2
What is a District Wide Reserve Management Plan?	2
What is an Individual Reserve Management Plan?	2
What is the status of this Plan?	2
What is the format of this Plan?	2

#### INTRODUCING WAIPATIKI DOMAIN & BUSH RESERVE

Introduction	3
History	3
Land Status	3
Hastings District Council Classification	3
Tangata Whenua History	4
Early Settler History	4
Physical Description - Waipatiki Bush Reserve	5
Physical Description - Waipatiki Domain	6
Key Management Areas	7

#### PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

National	8
Reserves Act 1977	8
Resource Management Act 1991	8
Regional Context	9
Local Context	9
Hastings Operative District Plan	9
Long Term Council Community Plan	9
Activity Plan/Annual Plan	9
Associated Strategies	9
Reserve Strategy	9
Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy	9
Waipatiki Ratepayers Association	9

## PART 2

Objectives and Policies	10
-------------------------	----

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AIM	10
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	10

### 1.0 RECREATION AND USE

1.1 General Use	11
1.2 Organised Sport	11
1.3 Dogs	11
1.4 Horse Riding	11
1.5 Cycling	12
1.6 Motorhomes and Camping	12
1.7 Restricted Activities	12

### 2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

2.1 Development	13
2.2 Buildings and Structures	13
2.3 Fences and Walls	14
2.4 Lighting	14
2.5 Playgrounds	14
2.6 Informal Sporting Facilities	15
2.7 Public Toilets and Changing Facilities	15
2.8 Signs	15
2.9 Reserve Furniture	16
2.10 Vehicle Parking	16
2.11 Access	17
2.12 Walkways and Cycleways	17

### 3.0 NATURAL VALUES

3.1 Trees, Shrubs and Gardens	18
3.2 Landscape	18
3.3 Water	19
3.4 Biodiversity	19
3.5 Plant and Animal Pests	19
3.6 Natural Hazards	20

### 4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES

4.1 Heritage and Cultural Significance	21
4.2 Tangata Whenua	21
4.4 Art	21
4.5 Community Partnerships	22
4.6 Commemorative Features	22

### 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

5.1 Maintenance and Management	23
5.2 Sustainability	23
5.3 Leases, Licences and Permits	24
5.4 Rentals and Charges	24
5.5 Utilities	24
5.6 Titles and Classifications	25
5.7 Future Reserve Acquisition	25
5.8 Sale of Reserves	25
5.9 Reserve Boundaries	26
5.10 Encroachment	26
5.11 Safety and Vandalism	26
5.12 Promotion	27
5.13 Review and Monitoring	27

### 6.0 ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES

	28
--	----

## PART 3 APPENDICES

1 Location Plan	29
2 Land Status Reports	30
3 Proposed Concept Plan - Waipatiki Domain - Waipatiki Bush Reserve	32
4 Approved Plant Species	34



# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## PREFACE

### LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

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

### What is a Reserve Management Plan?

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

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

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

### What is a District Wide Management Plan?

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

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

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

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

### What is an Individual Reserve Management Plan?

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

### WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THIS PLAN?

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

Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Reserve Bylaws identify restricted activities within Reserves. This Reserve Management Plan gives effect to these bylaws, and will identify those areas that have been specifically set aside for certain activities. While this Plan must be read in conjunction with the District Wide Reserve Management Plan, the objectives and policies of this Plan will take precedence.

### WHAT IS THE FORMAT OF THIS PLAN?

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

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

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



## INTRODUCING WAIPATIKI DOMAIN AND BUSH RESERVE

### INTRODUCTION

Waipatiki is a small beach side community located approximately 60 kilometres north of Hastings. Located 11 kilometres off the main Napier – Gisborne State Highway, via Tangoio Settlement Road and Waipatiki Road.

Waipatiki means "water of the flounder" in Maori, and was so called because it was once an estuarine valley, and a place to fish. In pre- European times the area was well-populated as the estuary was a rich source of flounder.

Waipatiki is a picturesque settlement with native bush and a broad stretch of golden sand. On the south side of the stream is a camping ground, while the road provides access on the northern side of the stream to the beach picnic area and toilets. The settlement of Waipatiki has around 40 houses, but with a recent subdivision of an area of coastal land, allows for a further 30 houses to be built.

The settlement of Waipatiki comprises both residential and holiday accommodation, and represents an important recreation resource for the northern area of the District. It is popular with day visitors and holidaymakers and surveys undertaken as part of the Coastal Environment Strategy indicated that over 100 people per day visit the beach during summer periods.

In addition there are 140 people at the adjacent holiday park each day from late December until the end of January. This number rises significantly during major events such as the life saving competitions. For the rest of the year the settlement is quiet, used predominately by locals and day trippers, predominately from October to April.

### LAND STATUS

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is classified as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The reserve comprises a total of 22.3245 hectares.

The reserve consists of two distinctive areas of land:

1. the bush area to the north; and
2. the open space areas on the beach front

For the purposes of this Management Plan, the bush area will be referred to as Waipatiki Bush Reserve, and the beach area referred to as Waipatiki Domain.

These land parcels are shown on map A, with additional, more detailed information on each land parcels included in Appendix 2.

NO	LAND PARCEL	LAND STATUS	PURPOSE	AREA
1	Lot 22 DP 27133	Reserves Act	Recreation Reserve	4.2420
2	Lots 58, 59 & 60 DP 11449	Reserves Act	Recreation Reserve	1.5473
3	Pt Sec 3 Blk XVI Moeangiangi SD	Reserves Act	Recreation Reserve	16.5352



### HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL CLASSIFICATION

While the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is classified as a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, not all reserves within the District are classified. It is for this reason that the Council adopted a system whereby all reserves are categorised according to their size, type of use and management focus. This allows Council to take a strategic approach in managing these reserves, to provide opportunities based on natural, historic and cultural values, and recreation experiences for that reserve. 10 categories of reserves are used, as follows:

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

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is categorised as a Coastal Reserve. Coastal Reserves are those provided along the coastal margin, ranging from highly developed, high use recreation areas through to undeveloped natural areas. The developed areas provide for informal recreation use associated with the use of the beach and may contain mown grass, tree and shrub planting, roading, toilets, play equipment and access to the beach. Other areas are largely undeveloped and are provided for the protection of the coastal ecosystems and residential properties located along the coastal strip. They may contain some level of development related to erosion protection and pedestrian access.

Generally these reserves are of District significance and the developed areas may be used by residents from throughout the District and beyond. Minimum provision is varied, but they are likely to be of a comparatively large size.

## INTRODUCING WAIPATIKI DOMAIN AND BUSH RESERVE

### TANGATA WHENUA HISTORY

Ka pa a Tangitu, ka huaki a Maungaharuru  
Ka pa a Maungaharuru, ka huaki a Tangitu

When Tangitu is closed, Maungaharuru opens  
When Maungaharuru is closed, Tangitu opens

The first people of the area, and their descendants, have occupied the land since the separation of Papatuanuku and Ranginui. They are linked in a cosmology that relates to the land, waters and genealogy in the region.

From Toi the line of descent extends to Mahu who begat Orotu. Tamatea Pokaiwhenua and Iwipupu Te Kura begat a son, Kahungunu, who was born in Kaitaia. Kahungunu journeyed through the East Coast. He married Rongomaiwahine and settled in Te Whanganui a Orotu. Taraia, through warfare and marriage also established himself in the area.

The descent group comprises the following hapu: Ngati Tu, Ngai Te Ruruku, Ngati Kurumohiki and Ngai Tawhao of Tangoio, and Ngati Pahauwera further north. They have whakapapa, and oral traditions in common. The eponymous ancestor of Pahauwera is Kahutapere, one of Taraia's supporters. The area of occupation extends from Mohaka to Te Whanganui a Orotu.

As hunters and gatherers they wandered the land to harvest the seasonal supply. Thereby the pa were in their heels, thus: ko to ratou pa ko nga rekereke.

Hapu lived close to one another, tied by blood and friendship, and worked cultivations for food. They referred to themselves as hoā matenga – friends together 'til death. Yet battles have occurred in recent history, for example, the battle of Roto o Tara, saw the death of Te Momo, a Tuwharetoa chief, by Peketahi. Later Peketahi was killed by Tuwharetoa at Waipatiki.

On 8 May 1868 Donald McLean purchased the Mohaka-Waikare Block 1. See Turton Deed No. 45. Named boundaries include 'the source of the Waipatiki river and to its mouth'. The area of the purchase was 'about eight thousand five hundred acres – more or less' as noted by the surveyors Williams and Busby, for £150 with 50 signatories including Manaena Tinikirunga, Takapu and Pane Te Kanga. The deed of purchase was not lodged in Wellington by Turton until 25 February 1876.

Te Kooti leading the Ringa Tu movement campaigned from Opotiki for followers against settlers and land sales and settled at Petane Pa. This activity invoked McLean to punitive confiscation of a further 295,000 acres on 12 January 1867 in the Mohaka-Waikare district. The confiscation was by proclamation under the Settlements Act 1863. Pressure from the Heretaunga chiefs saw some of that land returned to its original owners, and some to hapu without whakapapa links to it. **'Waipatiki – a stream where flounder are plentiful.'**



### EARLY SETTLER HISTORY

In 1873 the Waipatiki area was leased to T K. Newton, by forty Maori owners. The Government was unable to sell the land in the 1920s. The hilly terrain, overgrown with blackberry was a difficult prospect. During the depression of the 1930s there was one returned serviceman on the block, who eventually walked off. The Bain family are also known to have leased farm land in this area.

Waipatiki is within the Arapaoanui Block – subsequently with three subdivisions. In 1917 the owners of Block 3 wanted the boundary moved west and south along the coast to include the mouth of the Waipatiki River. The Government would not agree to this. Waipatiki was made into a public beach reserve.

The Napier earthquake of February 1931 had its epicentre north of the city, and less than 20 miles from Waipatiki. The land north of Tangoio was elevated by approximately 2 metres. The present dunes are evidence of this; and the shoreline used to be near the new toilet block in the camping ground. Further, midden heaps are exposed in the vicinity of the new development.

In the 1940s a bach settlement developed. These properties were first leased then purchased. Families spent long summer holidays there. An integrated community grew abounding with many stories of happy times camping, swimming, fishing. Locals talk of a time of innocence when children could roam and play happily.

Waipatiki Bush Reserve (12 hectares) was set aside in 1967 as a domain and reserved from sale when the settlement of Waipatiki was developed for subdivision. An adjoining area of reserve land (4 hectares) was added in 1998 when additional land was subdivided into larger lifestyle blocks. One of these larger lifestyle blocks that adjoins the Waipatiki Domain has undergone subdivision, providing for an additional 30 lots. The Waipatiki Domain was also set aside in 1967 to provide for public access to the beach.

Now a pretty seaside settlement can be accessed by Waipatiki Road – a steep road that leads down into the valley. A small number of well kept holiday baches nestle against a northern incline of native forest, and a wide golden sand beach. There are grassy picnic areas beside the Waipatiki stream and beach front.

Today the camping ground is run by Bill Perry. The southern hillside forestry is run by Pan Pac. The Waipatiki Reserve is under the management of Hastings District Council and the Department of Conservation. A restoration programme has been undertaken for the sand dunes and in beautiful native bush in this seaside place.

Flounder are commemorated in the name Waipatiki. They were known to be plentiful here before the 1931 earthquake. The raising of the land caused the previously wide sandy flats to be replaced by a deep stream pattern. There are also remnants of early hapu occupation where a pa site is reported on the hillside about halfway down the Waipatiki Road.



## INTRODUCING WAIPATIKI DOMAIN AND BUSH RESERVE

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - WAIPATIKI BUSH RESERVE

Waipatiki Bush Reserve is situated at the north western edge of the village settlement, on the northern side of the valley off the beach road. It is surrounded by steep erosion prone farmland, with pockets of pine plantation and areas of protected native bush.

The Bush Reserve is located on terraces and south facing hill slopes beside the Waipatiki Stream. The most mature forest lies along the stream terraces with lower slopes dominated by kahikatea, matai, tawa and titoki. Some of the kahikatea are thought to be around 400 years old, with two larger trees being approximately 600 years old. The largest tree has a circumference of 7.4 metres. The area is also characterised by nikau and wineberry.

The hillslope have secondary kanuka scrub forest with putaputaweta, young nikau and tawa, pigeonwood, kaikamako and kohuhu. There is an abundance of bird life within the reserve, including kereru, fantail, tui, morepork and bellbirds. Exotic weeds along the stream pose the biggest threat to the integrity of the reserve.

The tracks through the Bush Reserve lead through archways formed by the fronds of nikau. There is a short walk of approximately 15 minutes through the Reserve. There is a side walk up the hill to a view overlooking the valley.

Nearby is Waipatiki Scenic Reserve, which is managed by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. It is situated at the head of the valley and covers 64 hectares. This reserve forms an important piece of remaining coastal kahikatea forest.

### Protected Natural Area (PNA92)

Waipatiki Bush Reserve is identified by the Department of Conservation as a Protected Natural Area (PNA 92). The Protected Natural Areas Programme was established to facilitate the protection of a network of areas which represent the full range of New Zealand's natural diversity as embodied in the Reserves Act 1977 which identifies the need for:

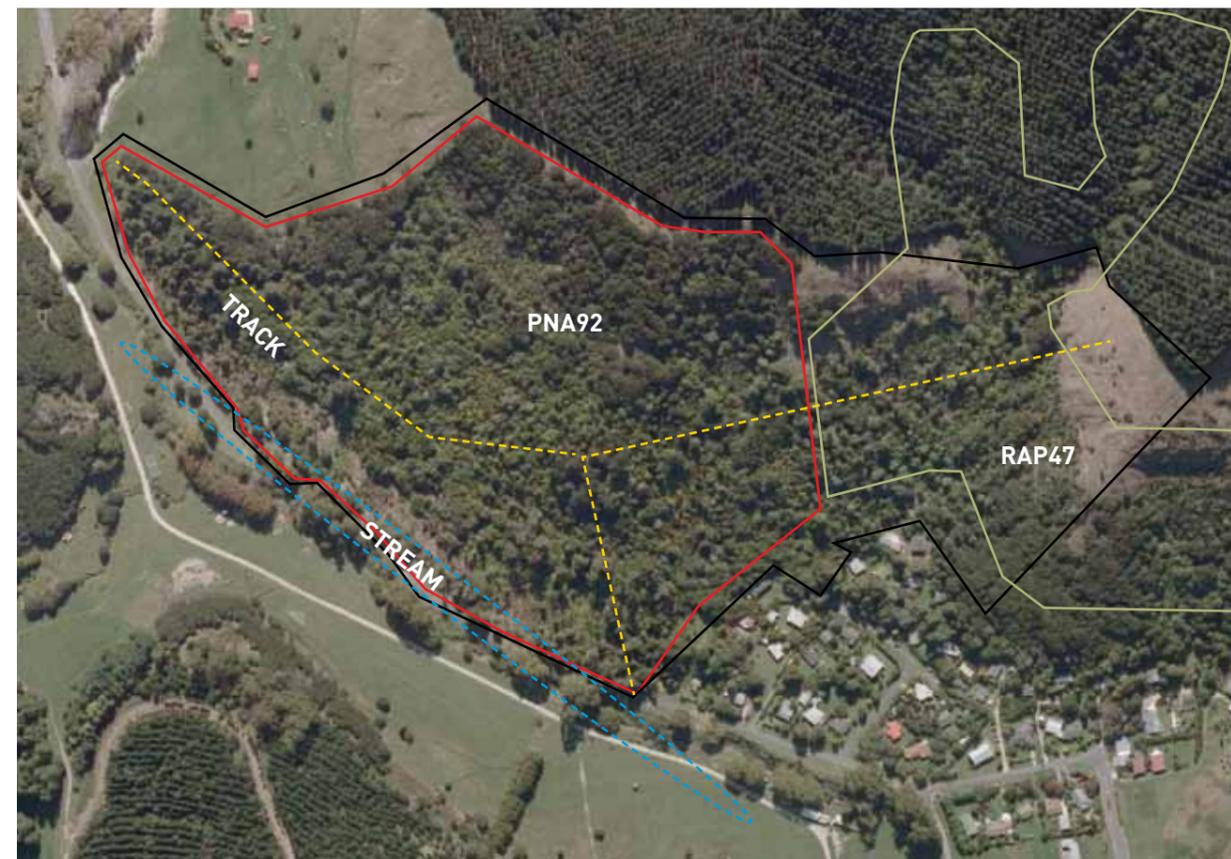
'the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which in the aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character'

Waipatiki forms part of the Waihua Ecological District which encompasses the lowlands of the northern Hawkes Bay, including lowland and hill country, broad fluvial valleys, cliffs and coastal lagoons. The original coastal forests like at Waipatiki, were characterised by karaka, tawa, kohekohe, nikau, ngaio, wahurangi and titoki, with kahikatea and matai dominant on the fertile alluvial terraces and moist stream side slopes.

### Recommended Area for Protection (RAP47)

In addition to the Waipatiki Bush Reserve being a Protected Natural Area, a portion of the reserve is also identified by the Department of Conservation as a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP WAH 47).

The District Plan controls the clearance of any indigenous vegetation within the District in an area of 5 hectares or greater, or where the trees are over 100 years old. While Waipatiki Bush Reserve is an identified RAP site, it was identified after the District Plan was notified therefore is not included. While the 'catch all' rule still applies, the District Plan will need to be updated to include the complete list as part of the Plan Change process to ensure that these areas are identified and described.



## INTRODUCING WAIPATIKI DOMAIN AND BUSH RESERVE

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - WAIPATIKI DOMAIN

Waipatiki Domain is situated to the south east of the village, and provides for public and visitor access to the beach and the main setting for active and passive recreation activities. It is situated in the low lying valley and flood plain of the Waipatiki Stream. The soils are poorly drained because of the high water table.

This area comprises distinct areas, that have different characteristics and therefore management issues and priorities. These include the following:

#### Village Green

The open grassed area behind the back dunes has been developed along the lines of a 'Village Green', providing space for a variety of social activities including cricket, volleyball and touch rugby. This area doubles as a local event arena and/or emergency helicopter landing zone.

#### Backdune

Behind the wetland is the raised backdune. A public toilet has recently been built on this area to cater for the increasing number of day visitors and locals who spend the day at the beach. Low barriers have been installed to prevent vehicle access to the dune.

#### Wetland

Behind the foredune to the north there is a small wetland of approximately 0.25ha which contains a number of native sedges and rushes. Low barriers have been installed to prevent vehicle access to the wetland.

#### Foredune

Behind the sand beach is a broad gentle foredune of approximately 1 hectare which is currently being extensively planted with raupo and spinifex for dune protection.

#### Waipatiki Stream

The lower course of the Waipatiki Stream follows along the western boundary of the Waipatiki Bush Reserve and Domain for 1.5km from the northern point of the Bush Reserve to its mouth. The stream was planted with willows for erosion control in the 1970s, which are now being progressively removed by the HBRC and planted with natives.

#### Beach

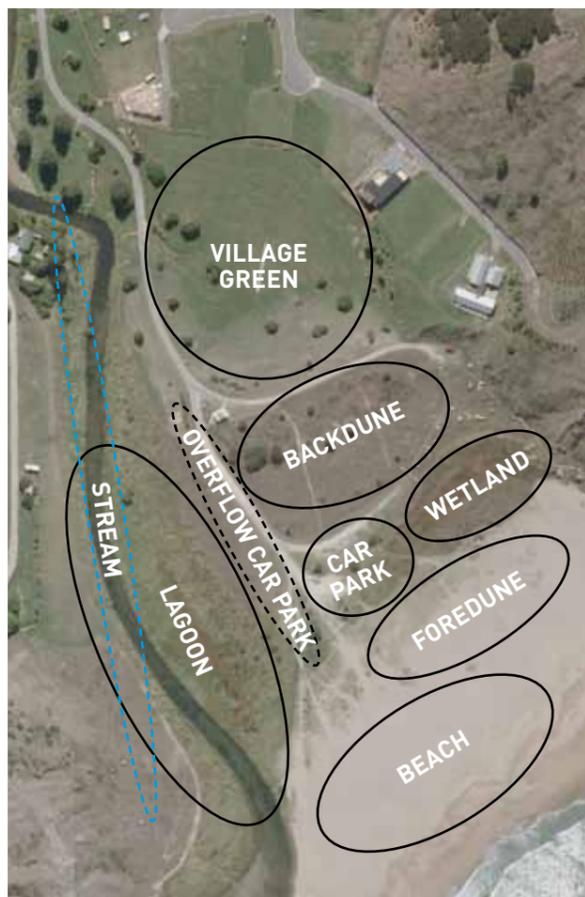
The beach provides for a range of activities, including swimming, boat launching, fishing, horse riding, surfing and day picnics. There has also been a range of events including surf carnivals held on the beach. Because of its small size (approximately 450 metres in length) any large events being held at this beach or on the adjoining reserves can impact on other users and day visitors to the beach.

#### Lagoon

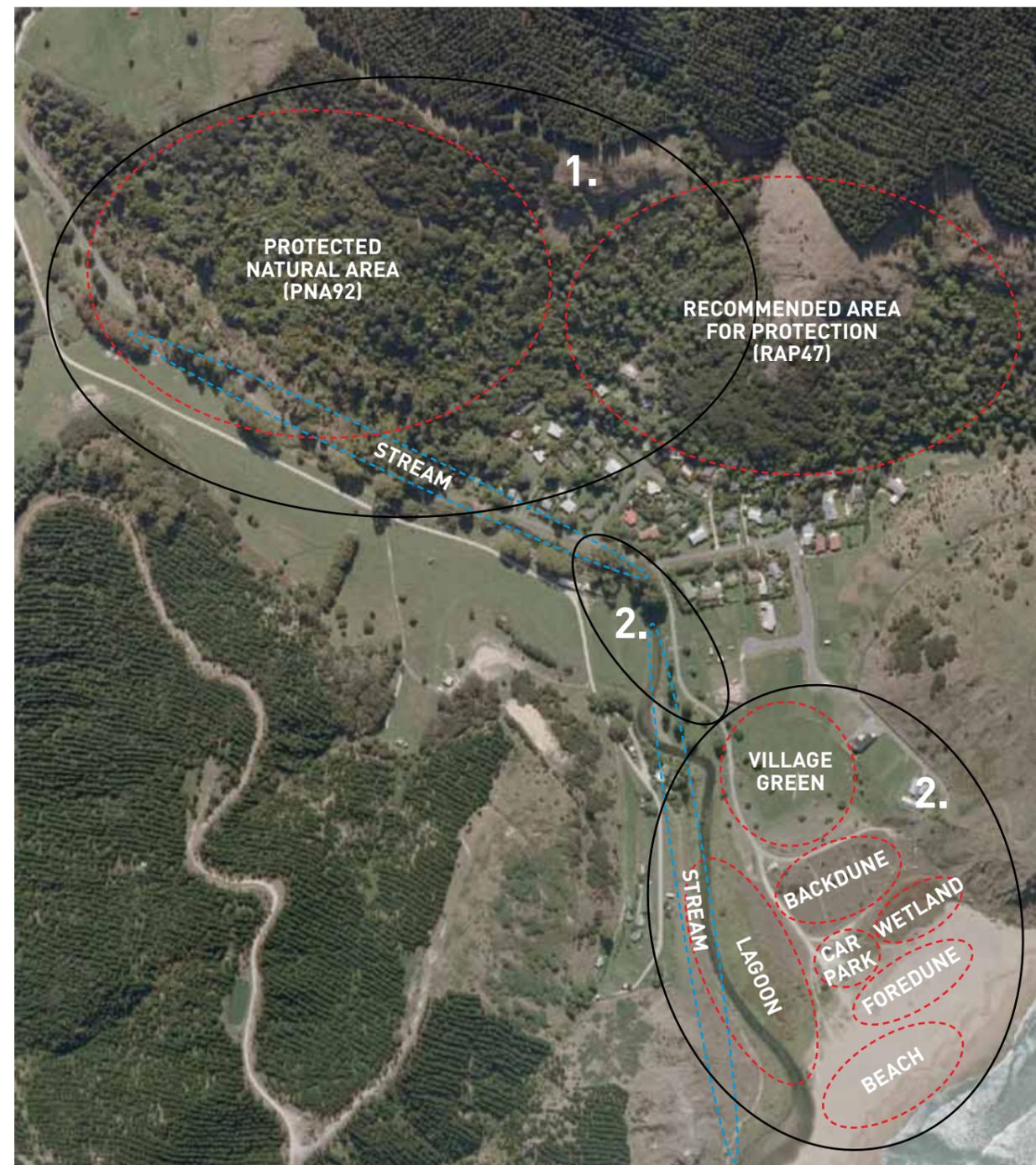
To the south there is a small lagoon at the mouth of the Waipatiki Stream where it drains to the sea through the aggrading foredune. The lagoon edges are self planted. Currently planted with raupo sedges and rushes, the area is home to a colony of rare fern birds. Part of this area adjacent to the road could be fenced off to provide additional carparking.

There is some debate as to the ownership and management of this area of land. The domain would have originally adjoined the river, but gradual changes in the position of it have altered the boundary and resulted in land accretion. This accretion, and subsequent revegetation, have resulted in this area of grassed land lying outside the Council managed reserve boundary.

Although Council currently maintains this land as part of the reserve, it has no legal control or management of it. Council has however now obtained the approval of the DOC Regional Conservancy to begin an application for accretion to amalgamate the land with the adjoining reserve. This area will therefore be included as part of this Management Plan and all objectives and policies will apply. Council will continue to manage and maintain the land as an integral part of the reserve, and will have full jurisdiction on its management, use and development.



## KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS



### 1. WAIPATIKI BUSH RESERVE

- a. Protected Natural Area (PNA92)
- b. Recommended Area for Protection (RAP 47)

### 2. WAIPATIKI DOMAIN

- a. Village Green
- b. Backdune
- c. Wetland
- d. Foredune
- e. Beach
- f. Lagoon
- g. Stream

## PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

## NATIONAL CONTEXT

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

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

- Reserves Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Local Government Act 2002
- Sport and Recreation Act 2002

**Reserves Act 1977**

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

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

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

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

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

## RESERVES ACT CLASSIFICATION

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

**‘providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, h emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.’**

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

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

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

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

**Resource Management Act 1991**

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

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



## PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

## REGIONAL CONTEXT

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

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

## LOCAL CONTEXT

**HASTINGS OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN**

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

**LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN (LTCCP)**

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

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

**ACTIVITY PLAN/ANNUAL PLAN**

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

## ASSOCIATED STRATEGIES

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

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

**RESERVES STRATEGY**

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

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

**HASTINGS COASTAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY**

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

- Recognise Waipatiki as an important recreation destination in the northern sector of the Hastings coast
- Enhance natural character values derived from the existing bush areas of the Waipatiki Domain
- Promote passive recreation of the Waipatiki coastal environment.

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

**WAIPATIKI RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION**

The Waipatiki Ratepayers Association was formed in the early 1970s and represents most ratepayers within the Waipatiki Valley.

In the absence of any other statutory plans and in an effort to avoid ad hoc decisions, the Association has prepared, in conjunction with the HBRC and Council the following plans that have provided guidance in the development of this Plan:

- Waipatiki Valley Landscape Plan
- Waipatiki Coastal and Riparian Plan
- Waipatiki Biodiversity Protection Predator Control Plan.





# OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES



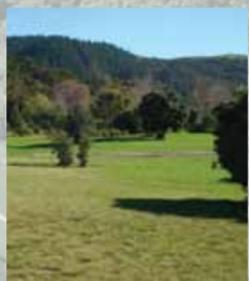
## STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The protection, management and enhancement of the natural character values of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve as a unique, secluded public open space, characterised by:

- Bush area of indigenous vegetation with significant ecological value
- Recreation reserve providing open space and a 'village green'
- Coastal dune area providing access to the beach, natural defense mechanisms and wilderness area with significant biodiversity value



- MAINTAIN IN CURRENT NATURAL CONDITION
- MAINTAIN WALKING TRACKS
- CONTROL EXOTIC WEEDS AND ANIMALS
- PROTECT AND ENHANCE SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AND BIODIVERSITY VALUES
- REGENERATION OF INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA
- ENHANCE THE PICTURESQUE APPROACH TO THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT



- DEVELOPMENT OF 'VILLAGE GREEN'
- CREATION OF PLANTED ENCLAVE AROUND CRICKET PITCH
- PLANT FOR GREATER AMENITY AND SHADE
- MITIGATION OF VISUAL IMPACT OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM PUBLIC VIEWPOINTS
- PROVISION OF LOW FENCING TO RESTRICT VEHICLE ACCESS



- MAINTAIN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, SENSE OF OPEN SPACE AND WILDERNESS
- MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE PUBLIC ACCESS
- MINIMISE MAN MADE VISUAL CLUTTER
- MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS OF THE BEACH, DUNES AND LAGOON
- ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE STREAM
- INTENSIFICATION OF PLANTING ALONG STREAM AWAY FROM FLOOD SPILLWAYS



# 1.0 RECREATION & USE



## 1.1 USE OF RESERVES

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is classified as a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, which means its purpose is to provide an area for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public. In addition it has the purpose of the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is also categorised under the Hastings Reserves Strategy as a Coastal Reserve which means its primary function is as a reserve for informal recreation and leisure associated with the use of the beach, as well as the protection of the margins of the coastal environment and forest habitat enhancement

### Objectives

- 1.1.1 The primary purpose of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is for public recreation use and the enhancement of forest habitat sites.
- 1.1.2 To allow and encourage the public use of the reserve that is compatible with this purpose.

### Policies

- 1.1.3 Ensure that the use of the reserve minimises any possible impacts on ecological habitat or cultural features.
- 1.1.4 Ensure the beach reserve provides an area of open space for informal recreation and enjoyment for all visitors.
- 1.1.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 1.2 ORGANISED SPORT

The primary purpose of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is open space for informal recreation and leisure. It is important to ensure that this is not displaced by other more active or organised activities. Waipatiki Bush Reserve is not used for any permanent sporting activities. Waipatiki Domain does have a portion of the Village Green set aside for sporting activities but predominately for social community activities only. Any use of this for organised events will require prior Council approval.

### Objective

- 1.2.1 To ensure that the primary purpose of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is maintained for informal recreation and leisure.

### Policies

- 1.2.2 Allow for the use of part of Waipatiki Domain to be used for informal and community social sporting activities.
- 1.2.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 1.3 DOGS

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

Due to the presence of wildlife and native plantings within the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve, and to be consistent with Council bylaws, it is necessary to require dogs to be on a lead at all times in the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.

### Objective

- 1.3.1 To allow dogs in Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve in accordance with Council policy and bylaws.

### Policies

- 1.3.2 Dogs are to be retained on a lead at all times and under the control of a person physically able to control the dog, in the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve, in accordance with Council bylaws.
- 1.3.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 1.4 HORSE RIDING

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

Due to the presence of wildlife, native vegetation and new plantings within the Waipatiki Bush Reserve it is necessary to prohibit horses from using this reserve. Horses are however permitted on Waipatiki Domain at all times

### Objectives

- 1.4.1 To allow for horse riding on Waipatiki Domain.
- 1.4.2 To prohibit horse riding in Waipatiki Bush Reserve.

### Policies

- 1.4.3 Allow for horse riding to occur within Waipatiki Domain and allow for riders to access the beach.
- 1.4.4 Prohibit horse riding in Waipatiki Bush Reserve.
- 1.4.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 1.0 RECREATION & USE

### 1.5 CYCLING

Cycling (including mountain biking) has many positive health benefits, however it can also create conflicts with other users. It is important that people are aware of where mountain biking can be undertaken and that Council provide suitable facilities in those locations. Restrictions on mountain biking are required in certain areas to manage conflict between users and the impacts on reserves.

Due to the presence of wildlife, native vegetation and new plantings within the Waipatiki Bush Reserve, mountain biking and cycling is not allowed. Mountain biking and cycling is however permitted on Waipatiki Domain at all times.

#### Objectives

- 1.5.1 To allow for cycling and mountain biking in Waipatiki Domain.
- 1.5.2 To prohibit cycling and mountain biking in Waipatiki Bush Reserve.

#### Policies

- 1.5.3 Cyclists will not be allowed to cross or enter Waipatiki Bush Reserve, which will be enforced by the installation of appropriate signage, and gates if deemed necessary.
- 1.5.4 Cyclists are permitted within Waipatiki Domain.
- 1.5.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant

### 1.6 MOTORHOMES & CAMPING

Currently the Council has a policy of allowing no overnight camping on reserves, except on licensed campgrounds, on reserves that are designated as campsites for limited overnight stays by motorhomes, or where a Council approved permit allows for the activity.

Overnight camping on Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is not permitted, and can only take place at the Waipatiki Beach Farm Park that is located to the west of the Domain, across the other side of the stream. The Farm Park is equipped with self contained units, as well as power sites for motorhomes.

#### Objective

- 1.6.1 Overnight camping within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is not permitted due to the lack of facilities on the reserve and the presence of a formal camping ground within close proximity.

#### Policy

- 1.6.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 1.7 RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

There are a number of activities that are not permitted on reserves due to their impact on the amenity of reserves and on the enjoyment of other users. These activities are restricted through Section 94 of the Reserves Act and through Council Bylaws. Council bylaws are special laws that apply in the Hastings District only and are enforced by Council officers who have been appointed specifically for that purpose. Breaches of bylaws can result in court imposed fines, confiscation of equipment or court orders for various purposes. Relevant bylaws include:

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

In addition to those activities restricted under the Reserves Act 1977 and Council Bylaws, specific activities may also be restricted under this management plan due to their potential impact on the unique characteristics of the reserve.

#### Objective

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

#### Policies

- 1.7.2 In addition to those activities that are restricted under the Reserves Act 1977 and Council Bylaws the following activities are prohibited:
  - a. Motorised vehicles within Waipatiki Bush Reserve;
  - b. Motorised vehicles on the:
    - i) Village Green
    - ii) Fore dune and Backdune
  - c. Horse riding in Waipatiki Bush Reserve;
  - d. Cycling and mountain biking in Waipatiki Bush Reserve;
  - e. Dogs off-lead
- 1.7.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 1.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 2.0 FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are characterised by their natural and largely undeveloped features, and it is the intention of this management plan to ensure that this remains. Any future development of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve must be consistent with the aims of this Plan, and consistent with the Concept Plan.

Any further development on Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve to provide enhanced facilities to increase the enjoyment of reserve users, must be in keeping with the purpose of the reserve and has no impact on adjoining neighbours or the reserve itself. The Hastings District Council is a signatory to the Urban Design Protocol. Well designed open spaces encourage more physical activity and facilitate social cohesion. Any development on the reserve must take into account the principles of urban design and the goals and objectives of the Sustainable Urban Design Framework to ensure that our reserves continue to provide safe and sustainable areas of open space and recreation for the community.

#### Objectives

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

#### Policies

- 2.1.4 Ensure that any future development at Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is consistent with the Concept Plan identified in Appendix 4.
- 2.1.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 2.2 BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

Requests for new buildings or structures on Waipatiki Domain by community groups will be supported by Council where there is a justified demand and need, and where the buildings or structures do not conflict with the provision of other features, and are consistent with the purpose of the reserve for amenity, recreation or community use.

The toilet block is the only built structure located within Waipatiki Domain. Given the natural, open and wilderness characteristics of the area, further man made structures are considered inappropriate and out of character with the area. Any additional buildings will therefore be actively discouraged. Reserve furniture such as picnic tables and seats may be appropriate within the Domain, provided they are of a consistent design and made of natural materials in character with the area.

The demand may arise in the future for surf lifesaving facilities at Waipatiki Beach. While such a facility would be encouraged, any equipment should be stored off site, without the need to erect a purpose built storage facility within the Domain.

#### Objective

- 2.2.1 To discourage any further buildings or structures to be located within the Domain or Bush Reserve due to the impact they would have on the natural character of the area.

#### Policy

- 2.2.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

### 2.3 FENCES & WALLS

Fences around Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve may be necessary to prevent vehicle access to the reserve, or it may be desirable to protect native and dune plantings. On the other hand, it may be desirable to retain the openness of the reserve, and increase surveillance, in which case landowners will be encouraged to not erect fences, or to construct them of open transparent materials. Council recognises that people have the right to develop their property and erect fences to their own preference. While Council will respect this right it is also important that any fencing erected does not detract from the reserve itself, or neighbouring properties. Council will therefore work with neighbouring property owners to encourage the use of appropriate materials or planting to minimise the visual impact of boundary fences. Wherever possible, Council will encourage low and permeable fences on reserve boundaries.

Waipatiki Bush Reserve shares its northern, eastern and western boundaries with farming and forestry land. To the south it is adjoined by the side and rear boundaries of residential properties located on Waipatiki Road and Titoki Place. The boundaries of this reserve are fenced. Maintenance of these fences must be of a high standard to ensure the protection of plant life from pests in the area.

Waipatiki Domain shares its northern and eastern boundaries with the new residential properties of Nga Manu Place and Tangitu Drive. No conditions or covenants were placed on the subdivision consent, therefore Council does not have the ability to control what type of boundary fence is erected, or indeed to even require a fence. Given the unique nature of this reserve, and its visibility to the public, it is important that Council encourages a standard type of visually unobtrusive boundary fencing around the perimeter of the reserve. Post and wire fencing is deemed acceptable along the boundary where this is already existing. However, any new fencing should be a low post and rail fence, to be consistent with that commonly used throughout the Domain. This will clearly delineate the boundary between public and private land, while retaining the openness and views of the reserve from these properties. In addition, low shrubs may be planted to provide enhanced security and privacy to adjoining owners, while softening the boundary and further increasing amenity.

#### Objectives

- 2.3.1 To erect fences where required to ensure that Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve can be used safely and flora or fauna are protected from pests.
- 2.3.2 Encourage adjacent landowners and developments to provide permeable fencing to protect the amenity of the reserve and to provide passive surveillance.

#### Policies

- 2.3.3 Ensure all boundary fences surrounding Waipatiki Bush Reserve are maintained to an acceptable stock proof standard.
- 2.3.4 Ensure that the boundary between public and private land is clearly defined on Waipatiki Domain with appropriate fencing and/or low screen planting.
- 2.3.5 Encourage all new fences along the boundary of the reserve to be constructed of low post and rail, consistent with existing fences in the area, and to retain the amenity and openness of the reserve.
- 2.3.6 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 2.4 LIGHTING

Council is often requested by reserve users to provide carpark and accessway lighting. Lighting is also requested for facilities and structures, to improve security from vandalism, and to provide better surveillance. The lighting of buildings or trees can also enhance their visual appeal at night. Lighting is however mostly requested for safety reasons. Unfortunately, lighting is unlikely to provide improved safety, and in some cases actually provides a false sense of security. The lack of lighting on many reserves is actually a strategic Council decision to discourage visitors from using these areas at night where safety problems exist. It is therefore the stance of the Council that lighting only be provided on reserves where there is clear public benefit. It will only be provided at key access routes through parks, sports fields, civic spaces or around public buildings.

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

#### Objective

- 2.4.1 The installation of any lighting on Waipatiki Domain or within the Bush Reserve will not be permitted unless required for safety reasons.

#### Policy

- 2.4.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.

### 2.5 PLAYGROUNDS

Hastings District Council's Play Strategy 'Hastings Coming Out to Play', looks at the Council's role in providing opportunities for play in the Hastings District outdoor environment over the next 10 years. The Play Strategy identifies 3 categories of playscapes: Premier, Key Urban and Neighbourhood. In order to increase utilisation of the playgrounds within reserves there is a need to provide a range of play opportunities that reflect the age and cultural demographics of the surrounding community which challenge and encourage all members of the community to participate and get active.

There is no play equipment provided at Waipatiki Domain or within the Bush Reserve and it is not considered that such equipment is necessary in this area. The appeal of the reserve is its openness and wilderness characteristics, with the opportunities for play coming from the use of its 'natural' features, such as boulders, low fences and the beach area itself. If any playground equipment was requested in the future, the most suitable location would be within the Village Green.

#### Objective

- 2.5.1 To develop and provide opportunities for children's play using the natural features of the reserve only.

#### Policy

- 2.5.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.



## 2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

### 2.6 INFORMAL SPORTING ACTIVITIES

The reserves within the District are used for a significant amount of informal sporting activities such as basketball, skating, skateboarding and BMX biking. Council needs to take these activities into account in the forward planning of reserves, to ensure that adequate provision is made for the informal sporting needs of the District. In the provision of informal sporting facilities, Council must however also take into account the potential impact of these activities on the reserves, reserve users and reserve neighbours, while ensuring that the needs of the community are met.

There is a cricket pitch on Waipatiki Domain that is used for informal community sporting events. The use of this area as 'the front lawn of the community' will be encouraged through the maintenance and enhancement of the area, to ensure that it remains an attractive focal point for community use, as well as for out of town visitors. This will be achieved through the development of the 'village green' concept and will receive on going maintenance to ensure its suitability as an informal sporting area.

#### Objective

- 2.6.1 To maintain and enhance the Village Green area so that it provides a location for the community to participate in a variety of informal sporting and community activities.

#### Policy

- 2.6.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.

### 2.7 TOILETS & CHANGING FACILITIES

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

There is one toilet block located in the main car park at Waipatiki Domain that was built in 2004, consisting of two unisex toilets with disability access. The facilities are considered adequate to meet the needs of the local community and day visitors to the area, and will be maintained and cleaned on a regular basis.

#### Objective

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

#### Policies

- 2.7.2 To maintain the existing toilet facility at Waipatiki Domain.
- 2.7.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 2.8 SIGNS

Council is preparing a Reserve Sign Specification that will ensure consistency and improve amenity, and all signs shall be in accordance with the policies included within this Plan. Signs required for advertisement or identification purposes for occupants of a reserve shall be kept to a minimum, and be subject to the appropriate provisions of both Bylaw and District Plan rules. Remote advertising will generally not be acceptable, however Council will consider applications (Licence to Occupy Section 5.3) on a case-by-case basis. Advertising without Council consent will be classified as an encroachment (see Section 5.10).

While Council has adopted a standard design for all reserve names signs within the District for consistency, given the location and unique character of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve, an approved custom design may be developed for the area which incorporates the use of natural timber where possible. Any design will be developed in consultation with the local community. Signs within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve will be kept to an absolute minimum, and will be located where possible in a single location in front of the toilet block, and at the entrance to Waipatiki Village in order to minimise visual clutter.

#### Objectives

- 2.8.1 To ensure consistent sign content, style and type in Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.
- 2.8.2 To minimise visual clutter while maximising necessary and useful information to reserve users.
- 2.8.3 To provide for new signs on Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve only where required and appropriate.

#### Policies

- 2.8.4 Allow signage that is related to the reserve or the use of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve only.
- 2.8.5 Signage will be grouped where possible to reduce visual clutter.
- 2.8.6 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.8 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

### 2.9 RESERVE FURNITURE

Reserve furniture provides a range of opportunities and settings for users of Waipatiki Domain, and enhances their experience by providing facilities for rest, picnicking and services (rubbish bins). Reserve furniture may include picnic tables, seating and rubbish bins. Council has recently adopted a standard bin and seat design that will give consistency to reserve furniture being installed and improve amenity. All new and replacement furniture will be in the new standardised design, that incorporates stainless steel for its endurance and robustness.

There are currently several picnic tables located within the Waipatiki Bush Reserve, that are remnants of when part of the area was used for informal camping. It is the intention that these cleared areas will be planted, and therefore the existing picnic tables will either be removed, or not replaced once they've reached the end of their useful life. There are no picnic tables or seats located in Waipatiki Domain, and only 1 rubbish bin located by the toilet. As part of the development of the 'village green' concept picnic tables and seats will be positioned around its perimeter to encourage the use of this area for community activities and for family picnics. Additional rubbish bins will only be located within the Domain if a demand is identified, as the community have noted a marked decrease in the amount of litter left by visitors when the number of rubbish bins was reduced.

#### Objectives

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

#### Policies

- 2.9.3 To provide reserve furniture within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve where there is an identified need.
- 2.9.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.9 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 2.10 VEHICLE PARKING

There is provision for parking within Waipatiki Domain for beach users that is fenced off to prevent vehicles from accessing the beach or protected natural areas. It comfortably holds approximately 100 cars, but this capacity is exceeded during the busy summer months when cars are forced to park within the village green area. Additional overflow car parking will be provided along the road, and around the edge of the Village Green. A low post and rail fence, or bollards may be placed around the edge of the Village Green to prevent vehicles accessing the area beyond the parking spaces. The area of car parking along the edge of the road (adjacent to the lagoon) will also be fenced, to prevent access into the Riparian Area.

#### Objective

- 2.10.1 To provide car parking areas at Waipatiki Domain while protecting the natural amenity features of the area.

#### Policies

- 2.10.2 Maintain the existing car parking area to provide parking for visitors to the area during the summer months.
- 2.10.3 Define new car parking areas to prevent vehicles entering the riparian area and Village Green by the use of low post and rail fencing to protect the amenity of the area and to cater for increased visitor numbers during the summer months if required.
- 2.10.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.10 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 2.0 FURNITURE & FACILITIES

### 2.11 ACCESS

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

While there is some uncertainty as to the management of the beach area, any vehicles wishing to access the beach, must do so via the Council owned reserve. Council can therefore restrict vehicle access to the beach by prohibited access over the reserve. In addition, Council may, by publicly notified resolution, define such areas of any beach to be prohibited to vehicles. Local residents are concerned, during the busy summer months, with the increased number of vehicles on the beach, and public safety. Council may in the future, in consultation with the public, restrict vehicle access to the beach at specified times.

Vehicles can currently drive onto the Village Green, which can cause conflict with other reserve users, as well as damaging the grass surface. Council will erect a low post and rail fence around the southern boundary of the Domain to restrict vehicle access if required.

The ability to use Waipatiki Beach to launch boats will be retained, and any future restriction on vehicle access to the beach will specifically exclude this purpose.

#### Objectives

- 2.11.1 To provide access to people of all ages and abilities to and through Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve where possible.
- 2.11.2 To provide safe and reasonable access to launch and retrieve boats.

#### Policies

- 2.11.3 Ensure that all access points to Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are well marked for visitor use.
- 2.11.4 Prohibit vehicular access onto reserve land to or from private property.
- 2.11.5 Council will undertake consultation with the community and beach users to assess the feasibility of restricting vehicular access to the beach at specified times.
- 2.11.6 Ensure that parking platforms are not formed on the foredune by keeping it free of grass, and the modification of the existing sign identifying the presence of soft sand unsuitable for vehicle access.
- 2.11.7 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.11 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 2.12 WALKWAYS & CYCLEWAYS

The Council Walking and Cycling Strategies encourage healthy and alternative travel, which are supported by Council's wider Play Strategy. Over the years a network of paths through reserves have been developed to variable standard and quality. All walkways must meet New Zealand Standard 8630:2004 Tracks and Visitor Structures and the New Zealand Building Code. Council has identified a track hierarchy based on these, which will form the basis of any assessment and upgrading of the tracks and paths in Council reserves. This hierarchy identifies 4 types of track that are based on the visitor types that are likely to use them [See Section 2.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan].

There is a walking track located within the Waipatiki Bush Reserve. It is graded as a 'walking track' and should be maintained by Council to NZS8630:2004. This means that it is required to be of a standard to enable use by relatively inexperienced visitors with a low level of backcountry skill and wanting a low level of risk. The track will be well defined, well formed and even with wet areas drained. In dry weather the track surface shall be such that it can be walked on comfortably. Due to the naturalness of the area, bark chips will be used in preference to limestone or gravel.

The feasibility of created a walking track up the side of the cliff for views overlooking the beach will be investigated, however safety and access issues are likely to prevent this occurring.

The Waipatiki Bush Reserve is currently linked to the Waipatiki Domain by pedestrian linkages through Titoki Place and Tangitu Drive. These linkages are however not well marked, but are known to the locals.

#### Objective

- 2.12.1 Maintain and upgrade all walkways within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve consistent with the track hierarchy and to meet New Zealand Standard 8630:2004.

#### Policies

- 2.12.2 Maintain the walkway within Waipatiki Bush Reserve and Domain to NZS8630:2004 to walking track standard with a surface layer of bark chip consistent with the character of the area.
- 2.12.3 Continue to provide and promote walkways to and through Waipatiki Bush Reserve and Domain where appropriate, that are suitable to a range of people's abilities; meet NZS8630:2004; and provide linkages between reserves.
- 2.12.4 Investigate the feasibility of a walking track up the side of the cliff overlooking the beach from Waipatiki Domain.
- 2.12.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 2.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 3.0 NATURAL VALUES



### 3.1 TREES & GARDENS

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve contain a wide range and large number of trees which form an important part of the environment, by contributing to its recreation, landscape, heritage and amenity value. All trees within the reserve are protected either under the rules of the District Plan, or under the Tree Removal Policy, which ensures that no tree is removed unless it is dead, dying or potentially hazardous. Thought and care needs to be given to any future planting of trees and shrubs in the reserve, with regard to species selection and their placement. Wherever possible, Council will ensure the use of locally sourced plants that naturally occur in the area, which are well adapted to local conditions.

The Waipatiki Valley Landscape Plan was adopted by the Ratepayers Association in May 2005 for the development and management of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve. Council recognises this Plan, and its aims and objectives have been taken into account in the preparation of the Concept Plan in Appendix 4. The overall aim for Waipatiki Bush Reserve is the regeneration and planting of native species and specimen trees. Within Waipatiki Domain, dependent on the specific area, the aims are the creation of wetlands in the riparian area, coastal plants for protection of the dune area, and specimen planting for amenity values and shade within the 'village green' utilising native shrubs and trees. Waipatiki Bush Reserve is identified by the Department of Conservation as a Protected Natural Area (PNA92) and a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP47).

#### Objectives

- 3.1.1 To recognise the aims and objectives of the Waipatiki Valley Landscape Plan in the Concept Plan.
- 3.1.2 To protect and encourage the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation.
- 3.1.3 To use locally sourced plants where possible in all revegetation projects and plantings on reserves.
- 3.1.4 To protect and manage trees and vegetation located within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve in accordance with the Hastings Tree and Vegetation Guidelines.

#### Policies

- 3.1.5 Prepare Annual Planting Plans, in conjunction with key stakeholders for the following areas:
  - a. Dune
  - b. Village Green
  - c. Riparian Area
  - d. Bush Reserve
- 3.1.6 Ensure that any new planting, replacement or removal of trees or shrubs within the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is consistent with an Approved Planting Plan and the Hastings Tree and Vegetation Guidelines.
- 3.1.7 No trees shall be removed without consultation with the Waipatiki Ratepayers Association and any proposed removal shall be assessed in accordance with Council's Tree Removal Policy.
- 3.1.8 Maintain and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation from being adversely affected by vegetation clearance activities.
- 3.1.9 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 3.2 LANDSCAPE

A key focus of reserves is on the visual and natural qualities of the area. There are spectacular panoramic views from some reserves that enhance the experience and enjoyment for the reserve user. Development, natural re-growth and re-vegetation programmes can diminish and obliterate these views, and need to be sensitively managed to ensure they retain their amenity.

A portion of the surrounding hill landscapes of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are dominated by the establishment of pine plantations. The Waipatiki Bush Reserve provides an example of how the original forest may have appeared in the upper valley. The beach and riparian landscape is flanked at either end with large limestone based cliffs.

Whilst natural forces (wind, rain and earthquakes) have extensively modified this landscape, human impacts (plantations, housing, access) have also changed the appearance of the valley floor and hillsides. Maintaining visual clutter to a minimum is important in this area.

#### Objectives

- 3.2.1 To protect significant landmarks, landscapes and vistas within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.
- 3.2.2 To ensure that any building development, earthworks or plantations on reserves does not visually compromise any outstanding natural landscapes.

#### Policies

- 3.2.3 Identify and map key landscapes, landmarks and vistas within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserves.
- 3.2.4 Maintain key vistas and sightlines from within the reserves.
- 3.2.5 Trees shall not be removed from within the reserve for the sole reason of allowing for unhindered views from adjoining properties.
- 3.2.6 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 3.0 NATURAL VALUES

### 3.3 WATER

The HBRC is primarily responsible for the management of our water resources, including the coast, streams, lakes and wetlands. However the Council, under the RMA is required to recognise and provide for the preservation of the natural character of waterbodies and their margins and to promote public access to and along the waterbodies in the District. The District contains a number of river systems, streams and lakes, many of which run through our reserves where Council has a responsibility to preserve and enhance their margins, water quality and runoff into them. Council manages the District's assets and services that relate to water supply, wastewater and stormwater. This Plan seeks to achieve the following outcomes with regards to waterways within reserves, which are described in further detail in Section 3.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan:

- Protect and enhance water quality
- Protect and establish access to riparian margins
- Manage stormwater discharge

The lower course of the Waipatiki Stream (1km from its mouth to the northern boundary of Waipatiki Bush Reserve) runs alongside the western boundary of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve. The discharge position of the stream is subject to considerable change. The Stream was planted with willows for erosion control in the 1970s which are now creating erosion problems, by blocking the stream and diverting its channel. It is the intention of Council and the local community to progressively remove the willow trees, and enhance the riparian value and amenity of this stream by suitable plantings on both sides of the river. Any plantings along the stream however must not impede the flow in times of flood.

#### Objectives

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

#### Policies

- 3.3.4 Promote the retention and restoration of indigenous riparian vegetation and screen planting along the margins of the Waipatiki Stream and coastal environment consistent with flood management requirements and to enhance native ecosystems.
- 3.3.5 Ensure that the Waipatiki Stream and coastal environment is restored and maintained so as to enhance the natural and aesthetic values of the area and sustain their life supporting capacity.
- 3.3.6 Prohibit discharges into Council reserve land which will degrade the reserve environment.
- 3.3.7 Capture any beneficial effects of permitted stormwater discharges through properly managed and constructed point of discharge or watercourses.
- 3.3.8 Encourage and support partnerships between Council, HBRC, DOC, local tangata whenua, landowners and environmental groups to help with the restoration of riparian margins.
- 3.3.9 Ensure that any new planting, replacement or removal of trees or shrubs within the Riparian Area is consistent with an Approved Planting Plan prepared annually by Council, HBRC, DOC, landowners and the Waipatiki Ratepayers Association.
- 3.3.10 Assist and encourage landowners to erect fences along the boundary of the Waipatiki Stream to prevent stock access where required.
- 3.3.11 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 3.4 BIODIVERSITY

The reserves of the District contain a variety of ecosystems and natural habitats that are unique to the area. The enhancement of these areas is required to maintain a balance between public use and protection. Human development and settlement has had a major impact on our native species. Where possible public use should have minimal impact on any natural areas within these reserves. Biodiversity categories within the Hastings District can broadly be described as forests and shrublands, freshwater lakes and rivers and coastal wetlands. Priorities for restoration of biodiversity will be given to at risk sites such as stream sides and projects that provide the most benefits to achieving functioning ecosystems.

An important remnant of Hawkes Bay's indigenous coastal forest with significant biodiversity value is located at Waipatiki. The HBRC in conjunction with the Ratepayers Association have prepared a Coastal and Riparian Plan to protect, enhance and diversify the biodiversity values of the Waipatiki Valley. The Hastings District Council recognises this Plan, and will actively work with the Association, and the HBRC to implement the aims of the Plan.

Waipatiki Bush Reserve is identified by the Department of Conservation as a Protected Natural Area (PNA92) and a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP47).

#### Objectives

- 3.4.1 To protect desirable native flora and fauna within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.
- 3.4.2 To preserve and regenerate representative samples of natural ecosystems which are characteristic of the area.

#### Policies

- 3.4.3 Recognise Waipatiki Bush Reserve as being a Protected Natural Area and Recommended Area for Protection and ensure that the management and protection of it are consistent with the aims and objectives of the Department of Conservation.
- 3.4.4 Maintain and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna from being adversely affected by vegetation clearance activities.
- 3.4.5 Control the adverse effects of exotic species on the indigenous vegetation and fauna within the District.
- 3.4.6 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 3.5 PLANT & ANIMAL PESTS

There are many plant and animal pests within the District that if left uncontrolled, can have a detrimental impact on the viability and survival of indigenous plants or animals, and the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity. The Council as a land manager is required to meet its obligations under the Hawkes Bay Regional Council Regional Pest Strategy 2006.

The Waipatiki Ratepayers Association, in conjunction with the HBRC have prepared a document titled 'Biodiversity Protection Predator Control', that identifies the priorities for predator control to be carried out by the local community. The area has a significant native bird population that will benefit from such predator control. The target species for the programme are mustelids, cats, rats, rabbits, hares and hedgehogs, as well as goats and possums. The Council will support any work undertaken by the local community and the HBRC, and will not carry out any pest control work within the reserve areas unless consistent with the aims of any adopted Pest Management Strategy or Predator Control Programme, and in consultation with the HBRC and Ratepayers Association.

## 3.0 NATURAL VALUES

### Objectives

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

### Policies

- 3.5.3 Undertake the control and eradication of introduced plant and animal pest species.
- 3.5.4 Progressively remove the following plant species in conjunction with the Hawkes Bay Regional Council and adjoining property owners:
- Banana Passionfruit
  - Blackberry
  - Convolvulus
  - Cotoneaster
  - Horsetail
  - Japanese Honeysuckle
  - Jasmine
  - Red Cestrum
  - Spindleberry
  - Wandering Jew
  - Wild Ginger
  - English Ivy
  - Crack Willow
  - Pampas Grass
  - Himalayan Honeysuckle
- 3.5.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 3.6 NATURAL HAZARDS

In order to manage the use, protection and development of reserves within the District, Council needs to be aware of natural hazards, and their potential impact on the use and safety of these areas of public open space. Flooding, coastal inundation and erosion/land instability are the main natural hazards that can occur in areas of the Hawkes Bay region that are likely to impact on reserves. While this plan does not specifically address these issues, the emphasis is on avoidance rather than protection. It recognises that hazard events are natural occurrences and that locating activities in inappropriate places creates further risk to the reserve and its users. It also recognises that certain land use activities can avoid or mitigate the effects of natural hazards such as erecting stopbanks, stormwater drains, protection planting and specific building design in high risk areas. Council will continue to work with the HBRC and local communities in the protection of coastal reserves through dune restoration and protection.

The following issues are identified in the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy regarding natural hazards at Waipatiki: (1) the stream valley (including road access) is subject to inundation during flood events; and (2) a coastal hazard zone exists recognizing the potential for erosion and inundation beyond the beach and lagoon.

### FLOODING

The Waipatiki Stream is susceptible to flooding, and combined with the high groundwater table, the catchment often has surface water present in times of high rainfall.

### COASTAL HAZARD

The beach is identified as Coastal Resource Management Unit in the Hastings District Plan. The coastal margin is subject to problems caused by flooding and erosion. Flooding can be caused by effect originating on the land or out to sea, or a combination of both, and on land, heavy rainfall can cause flooding in the coastal area when drainage to the sea is impeded by high sea levels blocking outlets. Wave overwash, from storm events, in addition to high tides or tsunami, can cause sea flooding in the coastal area.

The Waipatiki dune system is approximately 4 hectares, and confined by cliffs to both the north and south. In its natural state, the dune provides effective protection to the land from storms, cyclones and tsunamis. Maintaining dune width is important for providing protection for the land and homes located behind it. Vehicles, people and pests are the main threats to the dune system at Waipatiki. Council will encourage the planting of native dune plants like spinifex and pingao that assist in the development of dunes and help to protect the beach from coastal erosion. In addition fences that restrict vehicle access to the dunes will be maintained, and walkways will be constructed that will allow for controlled public access, to prevent plants from getting trampled.

### LAND INSTABILITY

Land surrounding the area is steep, erosion prone farmland with pockets of pine plantation and protected natural bush. Such land may be subject to shallow landsliding.

### Objectives

- 3.6.1 To assess the risks of natural hazards to Council facilities and visitors to Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.
- 3.6.2 To identify and minimise the effects of natural hazards on Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.
- 3.6.3 Continue to work with the Hawkes Bay Regional Council to carry out hazard mitigation works.

### Policies

- 3.6.4 To consider natural hazard threats including flooding and erosion when planning for the siting of facilities and planting on reserves.
- 3.6.5 Maintain and enhance the natural defence mechanisms of the beach, dunes and lagoon by introducing management measures to direct recreational visitors to appropriate access points and to prevent vehicle access onto the dunes and beach.
- 3.6.6 Support HBRC initiatives to restore native vegetation on the dune system and include such initiatives within the Concept Plan.
- 3.6.7 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES

### 4.1 CULTURAL & HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

There is a recorded archaeological site located within the Village Green. This site (NZAA W20/58), located on the parcel described as Pt Sec 3 Blk Moeangi SD, is recorded as sand pockets relating to Maori horticulture and consists of circular features. Council has also been advised of the location of a pre-European burial ground in the back dune.

Given the history of the area, it is likely that other items of cultural and historical significance exist. Officers will therefore undertake a full archaeological survey of the area, which will provide greater certainty to the location of unknown sites to ensure their protection from any future use and development of the reserve. The back dune is already fenced off to ensure that the site is not affected by vehicles, however any future planting plans must take this in account.

### Objective

- 4.1.1 Ensure that sites of cultural and heritage significance within Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are identified, protected and maintained.

### Policies

- 4.1.2 Undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of Waipatiki Domain to identify sites of cultural and historical significance for protection.
- 4.1.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 4.2 TANGATA WHENUA

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

There is scope for the planting of native flora important for the pharmacy of rongoa Maori (healing and wellbeing) and raranga (weaving) within the Waipatiki Domain area, particularly the dunes, wetland and lagoon area. These areas may be fenced to minimise disruption from people and vehicles should this become an issue.

### Objective

- 4.2.1 Enable the restoration of native flora important for the pharmacy of rongoa Maori (healing and wellbeing) and raranga (weaving) which has been significantly reduced and in some cases under threat of extinction.

### Policy

- 4.2.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 4.3 ART

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

### Objective

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

### Policy

- 4.3.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.



## 4.0 SOCIAL & CULTURAL VALUES

### 4.4 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

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

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

The Waipatiki Ratepayers Association and members of the community are actively involved in the day to day management and protection of the Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve. In addition Council has given delegated authority to 3 local residents the responsibility, power and duty as authorised officers to enforce the Bylaws, as Rangers, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

#### Objective

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

#### Policy

- 4.4.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.



### 4.5 COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES

Members of the public frequently make requests to place features on reserves. Whilst such commemorations can assist in developing community values and mark important historic events, the location and number of such features needs to be managed. Commemorative features can also add cost to the ongoing maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalised or require significant maintenance.

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

#### Objective

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

#### Policy

- 4.5.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 4.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant.



## 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

### 5.1 MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

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

It is the responsibility of Council to ensure that the reserve is maintained to a high standard as identified in the Service Level Agreement, appropriate to the use of the area. The maintenance and management of the area will remain the responsibility of Council however these responsibilities may be delegated to others where this is deemed appropriate and necessary. Council will perform a regular inspection programme to ensure that all maintenance carried out adheres to the levels of service identified in the Parks and Sportsground Service Level Agreement.

To recognise and retain the sense of guardianship the local community have over the Bush Reserve, Council will establish a Management Group to oversee the day to day development, management and protection of it. The Waipatiki Bush Reserve Management Group will comprise two representatives appointed by the Waipatiki Ratepayers Association, two representatives appointed by the wider community and the local Ward Councillor. The membership, functions and responsibilities of the group will be formalised in Terms of Reference approved by Council for a term of three years. Ultimate responsibility will reside with Council, who will have authority over the public land.

#### Objectives

- 5.1.1 To provide and maintain Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve to a standard that gives all members of the community access to an environment to meet their recreational needs.
- 5.1.2 To establish the Waipatiki Bush Reserve Management Group to oversee the day to day development, management and protection of the Waipatiki Bush Reserve.

#### Policies

- 5.1.3 Retain the primary responsibility for the maintenance and management of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve but enter into specific arrangements to delegate such responsibilities where appropriate.
- 5.1.4 Maintain and manage Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve to the levels of service identified in the Parks and Sportsground Service Level Agreement.
- 5.1.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.1 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

Council will endeavour to incorporate sustainable management principles into the maintenance and development of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve. The key management objective for this reserve is about maintenance and enhancement of the existing wilderness landscape, and enhancement and protection of the natural values. To this end, sustainability is already occurring, and provided the existing environment is protected and enhanced it will continue to provide the community with a wonderful asset for future generations to enjoy. At the local scale, Council can investigate the use of organic sprays, and the planting of dual purpose plantings, such as flax for weaving on the lagoon.

#### Objective

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

#### Policy

- 5.2.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

### 5.3 CONCESSIONS: LEASES, LICENCES & PERMITS

Any person, organisation or company wishing to occupy any part of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve requires a concession agreement between themselves and the Council. Council's powers to grant concessions over the reserve varies depending on the status of the reserve and rights transferred by the Crown (if a reserve is held under the Reserves Act). In undertaking its role in providing recreational opportunities to the community, Council provides leases, licences and permits of land and/or buildings to a wide range of groups undertaking a variety of activities on reserves.

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

Leases will be issued where a person or organisation requires the exclusive long-term use of a building or land on a reserve, while a Licence will be issued for the non-exclusive use of a building or land on a reserve. Both leases and licences can be issued for a maximum of 18 years. Permits will be issued for activities or events to occur on a reserve where the use is non-exclusive and temporary. Local Community and Commercial Permits will be issued for a maximum of 3 consecutive days and Season Permits will be issued to sporting codes for a 20 week season per year. Further information on the types of concessions is provided in Section 5.3 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan.

There are currently no leases or licences for groups or activities to occupy part of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.

Waipatiki Domain is extensively used during summer by the community and visitors to the area and for specific annual events such as Ultimate Sports Beach Volleyball and Sport Hawkes Bay Surf Life Saving Day. Such community events have little impact on the reserve or users, and promote the area and its features to the community. Any organisation or individual wishing to use Waipatiki Domain for a commercial activity such as a mobile shop or fair, will require the express permission of Council. The Council also periodically deals with requests for permits to use the Domain for rugby tournaments, weddings and other parties. Such permits are not withheld providing that the proposed activity will not have an impact on the values of the reserve or on adjoining landowners.

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve is not identified as one of the District sportsfields and therefore no ground licences will be issued for the use of this reserve by sporting codes. Its distance from urban centres will effectively preclude any demand regardless.

A ground licence would be required to use any part of the reserve for grazing, and any application would be considered by Council provided that there would be no adverse effect on reserve use or users. This is not seen as an appropriate use of Waipatiki Domain or Bush Reserve.

#### Objectives

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

#### Policy

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

### 5.4 RENTAL & CHARGES

In granting leases, licences and permits, the Council has a right to charge those who benefit from the reserve and its facilities, and has a rental policy for buildings on Council parks and reserves. In addition the Council sets fees and charges for the short-term use of Council reserves in the form of permits and licenses on an annual basis as part of its annual planning process.

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policy

- 5.4.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.4 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 5.5 NETWORK UTILITIES

Reserves are often seen by Utility Operators as convenient places to locate infrastructure. Such utilities include drains, water supply, electricity and telephone wires, electricity substations and sewage pumping stations. However, such infrastructure can have an adverse impact on the character of the reserve and its open space qualities. These structures can also make the maintenance of a reserve more difficult and costly.

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policies

- 5.5.3 Any upgrades of, or future public utilities that may cross Waipatiki Domain or Bush Reserve are to be located underground.
- 5.5.4 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.5 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

## 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

### 5.6 TITLE & RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

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

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

Currently both Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as Recreation Reserves. This classification is deemed appropriate for the Domain Reserve, however it may be prudent to investigate whether the Bush Reserve should be reclassified as a Scenic Reserve, to better reflect the importance of the area, and attach a greater level of protection of its significant features. This will be investigated as a priority under this Plan.

#### Objective

- 5.6.1 To investigate the appropriate classification of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.

#### Policies

- 5.6.2 Investigate the reclassification of Waipatiki Bush Reserve from Recreation Reserve to Scenic Reserve.
- 5.6.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.6 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 5.7 FUTURE RESERVE ACQUISITION

Council needs to consider the future acquisition of reserve land whether through actual purchase, reserve contribution funding, or resource consent subdivision. The Reserves Strategy identifies existing reserve resources, analyses current and future demand for reserves, public amenities and open space, and identifies current deficiencies and future needs for each type of reserve by community.

There is no intention to acquire any additional land around Waipatiki Bush Reserve, unless this is required to meet the demand for publicly accessible land for walking, access or other recreational activities or for the protection of areas of native flora or fauna.

Council is currently in the process of formally adjusting boundary titles to include the accreted lagoon land adjacent to the Waipatiki Domain and the portion of land across the stream adjoining the campground, to formalise Council management and maintenance of the area. However until such a time as an application for accretion is finalised by the Department of Conservation, Council will continue to manage these areas as an integral part of the Domain.

#### Objective

- 5.7.1 Continue to manage the lagoon land as an integral part of Waipatiki Domain until an application for accretion is approved by the Minister of Conservation.

#### Policies

- 5.7.2 Undertake an application for accretion through the Crown for the management and control of the accreted beach and stream bed to be managed as contiguous part of the Waipatiki Domain.
- 5.7.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.7 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 5.8 SALE OF RESERVES

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

Council has no intention to sell any part of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.

#### Objective

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

#### Policy

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



## 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

### 5.9 RESERVE BOUNDARIES

Waipatiki Bush Reserve shares its northern, eastern and western boundaries with farming and forestry land. To the south it is adjoined by the side and rear boundaries of residential properties located on Waipatiki Road and Titoki Place. Waipatiki Domain shares its northern and eastern boundaries with the new residential properties of Nga Manu Place and Tangitu Drive. Its southern and western boundaries adjoin the beach and Waipatiki Stream.

There is some confusion as to the ownership of small portions of land on the other side of the stream. All of these areas of land are part of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve, and therefore under the control of the Council. Past erosion and accretion has however caused the alteration of the stream bed, which has resulted in these small land pockets along the bank becoming isolated, with no public access. This issue will be addressed under this Plan to allow for Council to either manage this land as an integrated part of the reserve or to continue to see it managed by the adjoining landowner.

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policy

- 5.9.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.9 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall apply where relevant

### 5.10 ENCROACHMENT

An encroachment is the use of a reserve for private purposes that has not been authorised by Council in writing. This includes structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, accessways, retaining walls, signs and other usage that gives the appearance of private ownership, such that the public are discouraged from using that portion of the reserve. New encroachments will not be permitted because they impact on reserve values. Council may seek removal of existing encroachments without formal agreements, where they adversely impact on reserve values.

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policy

- 5.10.3 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.10 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

### 5.11 SAFETY & VANDALISM

Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve are widely used by responsible citizens who use and appreciate them for the purpose for which they are intended. They can however be areas where anti social behaviour occurs, due to their location and privacy from active surveillance. It is important that the reserve remains safe and enjoyable for all, so Council will endeavour to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour in these areas. The Crime Prevention Plan was adopted in November 2007, and Council now has a full time Community Environment Enhancement Officer. In addition Council endorses the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) theory that crime and fear of crime can be minimised through effective planning and design in our built environment.

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

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policy

- 5.11.5 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.11 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



## 5.0 ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

### 5.12 PROMOTION

To ensure that the reserves are not under-utilised, it is important that Council promotes them and the recreational opportunities they provide. The District has many reserves and open spaces but little information is available on these resources. Many reserves are located within the rural area, and many locals and visitors alike may not even know they exist. Promotion is therefore seen as important to ensure maximum community benefit is achieved from the provision and maintenance of these reserves. The promotion can be undertaken a number of ways such as on the Council's website, press releases and pamphlets, the development of information brochures, providing maps and interpretation panels on reserves. Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within a reserve.

Given the beauty of Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve, it is not surprising that the area is very popular with visitors during the summer months. However, the area cannot handle large volumes of traffic and visitors, and therefore any promotion of the area should emphasise its unique and remote setting, with minimal facilities.

#### Objective

- 5.12.1 To provide quality promotional communication for access to and information on Waipatiki Domain and Bush Reserve.

#### Policy

- 5.12.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 5.12 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.



### 5.13 REVIEW & MONITORING

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Policies

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



## 6.0 ACTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES

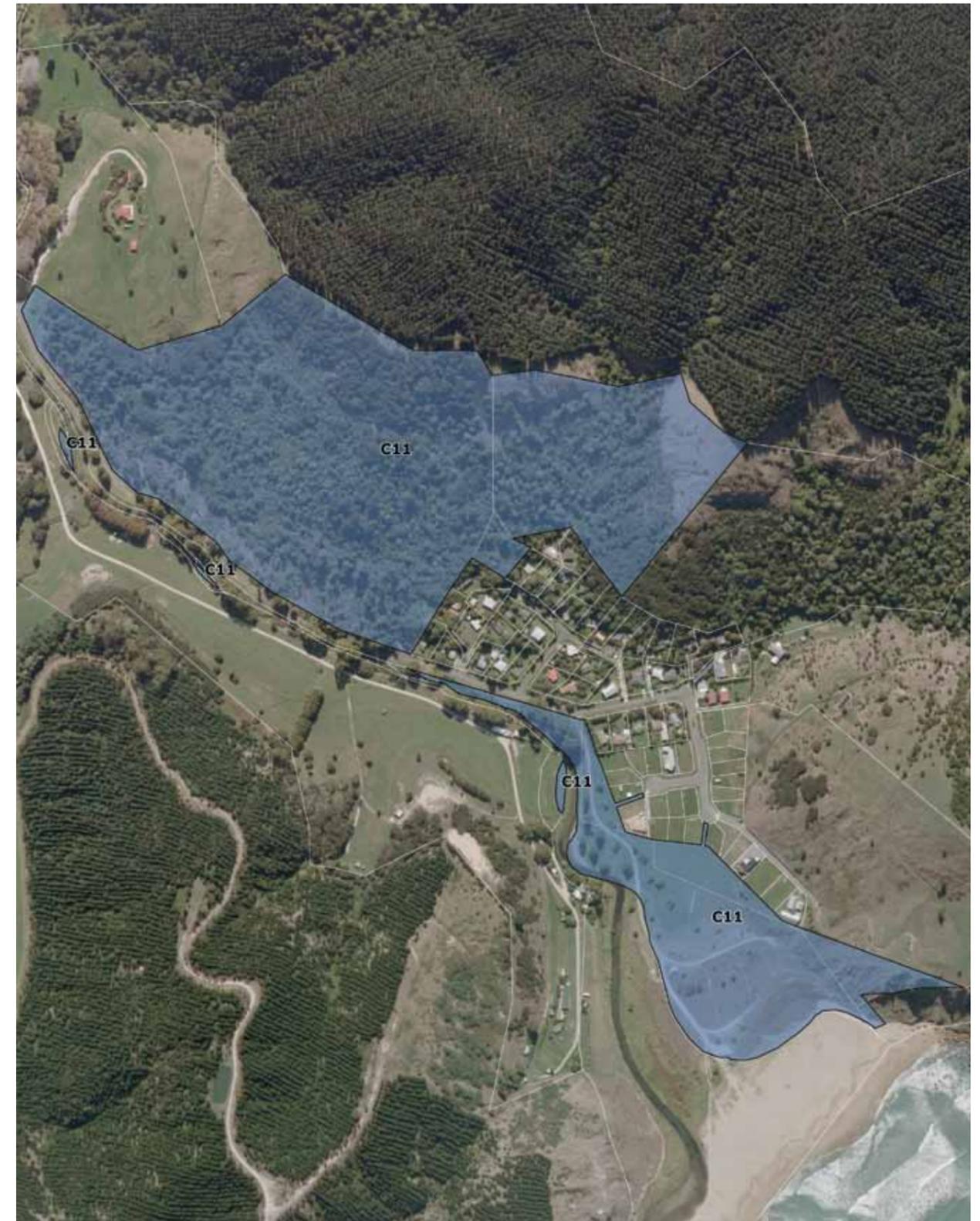


The following table identifies the required actions that have evolved out of the objectives and policies identified in this Reserve Management Plan. It identifies the proposed action, the policy number that it relates to, the group or organisation responsible and the target date for completion.

NO	ACTION	POLICY#	WHO	YEAR/S	COST PROGRAMMED	COST NEW
1	Erect a fence around the southern perimeter of Waipatiki Village Green and Riparian Area to prevent vehicle access if required	2.3	HDC	Ongoing		\$10,000
2	Encourage the use of low post and rails for all new fences erected on the boundary of the Waipatiki Village Green to delineate the boundary between public and private land	2.3	HDC	Ongoing	N/A	
3	Undertake consultation with residential properties adjoining the Village Green to achieve a consistent style of fencing	2.3	HDC	Ongoing	N/A	
4	Install 1 reserve information sign within Waipatiki Domain adjacent to the toilet	2.8	HDC	1-3		\$2,500
5	Install track information signs within Waipatiki Bush Reserve	2.8	HDC	1-3		\$1,000
6	Install 4 picnic tables in accordance with the Concept Plan and in consultation with the local community	2.9	HDC	1-3	\$10,000	
7	Provide a strip of additional carparking along the lagoon to be achieved by not mowing a strip and the installation of fence if deemed necessary	2.10	HDC	Ongoing	N/A	
8	Provide plants and materials as required to implement Annual Planting Plans prepared for (a) Dune; (b) Village Green; (c) Riparian Area and (d) Bush Reserve	3.1	HDC, Community	Ongoing		\$20,000
9	Support Plant and Animal Pest Control Programmes	3.5	HDC, HBRC, Community	Ongoing		
10	Investigate the reclassification of Waipatiki Bush Reserve as Scenic Reserve	5.6	HDC	Jan 2009	1-3	\$1,500
11	Continue to process the application for accretion with the Minister of Conservation and amend the property titles.	5.7	HDC	Ongoing	1-3	\$1,500

## PART 3 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: LOCATION PLAN



## APPENDIX 2: LAND STATUS REPORT



## APPENDIX 2: LAND STATUS REPORT

HDC Reserve	Waipatiki - No 1	Waipatiki - No 2	Waipatiki - No 3
Property Description	Waipatiki Road, Waipatiki	Waipatiki Road, Waipatiki	Waipatiki Road, Waipatiki
Land Status	Fee simple in the name of The Hastings District Council	Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977	Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
Purpose	Recreation Reserve	Classified Recreation Reserve (GN 380031.1 - 1980 page 1808)	Classified Recreation Reserve (GN 380031.1 - 1980 page 1808)
Comprised In	CFR HBW3/568	Part Gazette Notice 380031.1 - 1980 page 1808	Part Gazette Notice 380031.1 - 1980 page 1808
Legal Description	Lot 22 DP 27133	Lots 58, 59 & 60 DP 11449	Part Section 3 Blk XIV Moeangiangi SD
Area	4.2420 hectares	1.5473 hectares	16.5352 hectares
Acquisition History	<p>CFR HBV4/414 was issued on the 16 May 1996 for Lots 3 and 4 DP 25438.</p> <p>A subdivision was completed under DP 27133 and on the 14/10/1998 CFR HBW3/568 issued for Lot 22 DP 27133 and vested in the Hastings District Council as a Recreation Reserve under Section 239 Resource Management Act 1991.</p>	<p>CFR HB132/106 was issued on the 5 October 1951 for Section 2 Blk XIV of the Moeangiangi Survey District under Section 122 of the Land Act 1922.</p> <p>On the 27/11/1967 Gazette Notice 216968 (GN 1967 page 2083) was registered and declared Lots 58, 59 &amp; 60 DP 11449 to be a Public Domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and to form part of the Waipatiki Domain to be administered as a public domain by the Board.</p> <p>380031.1 - Gazette Notice classifying the Reserve for Recreation purposes subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.</p>	<p>Gazette Notice 1934 page 3437 temporarily reserved 44:3:0 (18.1097 hectares) for Recreation Reserve purposes, pursuant to the Land Act 1924.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 1935 page 214 permanently reserved the land for Recreation Reserve purposes, pursuant to the Land Act 1924.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 1935 page 1028 declared the Recreation Reserve to be brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and shall be known as the Waipatiki Domain and be managed, administered and dealt with as a public domain.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 1935 page 2942 appointed a Domain Board to have control of the Waipatiki Domain.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 1946 page 1267 appointed a Domain Board to have control of the Waipatiki Domain.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 1953 page 1582 appointed a Domain Board to have control of the Waipatiki Domain.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 209955 (1967 page 88) declared that 22.5 perches (569 m<sup>2</sup>) ceased to be subject to the provisions of Part III of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and shall be deemed to be a Recreation Reserve under Part II of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and further revokes the reservation for recreation purposes over the said reserve.</p> <p>Gazette Notice 210854 (1967 page 311) declared 3:3:0 (1.5176 hectares) pursuant to Section 29 of the Public Works Amendment Act 1943 to be road.</p> <p>380031.1 - Gazette Notice classifying the Reserve for Recreation purposes subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.</p>
Encumbrances	<p>Subject to the Reserves Act 1977</p> <p>Saving and excepting all minerals within the meaning of the Land Act 1924 on or under the land and reserving always to Her Majesty the Queen and all persons lawfully entitled to work the said minerals of right of ingress, egress and regress over the said land.</p> <p>Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991.</p> <p>Subject to water and pipeline rights over part created by Transfer 27797</p>	No encumbrances.	
Comments	No further comments.	This land is not held in a Computer Freehold Register.	





## APPENDIX 4: APPROVED PLANT SPECIES

SHRUBS/SMALL TREES	Koromiko	Hebe stricta
	Toetoe	Cortaderia fulvida
	Karamu	Coprosma robusta
	Manuka	Leptospermum
	Mingimingi	Coprosma propinqua
	Wineberry	Aristotelia serrata
	Broadleaf	Griselinia littoralis
	Puka	Griselinia lucida
	Nikau	Rhopalostylis sapida
MEDIUM SIZE TREES	Cabbage Tree	Cordyline australis
	Lemonwood	Pittosporum eugenoides
	Kohuhu	Pittosporum tenuifolium
	Ralphs	Pittosporum Pittosporum ralphii
	Kowhai	Sophora tetraptera
	Ribbonwood	Plagianthus regius
	Karaka	Corynocarpus laevigatus
	Five Finger	Pseudopanax spp
	Kawakawa	Macropiper excelsa
	Titoki	Alectryon excelsus
	Kanuka	Kunzea ericoides
	TALLER TREES	Kahikatea
Rimu		Dacrydium cupressinum
Totara		Podocarpus totara
Tawa		Beilschmiedia Tawa
Rewarewa		Knightia excelsa
Pohutukawa		
Matai		Prumnopitys taxifolia
RIPARIAN AREAS	Karo	
	Purei	Carex secta
	Common Rush	Juncus gregiflorus
	Swamp Flax	Phormium tenax
DUNES	Spinifex	Spinifex hirsutus
	Pingao	Desmoschoenus spiralis
	Sand Tussock	Austrofestuca littoralis
	Wharariki	Phormium cookianum
	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum
	Northern Rata	Metrosoides robusta

## NOTES

## NOTES

**HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL**

207 Lyndon Road East / Hastings 4122

Hastings District Council / Private Bag 9002 / Hastings 4156

**PH** +64 6 871 5000 / **Fax** +64 6 871 5100 / **Email** [council@hdc.govt.nz](mailto:council@hdc.govt.nz) / [www.hastingsdc.govt.nz](http://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz)