



**Hauraki District Council**  
**Reserve Management Plan**  
Te Rautaki mō ngā Whenua tāpui

June 2022

Document management and control

Title	Hauraki District Council Reserve Management Plan
Sponsor	Service Delivery Team
Approved by:	Hauraki District Council
Adoption date:	29 June 2022
Review by:	As required, or by 29 June 2032
File ref:	3180680

Property of Hauraki District Council

# Executive Summary

Hauraki District Council is responsible for managing a variety of parks and reserves across the Hauraki District. Parks are a major contributor to health and well-being, cultural identity of the district and sense of place. They contain natural landscapes, protect significant ecological values and provides spaces where the community can come together, be active or find respite.

**The Reserve Management Plan is the council's plan that guides our management of parks and reserves to both protect them and to enable people to enjoy them.**

This plan is in five parts, the first three parts provide the context for the plan.

Part four includes the general policies that apply to all parks.

Part five provides key information for each individual park, ordered by the three wards: **Paeroa, Plains and Waihi. This covers the reserve's location, description, legal status,** current use and future intentions for the reserve. It may also include information on mana whenua connections, history, leases or licences, any special values, such as significant trees, and any issues that are specific to the site.

# Contents

- 1 Introduction and Context ..... 1
  - 1.1 Purpose and Scope of this Plan ..... 1
  - 1.2 Map of Hauraki District ..... 2
  - 1.3 About the Hauraki District ..... 3
    - 1.3.1 Location ..... 3
    - 1.3.2 History ..... 3
    - 1.3.3 Environment ..... 4
  - 1.4 Statutory Context ..... 5
    - 1.4.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty Of Waitangi ..... 5
    - 1.4.2 Reserves Act 1977 ..... 5
    - 1.4.3 Local Government Act 2002 ..... 6
    - 1.4.4 **Wider Planning Framework and Council’s Roles** ..... 6
    - 1.4.5 Resource Management Act 1991 ..... 7
    - 1.4.6 Long Term Plan ..... 7
    - 1.4.7 Hauraki District Plan and Waikato Regional Plans ..... 7
    - 1.4.8 Hauraki Sport and Active Recreation Plan ..... 7
    - 1.4.9 Destination Hauraki – Tourism Strategy ..... 8
    - 1.4.10 Hauraki District Growth Strategy 2050 ..... 8
    - 1.4.11 Activity Management Plans ..... 8
  - 1.5 Process to Develop the Plan ..... 8
  - 1.6 Plan Review ..... 9
  - 1.7 How to Use This Plan ..... 9
- 2 Strategic Goals and Planning Issues ..... 11
  - 2.1 National Strategic Goals ..... 11
  - 2.2 Regional Strategic Goals ..... 11
  - 2.3 Local Strategic Direction ..... 11
    - 2.3.1 Zero Carbon Promise ..... 11
    - 2.3.2 Link to Community Outcomes ..... 11
  - 2.4 District Plan Considerations ..... 12
  - 2.5 Trends Impacting Reserve Use and Management ..... 13
- 3 Reserve Management Framework ..... 14
  - 3.1 Reserves Act Classification ..... 14
  - 3.2 Reserve Categories ..... 15
  - 3.3 Reserve Administration ..... 16
    - 3.3.1 Management levels ..... 16
    - 3.3.2 Decision-Making ..... 16
    - 3.3.3 Application of Revenue ..... 17
    - 3.3.4 Development Contributions Policy ..... 17
    - 3.3.5 Community Relationships ..... 17

4	Objectives and Policies .....	18
4.1	Reserve Network Objectives.....	18
4.2	General Reserve Management Policies.....	18
4.2.1	<i>Mana Whenua Partnerships</i> .....	18
4.2.2	<i>Cultural and Historic Heritage</i> .....	19
4.2.3	<i>Biodiversity</i> .....	20
4.2.4	<i>Specimen Trees</i> .....	21
4.2.5	<i>Climate Change and Natural Hazards</i> .....	22
4.2.6	<i>Sustainability</i> .....	23
4.2.7	<i>Natural Character of the Coast</i> .....	23
4.3	Recreation and Use Polices .....	24
4.3.1	<i>General Recreational Use and Enjoyment</i> .....	24
4.3.2	<i>Access</i> .....	25
4.3.3	<i>Sports and Active Recreation</i> .....	26
4.3.4	<i>Play</i> .....	27
4.3.5	<i>Authorisation and Approvals</i> .....	27
4.3.6	<i>Commercial Use</i> .....	29
4.3.7	<i>Events and Firework Displays</i> .....	29
4.3.8	<i>Overnight Stays (CSC Vehicles)</i> .....	31
4.3.9	<i>Drones and remotely piloted aircraft systems</i> .....	31
4.3.10	<i>Occupation Agreements (Leases, Licenses and Easements, Except Grazing)</i> ....	32
4.3.11	<i>Grazing Licences</i> .....	33
4.3.12	<i>Community gardens</i> .....	33
4.3.13	<i>Public and Private Utilities</i> .....	34
4.4	Development Polices .....	35
4.4.1	<i>General Reserve Development</i> .....	35
4.4.2	<i>Buildings and Structures</i> .....	36
4.4.3	<i>Car Parking</i> .....	36
4.4.4	<i>Lighting</i> .....	37
4.4.5	<i>Reserve Furniture</i> .....	38
4.4.6	<i>Signs and Interpretation</i> .....	38
4.4.7	<i>Fencing</i> .....	39
4.5	Administration Policies .....	40
4.5.1	<i>Collaborating with others</i> .....	40
4.5.2	<i>Naming</i> .....	41
4.5.3	<i>Gifts and Memorials</i> .....	41
4.5.4	<i>Commemorative Trees</i> .....	42
4.5.5	<i>Encroachments</i> .....	42
4.5.6	<i>Public Health and Safety</i> .....	43
4.5.7	<i>Fire Control</i> .....	44
4.5.8	<i>Bylaws and Enforcement</i> .....	44
4.5.9	<i>Waste Management</i> .....	45
4.5.10	<i>Liquor Licenses</i> .....	46
5	Individual Reserve Information .....	47
5.1	PAEROA WARD .....	48
5.1.1	<i>Brenan Field Recreation Reserve</i> .....	48
5.1.2	<i>Centennial Park</i> .....	50
5.1.3	<i>Cornes Paddock</i> .....	52
5.1.4	<i>Edwards Place Recreation Reserve</i> .....	54
5.1.5	<i>Gerald Hill Scenic Reserve</i> .....	55

5.1.6	<i>Hutchinson Reserve</i> .....	57
5.1.7	<i>Karangahake Recreation Reserve</i> .....	59
5.1.8	<i>Kinsella Place Recreation Reserve</i> .....	62
5.1.9	<b>Leach's Field</b> .....	64
5.1.10	<i>Mackaytown Recreation Reserve</i> .....	66
5.1.11	<i>Merv Parker Recreation Reserve</i> .....	68
5.1.12	<i>Netherton Recreation Reserve</i> .....	70
5.1.13	<b>Ōhinemuri Reserve (Bottle Reserve)</b> .....	72
5.1.14	<i>Paeroa Domain</i> .....	75
5.1.15	<i>Primrose Hill Recreation Reserve</i> .....	80
5.1.16	<i>Puke Park</i> .....	83
5.1.17	<i>Railway Reserve</i> .....	85
5.1.18	<b>Rāwhitiroa Reserve</b> .....	89
5.1.19	<i>Rotokohu Sportsgrounds</i> .....	91
5.1.20	<i>Shaw Avenue Recreation Reserve</i> .....	93
5.1.21	<i>Shoalhaven Street Recreation Reserve</i> .....	95
5.1.22	<i>Taniwha Street Reserve</i> .....	97
5.1.23	<i>Taylors Hill Reserve</i> .....	99
5.1.24	<i>The Paeroa Stopbank Reserve</i> .....	101
5.1.25	<i>Washington Square Recreation Reserve</i> .....	103
5.2	<b>WAIHĪ WARD</b> .....	105
5.2.1	<i>Banks Street Reserve</i> .....	105
5.2.2	<b>Consol's Reserve</b> .....	107
5.2.3	<i>Gilmour Reserve</i> .....	109
5.2.4	<i>Gold Dredging Reserve</i> .....	113
5.2.5	<i>Isobel Franklin Reserve</i> .....	115
5.2.6	<i>Mangatoetoe Stream Reserve</i> .....	117
5.2.7	<i>Morgan Park</i> .....	119
5.2.8	<b>Ngāti Koi Domain / Recreation Reserve</b> .....	123
5.2.9	<b>Pūkeko Park</b> .....	126
5.2.10	<i>Savage Road Recreation Reserve</i> .....	128
5.2.11	<i>Tauranga Road Recreation Reserve</i> .....	130
5.2.12	<i>Tramline / Water Race Reserve</i> .....	132
5.2.13	<i>Victoria Park</i> .....	135
5.2.14	<i>Waikino Recreation Reserve</i> .....	137
5.2.15	<b>Waitāwheta Camp Reserve</b> .....	140
	<b>WHIRITOA RESERVES</b> .....	142
5.2.16	<i>Moa Hunter (Recreation and Esplanade) Reserve</i> .....	142
5.2.17	<b>Pōhutukawa Glade</b> .....	144
5.2.18	<i>Ramarama Recreation and Esplanade Reserves</i> .....	146
5.2.19	<i>Whiritoa Recreation and Beach Reserves</i> .....	148
5.2.20	<i>Whiritoa Highway Recreation Reserve</i> .....	151
5.2.21	<i>Whiritoa Sports Recreation Reserve</i> .....	153
5.3	<b>PLAINS WARD</b> .....	155
5.3.1	<i>Dave Dudding Reserve</i> .....	155
5.3.2	<i>Frank Speedy Memorial Park</i> .....	157
5.3.3	<i>Harris Place Reserve</i> .....	159
5.3.4	<i>Henderson Scenic Reserve</i> .....	161
5.3.5	<i>Hugh Hayward Domain / Pioneer Park</i> .....	163
5.3.6	<i>Kaihere Recreation Reserve</i> .....	169
5.3.7	<b>Kerepēhi Domain</b> .....	171
5.3.8	<b>Kerepēhi Children's Playground</b> .....	174
5.3.9	<i>Mangatarata Reserve</i> .....	176
5.3.10	<i>McDuffs Lane Reserve</i> .....	178

5.3.11	<i>Parfitt Place Reserve</i> .....	180
5.3.12	<b>Pātetonga Recreation Reserve</b> .....	182
5.3.13	<i>Tilbury Reserve</i> .....	184
5.3.14	<i>Turua Boat Ramp</i> .....	186
5.3.15	<i>Turua Recreation Reserve</i> .....	188
5.3.16	<i>Turua War Memorial Hall Recreation Reserve</i> .....	190
5.3.17	<i>Waitakaruru Domain</i> .....	192
5.3.18	<i>Waitakaruru Recreation Reserve</i> .....	194
	<b>WHAREKAWA RESERVES</b> .....	196
5.3.19	<i>Kaiaua Community Centre (ex Bowling Club)</i> .....	196
5.3.20	<i>Kaiaua Domain</i> .....	198
5.3.21	<i>Kaiaua Esplanade</i> .....	200
5.3.22	<i>Kaiaua Tennis Courts</i> .....	202
5.3.23	<i>Oyster Catcher Esplanade Reserves</i> .....	203
5.3.24	<i>Piopiota Reserve</i> .....	205
5.3.25	<i>Pukekereru Reserve</i> .....	207
5.3.26	<b>Ray's Rest</b> .....	209
5.3.27	<i>Tauwhare Kolora (Kaiaua Boat Ramp)</i> .....	211
5.3.28	<b>Whakatīwai Park</b> .....	212
5.3.29	<b>Whakatīwai Point Esplanade Reserves</b> .....	214
5.3.30	<i>Waharau Reserve</i> .....	216
5.4	Other Managed Open Space .....	218
5.4.1	<i>Captain Cook Memorial</i> .....	218
5.4.2	<i>Parry Palms Avenue</i> .....	220
6	<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	222
6.1	Glossary .....	223
6.2	Maps showing the location of reserves .....	224
6.2.1	<i>Paeroa Ward Map</i> .....	224
6.2.2	<i>Plains Wards Map</i> .....	225
6.2.3	<i>Waihi Ward Map</i> .....	226

# 1 Introduction and Context

Hauraki District Council (the Council) is responsible for managing a variety of parks and reserves across the Hauraki District (the District) covering 433 ha.

Parks are a major contributor to health and well-being, cultural identity of the district and sense of place. They contain natural landscapes, protect significant ecological values and provides spaces where the community can come together, be active or find respite.

## 1.1 Purpose and Scope of this Plan

The Reserves Act 1977 (Reserves Act) requires the development of reserve management plans and a formal planning process for the management of public reserves in New Zealand. The management plan shall:

*"provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering **body's** resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set **out...**" S41 (3)*

This management plan covers land which the Council has decision making powers over. It includes both reserves held under the Reserves Act and other land held for park purposes under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). It also includes land owned by the Crown but controlled and managed by the Council as a reserve. It is **Council's** intention that the policies within this plan will apply to all land included in this plan, regardless of the legal status of the land so they can be managed consistently.

While the Reserves Act does not require a management plan to be prepared for local purpose reserves, some have been included in this plan where they form part of a wider reserve, such as being an esplanade reserve adjacent to a recreation reserve. Stand-alone local purpose reserves are out of scope of the plan. A number of road reserves have been included where they provide a significant recreation function, usually in relation to access to the coast. This plan does not cover land administered by the Department of Conservation, regional parks, or beaches unless they are legally part of a reserve.

Determining community preferences and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients of good management planning. A management plan provides the community with assurance about the function and management of reserves and guides **Council's** decision-making about each reserve. It also makes the day-to-day management of reserves more streamlined, because public notification or ministerial consent is not then required for routine matters.

This plan is in five parts, the first three parts provide the context for the plan. Part four includes the general policies that apply to all parks. Part five provides key information for each individual park, ordered by the three wards: Paeroa, Plains and Waihi. This covers the **reserve's** location, description, legal status, current use and future intentions for the reserve. It may also include information on mana whenua connections, history, leases or licences, any special values, such as significant trees, and any issues that are specific to the site.



For a number of the key reserves in the district, namely Hugh Haywood, Morgan Park, Paeroa Domain and Gilmour Reserve, this management plan will be supplemented by individual concept plans. These will be developed to provide more detailed analysis of how the reserve will be managed and developed to protect significant values, cater for more intense use and/or reflect the diverse needs of the community. Council may in the future support the preparation of concept plans for other reserves.

The plan does not include a prioritised action list for each **reserve’s** development. Funding for the development and management of parks is confirmed through **council’s** Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

This plan supersedes the Hauraki District Reserve Management Plan 2007 and the Frankton Open Space Plan and any other associated reserve management plans.

### 1.2 Map of Hauraki District



## 1.3 About the Hauraki District

### 1.3.1 Location

The Hauraki District lies at the base of the Coromandel Peninsula, bordered on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the west by the Kaiaua Coast and Firth of Thames and includes the rugged Karangahake and Kaimai/Coromandel ranges, western foothills of the **Hūnua** Ranges, the Hauraki Plains and the Golden Valley farmlands.

The district covers an area of 1269 square kilometres and incorporates the townships of Waihi, Paeroa, Ngātea and surrounding rural communities. There are also a number of smaller settlements located throughout the District – Kaiaua, Kaihere, Karangahake, Kerepēhi, Mackaytown, Pātetonga, Tūrua, Waharau, Waikino, Waitakaruru, **Whakatiwai** and Whiritoa. South east of Auckland, the District borders Auckland Council, and the Western Bay of Plenty, Matamata-Piako, Waikato and Thames-Coromandel Districts.

The Hauraki District benefits from its central location, and enjoys a 'clean-green' environment with a wide range of outdoor activities, impressive scenery, arts, crafts, wineries, history and heritage, and outstanding sports facilities all located in the Hauraki District. The primary activity is dairy farming and tourism is also a major activity with a number of well-known tourist facilities such as the Lemon and Paeroa Bottle, Karangahake Walkway, Hauraki Rail Trail, Ngātea Water Gardens, and the Waihi Gold Mine amongst numerous others.

### 1.3.2 History

The Hauraki District and surrounding region show evidence of human settlement dating back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Ngāti Hako, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Tara Tokanui Koi, Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Maru all have associations with Hauraki.

The area has a rich heritage of culturally significant sites, including food gathering areas, pā, walkways, canoe landing and sacred places.

The district is rich in resources from both the sea and land. The historical abundance of seafood is evident in the coastal areas of the Hauraki Gulf on the northern district boundary, and Whiritoa on the eastern boundary. The coastal foreshores and their environs reveal many details of early **Māori** settlement with shell midden, terraces, pits, pā sites and **urupā**.

The land was well known for the cultivation of flax and kumara, as well as the abundance of fowl and other wild animals, berries and ferns (rongoā) from forested inland areas.

The arrival of Europeans led to changes in the landscape character of the district. As well as land clearing and drainage to allow livestock farming in the areas surrounding Paeroa and Ngātea, gold-mining in and around Waihi contributed to the physical change.

Originally a thriving river port, Paeroa was first laid out in the **1870's**. Between 1902 and 1917 5.3 hectares of flat and swampy land was set aside for public recreation, an area now known as the Paeroa Domain. The Paeroa Bowling Club constructed a pavilion there in 1903, with the Paeroa Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club following suit with its own pavilion being built in 1904.

Waihi was the centre for gold mining in the district, becoming established during the boom years of the **1870's – 1880's**. A Recreation Ground, originally named the Parehuia

Domain, comprising 4.9 hectares was established during the early **1900's**. Bowlers first used the reserve in 1905, and Croquet followed in 1911.

When the then Lands Department planned the Hauraki Plains District, there was no provision made for the township of Ngātea. The first school was established in Ngātea in 1912. By 1930, some 17,400 hectares of Crown Land had been opened up for farming. Ngātea was established to service the growing farming population; however, early inhabitants of the town were at a disadvantage recreationally as no land had been set aside for recreation. In 1946, two hectares of land was made available for use as a football ground. In 1952 an additional 7 hectares was purchased. The area was known as the Ngātea Domain.

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Amendment Act 2010 amended the Auckland regional boundary; with the area between Waharau and Pūkorokoro Miranda being transferred to the Hauraki District. This has resulted in fourteen reserves being added to the network, many of them in coastal settings.

### 1.3.3 Environment

Hauraki District is bordered in the west by the Hunua Ranges, Western Hills and the Firth of Thames Tīkapa Moana (the Hauraki Gulf). Some of this area is characterised by estuarine margins with vast intertidal areas providing important habitat for a variety of flora and fauna. It includes the Pūkorokoro Miranda RAMSAR site which is an internationally recognised coastal wetland and important shorebird habitat.

As well as the Piako and Waihou River mouths, smaller rivers and streams deposit sediments out into the firth, resulting in a shallow seabed with constantly changing sandbars, extensive mudflats and fringing mangrove swamps.

Behind this lies the Hauraki Plains, extensively drained by a system of rivers, streams and man-made canals into land suitable for farming and agriculture. The Kōpūātai Peat Dome, the largest naturally occurring peat bog in the Southern hemisphere, stretches between Netherton in the east and Pātetonga in the west.

In pre-European times, vegetation on the plains comprised vast stands of kahikatea (*Podocarpus dacryoides*), cabbage trees (*Cordyline australis*) and harakeke or flax (*Phormium tenax*). Because of the range of habitats in the district, native forests vary widely with environmental conditions and the variety of landforms found in the district.

Land drainage and clearance has left little evidence of the original flora, with only pocket remnants remaining. Some of these are contained within reserve areas, e.g. **Speedy's** Reserve. The district has coastal and freshwater wetlands, and away from the edge of the rivers there are scattered stands of kahikatea dominated swamp forest.

In the east of the district, the coastal community of Whiritoa is characterised by a steep sandy beach located between two coastal headlands. The beach is subject to erosion. In 1993, in a partnership between the community, Hauraki District Council and Environment Waikato (the now Waikato Regional Council) saw the establishment of New **Zealand's** first dune care group, Whiritoa Beachcare, to protect and enhance the beach environment.

The Waitāwheta and Ōhinemuri Rivers have their headwaters in the west and east of the Waihi Basin, respectively. The Waitāwheta meets the Ōhinemuri in the Karangahake Gorge, and then flows through Paeroa before meeting the Waihou. These rivers have long been used as waterways, sources of food and water, as well as places of settlement.

## 1.4 Statutory Context

### 1.4.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty Of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) is the founding document of New Zealand. Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, which references the Reserves Act in its First Schedule, contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. As such in performing functions and duties under the Reserves Act, the Council must also interpret the Conservation Act to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. Council is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti and its broader legal obligations to **Māori**.

The principles of Te Tiriti likely to be most relevant in making decisions on the management of reserves are:

- Partnership – the mutual duties to act towards each other reasonably and in good faith are the core of the Treaty partnership
- Informed decision making – being well-informed of mana **whenua's** interests and views. Early consultation is a means to achieve informed decision-making
- Active protection – this involves the active protection of **Māori** interests retained under Te Tiriti. It includes the promise to protect te tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty and self-determination) and taonga.

Mana whenua continue to maintain a presence and relationship with their ancestral sites and landscapes of significance. This relationship also extends to the taonga, and sites where historic events occurred, often within the boundaries of the parks. One way to give practical effect to the principles of Te Tiriti is to enable iwi or **hapū** to reconnect to their ancestral lands.

The LGA also contains obligations to **Māori**, including to facilitate **Māori** participation in council decision-making processes.

Council has identified seven iwi groups as having mana whenua status in the District, as well as **Māori** from other areas who live in Hauraki District. Council will continue to work with Iwi authorities regarding how **Māori** will be engaged in future reserve management. This may take the form of Memorandum of Partnerships or other agreements. It is recognised this plan provides an opportunity to develop deeper relationships that lead to greater **Māori** involvement in reserve management and result in benefits to mana whenua and the wider community.

Mana whenua Deed of Settlement agreements recognise their connections and associations with significant places representing their whakapapa. Council has attempted to identify these associations in the individual reserves where we have knowledge of them. We recognise that as more settlement agreements are enacted there will be greater clarity on these associations which will aid council in working with relevant mana whenua on specific reserves across Hauraki.

### 1.4.2 Reserves Act 1977

The purposes of the Reserves Act 1977 are:

- 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
- ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public

- providing for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape
- promoting the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers

The objectives of the Act are:

- emphasise retention of open space for outdoor recreation
- maximise freedom of access to reserves for all people, rather than just a few
- encourage multiple use of reserve land and facilities when feasible and appropriate
- facilitate greater involvement of the public in reserves administration and decision-making.

The policies in this document should be read in conjunction with the Reserves Act.

### 1.4.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) is the primary legislation enabling and governing Hauraki District Council as a local authority.

The LGA states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.

It also promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

The long-term plan and annual plans, local bylaws, asset management plans and development of Council policy are all undertaken in accordance with the LGA. For parks held under the LGA there is no statutory process for determining the **land's** primary purpose. The land is simply held under the Act and utilised as parkland. However, these parks also have unique attributes that shape how the park is used and valued. In order to recognise the main purpose of parkland held under the LGA and guide decision making, this plan assigns management focus areas to parks held under the LGA.

### 1.4.4 Wider Planning Framework and Council's Roles

There is no obligation for the Council to provide parks and recreation reserves, however where it does, there are fairly comprehensive legislative requirements in place that set out how reserves must be acquired, classified and managed. The development and management of parks and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies and council plans and strategic documents. The main documents influencing the management of parks are described in the following section. The latest versions of these are available on Councils website [www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz](http://www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz).

It is important to note that where land is a reserve under the Reserves Act, the statutory decision-making context in this plan is the Reserves Act. Where the land is a park held under the LGA there are a number of different statutory considerations that may be relevant to decision-making.

Please note that nothing in this plan avoids the need for activities and development on parks to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource

Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

During the preparation of this Reserves Management Plan, central government had signalled a series of reforms. These included reforms on the Three Waters, the Future for Local Government and the repealing of the Resource Management Act 1991. The intention is the Resource Management Act will be replaced with three new pieces of legislation, being the Natural and Built Environments Act, the Strategic Planning Act and the Climate Adaptation Act. As of the drafting of this plan, these have not come into effect.

#### 1.4.5 Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main piece of legislation that governs management of New Zealand's land, air and water, including the use, development and protection of these. The RMA provides councils with specific powers, functions and duties in giving effect to the purpose of the RMA. The RMA applies to all reserves, but it largely manages the impact that activities on reserves have on the environment including adjacent land.

In terms of protecting reserve values, the policies, objectives, and outcomes established under the Reserves Act will ensure a higher level of protection for reserves than required under the RMA.

#### 1.4.6 Long Term Plan

The Council's [Long Term Plan](#) is our key planning document that outlines our work programme and strategic direction for a ten year period, and 30 year period for our infrastructure activities. The long term plan is developed based on activity management planning, and contains projects, plans and budgets. It is updated and consulted publicly every three years.

#### 1.4.7 Hauraki District Plan and Waikato Regional Plans

The [Hauraki District Plan](#) is the primary document for the management of the effects of land use and development within the Hauraki District, and became operative on 26 September 2014. The District Plan provides rules for how landowners and occupiers can build on or develop their land. The zone(s) land is located in determines which activities and development can be carried out without permission, and those for which landowners/occupiers require a resource consent. District Plan rules cover matters such as residential, industrial and commercial development, subdivision, noise and the location and height of buildings.

The Waikato Regional Policy Statement, developed by the Waikato Regional Council, contains policy and methods to manage the natural and physical resources of the Waikato region. In preparing its Hauraki District Plan, the Council is required to give consideration to a growing number of statutory documents, including the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and Waikato Regional Plans.

#### 1.4.8 Hauraki Sport and Active Recreation Plan

The [Hauraki Sport and Active Recreation Plan](#) is designed to provide direction for future investment and focus for Hauraki District Council and Sport Waikato, prioritising opportunities for investment. The Sport and Active Recreation Plan prioritises projects for investment, both financially and through staff time.

### 1.4.9 Destination Hauraki – Tourism Strategy

Our tourism strategy, [Destination Hauraki 2030](#), sets out our vision for Hauraki District to be a sustainable and inclusive tourism industry that contributes value to its communities, environment and visitors. It is focused on working together (kotahitanga), guardianship (kaitiakitanga) and hospitality (manaakitanga). The development of this strategy identified strengths in the Hauraki District such as our natural, historical and cultural taonga such as the Karangahake Gorge and **Māori** culture and stories, the vibe of the Hauraki District which includes our people, uniqueness and culture, and our location with a high traffic frequency and being between the three main centres of Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga.

### 1.4.10 Hauraki District Growth Strategy 2050

After a period of low growth, the Hauraki District is growing faster than anticipated. Primarily driven by more people choosing to live in the district, which may be partly due to the flow on effects of growth pressures facing nearby cities, this growth has boosted the local economy, increased demand for housing and infrastructure, and is expected to continue well into the future. The **Council's** [Growth Strategy](#) addresses the opportunities and challenges of managing this growth in a sustainable way that provides a level of certainty to the community and the market. It delivers a framework for guiding future growth decisions by identifying future areas for development within the district and ensuring the provision of sufficient infrastructure to meet the needs of our growing communities.

### 1.4.11 Activity Management Plans

Council has developed and is continually developing Activity Management Plans for Community Recreation, which includes recreation reserves, sports fields, entrance ways, jetties/boat ramps, playgrounds, non-recreation reserves, and sports coordination. We provide these services and facilities to ensure the community has opportunities for active, passive and aquatic recreation and to encourage residents to be involved in their communities, and to help meet amenity needs in our District. The plans detail systems in place for managing, monitoring and reporting on the performance of assets over a 10 year period. The information in activity management plans feeds into the **Council's** Long Term Plan, which is developed every three years.

## 1.5 Process to Develop the Plan

The following table summarises section 41 of the Reserves Act (1977) – Management Plans, and the statutory process used to develop this management plan.

Relevant sections of the Reserves Act	Description of Activity
Section 41(5)	Council notifies its intention to prepare the management plan and calls for suggestions
Section 41(5)c	Public feedback is received and incorporated into a draft management plan
Section 41(6)a-c	The draft plan is made available to the public to for comment or objections (2 months)
Section 41(6)d	A hearing is held to consider the submissions and the draft plan is edited to reflect the decisions of the hearings panel



Relevant sections of the Reserves Act	Description of Activity
Section 41(6)d	The final plan is presented to council for adoption.

The 2022 Reserve Management Plan has been prepared having considered:

- the history and development of reserves so far
- current and anticipated future trends in use
- the value of sport and recreation in the development of the District and its people
- relevant statutory requirements
- **Council's** vision and community outcomes outlined in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan
- Long-term direction for reserves in the District overall, identified through activity management planning.

The process started with engaging iwi with a request for them to partner in the development of the plan. Pre engagement was also undertaken with key stakeholders and the community during the first phase of consultation. Feedback was received from 90 individuals and organisations.

Formal consultation was undertaken on the draft plan, with 85 submissions received and a Hearing held on 8 June 2022. The **Council's decisions on written and verbal feedback** has been reflected in this plan.

## 1.6 Plan Review

Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act provides that Council must keep its management plan under continuous review, so that the Plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge.

This Management Plan may be subject to minor alterations from time to time and will accordingly be updated. Should a major change in policy be proposed, or additional parks are to be added to the plan, then a review of the management plan would take place. This type of variation to the plan would include public notification and provide the opportunity for submissions from the community to be considered.

The District Reserves Management Plan will be reviewed every ten years to ensure details about the reserve and reserve users is kept current.

## 1.7 How to Use This Plan

### Part 1

Explains what the District Reserve Management Plan is all about, describes the District, explains the statutory context and how the plan fits together with the other Council plans and policies, outlines the process to develop and review the plan.

### Part 2

Outlines the **council's** strategic goals and the community outcomes and planning issues considered in the development of the plan.



### Part 3

Sets out the management framework for reserves, including the Reserves Act classification and the category system used to further define the function and levels of service for each reserve.

### Part 4

Contains general policies for all reserves in the District.

### Part 5

Lists each reserve with a description, mana whenua associations, current reserve use and future development intentions.

### Appendices

Provides supplementary information referenced in the plan.

## 2 Strategic Goals and Planning Issues

### 2.1 National Strategic Goals

Sport New Zealand's Towards 2032 Strategic Direction document confirms that its efforts over the period 2020-2024 will focus on tamariki (5-11 years) and rangatahi (12-18 years) through play, physical education, active recreation and sport. In doing so, Sport NZ aspires to reduce the drop-off in physical activity levels of rangatahi throughout their teenage years. Over the period 2020-2024, Sport NZ intends to deliver upon the commitments made through the **Government's** Women and Girls in Sport and Active Recreation Strategy, along with the **Government's** Disability Plan.

### 2.2 Regional Strategic Goals

Moving Waikato 2025 is a Sport Waikato strategy for sport, recreation and physical activity for the Waikato region. It seeks to build on the positive momentum of existing partnerships and to increase the provision of opportunities for both participation and sporting success for the people of the region. Strategic priorities include **'More** adults, more children out there and **active'**, **'Building** communities: Helping communities help themselves, and **'Regional** leadership: leading and delivering change.

The Waikato Regional Sport Facility Plan provides a high level strategic framework for regional sports facilities planning and optimisation of existing facilities. The Plan focuses thinking at a network-wide sports facilities level with emphasis on national, regional and sub-regional assets, while also capturing local level facility data. It does not cover recreation and physical activity provision. This Plan focuses on built places and spaces where sport and active recreation occur, although it does not currently include areas such as play areas or activities associated with walking and recreational cycling.

The Council has taken these regional plans into account when developing its activity management plans for Community Recreation.

### 2.3 Local Strategic Direction

The **Council's** strategic direction consists of a Vision, Mission, and Community Outcomes. This direction is outlined in the **Council's** Long Term Plan. The **Council's** Vision captures our purpose, and our Mission sets out what we do. Community Outcomes are goals and aspirations that the Council aims to achieve in all aspects of its leadership, policy development and service delivery and to promote the interests of the community – now and in the future.

#### 2.3.1 Zero Carbon Promise

Council has adopted a [Zero Carbon Promise](#) which summarises ways we are committing, including in our parks and reserves, to reducing our carbon footprint and contributing to creating a zero carbon district.

#### 2.3.2 Link to Community Outcomes

The Reserve Management Plan links directly to the **Council's** community outcomes of Connected people | **Tūhono**, and Vibrant and safe communities | Te Oranga pai o te

Hapori. The Council's [community outcomes](#) are provided below. These were developed following community consultation in early 2020.

#### Healthy environment | Te Mauri o te Taiao

- Ecosystems are protected, restored and respected.
- We minimise waste.
- Our rivers, streams and wetlands are healthy and we use water carefully.
- We reduce our carbon footprint to minimise climate change.

#### Connected people | **Tūhono**

- We look after each other.
- We are partners with iwi.
- We collaborate with other local authorities, and central government.
- Youth are engaged and supported.
- **We're** proud to live here.

#### Vibrant and safe communities | Te Oranga pai o te Hapori

- Public spaces are fun and inviting.
- Everyone has access to safe, healthy, and affordable homes.
- Roads and bridges are safe and well-maintained.
- We have a reliable drinking water supply.
- We plan for and adapt to the effects of climate change.

#### Strong economy | Oranga **Ōhanga**

- Local business is supported – we can get what we need locally.
- There is opportunity for paid work and employment, and training.
- We are skilled and educated.

## 2.4 District Plan Considerations

In managing reserves the council has two quite different roles. Under the Reserves Act, council is the manager of an asset that is owned by the community. As a manager, council needs to consult with the community to determine its aspirations for the reserve. Essentially the Management Plan is a planning tool that outlines how council will manage and develop the asset to meet the community needs.

Under the Resource Management Act, council has the role of ensuring the sustainable management of all natural and physical resources in the district. These resources must be managed in a way so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment. Essentially the District Plan is a regulatory tool.

Any proposals for reserves need to be considered in terms of the Reserve Management Plan and the District Plan.

The Hauraki District Plan provides for two zones for reserves: active and passive. Permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited activities are listed for each zone. Resource consent applications are required for any activities other than permitted activities. For restricted discretionary, discretionary and non-complying activities, consent may be granted or refused.

*"In establishing the Reserve Zones...Council's major aim has been to give due recognition to the importance that reserve areas play in **people's** lives and the valuable contribution they make to the health and well-being of the natural environment and of the **community**."* (District Plan, section 5.14 'Reserve Zones')

## 2.5 Trends Impacting Reserve Use and Management

- Hauraki **District's** population was largely static between 1996 and 2013, sitting at just over 18,000 people. Population growth picked up in 2014, driven primarily by internal migration from Auckland, and to a lesser extent, an increase in net migration from overseas. Projections suggest that population growth will continue in the district, however at a slower rate than between 2013 and 2018, which was at an average rate of 2.4% per annum. It is assumed that growth will continue to be driven predominantly by net migration (people moving into the district).
- The aging population will affect the type of facilities needed for the future. For example, there will be less need for playgrounds, and more focus on accessibility, walking tracks and perhaps attractive gardens.
- Rangatahi / teenagers participation levels in active recreation rapidly decline around the age of 15, ultimately impacting their overall wellbeing. While they want to do more physical activity there needs to be more planning around encouraging them to participate.
- An overall trend in the decline in participation in organised sport and increasing interest in casual less formalised activities, including active recreation like walking and biking. This has been evident with the popularity of the Hauraki Rail Trail.
- Some of Hauraki's reserves are popular with travellers passing through the district, and this is likely to increase. For example, Ngātea is a popular half-way stopping point for travellers between Auckland and the Coromandel peninsula
- Impact of climate change on sportsfields, likely needing greater irrigation due to dry periods but also experiencing flooding due to more extreme weather events.
- Need to look at equity across the District, some areas have high deprivation and need to assess how different recreational activities are funded.
- Potential to develop play opportunities in more natural settings rather than formal playgrounds with prescribed play, such as **māra hūpara** (traditional Māori playgrounds).
- Public satisfaction with services and facilities provided at the **Council's** parks and reserves, measured by the **Council's** annual satisfaction survey, has sat at an average level of 88% satisfaction from 2016-2021.

## 3 Reserve Management Framework

### 3.1 Reserves Act Classification

The classification of a reserve under the Act defines the purposes for which a particular parcel of reserve land is retained and managed. There are seven types of reserve classification: recreation, historic, scenic, nature, scientific, government, and local purpose.

The majority of reserves in the Hauraki District are held as recreation reserves, there are a few scenic reserves, one historic reserve, and a number of local purpose reserves held for utilities, community use, car parking, access ways, and esplanade purposes.

The Reserves Act does not require a management plan be prepared for local purpose reserves; however where they are associated with a reserve covered by this plan they have been included to ensure a consistent approach to the entire reserve area. Other local purpose reserves will **be included in Council's proposed biodiversity strategy which** will look at improving biodiversity in the District through using the local purpose reserve network.

Council holds no scientific, government or nature reserves.

Under the Reserves Act 1977, the sole Historic Reserve is held by Council;

*"For the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational and other special **interest**" (Reserves Act S18 (1)). The structures and sites must be managed to illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand.*

Recreation Reserves are for;

*"...**the** purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the **countryside.**" (Reserves Act 1977, Section 17 (1)).*

Scenic reserves are held;

*"For the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public **interest...[and]...for** the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public **interest.**" (Reserves Act 1977, Section 19 (1)).*

Local Purpose reserves are held:

*"For the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the **reserve**" (Reserves Act 1977. Section 23 (1)). These areas of land (or land and water) are suitable for a specified local educational or community purpose which does not duplicate any other purpose. Secondary purposes are to manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological or natural features, and/or maintain soil, water and forest conservation areas.*

A number of reserves still require Council to pass a resolution to complete the classification procedure. Some resolutions will also need to be gazetted. A list of these reserves is included in Appendix 6.1.

### 3.2 Reserve Categories

Though the primary purpose for each reserve held under the Reserves Act has been established through classification, Council also uses the NZ Recreation Association categorisation system. Many of the reserves are classified for recreation purposes but these can be quite varied, so the categorisation provides a further refinement, grouping reserves with a similar function or where they are in the hierarchy regarding their levels of use and subsequent levels of service. The categories are:

- Recreation and Ecological Linkages
- Neighbourhood
- Civic
- Sport and Recreation
- Nature
- Cultural Heritage

#### Recreation and Ecological Linkages

Areas of open space that are often linear in nature that provide pedestrian and cycle linkages, wildlife corridors and access to water margins. May provide for environmental protection, and access to waterways.

#### Neighbourhood

Parks developed and used for informal recreation and sporting activities, play and family based activities, and social and community activities.

#### Civic

Areas of open space often provided within or adjacent to central business districts, and developed to provide a space for social gatherings, meeting places, relaxation and enjoyment.

#### Sport and Recreation

Parks (often quite large areas) set aside and developed for organised sport and recreation activities, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use.

#### Nature

Parks that offer the experience and/or protection of the natural environment, containing native bush, coastal margins, forestry, farm parks, wetlands, riparian areas and water bodies.

## Cultural Heritage

Parks that protect the built cultural and historical environment, and/or provide for heritage conservation, education, commemoration, mourning and remembrance.

### 3.3 Reserve Administration

#### 3.3.1 Management levels

In addition to a category, each reserve has a management level assigned to it. These range from 1-3 and detail the level of park development, facilities and maintenance levels.

Name	Level of Use	Description
Management Standard 1	High	This standard has the highest level of asset provision, using quality materials and bespoke designs. Maintenance is undertaken to the highest affordable standards, with quick response times and proactive programmed operations
Management Standard 2	Medium	This standard has a moderate level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is undertaken to good standards, with standard response times and programmed operations.
Management Standard 3	Low	This standard has the lowest level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is undertaken to the lowest acceptable standard, with longer response times and fewer programmed operations.

A matrix of the Hauraki reserve categories and quality standards is detailed in the following:

Management Standard	Sports & Recreation	Neighbourhood	Civic	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	Nature	Cultural Heritage
Standard 1	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Standard 2	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Standard 3	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓

#### 3.3.2 Decision-Making

Decision-making under the Reserves Act 1977 is complex, and over time has changed as the Minister has delegated a number of procedural and decision-making responsibilities to Council that initially sat with the Department of Conservation. Any decision to be made will first require confirmation of the legal status of the land. Some reserves covered by this management plan are not subject to the Reserves Act.

The Minister of **Conservation's** delegations are made to "**Council as a whole**" and cannot be delegated to committees of Council or staff. Decisions that must be made by a resolution of the full Council include adoption of reserve management plans, classification

of reserves and granting of leases. Other decisions, such as approval for events, removal of trees, and issuing of permits can be delegated from the Council to the Chief Executive and to the parks staff.

Some reserves have their own committees which have usually derived from the former Domain Boards. These reserve committees provide a community forum for the needs of users to be conveyed to Council.

Their key delegations are:

- maintenance and operation of the reserve
- letting of facilities
- setting of fees

Generally, initial contact from the public about reserves will be to a staff member. Staff are responsible for the day to day management of the reserves and implementation of this plan.

### 3.3.3 Application of Revenue

Under the Reserves Act, Council has the ability to charge for admission, leases, licenses and concessions, and use of facilities on reserves. All revenue from reserves held under the Reserves Act must be applied for the purposes of the Act – such as developing, managing and maintaining those reserves. The Council includes detail on how it funds reserves in its Revenue and Financing Policy, contained within the current Long Term Plan.

### 3.3.4 Development Contributions Policy

The Council has a [Development Contributions Policy](#) to ensure that developers contribute towards costs of the demand /expansion effects on the existing capital assets. The Development Contributions Policy was reviewed in 2021. The Council also has a Financial Contributions Policy contained within its District Plan, also available on our website.

### 3.3.5 Community Relationships

Council is committed to actively improve opportunities for engagement and demonstrate how public input has influenced decisions as set out in the Hauraki District **Council's [Significance and Engagement Policy 2020](#)**.

It is important to acknowledge that many individuals and groups in the community, as users of reserves, are interested in being involved in planning for reserve development and their ongoing maintenance. These stakeholders make significant contributions in terms of knowledge, experience and their time. They help to develop a sense of community ownership and assist to provide services and facilities on a volunteer basis. Examples of this are stream care groups and organisations involved in our sport hubs.



## 4 Objectives and Policies

The purpose of this management plan is to protect and manage the **district's** reserves for the enjoyment of the general public, for their intrinsic value and in consideration of the needs of future generations. It is intended the following general outcomes and policies will apply to the management of all reserves covered by this plan. These will guide decision-making and provide a consistent approach across all reserves.

### 4.1 Reserve Network Objectives

1. To partner with mana whenua to manage the reserve network to recognise ancestral taonga and their special relationship with the whenua and their rohe within Hauraki.
2. To protect and potentially enhance the cultural, ecological, geological and landscape values that underpin why these areas were created as reserves.
3. To encourage and facilitate the use of reserves for the well-being and enjoyment of the public, including providing for a range of recreation that meets the different interests, age groups and abilities of the local communities the reserves serve.
4. To provide places to be active, come together, connect with nature or find respite.
5. To recognise the importance reserves play in providing connections to water, the coast, natural areas and neighbourhoods, both for ecological linkages and providing walking and cycling opportunities.
6. To allocate land within the reserves for a variety of sporting and active recreational pursuits, optimising the use of infrastructure required to support this by encouraging the development of sporting hubs across the district.
7. To manage the reserve network in a sustainable way, considering:
  - a. the approach to design, development and management of reserves and life-cycle of the products used
  - b. responding and adapting to the impacts of climate change
  - c. recognising and being flexible to the changing demands of communities, including being open to change as new activities emerge and established activities decline.

### 4.2 General Reserve Management Policies

#### 4.2.1 Mana Whenua Partnerships

##### Policies

1. Work with mana whenua to understand their aspirations and priorities for **Hauraki's** reserves.
2. Identify ways to give effect to partnering with mana whenua on the planning and management of reserves, that takes account of tikanga and enables practical expression of kaitiakitanga, including:
  - a. developing memorandums of understanding or relationship agreements
  - b. identifying and assessing mana whenua values and sites and landscapes of significance and understanding how these are best protected.
  - c. installing pou whenua.
3. Explore opportunities to support mana whenua associations and the expression of Māori identity within the reserves including:
  - a. te reo **Māori** names for reserves
  - b. interpretation and storytelling of their connection to the whenua
  - c. restorative programmes, including recognition of **mātauranga**

- d. incorporating Māori design in reserve developments and wayfinding
- e. supporting customary activities, including cultural harvest practises.

#### Explanation

As Te Tiriti partners, mana whenua will have meaningful opportunities to input into how our reserves are developed and managed. Reserves provide opportunities for mana whenua to express kaitiakitanga [guardianship] over the land including the restoration, protection and enhancement of natural areas, biodiversity and cultural heritage sites and landscapes.

Council will continue to work with Iwi authorities in developing agreements regarding how Māori will be engaged in future reserve management.

### 4.2.2 Cultural and Historic Heritage

#### Policies

1. Sites of historical significance will be protected, preserved and maintained as resources permit.
2. Any development work carried out on or adjacent to historic structures shall be sympathetic to their historical context and carried out in liaison with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and mana whenua.
3. Work (repairs, maintenance and alterations) carried out on historic structures will be informed and carried out by appropriately skilled consultants and contractors and be in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value.
4. In the case of development work on reserves that has the potential to impact on known or suspected archaeological sites, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted at as early a stage as possible, and an archaeological authority will be obtained if one is required.
5. Where **kōiwi**, archaeological sites or other places or items of cultural heritage value are discovered during park operations or development, mana whenua will be consulted in the first instance and the established accidental discovery protocols (2003) will be followed.
6. Encourage the use of historic buildings, where the use does not compromise the historic values of the building. This will benefit park visitors and the wider community.

#### Explanation

It is important to recognise and retain heritage features, which may include historic structures and archaeological sites. Such sites provide physical evidence of historical events and add to the depth of experience for visitors and local residents when they visit the reserves. Some heritage features are protected through being listed in the Schedule of Historic Heritage Inventory in the District Plan.

In addition, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides legal protection for all pre-1900 archaeological sites (including recorded and non-recorded) and those post 1900 sites gazetted for protection under the Act. An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is required to modify or destroy any archaeological site.

### 4.2.3 Biodiversity

#### Policies

1. Maintain restoration and biosecurity programmes on the **district's** reserves recognising the Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2021-2031 (currently in draft and any subsequent updated plan), and giving priority to:
  - a. the importance of existing indigenous biodiversity values associated with Significant Natural Areas scheduled in the District Plan
  - b. reserves where volunteer groups provide capacity to deliver programmes
  - c. collaboration efforts with Waikato Regional Council and other relevant management agencies to co-ordinate and compliment efforts across the Waikato.
2. Any plantings undertaken on reserves will:
  - a. be consistent with the overall character and function of the reserve
  - b. utilise species appropriate to soil and microclimatic conditions
  - c. generally be indigenous and sourced from the same ecological district
  - d. generally be nurturing natural regeneration, be low maintenance and self-sustaining
  - e. will give regard to retaining and enhancing significant views from the park.
3. Naturally occurring native trees on reserve land will not be pruned or removed to create or maintain private '**views**'.
4. Consideration may be given to the planting of exotic species where there is:
  - a. a desire for a deciduous species;
  - b. a need for a fast growing species to control erosion; or
  - c. the advantage of fruit or specimen feature trees or hedging.

Note: Exotic species will not include any species identified in the Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2021-2031 or considered to be an ecological weed threat.
5. Consider assisting maintenance and enhancement of water quality and minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change, in streams, lakes and wetlands, and indigenous aquatic ecosystems, through but not limited to:
  - a. riparian planting of ecologically appropriate indigenous species
  - b. avoiding earthworks near streams
  - c. planting steep slopes to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
  - d. replacing stormwater infrastructure with naturalised streams
  - e. providing for green stormwater infrastructure, such as wetlands, as part of integrated improvements to parks.
6. Where practicable foster the resilience of indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems to the adverse effects of unpredictable events, such as climate change or new incursions of pests or pathogens, through an adaptive management response, on a case by case basis.
7. Enable a range of programmes to address and manage disease and pathogen incursions, including: public awareness, phytosanitary measures, research and surveillance, treatment, and addressing access through upgrade or realignment of tracks and temporary or long-term track closures / **rāhui** or quarantining of areas.
8. Council will prepare a Biodiversity Strategy to give effect to the above policies relating to reserves, as well as wider considerations, and to identify areas and actions of priority.

## Explanation

The network of reserves within the district is important for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological values. **Council's** District Plan contains provisions for protecting natural heritage and identifies Significant Natural Areas (SNAs).

Many of **Council's** reserves abut harbour, lake or riparian margins and adjoin remnant and/or regenerating indigenous bush. These environments are important for their natural character values, contribution to biodiversity and the reduction of impacts of climate change. The Council has an opportunity to demonstrate best practice in ecological restoration and the protection and enhancement of these natural values through the management of its reserves.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be significantly threatened by some introduced plants and animals. The Waikato Regional Council, in its responsibility for biosecurity within the region, has developed the Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2021-2031 (currently in draft) in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and the supporting Biosecurity Strategic Plan to assist implementation the strategy. This provides a strategic and statutory framework for the management of pest plants, animals and pathogens.

### 4.2.4 Specimen Trees

#### Policies

1. All significant trees identified in the District Plan will be managed in accordance with their significance.
2. Specimen tree planting in reserves will take into account:
  - a. landscaping considerations
  - b. the public interest regarding the **reserve's** amenity value
  - c. the need to provide shade and shelter and delineate areas of the reserve
  - d. the likely effect trees will have on neighbouring properties and reserve users
  - e. the likely effects on underground and overhead services.
3. The felling of trees within a reserve will only be considered when this is:
  - a. necessary for the proper management or maintenance of the reserve, i.e. the tree has reached end of life
  - b. for the management or preservation of other trees or bush
  - c. in the interests of the safety of persons or property on or near the reserve
4. Where removal of trees is approved this will be undertaken to minimise impact. Provision will be made for replanting or restoration of the affected area.
5. Council will consider requests from the public for the pruning or removal of planted trees located on reserve land on a case-by-case basis and if approved the costs will be covered by the person requesting the tree work and it shall be carried out in accordance with **Council's** instruction by an arborist registered with the NZ Arboriculture Association. (Note: for native trees also refer to policy 4.2.3.3 above).

## Explanation

Trees are a desirable feature of reserves, contributing to biodiversity, carbon sequestration and to amenity values. They provide shade and shelter, break up large spaces, provide variety and relief on the skyline, screen buildings and carparking, provide play spaces, and can be of botanical and historical interest.

The District Plan contains a list of significant trees worthy of protection including individual trees, groups of trees, and identified indigenous bush stands. Their significance

can arise from historical and cultural associations, botanical value, or amenity value. Often these trees will be exotic rather than indigenous.

For trees listed as significant in the District Plan rules apply to activities such as removal, trimming and pruning, and to activities near the trees. Resource consent may be required for certain activities.

Trees can also be a nuisance. Adverse effects can include unwanted shading, loss of views, damage caused by roots, leaf litter and overhanging branches. Public safety must also be a consideration as trees can present risks such as falling branches.

#### 4.2.5 Climate Change and Natural Hazards

##### Policies

1. Adapt to climate change impacts and coastal hazards including:
  - a. promoting as a general policy, a managed retreat from erosion zones and coastal areas that are increasingly inundated
  - b. when structures affected by coastal hazards fail or when other trigger points are reached, in general prefer to move them to less vulnerable sites or remove entirely rather than repair them
  - c. follow best practice guidance for hazards risk management.
2. Avoid and mitigate the impact of climate change and coastal erosion by:
  - a. undertaking restoration and planting programmes
  - b. promoting soft engineering solutions to retain a natural beach buffer and to strengthen natural features (such as salt marsh, beaches and dunes) in preference to using hard protection structures to manage natural hazards
  - c. continuing to maintain and restore dunes to help stabilise them and slow down the rate of erosion.
3. Decision making in response to the impacts of coastal hazards or land instability on reserves and reserve infrastructure should be consistent with:
  - a. the outcomes and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and national guides on climate change projections and adaptive planning;
  - b. any future council coastal erosion and land instability response policy, and
  - c. any site-specific hazard assessment.
4. In areas affected by land instability and erosion where access becomes unsafe, physically impractical or is cost prohibitive to retain, consider restricting access, managed retreat of infrastructure, planting and/or naturalisation of coastal areas.
5. Support coastal hazard understanding and planning by keeping a record of changes:
  - a. continuing at least annual photographic monitoring of the coastline
  - b. monitoring more active systems more frequently.

##### Explanation

Climate change will result in changes to natural physical processes, ecosystems and habitats on many of **Hauraki's** reserves. Altered weather patterns may have negative impacts such as an increase in plant and animal pests and the spread of pathogens. Some parks may experience natural hazards such as coastal inundation and erosion, flooding and land instability with sea levels rising and an increase in the frequency and severity of storms. It could also change recreational access to areas if the ground is saturated for longer periods.

Council will manage climate change by focussing on mitigation and adaptation. This is essential to protect our communities and ensure the long-term resiliency of our district. The policies provide a basis for actions that reduce vulnerabilities, as well as the future costs incurred related to climate events.

Planting programmes across the network will support the resilience of reserves by maximising the carbon sink benefits and assist flood control. Where a reserve is already identified as a priority for planting, this is mentioned in information specific reserve section (section 5).

The underlying principle for control of coastal erosion will be to understand; as fully as possible, the natural processes affecting the particular coastline and to work with these as far as is practicable. These natural methods shall include the avoidance, wherever possible, of hard protection measures and the encouragement and preservation of dune and beach systems to give a coastal buffer zone. Monitoring the impacts of changes in coastal processes will be important. In some reserves there will be a need to plan for managed retreat of infrastructure such as toilet facilities.

#### 4.2.6 Sustainability

##### Policies

1. Ensure that sustainable management practices are taken into account in the design, operation, maintenance and development of the reserves within the district. This may include:
  - a. enhancing biodiversity as set out in policies 4.2.3
  - b. taking into account the life cycle of products used for reserve development and maintenance
  - c. considering renewable and reusable materials in reserve design elements
  - d. considering low energy efficient devices, such as solar lighting, for new or replacement services
  - e. low impact design practises for stormwater management
  - f. conservation and adaptive re-use of all forms of heritage items including buildings, structures, and fixtures such as pathways, trees, streetscapes, and paving, where appropriate.

##### Explanation

Sustainability is a process of ensuring all resources are used and managed for a balance of environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing. It means meeting the needs of today without adversely impacting the needs of future generations.

There is a suite of sustainable practises that can be employed on parks from choosing materials for reserve developments that have greater longevity to decrease maintenance and increase the life of assets to utilising environmental friendly technologies to reduce energy costs. These will evolve over time and council needs to keep abreast of new innovations in this space.

#### 4.2.7 Natural Character of the Coast

##### Policies

1. Permit re-construction or reshaping of beach dunes.
2. Permit re-vegetation of beach dunes with appropriate plant species.
3. Permit the removal of inappropriate vegetation from beach dunes.

4. Permit the development of appropriate forms of beach access.
5. Methods, materials and vegetation associated with dune care works shall be deemed appropriate provided they are detailed in a Beach Care Plan approved by Council.

#### Explanation

Council recognises the unique natural character of the coastal environment and seeks to encourage management of the beach dunes, particularly to provide and protect appropriate plant species that assist stabilise the dune system.

To protect coastal dunes, public access may need to be restricted to certain areas. This may be managed by the channelling access through the use of low impact fencing and signage that is sensitive to the environment, moving these access points as required.

## 4.3 Recreation and Use Policies

### 4.3.1 General Recreational Use and Enjoyment

#### Policies

1. Facilitate recreation use of reserves where this is compatible with:
  - a. the **reserve's** classification, if held under the Reserves Act
  - b. the policies in this Management Plan and any conditions set out in **council's** bylaws
  - c. the special values identified in the individual parks in Section 5
  - d. the District Plan rules.
2. Provide for and manage the impacts of recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:
  - a. the categorisation of reserves outlined in section 3.2 which explains how reserves are intended to be managed to support specific types of recreation
  - b. managing recreational use on a network wide basis, recognising not all opportunities can be provided in every reserve
  - c. utilising bylaws to set parameters or conditions on activities
  - d. utilising **council's** reserve and sports field booking system to manage the allocation of reserve land
  - e. requiring the authorisation of activities that have the potential to impact the **reserve's** values or other reserve users.
3. Enable recreational use and enjoyment of reserves through:
  - a. responding to shifts and changes in demand for recreational activities
  - b. activating reserves through events, programmes and other initiatives including authorised activities
  - c. developing or naturalising reserves to increase their resilience and capacity
  - d. promoting opportunities that may broaden reserve **user's** experiences, such as public art and interpretation
  - e. recognising the value of reserves in providing respite.

#### Explanation

Reserves are provided for the **public's** general use and enjoyment. They cater for a wide range of recreational opportunities from informal activities such as walking and picnicking to highly organised activities such as sporting events. All recreational activity needs to

be managed in a way which minimises the impact on each **reserve's** values and is consistent with the reserve classification (where the park is held under the Reserves Act).

Most everyday activities on reserves are allowed as of right. However, some activities on parks that have the potential to impact either the environment or other users, or require the temporary allocation of space, may be allowed subject to meeting conditions. These may be by way of a bylaw such as the Dog Control Bylaw which sets out where dogs can be exercised off leash.

Some activities will require specific permission or authorisation which may be granted by way of occupation agreement such as a lease or licence, a permit for an event, or resource consent under the District Plan. The general range of activities anticipated on each reserve is indicated for the individual reserves in section five.

### 4.3.2 Access

#### Policies

1. Provide and maintain safe and accessible routes to and through reserves and to facilities located on reserves.
2. Support the development of tracks and trails through reserves that provide connectivity to the wider community, that form attractive networks for active recreation and include good directional signage.
3. When renewing or developing park infrastructure that supports access, consider catering for multiple forms of active transport, micromobility solutions and all-ability access.
4. Consider the provision of bike stands to support cycling to and within reserves.
5. The alignment of paths and any adjacent planting will generally be designed to consider user safety and security.
6. Horses and motorcycles are prohibited from tracks unless specifically exempted.
7. Council will retain the discretion to limit vehicular and/or pedestrian access to reserves, subject to the provisions of Section 40 and Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 or any bylaw requirements, including where:
  - a. limiting vehicular access at night is desirable
  - b. an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of authorisation
  - c. maintenance works are being carried out on the reserve
  - d. there are unfavourable ground conditions or a biosecurity risk, such as the spread of kauri dieback
  - e. the reserve or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard or to undertake field renovations
  - f. a **rāhui** is in place.

#### Explanation

Access applies to arriving at a reserve, travelling through the reserve and accessing what the reserve offers. Connectivity enhances reserve utilisation, supports active recreation and park user enjoyment. Pedestrian access and circulation within a reserve needs to be coherent and appropriate to the site and safe. It is important that access points are clear and where applicable, clearly provide orientation to the reserve's facilities.

Council is committed to increasing the use and enjoyment of reserves by people with limited mobility, the aged and those with young children. This can be achieved by



reducing physical or design barriers that compromise access to and within a reserve. Paths and tracks in reserves should be constructed in a way as to remain durable and resilient to high use. The development of future access also needs to consider the increasing trend in cycling and use of electric bikes and scooters; so design to cater to these.

For safety reasons and/or in order to better manage reserve use it may be desirable or warranted to limit or exclude access to a reserve or part of a reserve at certain times. This includes restricting vehicle access at night to reduce undesirable behaviour or restricting access to a reserve or an area of a reserve at certain times of the year as a result of authorised activities, requirements to undertake maintenance or remedial works, or to recognise or protect the **reserve's** natural and/or cultural values. Council will use its discretion to best manage the balance between public access and reserve management.

### 4.3.3 Sports and Active Recreation

#### Policies

1. Support community sports groups to develop sports hubs in townships following the **'Sportsville'** model to improve their ability to provide for a range of sports to their local community, by:
  - a. sharing facilities and the costs to service these
  - b. attracting external funding to support programmes and development
  - c. engaging youth to participate in active recreation
2. Develop a programme to enhance or maximise field and other playing surface capacity, recognising demand across the network.
3. Continue to support the use of sports fields for a range of formal sporting codes through the seasonal marking of fields.
4. Continue to support the development of the Hauraki Rail Trail.
5. In addition to policy 4.3.2.2 above re track developments forming a legible network, council will look to promote various walking and cycling opportunities across the district.
6. Explore opportunities to install resistance training equipment or exercise circuits in appropriate reserves across the district to encourage people of all ages and abilities to be active.

#### Explanation

There is plenty of research that testifies to the benefits of physical activity on well-being. Council is seeking to support communities to be active in a range of ways by providing and promoting these opportunities.

Sport New Zealand has recognised the need to work with sports groups across the country to better deliver sport. The aim of the Sportsville model is to create sports communities that make it easier for clubs to attract new members, offer new programmes and control operational costs by pooling resources. The focus is on collaboration, not amalgamation. Each club still retains its identity, but within a strong and supportive network. Council is supporting sports hub developments in Hugh Hayward Domain, Morgan Park and Paeroa Domain.

The Hauraki Rail Trail passes through a number of **Hauraki's** reserves and is managed by the Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust. It has proven to be a great tourist attraction for

the district. The trail can be biked as an entity or in sections so requires infrastructure to support this, such as parking areas.

#### 4.3.4 Play

##### Policies

1. The development of new play facilities or redevelopment of existing ones will take into account:
  - a. meeting the local community's needs for play opportunities
  - b. the effect the play infrastructure will or does have on other reserve users
  - c. siting with regard to sun, shade and shelter from wind, and ability for passive surveillance by other reserve users and passers-by
  - d. diversity of play opportunities, providing for all age ranges, and
  - e. universal design to make the play as accessible as possible.
2. All new play equipment and associated safety surfaces and renewal of play areas shall be designed, constructed and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards NZS 5828: 2015 for playground equipment and surfaces or any subsequent update to these standards.
3. Develop more spaces to engage rangatahi / teenagers, including skateparks and half courts.
4. Explore opportunities to provide more natural play opportunities, that encourage exploration, including the provision of **māra hūpara** (traditional Māori playgrounds).
5. Play facilities may be removed or rationalised, in consultation with the local community, where play facilities are located within 500m of existing playgrounds and there is insufficient demand to justify the continued maintenance and/or renewal of the playground.

##### Explanation

Reserves provide important open space areas for children, teenagers and families to play, whether this is through using natural features, or the provision of formal playgrounds, skate parks and biking circuits. These are important community facilities that provide areas for families and children to come together, be active and relax.

In 2017, NZS 5828: 2015 was set as the New Zealand standard for playground equipment and surfacing. For all playgrounds outside the education sector this standard is recognised as the industry '**best practice**'. The council needs to consider its legal requirement and responsibility to demonstrate that the structures, equipment and surfacing are safe and meet the relevant criteria.

#### 4.3.5 Authorisation and Approvals

##### Policies

1. Ensure a consistent approach is taken to assessing proposed activities requiring authorisation, including:
  - a. compatibility with the reserve classification, if applicable (defined under the Reserves Act)
  - b. relevance of the management plan objectives under 4.1

- c. compatibility with the reserve category and reserve specific information, values and development intentions set out in Section 5
- d. consideration of the capacity of the reserve to accommodate the activity, the current use of the reserve and all potential impacts on the environment and other reserve users
- e. District Plan rules.

#### Explanation

Some people or groups will want to use reserve space for activities that might have a lasting impact on the reserve, or that might prevent others from also using the reserve. Under these circumstances people will need to apply for a specific permission or **'authorisation'** to use the reserve. Also throughout the life of this plan new activities may arise which have not been addressed within this plan, other council policies or bylaws. This provides a framework for considering their authorisation.

The purpose of the authorisation is to ensure impacts on the reserve and its users are considered and managed, and a consistent and balanced approach is taken to assessing proposals to ensure the reserve is protected.

Activities will need to be authorised if they:

- require exclusive use of a reserve or an area of a reserve (which could be in the form of a permit for an event)
- change the physical environment, for example ground disturbance, plant removal or planting
- have the ability or perceived ability to impact other **user's** privacy, for example through the use of a drone
- require a temporary or permanent building or structure to be built or installed
- are commercial in nature, are for private gain or financial reward, such as a coffee cart or commercial filming
- create an interest in land in favour of a third party, such as a lease or licence.

The likely impact of that activity will be determined by the type of activity, how long it will take, how many people might be involved, what effect it will have on the reserve itself, and whether the reserve will be able to recover easily. Higher-impact activities will need more in-depth assessments.

The Reserves Act requires council to enable mana whenua to provide input into the decision-making process. In some cases, formal public notification will also be required by legislation, either under the Reserves Act, the Local Government Act 2002, or the Resource Management Act. Even if the legislation does not require public notification, the council may choose to speak to key stakeholders or, if it believes it is in the public interest, undertake public consultation to better understand the wider **community's** views.

### 4.3.6 Commercial Use

#### Policies

1. Council will only consider authorising commercial use on those reserves specified in Part 5 as having the potential to provide for commercial activity.
2. Any proposed commercial use of a reserve will be assessed in accordance with authorisation policy 4.3.5 and consider whether the activity:
  - a. will activate the reserve and/or assist in the public use and enjoyment of the reserve, and not disadvantage other users
  - b. is compatible with or will avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects on neighbours, and
  - c. will not adversely affect the general character and amenity of the reserve.
3. Council may grant concessions to approved commercial operators, which will:
  - a. specify the nature of the activities the concession operator can provide
  - b. define the area within which the activity is to be carried out
  - c. specify the times (over the year and during the day) during which the concession can operate
  - d. define the signage (if any) permitted in association with the concession
  - e. specify the fee and/or bond amount, and
  - f. will not be transferable to another operator.
4. Concessions may provide for the exclusive use of any part of a reserve.
5. The commercial operator will be responsible for ensuring that they fully comply with any statutory requirements, the District Plan and any relevant bylaws.

#### Explanation

Reserves are for the use and enjoyment of the public. In general reserves provide respite from commercial facilities and provide opportunities for families, groups and individuals to pursue recreational activities away from commercial environments.

From time to time, however, there will be temporary and/or permanent recreation-related commercial activities that are fully compatible with the purpose of the reserve and that can assist or enhance the use and enjoyment of the reserve for a significant number of users. For example coffee carts or food operators at sports events. Council will consider applications for commercial use on reserves and where appropriate provide for such activities as an adjunct to the reserve.

Revenue gained from any fees related to commercial activities can assist with the ongoing maintenance of a reserve or renewal or development of its assets. Public notification of a commercial proposal may be necessary.

### 4.3.7 Events and Firework Displays

#### Policies

1. Any proposed event on a reserve will be assessed by the Group Manager Service Delivery, HDC, in accordance with authorisation policy 4.3.5 and consider:
  - a. the nature and purpose of the event including how it will provide for public access and enjoyment
  - b. the date(s) and duration of the event

- c. how provision for safety, security and waste on the site will be managed, including the safe preparation and sale of food
  - d. the effect on neighbours
  - e. the financial resources of the event organiser and/or its sponsors.
2. The cost of organisation and running of any approved event on a reserve will be the responsibility of the event organiser.
  3. Any reserve used for an approved event will be left in the condition in which it was found prior to the event to the satisfaction of the Group Manager Service Delivery HDC. Council will retain the right to require a refundable bond from any event organiser and retain the discretion to expend the bond to reinstate the reserve should this be required.
  4. Event organisers for any approved event will be fully responsible for securing in advance all consents and approvals for the operation of the event and will ensure they respect any relevant bylaws or District Plan requirements (such as noise controls) for resource consent.
  5. Where any event covers 2-3 days the event organiser is encouraged to provide security personnel to patrol overnight.
  6. Where provided for on a reserve any organisation wishing to present a fireworks display shall make written application to the Council (Group Manager Service Delivery) at least one calendar month before the event. The organisation must seek the prior permission from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and provide proof of public liability insurance.
  7. Council may place whatever conditions it finds appropriate on an approval for a fireworks display, for example conditions may relate to the management of fire risk, safety and noise.

#### Explanation

Events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of reserves and contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community. Events with large numbers of people and activities can also adversely affect the reserve and its neighbours. Council therefore needs to retain full discretion over the number, nature and organisation of any event on reserve land.

From time to time Council receives requests from organisations wishing to use a reserve for a fireworks display. Such displays are governed by the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, and require the permission of Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

Fireworks displays can generate adverse effects in relation to vegetation, wildlife habitat, animals and neighbours. They also create a potential fire risk that needs to be managed. Many reserves in the Hauraki District are inappropriate locations for public firework displays. Such displays are therefore not permitted on reserves except where it is expressly identified and then subject to Council approval as well as to any conditions that Council may wish to impose.

### 4.3.8 Overnight Stays (CSC Vehicles)

#### Policy

1. Certified self-contained vehicles (CSCV), where these display proof of their certification, will be permitted to stay overnight only in those reserves specifically identified within the Freedom Camping Bylaw 2020.

#### Explanation

It is recognised that reserves provide prime parking destinations for self-contained vehicles as they frequently provide desirable water edge locations with great views, a peaceful setting and a level of security. However, they can also affect the enjoyment of reserves by the local community and other users, taking up car park space, 'privatising' parts of a reserve with leisure furniture, washing and the like, can generate noise, deposit rubbish and affect neighbours.

Overnight accommodation on reserves can be regulated by the council through a combination of the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and Freedom Camping Act 2011, and any bylaws made under these Acts.

**Council's** Freedom Camping Bylaw 2020 states rules for camping in public places and identifies where freedom camping is prohibited and where it is allowed in designated areas within the district. At the time of writing this management plan, freedom camping is prohibited along the Wharekawa coastline, including in the townships of Kaiaua, Whakatīwai and Waharau, unless in designated freedom camping areas listed in the bylaw. Rays Rest (Wharekawa), the Hauraki Rail Trail Trailhead in Kaiaua, Railway Reserve (Paeroa), Hugh Hayward Reserve (Ngatea) and Morgan Park (Waihi) provide for freedom camping.

Section 44 of the Reserves Act does not permit use of a reserve for personal accommodation, including camping, unless an exception under the Act applies. These exceptions, as set out in the bylaw, and are defined in section five covering the individual reserves.

### 4.3.9 Drones and remotely piloted aircraft systems

#### Policy

1. Remotely piloted aircraft systems, such as drones, are permitted to fly over council reserves, with the exception of cemeteries, upon application to the Parks and Reserves Manager.

#### Explanation

Drones and other remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) can be flown for fun or operated commercially, for example filming. Currently, rules or conditions for the use of RPAS are set out in:

- The Civil Aviation Authority rules
- Nuisance Bylaw 2019
- Hauraki District **Council's** Guidelines for flying remotely piloted aircraft systems over Council property.

- Conditions outlined in the Application for consent to fly over Council property with a RPAS

Operators must complete an application form that is available online. This sets out conditions for the operation of a RPAS. Any person proposing to use a RPAS for commercial purposes, such as filming, must state this in their application and obtain the appropriate permission from the **Council's** Service Delivery Department.

#### 4.3.10 Occupation Agreements (Leases, Licenses and Easements, Except Grazing)

##### Policies

1. Any proposed occupation of a reserve will be assessed in accordance with authorisation policy 4.3.5.
2. Any permanent use of a reserve, including buildings, will be subject to a lease or licence agreement. Lease or licence agreements can generally be granted for a maximum period of five years.
3. Where a lease or licence is not contemplated in this management plan, Council will undertake public consultation on the proposed lease or licence activity, in accordance with section 54(2) of the Reserves Act.
4. The lessee/licensee will cover the costs to prepare the agreement.
5. Unless otherwise agreed to, the maintenance of buildings such as clubrooms and associated facilities are the responsibility of individual clubs and organisations. These buildings will be maintained to a high degree of visual amenity determined by Council staff.
6. Council holds the discretion to charge a rent for leases, licences or easements. Rental for commercial lease shall be set at market levels.
7. Council will not provide compensation for improvements at the termination of a lease/licence.
8. Where an occupation agreement has expired or been terminated, Council will retain the right to:
  - a. require the occupier to remove or dispose of any facility they are responsible for, at the **occupier's** expense, in line with their occupation agreement and the First Schedule of the Reserves Act 1977.
  - b. remove the facility and on-charge the costs of removal and disposal, or
  - c. council may instead allocate use of the facility to other users within the community and no compensation for facilities will be payable in this instance.
9. All members of the public have the right to join a club leasing reserve land.
10. An easement or formal agreement will be required for every pipe, cable, or discharge on a reserve. All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the **Council's** satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.

##### Explanation

A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require a specific authorisation for the occupation of space. Leases, licences or easements are the most common forms of authorisation granted by Council to a person, organisation, or company that is occupying or using part of a reserve long term. One of the principles of the Reserves Act is to

preserve public access to reserve land. This directive must be explicit in the leasing arrangements.

The Act also emphasises the retention of open spaces and the public accountability of reserve management. The intent is that any type of agreement for the use of a reserve should be granted only where it will:

- Result in recreational opportunities for the public.
- Facilitate the full use and enjoyment of the reserve and its facilities.
- Benefit the management of the reserve.
- Not greatly hinder public access.

Council will only enter into lease agreements when the intended use is deemed appropriate to the principles of the Reserves Act and to the individual reserve. Changing demographics and interest in leisure activities can result in clubs disbanding, amalgamating or becoming inactive. Where this results in the abandonment of facilities Council needs the power to have such facilities removed or turned to the use of other users.

#### 4.3.11 Grazing Licences

##### Policies

1. Grazing of undeveloped recreation reserve land will be permitted and encouraged as a technique for holding the land asset until Council is ready to develop the reserve.
2. Where grazing licences are granted Council will determine:
  - a. the type of stock to be grazed in accordance with good animal husbandry and stock control practices
  - b. the cost implications to Council of options for site management, in order to provide adequate safeguards for those features and values (e.g. archaeological values) in existence on the land
  - c. whether public access is to be provided and how this will be managed.
3. Grazing licences may be granted for a term of between one and five years with or without a renewal period. (Council is able at any time to give three months written notice to terminate the licence to develop the reserve.)

##### Explanation

Grazing licences on recreation reserves enable Council to maintain land prior to any future development of the reserve, and benefit from a small income towards the cost of maintenance. Stock selection is important as some stock, such as older cattle, can deter public access. In some cases resource consent may also be needed.

#### 4.3.12 Community gardens

##### Policies

1. Consider the potential use of reserves to support the planting of edible trees and community gardens.
2. Any proposed use of a reserve for a community garden will be assessed in accordance with authorisation policy 4.3.5.



## Explanation

There is an increasing desire for people to grow their own food or eat food locally grown. Additionally, smaller section sizes now limit space to provide vegetable gardens and edible trees. By providing the use of public land for small-scale community initiatives such as garden allotments, communal gardens and community orchards the Council can support members of the public and community groups who wish to be actively involved in tree and vegetation plantings. This provides security of tenure and therefore **people's** willingness to invest time and energy into developing these gardens.

### 4.3.13 Public and Private Utilities

#### Policies

1. Council as landowner, does not want internal or external infrastructure, utilities and service assets to be located on reserve land (unless it is associated with an authorised project for the benefit of the reserve). However, in cases where it is clearly demonstrated that no other viable alternatives are available, applications will be considered.
2. Where utilities, other than those required for the servicing the reserve, are proposed to be located through or over a reserve, or where existing utilities are to be upgraded, the authority responsible will undertake early (i.e. at the preliminary scoping stage) and full consultation with the Group Manager Service Delivery, HDC as the landowner.
3. Any proposed utility structures or services on a reserve will be assessed in accordance with authorisation policy 4.3.5 and consider minimising the potential impacts on the use, enjoyment or general amenity of reserve by:
  - a. locating the utility underground where possible
  - b. avoiding locations that compromise the **park's** function or future development and use of the park or recreation access to and from water
  - c. reducing the footprint or scale of utility structures where feasible
  - d. clustering around the perimeter of the reserve or co-siting with existing compatible reserve and utility structures
  - e. considering how the utility will be accessed for servicing.
4. All costs associated with the location of services through or over a reserve including the cost of fully making good the affected area as well as any mitigation and/or remediation works shall be borne by the authority undertaking the works to the satisfaction of the Group Manager Service Delivery HDC.

## Explanation

Reserves are often identified as convenient locations for the placement of **utilities'** infrastructure and services. Individually and cumulatively, these can have significant impact on a reserve both by impacting on the character and amenity and by restricting the scope of development possible and thereby the **reserve's** use. Once in place utility facilities can restrict activities on, and management of the reserve. It is therefore not desirable to have utilities on reserves.

Any siting of network utilities on neighbourhood reserves is subject to the provisions of Section 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977. Proposals for the location of new or

upgraded utility through or over a reserve should be fully considered, including the identification of alternative sites or alignments and the avoidance, remedy or mitigation of adverse effects on the reserve.

## 4.4 Development Policies

### 4.4.1 General Reserve Development

#### Policies

1. Reserve development should consider the following:
  - a. the classification status of the reserve
  - b. outcomes and recommendations of concept plans and /or relevant specialist assessments
  - c. the potential to work with partners to deliver the reserve development
  - d. the impact the location and design of the infrastructure has on the natural, cultural, landscape and open space characteristics of the reserve
  - e. working with mana whenua to identify how any cultural features or landscapes may be acknowledged in the design
  - f. technologies, materials or design that enable greater, more flexible use and consider health promoting environments, and the impacts of climate change
  - g. minimising the opportunities for vandalism
  - h. universal design and how people of all ages and abilities use, access and enjoy the reserve.
2. Development proposals for reserves may require a concept plan. These will be approved by the Hauraki District Council.
3. Council may develop a concept plan to guide development of a reserve where this is not sufficiently detailed in this management plan and the reserve development requires a coherent approach to the reserves wider use, balancing complex matters and protecting its environmental values.
4. Council will consult the community over any major development of a reserve, including the development of any concept plans.

#### Explanation

Reserve development can protect and enhance the landscape and natural values, assist with activating a reserve and enhance community appreciation and enjoyment of the reserve. This covers many aspects, from designing and developing reserves in new subdivisions to upgrading existing reserves.

Council needs to ensure that reserves are developed to meet the **community's** aspirations and deliver the types of recreational experiences they are seeking whilst ensuring the natural values of the park are retained and potentially enhanced. For a number of key parks across the district this will include the future development of a concept plan that will provide a more detailed guide as to how the development of the reserve will be co-ordinated. Reserves requiring a plan have been identified in Section 5 of this plan. However, this will not preclude the Council choosing to undertake additional concept plans as further demands are placed on reserves.

## 4.4.2 Buildings and Structures

### Policies

1. In proposing to locate a new building or structure on a reserve (by Council or by others), or when considering proposals for the extension or upgrade of an existing building or structure, the following shall be considered:
  - a. the Reserves Act classification of the land and whether the development is contemplated on the reserve in Section 5 of this plan
  - b. the need for the building or structure to be located on reserve land, taking into account evaluation of other sites, the potential to co-locate the activity in an existing building, to adapt an existing building and the opportunity to cluster buildings if a separate building is required
  - c. the scale of the proposed building or structure in relation to the reserve and its potential impact on foreseeable use of the reserve for outdoor recreation, the amenity of the reserve and the conservation of open space, views, significant vegetation and significant landscape features
  - d. the siting, design, materials and colour of the proposed building or structure
  - e. the potential impacts generated by ancillary activities used to provide ongoing operational funding
  - f. the effects of providing access to, parking and service areas for the proposed building or structure
  - g. the ability, including the financial position, of the applicant to construct and maintain the building and operate the proposed activity in accordance with generally accepted safety protocols and consequently indemnify Council from any claims arising as a result of their presence and/or activity
  - h. the assessment criteria in the District Plan.
2. Where Council determines to approve the location and design of any building or structure on reserve land, the applicant will be responsible for obtaining all necessary resource and building consents before any work commences on site. In addition the applicant must comply with all bylaws, regulations and statutes pertaining to the construction and operation of the building or structure.

### Explanation

Buildings and structures are necessary to facilitate public use of reserves and include toilets, changing rooms, club rooms, bridges, viewing platforms or lookouts. Buildings on reserves can also provide a place for other core functions that the council delivers or supports, including community halls. They can, however, also reduce the open space character and amenity of reserves and need to be carefully sited and designed to complement the reserve. Buildings and structures also represent significant investment and require ongoing maintenance. Duplication of such facilities should be avoided with joint use, management and funding promoted.

## 4.4.3 Car Parking

### Policies

1. Adequate car parks on reserves for vehicles associated with legitimate reserve uses will be provided where possible. Car parks for disabled users will be set aside where

- practical and in accordance with Building Act 2004 requirements (where in association with buildings).
2. Long-term or regular overnight parking of vehicles is not permitted.
  3. Parking cars on areas other than designated areas is not permitted.
  4. Exclusive use of car parks may be allowed for special events subject to the following conditions:
    - a. organisers will need to apply to Council for exclusive use
    - b. if successful, Council will arrange for public notification and may set an appropriate charge.
  5. If a new car park is to be developed the following will be considered:
    - a. the site should not create a need for extensive internal roading
    - b. the site should permit development of easy foot access to other parts of the reserve
    - c. the site should not include any of the areas of highest recreational or natural quality
    - d. the design should be chosen to minimise visual impact and construction problems by using suitable landscape forms, planting, and materials.

#### Explanation

Any use of reserve land can create a demand for car parking. Council intends to provide car parking that will be relevant to the purpose and meet the likely demand from reserve users outside of peak times.

Car parks can alienate significant areas of open space from a reserve. Parking cars on areas not intended for that purpose can also damage reserve land and adversely affect the amenity value.

#### 4.4.4 Lighting

##### Policies

1. Council will provide carparking and accessway lighting on council-owned land and where there is clear public benefit and this has been assessed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
2. Where a group occupies a reserve and is the predominant beneficiary of accessway and car park lighting, that group may be responsible to contribute to the costs of the lighting.
3. Sports field lighting will be permitted at no cost to council subject to written permission and all necessary consents being obtained by the applicant.
4. If a sports club vacates a council reserve, its lighting must be removed within 3 months. After this time, the lighting will become the property of council and no compensation will be paid.
5. Where flood lighting is provided:
  - a. lighting poles should be kept to a minimum by using high powered lights
  - b. cables for floodlights should be installed underground
  - c. staff must approve hours of operation for floodlights
  - d. District Plan rules also apply.

## Explanation

Council is sometimes asked to provide lighting to improve the safety and functionality of reserves, or to extend the period over which the reserve can be used. Sports clubs often wish to light their fields to train at night. Good lighting design can reduce the impact of lighting on neighbours and the environment and significantly enhance the safety, use and appearance of reserves.

Consideration of new lighting will be assessed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. In some instances, perceived or real safety issues cannot be addressed by lighting alone. In these cases, lighting may encourage people to enter a park, where it may be unsafe to do so.

### 4.4.5 Reserve Furniture

#### Policies

1. Reserve furniture, including seating and picnic tables, may be provided at key locations to facilitate public use and enjoyment of a reserve. The design and location of this will take into account:
  - a. minimising the range and styles of park furniture
  - b. siting furniture to take advantage of views and orientate with regard to sun and shelter from the wind.
2. Barbeques and drinking fountains may be provided at key locations to facilitate public use and enjoyment of a reserve.
3. The Council may remove furniture where the condition of the furniture is below an acceptable standard, where the furniture is not in keeping with the park, or where there is no longer a demonstrated need.

## Explanation

Reserve furniture such as seating, picnic tables, barbeques and drinking fountains encourages people to gather within parks, supports a variety of activities, encourages a longer length of stay and plays an important role in public health.

It is important to manage park furniture and take the time to consider its installation. If unmanaged, park furniture can add to visual clutter and detract from landscape and amenity values. Unmanaged park furniture can also become an ongoing maintenance burden to Council and the community.

### 4.4.6 Signs and Interpretation

#### Policies

1. All signs located within reserves will comply with **Council's** signage strategy to ensure consistent sign branding, styles and information throughout the district.
2. Signs will generally be grouped or clustered within a reserve to avoid visual clutter and to assist visitors to easily access all relevant information.
3. Any new permanent sign to be located within a reserve should be sensitively placed in surroundings while remaining in clear public view and shall be located with the approval of the Group Manager Service Delivery, HDC.

4. All signs within reserves subject to the provisions of Section 7.6 (Signs) of the District Plan.
5. Reserve occupiers wishing to erect signs on buildings they occupy will require approval from the Group Manager Service Delivery and be responsible for obtaining all relevant statutory consents and meeting the costs of producing, erecting, maintaining and replacing signs relating to their activity.
6. No commercial signs will be permitted on reserves except with the particular approval of Council (including acknowledging sponsorship). Council may permit advertising signs on recreation reserves developed as sports grounds where these will not detract from the character and amenity of the park or adversely affect neighbours. The cost of such signs, any associated resource consents, and the regular maintenance of any such sign will be borne by the advertiser.
7. Council retains the right to request the removal of and/or to remove any inappropriate, poorly located or maintained, or obsolete signs.
8. On-site interpretation will be utilised to:
  - a. contribute to **people's** understanding and appreciation of the **reserve's** values, history or significant features
  - b. increase awareness of mana **whenua's** role as kaitiaki and their connection to a reserve
  - c. raise awareness of environmental issues, community-led activity or restoration programmes.

#### Explanation

Signs are necessary to identify reserves, to assist access and orientation within reserves, to encourage the appropriate use of reserves and to provide for the safety of reserve users. Signs provide an opportunity for Council to '**brand**' public land and clearly identify public resources. However, signs can individually or cumulatively detract from the amenity of a reserve and need to be designed, located and maintained to avoid visual clutter.

Interpretive material on parks can enhance the visitor experience by increasing awareness of a **reserve's** history and special features and inspire visitors to explore the park. This can be achieved in a number of formats, such as, through signs, displays, audio visuals, activation and public art, which can also contribute to the unique character of an area.

Signs can be located in reserves by others and clear guidelines are needed for the provision of such signs within a public area. The District Plan limits the type, location and size of signs on parks (and elsewhere), including commercial signs.

#### 4.4.7 Fencing

##### Policies

1. Council will seek to ensure that the boundary between public and private land is clearly defined whilst encouraging surveillance over the reserve from residential properties. Generally where boundaries are fenced a low height (1.0 metre, 1.2 metre maximum) fence will be encouraged.
2. Provision of fencing will be in accordance with **Council's** fencing policy 1996 (or subsequent update).

3. Pedestrian gates in boundary fences for residents to access the reserve will be allowed entirely at the **owner's** expense.
4. Council will seek to share the cost of boundary fences on a 50/50 share basis as provided for in the Fencing Act 1978.
5. Lessees wishing to make improvement to fencing must gain the approval of Council.

#### Explanation

Where private land abuts reserve land there is the potential for encroachment to occur if the legal boundary is not clearly defined. Definition of the boundary assists **council's** maintenance and reduces incremental encroachment over time. It also helps to reduce the perception of 'privatisation' due to the nature of adjacent residential development.

Surveillance over reserves from adjacent residential properties assists the security of reserves and their safety. High fences should be avoided and desirable surveillance and access into reserves encouraged.

## 4.5 Administration Policies

### 4.5.1 Collaborating with others

#### Policies

1. Continue to encourage and support volunteers and partnerships to deliver activities and improvements on reserves that align to this management plan.
2. When undertaking works on a reserve volunteers must:
  - a. Wear suitable clothing and footwear
  - b. Comply with any health and safety guidance issued by council.
3. Strengthen the approach to communicating with volunteers, reserve committees, local communities and business organisations around potential reserve improvements and opportunities for their involvement in decision-making on significant matters.
4. Continue to work with Department of Conservation and Waikato Regional Council on areas and matters of mutual interest.

#### Explanation

Volunteers, such as reserve committees, make a significant contribution to the ongoing management and care of reserves. Council recognises the unique and invaluable role volunteers play in delivering community services, recreational opportunities and restoration programmes.

The management and development of reserves, and activities on reserves, can affect reserve users, neighbours, and the local community. It is therefore appropriate for these parties, and other identified affected and interested parties, to be consulted in relation to significant matters that affect reserves.

## 4.5.2 Naming

### Policies

1. All reserves vested in or administered by Council will be named through a formal resolution of Council following consultation with mana whenua and interested parties.
2. Naming will generally be initiated at the time of vesting and will be publicly advertised with a one month period for comment.
3. Where an existing reserve is known by the community by a local rather than the official name, signage that recognises both names will be considered.

### Explanation

Many reserves within Hauraki have not been formally named and for efficiency have been given a geographic name, usually related to the adjacent road. Council intends to progressively review these names.

When new reserves are created or when existing reserves are being reviewed these should tell the story of the place and reflect the **area's** natural and cultural heritage. Naming or renaming parks with a **Māori** name makes a significant contribution to increasing the visibility of te reo **Māori** in our communities. It will result in communities being able to see, hear, learn and share some of **Hauraki's** rich **Māori** history and the historical and unbroken connections that Hauraki iwi have with the Hauraki district.

## 4.5.3 Gifts and Memorials

### Policies

1. Council will consider requests from individuals and/or organisations within the community for the sponsorship, partnering and/or gifting of reserve features including the appropriate recognition of the benefactor. Any such proposals will be assessed in relation to the following criteria:
  - a. the compatibility of the proposed **feature's** location scale and nature of the memorial in relation to the character and use of the reserve
  - b. the significance of the person or event being commemorated
  - c. the benefit to the reserve users
  - d. the ease and cost of maintenance and whom is responsible
  - e. the relevance of the feature to the community and its appropriateness.
2. Where a gift or the sponsorship of a reserve feature is approved by Council, the benefactor may generally be acknowledged through the appropriate attachment of a small plaque associated with the item. Other arrangements for acknowledging the donor will be considered on a case by case basis in relation to the nature of the gift.
3. Where a significant gift is involved, Council and the donor group will develop a protocol that sets out the principles of the gift.

### Explanation

Council is keen to work with community groups or individuals which are interested in offering their resources for the benefit of the public at large.



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 within the long-term plan for each reserve.

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. They may also create a feeling of exclusivity.

Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number and location of such features; allowing these where they enhance a reserve and do not detract from the natural setting or create a proliferation of commemorative elements in a reserve.

#### 4.5.4 Commemorative Trees

##### Policies

1. Where an individual or organisation wishes to plant a commemorative tree or other special planting on a reserve, this will be subject to the Group Manager Service Delivery, HDC approving the species, planting grade, staking and locations of the tree/s.
2. Any approval for a commemorative tree will specifically exclude any role in the ongoing maintenance of the tree.
3. Commemorative plaques identifying a donated tree will not generally be permitted, other than in exceptional circumstances as approved by the Group Manager Service Delivery.
4. Where a significant planting of commemorative tree(s) is involved, Council and the donor group will develop a protocol that sets out the principles of the gift.

##### Explanation

Memorial tree plantings can enhance the natural character of a reserve. With the passage of time, these plantings assume a historic significance, (i.e. a record of past events) and as such need to be properly identified, recorded and maintained to a standard consistent with their status.

However, commemorative trees can also cause problems for reserve maintenance as they age or can be vandalised and in some instances may need to be removed to facilitate the use or ongoing development of the reserve.

#### 4.5.5 Encroachments

##### Policies

1. From the date of adoption of this Hauraki District Reserves Management Plan by Council no new encroachments onto public reserve land will be permitted.
2. Where new encroachment occurs Council will:
  - a. give notice to the encroacher/s requiring termination, removal and reinstatement of the encroachment at the **owner's** cost within a specified timeframe

- b. where removal and reinstatement does not occur, then the Council may carry out the removal and reinstatement and recover costs by way of proceedings through the District Court or if necessary through prosecution.
3. Where historical encroachments exist Council will prioritise addressing those which:
    - a. present public health or safety issues
    - b. are relatively new or can be easily removed, such as gardens or temporary structures like trampolines or moveable sheds
    - c. prevent or constrain use, development or enhancement of a reserve
    - d. impact adversely on public use or access of a reserve, especially along the coast and waterways
    - e. impact adversely on heritage or cultural sites, natural character or ecological processes.
  4. Council will advise the relevant party(s) of the encroachment and enter into negotiations to have the encroachment removed and the reserve reinstated at the cost of the encroacher/s. In rare situations, Council may consider formalisation of an existing encroachment where the integrity of the reserve is maintained which includes protection of natural or ecological features, and the **public's** enjoyment of the reserve.

#### Explanation

In many places reserves abut private property. From time to time private activities including gardens and landscaping, and structures like garden sheds and fences, encroach onto a reserve such that the public is excluded from, or discouraged from using, that portion of the reserve.

It is important that new encroachments are prevented and, where determined, the removal of historical encroachments is managed over time.

### 4.5.6 Public Health and Safety

#### Policies

1. The design, development and management of reserves will take into account public safety and promote the appropriate use and protection of the reserve.
2. The security of the private property of any member of the public visiting or using a reserve remains the responsibility of the visitor/user. Council may advise the public, through appropriate signage, where any security issue within a particular reserve is of concern, such as theft from cars.
3. All Hauraki reserves are designated as Smokefree and Vapefree zones. A mix of education and signage will be used to promote this.
4. Provide shade in high use parks, primarily through tree planting, where practical and as resources permit.

#### Explanation

Vandalism and security is a problem in some reserves. Increasing surveillance and activating a reserve is key to improving this. Residents can be encouraged to participate in reserve design, maintenance, and ultimately use, to encourage 'ownership'.

Where security has been identified as a problem, for example in parking areas, Council may install signs to warn the public about not leaving valuables in their cars. Council will work with the Police and other agencies to promote the security of reserve users.

Council has recently introduced smoke and vape-free policies to the use of public spaces. This will make reserves healthier places for people to recreate. Smoke-free and vape-free outdoor areas protect young people from the negative role modelling effect of smoking and vaping. The less young people see this around them, the less 'normal' smoking becomes and the less likely they are to take this up themselves.

The public is now also more aware of the need to limit their exposure in the sun and seek out shade. Council can assist by providing shade in reserves where practical. This will generally be from tree planting but may take the form of shade structures where appropriate.

#### 4.5.7 Fire Control

##### Policies

1. Lighting of fires is prohibited on Council reserves. Council will work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand and local fire services to prevent, detect, control and suppress fire within reserves.
2. The Council will take all reasonable measures to ensure the reserves are kept clear of all fire hazards, including restricting field operations that pose a risk of fire, such as use of machinery that generate sparks during high fire risk periods.
3. Ensure all long term planning for capital development and renewals considers fire risk, for example, carparks and facilities are accessible by fire trucks, have access to water supply and plan for fire defensibility.

##### Explanation

All fires, whether lit naturally, accidentally or deliberately can pose a risk to park visitors, native vegetation, species, historic places, artefacts, park assets, and adjoining property. The risk of fire is likely to increase as an impact of climate change, as our climate is likely to be hotter and drier on average.

Education about the dangers, restricting certain activities and attaching conditions to permission granted for activities also helps minimise the risk of fires starting.

#### 4.5.8 Bylaws and Enforcement

##### Policies

1. Council will focus on educating the public about appropriate behaviour and where offences do occur, use warnings to obtain compliance where offenders can be identified.
2. Education signage will be erected in areas which are prone to offences.
3. Individuals committing offences against reserve property will be prosecuted in accordance with **Council's** Bylaws and the Reserves Act 1977.

## Explanation

Unacceptable activity does occur on reserves. Sometimes this is wilful damage, such as graffiti, at other times it involves using a reserve in inappropriate ways so as to cause a safety hazard to other users, such as golf ball driving.

Council uses bylaws to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities on reserves to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of reserves by all who want to use them. These include the Nuisance Bylaw, Dog Control Bylaw, Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw, and Freedom Camping Bylaw. These are available to view on **Council's** website. There are also a range of other mechanisms that can be used to address unwanted behaviours including the Summary Offences Act 1981 utilised by the Police to deal with disorderly or offensive behaviour on reserves.

Education and signs will be used to encourage good behaviour. Council will pursue prosecution in serious cases, however, it can be difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to progress a successful prosecution.

### 4.5.9 Waste Management

#### Policies

1. Council will promote **"rubbish-free"** reserves that encourage people to take rubbish away with them. Where rubbish bins are provided Council will, where appropriate, move toward providing facilities that cater for recycling as well as general rubbish.
2. Council will install or remove public rubbish bins as required to minimise waste issues within reserves and to encourage users to take responsibility for their waste. New public rubbish bins will only be installed where:
  - a. rubbish or dog-waste is being generated by reserve users; and
  - b. there is a clearly demonstrated need; and
  - c. insufficient public rubbish bins currently exist where it has been determined that a rubbish-free policy will not operate.
3. Council may prosecute repeat perpetrators of illegal dumping on reserves, where these can be identified.
4. Where a reserve is used for an event or tournament, the organisers will be responsible for the collection and approved disposal of all associated litter and waste.
5. Charity type recycling centres and clothing bins will not be located on reserves where these do not directly function to serve the community.

#### Explanation

Rubbish and litter is unsightly and unpleasant, can also be hazardous, and is perceived to have significant negative impacts on the environment. The provision of public rubbish bins in reserves enables the convenient disposal of waste. However, it also has a number of negative effects including:

- the high cost of providing, emptying and maintaining litter bins
- visual effects of litter bins and potential waste overflows during peak times
- encouraging vermin such as possums, wasps and rodents
- lack of diversion from landfill/recycling

Generally Council encourages individuals and groups to take their own rubbish away.

Council's [Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#) contains more detail on how we plan to reduce waste to landfill and minimise the harmful effects of waste in our District.

Depositing domestic waste, trade waste, garden waste, rubble or debris on a reserve without Council approval is prohibited, as such activities are an offence pursuant to Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977, and carry fines as specified in [Council's Litter Infringement Policy](#).

#### 4.5.10 Liquor Licenses

##### Policies

1. Council will support granting of liquor licenses on reserves where the applicant can show:
  - a. The effects on the reserves values, reserve users and reserve neighbours is minimal.
  - b. The facility will be managed in an orderly and appropriate manner and the operator acts as specified a responsible host.
  - c. The operation of the license complies with all the appropriate statutory requirements.
  - d. No history of non-compliance.
2. The hours of supply do not commence before 10 am or extend past 12.00 midnight except where a special license has been applied for under the Sale of Liquor Act 2012 and resource consent granted, if required.

##### Explanation

Council's [Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw](#) regulates the consumption or possession of alcohol in public places which includes permanent bans on alcohol in some parks. Dispensation to an alcohol ban can be sought from the Council for a specific event.

One common way for community organisations to raise funds is through the operation of a bar. Liquor licence requests are also received for special or one-off events on reserves, such as a wine and food festival. District Plan restrictions on hours of use also apply.

A number of adverse effects can arise from the consumption of alcohol on reserves. These can include noise, hours of operation, and disorderly behaviour. It is prudent for Council to have policies that deal with the sale and consumption of alcohol on reserve land.

# 5 Individual Reserve Information

.

## 5.1 PAEROA WARD

### 5.1.1 Brenan Field Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Norwood Road, Paeroa
Area	2.3839 ha
Land Status	Lots 3 & 4 DPS 31049 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Paeroa Sports and Recreation Hub

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is separated from Centennial Park by a drainage reserve. Most of the reserve is designated as a flood ponding area, collecting excess stormwater from the surrounding catchment area in times of flood.

The reserve has a marked out sports field used for rugby practice, a skateboarding facility, and a walking track.

There is an off leash dog area on the northern part of the reserve, refer to Council's [Dog Control Bylaw](#) and [Dog Control Policy](#).

#### Future Development

Council will maintain the reserve to a medium standard and development opportunities are limited due to the flood ponding designation.

Subject to funding Council plans to develop:

1. A fitness trail with a number of exercise stations that will continue on to Centennial Park.

#### Reserve History

Gifted by the Brenan family for rugby use.



### 5.1.2 Centennial Park



Reserve Details	
Address	5 Tower Street, Paeroa
Area	3.6229 ha
Land Status	Part Lot 5 DPS 16959 and Lot 1 DPS 23492 – to be classified as recreation reserve Lot 10 DPS 27884 and Lot 7 DPS 16959 – vested as local purpose (drainage) reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Paeroa Rugby and Sports Club
Administration	The Paeroa Sports and Recreation Hub assist to manage the reserve(s)

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve consists of two full sized rugby fields with a grassed cricket wicket area and a concrete wicket area between the two fields. It is separated from Brenan Field Recreation Reserve by a drainage reserve.

Over the summer period the reserve is utilised by both the cricket and touch rugby sporting codes. During winter the number one field is used for rugby, and the number 2 rugby field acts as a contingency soccer field.

#### Sport User Groups

- Paeroa Rugby
- Paeroa Touch Rugby
- Cricket

#### Future Development

Council plans to retain the reserve as it is at present and maintain it to a high standard.

Development opportunities for Centennial Park are limited due to the flood ponding designation.

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Expand and chip seal existing metal car parking area north of changing rooms.
2. Extend tree planting programme to replace dead and stunted trees on the northern boundary.
3. Plant trees inside reserve boundary on the southern side, outside the line of the cricket field boundary and backing onto Station Road dwellings.
4. Stop mechanical cleaning of Main drain and use sprays to eliminate weed growth.
5. Explore opportunities to plant appropriate wetland species in lower lying areas of the reserve that would not impede its flood control function.

#### Reserve History

Up until 1978, **cricket competitions were played on the Rāwhitiroa** Reserve-situated on the flood plains beside the bowling greens on Te Aroha Road. With the development of the Waihou Flood Protection Plan, an arrangement was made with the then Paeroa Borough Council to move cricket games to Centennial Park.

To initiate development of the reserve, the Paeroa Old Boys Rugby Union and Sports Club joined forces with the Paeroa-**Waihi Cricket Association**. **The Paeroa Rangers Soccer Club** and the Paeroa Old Boys Touch Module later joined them. These four sporting associations operate the reserve as members of the Centennial Park Board Incorporated.

An area of land within the Centennial Park boundaries that is leased by the Centennial Park Board from Council which includes a clubroom complex with changing sheds, toilets, a gymnasium, gear shed and cricket practice nets.

### 5.1.3 Cornes Paddock



Reserve Details	
Address	2 County Road, Karangahake
Area	1.6871 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Section 22 Part Block I Aroha Survey District NZ Gazette 1980 p757 Section 31 Block I Aroha Survey District - tbc
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Cornes Paddock is administered by the Karangahake Hall Committee

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries, plus the adjacent Karangahake Scenic Reserve managed by the Department of Conservation.

### Reserve Description and Use

Cornes paddock consists of a relatively flat area which is used and valued by the local community. Its use is expected to change in the foreseeable future as Council is investigating options regarding developing safer parking facilities at the reserve.

### Specific Reserve Policy

1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities within the reserve due to the closeness of this location to the Second Crown Battery site.

### Future Development

Safety concerns have been raised regarding parking in the Karangahake Gorge. To address this Council is currently (early 2022) looking at options to address this and expects to install a permanent car park and possible walkways.

### Reserve History

Cornes paddock is in close proximity to the Crown Hill Road – Second Crown Battery site; T13/284

### 5.1.4 Edwards Place Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	14 Edwards Place, Paeroa
Area	0.2648 ha
Land Status	Lot 41 DPS 1122 vested as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 1958 p 848, to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

This reserve is significant and important to Iwi. Further discussions between Iwi and Council are required.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Edwards Place reserve is a relatively flat grassed piece of land with a half basketball court and some playground equipment. Access to the reserve is also possible via a ROW from Ainslie Road. Use of reserve is by local residents.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve to a medium standard.

### 5.1.5 Gerald Hill Scenic Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Wani Road, Netherton (near Awaiti Road intersection)
Area	1.2502 hectares
Land Status	Lot 1 DPS 22905 vested as scenic reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

**The reserve provides for the protection of a stand of Kāhikatea trees that is fenced off and does not provide for pedestrian access.**

There is a small roadside rest area with a picnic table on Wani Road which is mainly used by passing traffic for a rest stop and picnic area.

This use is not expected to change.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the area as it is at present.

Subject to funding, Council plans to:

1. Support opportunities by volunteer groups to undertake pest control and restoration **planting of the reserve's perimeter.**



### 5.1.6 Hutchinson Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Goble Road, Kōmata, Paeroa</b> (Opposite 210 Goble Road, Paeroa)
Area	Lot 1 DP 359741 <b>Section 31 Block IX Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> 83.6421 Ha
Land Status	<b>Lot 1 DP 359741 and Section 31 Block IX Ōhinemuri</b> Survey District, to be classified as Scenic Reserve.
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

This reserve is significant and important to Iwi. Further discussions between Iwi and Council are required.

#### Reserve Description and Use

Reserve is identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

There is no current public use of this reserve.



## Future Development

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Undertake pest management and restoration programmes in the reserve
2. Develop walking tracks if there was proven demand for this.

## Reserve History

Hutchinson Reserve is covered in native cut over bush and is fenced off from stock intrusion. The reserve was gifted to council by Mr Robert Hutchinson in honour of his parents. The reserve land has high visual appeal.

### 5.1.7 Karangahake Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	State Highway 2, Karangahake (Opposite 4 Moresby Street, Karangahake)
Area	1.4417 Ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Section 37 Block I Aroha Survey District <b>Vested in the Ōhinemuri County Council NZ Gazette 1960, p1682 and classified as recreation reserve – NZ Gazette 1979, p3030</b>
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with this area, plus the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Karangahake Gorge and reserve lands are recognised by the Hauraki District Council as being areas of great natural beauty with high heritage, landscape and amenity values.

Karangahake Recreation Reserve is a significant district facility that has high use, especially in summertime and public holidays and is a convenient halfway stop between **Waihi and Paeroa**.

The majority of the Karangahake Gorge area is administered by the Department of Conservation with the Hauraki District Council managing smaller reserves within the Gorge which provide facilities for visitors and access into the Department of Conservation estate.

Vehicle access to the reserve is available at either end that links to a common car park **area. Access to the Ōhinemuri River is best at the western end where the riverbank levels off.** A deep swimming pool is visible from this point.

The Gorge and its facilities have been subject to a rapidly growing number of visitors each year. Unlike many such tourist locations, the majority of visitors arrive by private vehicle rather than by bus or other group transport. This rapid growth in visitor numbers is expected to continue and as the facilities come under increasing pressure, both the Hauraki District Council and the Department of Conservation will need to continually review the facilities provided, their ability to cope with visitor numbers and the effect of the visitors on the environment.

#### Specific Policies

1. Prepare a concept plan that takes into account of the Cornes Paddock concept plan
2. That Council may consider permitting limited and controlled commercial activity on the reserve.
3. That a single notice board be installed for commercial operators in the Gorge to advertise on. Fixed advertising will incur a fee. Advertising will be restricted to tourism activities available in the Karangahake Gorge.
4. Undertake consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga prior to any development activities within the reserve due to the closeness of this location to heritage sites.

#### Explanation

Council often receives requests for commercial use of the Karangahake Reserve as well as formal enquiries from tourist operators. Unauthorised signs have been placed in the reserve creating an unsatisfactory situation.

Council is cautious about allowing economic development to occur within the reserve as it will detract from the main purpose of the reserve. Council is endeavouring through the Karangahake Gorge Strategy to develop economic opportunities within the immediate area of the reserve to provide flow-on benefits to the District. This approach recognises the purpose of the reserve as well as supporting visitor activity to the Gorge. However the nature and extent of any non-recreation activity will need to be controlled in order to protect the inherent scenic, environmental and historic values of the reserve and surrounding area.

#### Future Development

Demand for the development of further facilities within the Gorge area has been recognised as well as the possible linking of these to the heritage features situated **through the Gorge and into Waihi. Over the coming period it is expected that further** facilities will be developed by both Council and the Department of Conservation along with further initiatives from the community and heritage groups in relation to facilities such as the rail trail, walkways, and protection of heritage features.

The Hauraki District Council acknowledges that it will need to consider commercial access and the promotion of commercial opportunities in the Gorge. It will also have to address issues relating to access, parking (including investigating paid parking for peak times) and toilet facilities and be involved with community initiatives for the development recreation facilities.

#### Reserve History

Karangahake Recreation Reserve was previously part of the Karangahake Township in the days of gold mining.

In 2000/01 the reserve underwent significant upgrading to the internal roading, parking and walkways and public toilets. The swing **bridge spanning the Ōhinemuri River** was converted from a raw water main carrier to a pedestrian bridge. Two shelter structures were built and visitor information panels were installed. Situated on the reserve is the **Ōhinemuri County Council centennial** cairn. In 1999 a water pumping station was constructed on the reserve to serve the Paeroa water supply system.

**A draft Reserve Management Plan was prepared in the early 1980s by the Ōhinemuri County Council but was never approved.**

### 5.1.8 Kinsella Place Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Kinsella Place, Paeroa (Adjacent 1 Kinsella Place)
Area	0.0502 ha
Land Status	Part lot 28 DPS 13834, vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The open grassed reserve has an unusual shape with a narrow pathway leading to the main part of the reserve.

The reserve is used as a recreation area for the surrounding residents. This is not expected to change.

#### Future Development

Council has no plans for any development of this reserve.

If the opportunity arose, Council might consider divestment (selling land).

### 5.1.9 Leach's Field



Reserve Details	
Address	11 Neil Street, Paeroa
Area	1.74 ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DP 356850, Lot 13 DP380209 (part) – status tbc, potentially classify as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve has one access point via Neil Street. The area is grassed and used as a sports field. Access to the reserve is limited by drainage around the reserve.

The reserve is designated as a flood ponding area, collecting excess stormwater from the surrounding catchment area in times of flood.

The reserve has one marked out rugby / league sports field used for practice. The field may also be used by local residents for walking/exercise.

**There is an off leash dog area on part of the reserve, refer to Council's [Dog Control Bylaw](#) and [Dog Control Policy](#).**

#### Future Development

Development opportunities are limited due to the flood ponding designation.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Realign the current drainage channel to allow the development of a more natural watercourse/wetland in accordance with the Biodiversity Strategy (to be developed).
2. Explore the potential to provide improved access from the reserve into Park Street and along to the Paeroa Domain.

#### Reserve History

This land was gifted to the Council by the Leach family to be a sports reserve.



### 5.1.10 Mackaytown Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	State Highway 2 Paeroa 3674 – west of Mackaytown township
Area	4.6148 hectares
Land Status	Recreation reserve Part Section 73 Block XIII Ōhinemuri Survey District NZ Gazette 1980, p757
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	The Karangahake Hall and Reserve Committee assist to manage Mackaytown Recreation Reserve under <b>Council's guidance.</b>

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with this area, including the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries, plus the adjacent Ngamārama Reserve located north of this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve has two distinct levels. The upper level is a large, flat, grassed open space. **This drops quite steeply in the west down a vegetated slope to the Ōhinemuri River.** This lower level is prone to flooding.

A fenced area in the southwest of the reserve has been intensively planted with exotic trees and a cairn has been erected in this area in memory of Mr Charlie Bradford, a long-time Mackaytown resident. To the south of the reserve Taylors Drive provides access to the river, which is popular with anglers.

There is no signage indicating this reserve, so it is only used by those who are local or have knowledge that there is public access.

### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve and its facilities at their present levels.

While scope for development is limited, subject to funding Council may:

1. Develop a concept plan, working with Iwi, that includes considering:
  - a. a picnic area,
  - b. an area suitable for certified self-contained vehicles (a septic tank may need to be installed),
  - c. **appropriate access to the Ōhinemuri River.**

### 5.1.11 Merv Parker Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	55 Aorangi Road, Paeroa
Area	1.3918 ha
Land Status	Lot 49 DPS 32657 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Recreational and Ecological Linkages
Management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Merv Parker Reserve is located within a gully containing newly planted native trees.

The reserve has walking tracks and public use will be minimal.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve with minimal development, and subject to funding Council may:

1. Continue to support work by volunteer groups on weed control and native planting programmes in the reserve to improve its amenity and biodiversity.
2. Construct tracks and paths within the reserve, including potentially bridging the stream.

#### Reserve History

**The reserve is named after Merv Parker, the County Clerk of the Ōhinemuri County Council, who worked for the Council from 1950 – 1989.**

**The development of a children's forest which contains native plants were planted in conjunction with the Year 2000 Millennium project.**

## 5.1.12 Netherton Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	(6403) State Highway 2, Netherton
Area	Part Section 6 Block IX Waihou Survey District 0.3846 ha
Land Status	Classified as recreation reserve – NZ Gazette, 1979, p3713 Part taken for road - Gazette 2007, p2137
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is adjacent to the Netherton Hall, at the intersection of State Highway 2 and Old Netherton Road.

The Netherton Recreation Reserve consists solely of a rectangular block of land. Previously the site of a tennis court, the reserve is currently undeveloped in terms of any

structures or buildings and is grazed. The Netherton Recreation Reserve is the only such reserve in the vicinity of Netherton.

Currently no public use of reserve. Until the local community demonstrates a need for the reserve to be developed, Council will maintain the reserve by a grazing lease.

Future Development

No planned development

Reserve History


The original administration body, the Netherton Domain Board, was elected following a public meeting in February 1960. The Netherton Domain and subsequent Domain Board were gazetted in November 1961 (New Zealand Gazette, 1961, p1773).

A small part of the reserve was taken for State Highway 2 widening by Gazette 2007, p2137.



5.1.13 Ōhinemuri Reserve (Bottle Reserve)



	<p><b>ŌHINEMURI RESERVE (BOTTLE RESERVE)</b></p>	<p>Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020</p>
---	--	--

Reserve Details	
Address	165 Normanby Road, Paeroa
Area	0.8991 ha
Land Status	PSC: 56 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa PSC: 55 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa PSC: 54 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 60 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 61 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 62 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 63 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 64 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 49 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa SEC: 50 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa PSC: 58 BLK: II TN of Paeroa PSC: 59 BLK: II TN Of Paeroa RD: Stopped Road SO: 57598 Sec 1 SO 59607 Freehold – status tbc.
Reserve management category	Civic
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structures	Waikato Regional Council has a designation in place for soil conservation and river control purposes. WRC stopbank and floodgate assets are located on this reserve.

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with this area, plus the adjacent Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.

#### Reserve Description and Use

**A section of this land is part of the Ōhinemuri River flood zone. Waikato Regional Council** manage the stop banks along this area, whilst Council undertakes grass maintenance of the banks.

A large L&P replica bottle is the main feature on this reserve, identifying that Lemon and Paeroa originated in this town. This is a popular short stop location for visitors travelling through Paeroa, and vehicle parking, gardens and public conveniences have been developed on the land.

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.



#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve to a high standard.

**As this area is part of the Ōhinemuri flood plain, limited facilities will be built on this land.**

If and when the Te Aroha Road Bridge over the Ōhinemuri River is replaced, some of this land will be acquired for that purpose.

#### Reserve History

The land was taken under the Public Works Act in the 1980s to allow for flood protection works to be built, protecting adjacent properties and farmland from flood events. It was formerly the site of businesses.



*Ōhinemuri Reserve, Paeroa*

### 5.1.14 Paeroa Domain



Reserve Details	
Address	Willoughby Street / Arney Street intersection, Paeroa
Area	5.8026 ha
Land Status	Sections 3-8, 11 and 12 Block IX TN of Paeroa Sections 4-9 Parts 3, 10 and 11 Block X TN of Paeroa Sections 1 and 2 Block XI TN of Paeroa All Block XIV Paeroa Town, and Closed Roads SO Plan 17343 and SO Plan 23512. Section 1, 3 SO 551692, to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Permit required
Leases & licences	Paeroa Athletics (seasonal) Paeroa Croquet Club Paeroa Netball Centre Thames Valley Rugby Union Fire and Emergency New Zealand
Administration	Ōhinemuri Sports Hub (transitional arrangement as at July 2022)

## Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with the wider Paeroa area.**

### Reserve Description and Use

The Paeroa Domain is the key recreational facility for the **Ōhinemuri Sports Hub** and one of **Council’s premier reserves**.

It provides a large flat area of open space. Its facilities include two full sized sports fields, grandstand with changing and showering facilities, five netball courts with pavilion, two **croquet lawns and croquet pavilion, petanque courts, children’s play area**, adult exercise equipment, public toilets, band rotunda and clubrooms.

A number of annual events occur on the Domain, including school sports days and the **Highland Games Pipe Band and Tattoo, Pā Wars, and annual fire works display**.

### Specific Reserve Policy

1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities in association to the Band Rotunda and to ensure heritage values are maintained

### Significant Trees

There are a range of trees in the Domain with historical significance. Governor General Ferguson planted a Scarlet Oak and a Japanese maple on 9 December 1926. A kauri was planted in 1975 in memorial to the death of the Rt. Hon. Norman Kirk.

Description	Name	Category
Row of Ten trees located adjacent to King Street, (excludes trees around croquet greens)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Fraxinus spp</i> , <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> , <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> , <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , <i>Quercus spp</i> , <i>Taxodium distichum</i> , <i>Ulmus spp</i> .	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value, Historical/Cultural
Row of Fifteen trees located adjacent to Willoughby Street (excludes trees around croquet greens)	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Cupressus spp.</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i> , <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> , <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> , <i>Quercus spp</i> , <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value, Historical/Cultural
One Toru tree	<i>Toronia toru</i>	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value, Historical/Cultural
Three Bunya Pine trees	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Two Sycamore Maple trees	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Horse Chestnut tree	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural

Description	Name	Category
One Chinese Sumac tree	<i>Allanthus altissima</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Three Silver Birch trees	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Six Deodar Cedar trees	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Lebanon Cedar tree	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Camphor Laurel tree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Two Japanese Cedar trees	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Copper Beech tree	<b><i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i></b>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Three Douglas Fir trees	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Four Oak trees	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Common Lime tree	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
Two Cypress trees	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Evergreen Magnolia tree	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Redwood tree	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Visual Amenity
Two Tulip trees	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Visual Amenity
One Wax tree	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	Visual Amenity
One Kowhai tree	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural, Botanical Value
One Silk (Albizia) tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Visual Amenity
One Pecan tree	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Visual Amenity
One Ginkgo tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Visual Amenity
Three Ash trees	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural
One Cypress tree	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value

### Heritage Sites

Paeroa Domain has two Heritage sites and these are listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Description	Criteria
Band Rotunda NZHL/RK No. 726	Category II Registered Historic Place
Croquet Pavilion	Important Local Historical Feature

## User Groups

- Thames Valley Rugby Football Union
- Paeroa Croquet Club
- Paeroa FENZ
- Paeroa Amateur Athletic Club
- Paeroa Netball Centre
- Paeroa Rangers Football
- Paeroa Softball

## Future Development

Council plans to maintain the balance of the reserve and its facilities at the same level as they are at present.

Subject to funding Council may:

1. Review potential to reposition the sports fields to enable more lighting to be installed
2. Upgrade the main park entrance off Willoughby Street
3. **Further develop the children's playground area.**
4. Continue tree succession planting program.
5. Additional amenity planting.

## Reserve History

In 1902 approximately 3.5 hectares of the present south-eastern section was set aside for the purpose of public recreation. A further hectare was added at the north-western end in 1906 and in 1917 a further 0.8 hectares resulted from the closure of three **unformed roads. Prior to 1906, an area of the present Domain formed 'Earl's Paddock'.** This area was used to graze cattle and **other stock for Earl's slaughterhouse, which served the Arney Road butcher's shop.**

The south-eastern portion of the Paeroa Domain, where the croquet lawn and other playing areas are, used to contain a swampy area encircling a lagoon. In fact, much of the Domain was swampy with the Willoughby Street creek running through the property. **After the drains were piped, soil from nearby Fisher's Hill was used to fill low areas.** Since the 1900s, the land has been reclaimed and developed into its present condition.

**Traditionally to Māori, this swamp like area was well known for having healing abilities as well as sustenance for kai.** The area was heavily used for vast cultivations as evident in the original survey map of 1879.

The Paeroa Bowling Club, formed in **1903, constructed a pavilion in 1904.** The Men's club moved to Hal Thorp reserve (next to Paeroa College) in 1953 with the Ladies club following them in the mid 1970s. The Paeroa Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club built the present Croquet pavilion in 1904. Tennis lasted only twenty years on the Domain with the Club moving to Hal Thorp reserve in 1923.

The Agricultural and Pastoral Association had used the area from 1898 for the annual show up until the 1960s when it moved to the racecourse. The band rotunda is a striking feature of the Domain. Erected in 1905, the rotunda was originally surrounded with ornamental ponds.

The original Domain grandstand was built in 1933 using unemployed labour during the Great Depression. It was built over an inadequate storm water drain and the stand consequently suffered from regular flooding. The grandstand had a Historic Places



Classification 'C' as a 'good example of early 20th century grandstand' but due to fire risk it was demolished in 1988. The new 'McMillan stand' was constructed in 1989 and named in honour of Mr N J McMillan who was deputy mayor for 15 years and also a Thames Valley rugby representative and coach.

The Paeroa Amateur Athletic Club was founded in 1938 and took over use of the Bowling club pavilion when that club moved in 1953. Unfortunately the pavilion was destroyed by fire in 1999. The Netball pavilion and courts were built in the mid-1960s with extensions since then, the most recent in 1997.

The reserve is characterised by a wide range of exotic trees which provide visual appeal. These trees were planted by Mr William Hamilton, the first superintendent appointed by the Domain Board. Mr Hamilton retired as Domain Superintendent in 1930.



*Paeroa Grandstand, Paeroa Domain*

5.1.15 Primrose Hill Recreation Reserve



	<p><b>PRIMROSE HILL</b></p>	<p>Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020</p>
--	-----------------------------	--

Reserve Details	
Address	13 Arney Street, Paeroa
Area	Area: 3.6289 ha
Land Status	Sections 5 6 Part 7 8-12 Block XV Section 4 Block XXII Block XXII Parts Closed Road Paeroa Town Part Sections 1-3 12 Block XXIII Town of Paeroa, to be classified as local purpose reserve. Section 2 SO 551692, created as part of Paeroa Domain by NZ Gazette 1909, 770, p1347 and p1895, to be classified as local purpose reserve.
Reserve management category	Key category = Recreation and Ecological Linkages Secondary category = Cultural (Cenotaph and carpark area)
Reserve management standard	Recreation and Ecological Linkages = 3 Cultural (Cenotaph and carpark area) = 2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Paeroa Community Hall Paeroa Kindergarten Grazing lease
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara** Tokanui have an association with the wider Paeroa area.

Old survey maps name this area Tuikairangi; Kakaipo; or Kirikirangi

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve offers travellers and visitors elevated and panoramic views across the surrounding Hauraki Plains. Part of Primrose Hill is leased for grazing and it is home to a kindergarten, scout hall and bridge club, as well as walkways constructed by the Paeroa Lions.

A main feature of the reserve is a replica of the London Cenotaph that serves as the War Memorial for the district and provides for civic ceremonies for Anzac Day

This level and range of public use is not expected to change.

#### Specific Reserve Policy

- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities in association to the Cenotaph / Memorial, to ensure heritage values are maintained.

#### Significant Trees

Primrose Hill has many groups of significant trees and these are listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.



Description	Location	Category
Two Cinnamon trees (Cinnamomum)	Arney Street entrance	Botanical Value, Visual Amenity
Four Sycamore trees (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Arney Street entrance	Botanical Value, Visual Amenity
Two large Oaks (Quercus)	Arney Street entrance	Visual Amenity
One Cyprus Cedar	Adjacent to Periodic Detention Centre	Visual Amenity
One Liriodendron	Lewis Street entrance	Visual Amenity
Mature Oak (Quercus)	Southern slope of Primrose Hill	Visual Amenity
Highly visible Eucalyptus	Summit of Primrose Hill	Visual Amenity
Grove of Totara trees (Podocarpus totara)	Western Boundary of Reserve	Botanical Value, Visual Amenity

### Heritage Features

Primrose Hill has one Heritage site listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Description	Criteria
Cenotaph and Boer War Memorial	Category A Heritage feature

### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve and its facilities to a medium standard.

1. Upgrade picnic area /tables
2. Undertake weed control of noxious weeds on hillsides
3. Consider naming the internal road.

### Reserve History

Primrose Hill, originally called Kakaipo Hill by early European settlers, and formerly known by mana whenua as Tuikairangi, is said to be named after the Primrose family who lived adjacent to the area in the 1930s.

Nearby is the memorial erected in memory of Sergeant-Major Bradford, the first New Zealand soldier to fall in the South African War.

Also at the summit is a memorial cairn that has a directional compass pointing to the various features of the surrounding district. The Rotary Club erected this cairn.

## 5.1.16 Puke Park



Reserve Details	
Address	Hubbard Road, Paeroa
Area	1.3 ha
Land Status	Section 28 Block XII Waihou SD Freehold, status tbc - propose to classify as recreation reserve.
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with this area, plus the adjacent Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.

Located in **this area** was the famous pā called Pipimoho where Tukutuku, the daughter of Taharua, was raised by her grandmother Ruawehea, who was of **Ngāti Hako** descent. **Also located close to this reserve was Te Matai Pā.**

It was said that Taurukapakapa was travelling to see Taharua but was murdered at Hikutaia. **The people of Marutūahu heard of this and came to avenge his death.**

**Beginning at Te Pūriri and moving on to Te Iringa o Pirori, before overtaking the survivors at Te Mataii. Te Hīhī and Rautao, the grandson of Te Ngako and Whanga were the chiefs of this war party.**

**Also located not far from here was the pā of the famous Rangatira Taraia, who's Taurapa can be located in the Paeroa Museum. It is said that not far from here, his waka was finally laid to rest.**

**The chief Tukukino also frequented this area and had his pā located not too far from this area at Kōmata. Today an urupā of Ngāti Kiriwera occupies the Kōmata site.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The land provides for public access to the Waihou River, including a boat ramp and limited parking. An adjacent grass area is mown for visual amenity and public use. Waka ama is also undertaken from this location.

#### Future Development


Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

As this area is part of the Waihou flood plain, limited facilities will be built on this land.

Review the name of the park in consultation with mana whenua.

5.1.17 Railway Reserve



	<b>RAILWAY RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	1 Belmont Road, Paeroa
Area	2.76 Ha
Land Status	Lot 2 DPS 87342 was vested as a recreation reserve, to be classified Lot 2 DPS 81384, Lot 1 DPS 87342 – status tbc, Part of the reserve is Railway Corridor L 3172 – leased
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Railway land and council land managed by Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with adjacent land across Railway Street.**

Taharua have a strong affiliation with this area and reserve. It was originally claimed by Rihototo Mataia of Taharua.

#### Reserve Description and Use

This a popular rest and play stop for residents and visitors passing through the town. It **has picnic and children’s playground area, low** impact exercise equipment, public amenities, a band rotunda and car parking including an area for certified self-contained vehicles. Sites are booked through the Paeroa iSite.

The Paeroa Railway Reserve has the old Paeroa-Thames railway line running through it. The Hauraki Rail Trail now runs along the top of the stop bank. The stop bank is owned by Waikato Regional Council but managed by Hauraki District Council.

#### Specific Reserve Policy

1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities in association to the band rotunda, to ensure heritage values are maintained.
2. Allow for certified self-contained vehicles to camp in the designated sites in accordance with the Council freedom camping bylaw.

#### Heritage Sites

The Railway reserve has one heritage site and this is listed to acknowledge the protection **given by the District Plan. This was relocated onto the reserve. ...**

Description	Criteria
Band Rotunda	Important Local Historical Feature

## Significant Trees

Railway reserve has one group of significant trees and these are listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Description	Location	Category
Grove of 14 metre Phoenix Palms ( <i>Areaceae</i> )	Railway Reserve adjacent to Belmont Road,	Historical/Cultural, Visual Amenity

## Future Development

Council will maintain the reserve to a medium standard.

Subject to funding Council will:

1. Install reserve naming signage.
2. Promote graffiti art on power boxes.
3. Widen the footpath width to a minimum of 2 metres.
4. Investigate options for further car parking on street berms, particularly Railway Street.
5. Develop as a small event venue location.

## Reserve History

The railway reached Paeroa Township late in 1895 but the line from Thames was not in operation until 1898. The railway was busy and it was not long before work commenced **on the Waihi line, eventually opened in 1905. Mrs Salt ran a large boarding house on the opposite side of Belmont Road at the corner of Railway Street and Junction Road.**

In 1924 the stop banks were being constructed. The railway bridge had to be raised, the level crossing at Junction Road eliminated (replaced by the William Street subway) and the station shifted a kilometre or so along Taylor Avenue. The land previously occupied by station and yards became the Railway Reserve. In 1927 the Phoenix palms were planted.

The Information Office was erected in 1976 with funds from the District Centennial Celebrations of 1975. This was demolished to make way for a larger building constructed in 1996.

There is an interesting story as to how the band rotunda came to rest on the Railway Reserve. On February 1st 1900, the town of Paeroa became the property of the government as Crown Land when the long awaited purchase of freehold rights was completed. With Paeroa becoming slightly more orientated towards agriculture, rivalry between the mining and farming interests intensified and generally the balance of power was so evenly distributed that decisions made by the authorities were usually determined **by a single vote. The miners' representatives claimed** – and probably with some justification, too – that as much money should be spent in Karangahake as was being **spent in Paeroa. In order to soothe the friction, Council agreed to Karangahake's request** to have money put aside for the purpose of having a band rotunda erected in their main street. Mr W H Taylor built this in 1908 at a cost of 138 pounds.

It was ironic that only after twenty years the building that was bitterly fought for from the Paeroa-based Council by the Karangahake community was to end up at its present site in Paeroa at the northern end of Belmont Road in 1927.



In 1998 the reserve was landscaped with extensive replanting.

Council leases part of Railway reserve from Kiwi Rail. It has been included in this management plan as is considered is a valuable community area and part of the reserve network, and to provide for consistent management of all Council managed reserves.



*Skate park at Railway Reserve, Paeroa*

## 5.1.18 Rāwhitiroa Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	0 Riverbank Road, Paeroa (Adjacent to 5 Te Aroha Road, Paeroa)
Area	0.6388 ha
Land Status	Part Section 3 Block XVI Waihou SD – to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Paeroa Bowling Club Paeroa Lawn Tennis and Squash Rackets Club
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

Council will work closely with Taharua Marae and Iwi to gather the correct cultural and historical information pertaining to this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve provides for two major sporting codes in Paeroa. It is occupied by the Paeroa Bowling Club which provides bowling and clubroom facilities for its members. Lawn tennis is also played on a section of the reserve. The tennis courts are managed by the Paeroa



Lawn Tennis and Squash Rackets Club which is situated with their clubrooms and additional courts on the adjacent property.

#### Sport User Groups

- Paeroa Bowling Club
- Paeroa Lawn Tennis and Squash Racket Club.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve to a medium standard.

#### Reserve History

**The Rāwhitiroa block was local hapū land located across** the river from Paeroa Township. It had been partitioned in August 1884 into three subdivisions. In 1914 EW Porritt a local Paeroa solicitor, sought Government support to purchase part of the land for the site of a High School and hospital.

The naming of this reserve acknowledges the original name of this area.

In 1998 the Men's and Women's Bowling Clubs combined to take advantage of joint club room facilities.

## 5.1.19 Rotokohu Sportsgrounds



Reserve Details	
Address	6 Te Aroha Road, Paeroa
Area	4.25 ha
Land Status	Part Muraoteahi 2East East 4B1 East Block Lots 1-2 DP 1894 Freehold. Status tbc
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structures	Waikato Regional Council has a designation in place for soil conservation and river control purposes. WRC stopbank and spillway assets are located on this reserve.

### Cultural Associations

Council will work closely with Taharua Marae and Iwi to gather the correct cultural and historical information pertaining to this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

**This land is part of the Ōhinemuri River flood zone.**

Sports fields have been developed on part of this reserve to accommodate increasing demand, particularly for junior football. A small carpark on Rotokohu Road provides off street parking to this area.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

**As this area is part of the Ōhinemuri flood plain, limited facilities will be built on this land.**

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.

#### Reserve History

The land was taken from descendants of Taharua, under the Public Works Act in the 1980s, to allow for flood protection works to be built, which protects adjacent properties and farmland from flood events. The fields have been used by junior soccer, league and dog obedience clubs.

## 5.1.20 Shaw Avenue Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Shaw Avenue, Paeroa (Between 26-28 Shaw Avenue)
Area	0.0682 ha
Land Status	Lot 27 DPS 13834 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

Located close to this reserve was the house of Paora Tuinga, a descendant of Ngāti Hako. Also located here was the large cultivations. The area itself was once quite swampy and was covered in Mānuka, fern and scrub. See ML 9805 & ML 7966

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is a flat grassed rectangular open space. The area is available for a range of local active and passive activities. Its use is low and is not expected to change.

### Future Development

Council plans to maintain this reserve at its current level.

If the opportunity arose, Council would consider divestment.

Potential opportunity for planting an urban forest.

## 5.1.21 Shoalhaven Street Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Shoalhaven Street / Nowra Crescent, Paeroa (Opposite 20 Shoalhaven Street)
Area	0.2718 ha
Land Status	Lot 54 DPS 23375 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is a flat, grassed, semi-oval shaped piece of land surrounded by Nowra Crescent and provides some visual appeal.

The area is available for a range of local active and passive activities by the local residents and this is not expected to change.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain this reserve at its current level.

Council considers this reserve a priority for tree planting, which will be further detailed in the Biodiversity Strategy.

## 5.1.22 Taniwha Street Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	6 Taniwha Street, Paeroa
Area	0.1034 ha
Land Status	Lot 13 DPS 32720 vested local purpose (community) reserve, to be classified, consider as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve consists of a flat grassed rectangular shaped piece of land with a utility power box.

The area is available for a range of local active and passive activities. Its use is low and is not expected to change.



#### Future Development

Council has no plans for the development of this reserve.

If the opportunity arose, Council would consider divestment.

Potential for planting as urban forest.

## 5.1.23 Taylors Hill Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	22 Kennedy Street, Paeroa
Area	2.1448 ha
Land Status	Part Hararahi No. 2 Block Part DP 7368 Lot 74 DP 8263 Lot 2 DP10676, to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The Taylors Hill Reserve has access points via Hill Street, Miller Avenue, and Kennedy Street, and has plantings of native and exotic vegetation.

The main use is for walking on the tracks provided through the reserve. This is not anticipated to change.

## Future Development

Council plans to retain the reserve in its current state, and maintain the existing level of service.

Subject to funding Council may:

1. Control weed species on the reserve.
2. Enhance the reserve with further native planting.

## 5.1.24 The Paeroa Stopbank Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Cassrels Street / The Esplanade, Paeroa
Area	3.32 ha
Land Status	SEC: 2 SO: 307972 PLT: 39 DP: 28458 PLT: 40 DP: 28458 PLT: 9 DP: 247 PLT: 10 DP: 247 LOT: 5 DP: 11999 PLT: 39 DP: 247 PLT: 40 DP: 247 PSC: 4 BLK: I TWN: Town of Paeroa PLT: 7 DP: 247 PLT: 8 DP: 247 PSC: 5 BLK: I TWN: Town of Paeroa PSC: 2 BLK: I TWN: Town of Paeroa PSC: 3 BLK: I TWN: Town of Paeroa PLT: 2 DP: 11999 SEC: 25 BLK: XVI SD Waihou Survey District SEC: 60 BLK: II TWN: Town of Paeroa Freehold – status tbc
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	2

Reserve Details	
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structures	Waikato Regional Council has a designation in place for soil conservation and river control purposes. WRC stopbank and floodgate assets are located on this reserve.

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have a strong association with this area, plus the adjacent Ōhinemuri River and tributaries. There are strong connections with Ngāti Hako and Ngāti Tamaterā.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

**A section of this land is part of the Ōhinemuri River flood zone. Waikato Regional Council manage the stop banks along this area, whilst Council undertakes grass maintenance of the banks.**

The Hauraki Rail Trail runs along the top of the stop bank and a section of the land is KiwiRail land which is managed as part of the cycleway.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

**As this area is part of the Ōhinemuri flood plain, limited facilities will be built on this land.**

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.

#### Reserve History

The land was taken under the Public Works Act in 1980s to allow for flood protection works to be built, protecting adjacent properties and farmland from flood events.

## 5.1.25 Washington Square Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Washington Square, Paeroa (Opposite 10 Washington Square)
Area	0.21 ha
Land Status	Lot 12 DPS 24469, Lot 13 DPS 28173 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified Part road reserve
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations on this reserve.

### Reserve Use

The reserve is a square, flat, open grassed area surrounded by the roadway that forms Washington Square cul de sac.

The area is available for a range of active and passive activities.

Reserve use is predominantly from adjacent properties and this is not expected to change.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Council considers this reserve a priority for tree planting, which will be further detailed in the Biodiversity Strategy.



## 5.2 WAIHĪ WARD

### 5.2.1 Banks Street Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	5 Banks Street, Waihi
Area	1.6781 ha
Land Status	Part Section 199 Block XVI Ōhinemuri Survey District Held in fee simple subject to the Local Government Act 2002 tbc
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Waihi Hack and Hunters Hauraki Western Riding Club
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.



### Reserve Description and Use

Used by the Hack and Hunters club. The reserve is a flat rectangular piece of land. A stormwater drain runs through the middle of the reserve, dividing it into two strips of land.

Located on Banks Street with a walkway linking through to Stafford Street in Waihi the Banks Street Reserve is the only reserve in the north east of the town. It provides for little recreation and this use is not expected to change.

### Future Development

The use and development of Banks Street reserve is limited due to the stormwater drain that crosses the reserve. Before any recreational development of the Banks Street Reserve occurs it may be in the public's best interest to have the stormwater drain relocated to provide a better configured open space area.

Although Council has not planned any further development for this reserve, should the opportunity arise, and funding was available, it may be appropriate to develop the reserve into a "neighbourhood type park" which would provide picnic and children's playground facilities for local residents.

### Reserve History

In the 1980s the reserve was home to a BMX track but this since fallen into disrepair and removed.

## 5.2.2 Consol's Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Consols Street, Waihi (adjacent to 40 Consols Street)
Area	0.8996 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve <b>Section 375 Town of Waihi Block XV Ōhinemuri Survey</b> District NZ Gazette 1981 p101
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is a large flat open space used for general recreation activities. It has a concrete cricket wicket with an artificial surface in the middle of the reserve.

There is an unfenced off-leash dog area, refer Dog Control [Policy](#) and [Bylaw](#).

#### Significant Trees

Waihi South Reserve has two significant trees given protection by the District Plan:

Tree Description	Location	Category
Two Liquidambar trees	Northern boundary Reserve	Visual Amenity

#### Future Development

Subject to funding, Council would consider:

1. New play equipment.
2. Additional tree planting; including fruit trees and community gardens, and landscaping to improve the amenity of the reserve.


#### Reserve History

**The reserve used to be the playing fields for the former Waihi South Primary School. The school closed in 1979 and the entire school property was divided up between the Community Marae, the Play centre and the present reserve area.**

The reserve has the old school swimming pool buried on site.

5.2.3 Gilmour Reserve



	<b>GILMOUR RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	2 George Street, Waihi
Area	6.5100 Ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DPS 64954 Block XVI Ōhinemuri Survey District, to be classified recreation reserve Plus area of unformed road
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

**The Gilmour Reserve is the premier public park in Waihi that incorporates a man-made lake.** This is home for a number of species of aquatic bird life while the small island located in the middle of the lake has a variety of native and exotic trees.

There is a paved walk way around the lake. The reserve has picnic, barbeque and toilet facilities, and seating around the lake. There is a fully fenced playground for pre-schoolers.

The reserve also offers space for a wide range of active and passive recreation, and the Lake is used by the remote control boat club.

**It is used by both local residents and visitors to Waihi and it is anticipated that the use of the reserve will increase as visitor numbers to the area rise.**

#### Significant Trees

Gilmour Reserve has a number of significant trees and areas of native and exotic vegetation that is listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Tree Description	Location	Category
One mature Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	Southern bank of Gilmour Lake	Visual Amenity
Grove of Seventeen Totara trees, <i>Podocarpus totara</i>	On the island in Gilmour Lake	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value
Native and Exotic trees and vegetation, <i>Cordyline australis</i> , <i>Taxodium distichum</i> , <i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	On Gilmour Lake edge	Visual Amenity, Botanical Value

## Future Development

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Develop a more detailed concept plan for this reserve.
2. Maintain:
  - a. current play opportunities
  - b. current level of development of the reserve is considered to be appropriate to the experience people are seeking at the reserve. Therefore future investment will generally look to renew current facilities as required..
  - c. the reserve as an events venue
  - d. the **lake's fountain**
  - e. the Miners Memorial, and permit by Council resolution the ability to add **additional plinths / space for more names. Future miners' memorials will only be for Hauraki District miners (Waihi area).**
  - f. high value park furniture to match the premier park management focus for this reserve.
3. Council will in conjunction with stormwater management:
  - a. manage the water quality in the lake and wetlands
  - b. manage invasive weeds
  - c. planting the wetland areas with riparian species that will help filter the water.
4. Develop a strategy for the lake to:
  - a. keep it attractive and active in summer when water levels are low and the water warmer
  - b. include an operational plan for the intakes, water source assessment, and procedures for storm and flood interruptions
  - c. assess and outline options solutions for the Oxygen Weed fouling the lake and required maintenance operations
  - d. retain and encourage model yachting activity to continue
  - e. **note that Council will monitor duck populations, recognising that public's** feeding of ducks presents health issues for the ducks. Consideration will be given to providing educational signage.
  - f. include a lake Island management plan, to address the horticultural approach needed (including species removal, e.g., willow)
  - g. develop a way-finding park signage for visitors.

## Reserve History

The lake was developed as a replacement amenity for the community when the old Mine Lake was excavated with the reopening of the Martha Mine in 1987.

Since 2000, work on the Lake Gilmour Reserve (named after Waihi Mayor, Thomas Gilmour) has included a paved lakeside walkway, public toilets, and a wooden stage for community events and concerts. Waihi Rotary Club has also built a wetland boardwalk, Forest and Bird has planted trees, and in 2006 the Morgan Family donated a fountain in memory of former Waihi Mayor, Owen Morgan.



Hinuera stone works carved by students at a sculpture symposium held by local sculptor, Trevor Heighway, found a resting place beside the Lake in early 2000, and the car park entrance is flanked by two of Trevor's own sculptures depicting the history of Waihi and the Ōhinemuri River from both a mining and Maori mythology perspective.

More recently, two new picnic tables and a footpath have been installed at the northern end of the reserve.

The Tunnellers Memorial (New Zealand Tunnelling Company) was dedicated in January 2016 (at a ceremony involving the Mayor of Arras, France, Consulate General of the Cook Islands, numerous High Commission and Defence Force Attaches), and funded through a World War One Commemorations Grant. Along with the associated Memorial Wall, which incorporates plaques and stones from areas and people throughout New Zealand, this represents the focal remembrance point in New Zealand for descendants of the Tunnellers involved in the Arras Tunnels.

29 individual plaques were added as a Pike River Tunnellers Memorial, with associated planting, to mark each miner that died at Pike River Mine.



*Gilmour Lake, Waihi*

## 5.2.4 Gold Dredging Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Lawrence Road, Waihi (confluence of the Ōhinemuri River and the Waitete Stream)
Area	0.2927 ha
Land Status	Lot 11 DPS 308287 vested as a recreation reserve, to be classified. Subject to Section 8 Mining Act 1971, to Section 168A Coal Mines Act 1925 and the Reserve Act 1977.
Reserve management category	Cultural Heritage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial Activity	Not permitted
Freedom Camping	Not applicable
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.



### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is situated at the confluence of the **Ōhinemuri** River and the Waitete Stream on the south **western end of Waihī Township**. **The site is grassed, some of the** area has been modified by farming practises over the years.

Access to this reserve can be gained via the Hauraki Rail Trail – Paeroa-**Waihī section, via** Lawrence Road. The trail crosses this reserve, with the trail bridge crossing the **Ōhinemuri River adjacent** to the reserve.

### Specific Reserve Policy

1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities within the reserve.

### Future Development

Council will maintain reserve in its present state.

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Consider providing interpretative signage of the historic features on the reserve.
2. Explore the opportunity to provide facilities on the reserve such as bike racks and picnic tables to support the use by those on the Hauraki Rail Trail.

### Reserve History

- The historic reserve accommodates the concrete ruins, mostly foundation, of what **was the Waihī Gold Dredging Plant**.
- The dredging company started work in 1900 to extract ore from within the **Ōhinemuri River bed adjacent to Lot 11 DPS 308287**.
- **This reserve is included within the NZ Heritage List / Rārangī Korero as Waihī Gold Dredging Plant and Tramway Historic Area**, is scheduled in the HDP as a Category B Heritage Area and contains recorded archaeological site T13/305.
- The reserve was created from a subdivision undertaken by Council when it created a number of lifestyle blocks from land it had acquired initially as a site for wastewater treatment; the land was not required as a treatment facility.

## 5.2.5 Isobel Franklin Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Franklin Road, Waitāwheta (unformed section)</b> (past 249 Franklin Road)
Area	41.8141 ha
Land Status	<b>Ngāti Tamaterā B1 Blocks held in fee simple – status tbc</b>
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

This reserve is significant and important to Iwi. Further discussions between Iwi and Council are required.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is covered in bush and identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan. Presently very few people visit this reserve.

Identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

#### Future Development


Council plans to retain the reserve in its current form and level of service.

#### Reserve History

**Mr F Franklin gifted the land to the then Ōhinemuri County Council in 1972, to be named after his wife Isobel Franklin, a well-known Waitāwheta identity.**

5.2.6 Mangatoetoe Stream Reserve



	<b>MANGATOETOE STREAM RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	-----------------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	2 Parry Palms Avenue / State Highway 2, Waihi
Area	0.2400 ha
Land Status	<b>Section 190A Town of Waihi</b> Status under the Reserves Act tbc
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council manage the Department of Conservation land area by agreement.

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve includes a grassed strip of land along the western bank of the Mangatoetoe Stream, on the northern side of Parry Palm Avenue. The land is mown with plantings along the stream and residential boundaries.

The reserve has a low level of use, as it does not provide for a through linkage to other **areas of Waihi**.

#### Future Development

No further development of the reserve is intended at this stage.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Support opportunities by volunteer groups to undertake riparian planting programmes in the reserve.



5.2.7 Morgan Park



	<b>MORGAN PARK</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	--------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	<b>130 Kenny Street, Waihi</b> (opposite 119 Kenny Street)
Area	7.7831 ha
Land Status	Section 2 Block XVI <b>Ōhinemuri SD, NZ Gazette 1991</b> , p 1683, recreation reserve Section 1049 TN of Waihi, NZ Gazette, 1980 p757, local purpose (Museum) Reserve <b>Part Section 185 Block XVI, Ōhinemuri SD</b> - vested recreation reserve, to be classified Section 1024 TN of Waihi, to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	<b>Waihi Netball Association</b> <b>Waihi Bowling Club</b> <b>Waihi Croquet Club</b>
Administration	Sport 'n' Action, Waihi

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Park is a main centre for recreation and active sporting activity in Waihi and is the focus of the sports hub developed by Sport 'n' Action, Waihi.

Facilities available include a skateboard bowl, sports fields (with floodlighting), croquet court and pavilion, bowling green and pavilion, tennis courts and netball courts and pavilion.

In addition the park provides for football, touch rugby, and croquet.

The land is predominantly flat, apart from the south-eastern corner of the park, which slopes away towards a gully. There are large native trees on the reserve, as noted below.

#### Significant Trees

Morgan Park has several significant trees and these are listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Tree Description	Location	Category
Magnolia Grandi Flora	Adjacent to Bowling Club	Visual Amenity, Botanic
Mature Rhododendron	Adjacent to Bowling Club	Botanic
Stand of mature natives		Visual Amenity, Botanic
Two Japanese Laurel trees ( <i>Laurus</i> )	At northern corner of playing field	Botanic



Tree Description	Location	Category
Mature Oaks ( <i>Quercus</i> )	Along Clarke and Baker Street frontages	Visual Amenity
Two mature Plane trees ( <i>Platanus</i> ).	One adjacent to Squash Club entrance and one on edge of playing field	Visual Amenity

### Heritage Sites

Morgan Park has one heritage site and this is listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Description	Criteria
Croquet Pavilion	Important Local Historical Feature

### Future Development

Council will maintain the balance of the reserve with its existing facilities.

Subject to funding and community support, future development could include:

1. Promote the sports hub's management of the park
2. Develop and enhance as a picnic and informal recreational area.
3. Consider the development of a pump track
4. Relocate bowls and croquet to the west side of the reserve
5. Extend parking on Clarke Street
6. Investigate better way-finding and interpretive signage.

### Reserve History

The original recreation ground comprised the section that runs along Clark Street and was 4.9 hectares in area. In 1941 the section of land that is the present site of the netball courts was transferred to the Waihi Borough Council to enlarge the reserve by 8000 square metres. The original name of the reserve was the Parehuia Domain but this was changed in 1992 to Morgan Park in recognition of the Morgan family.

A souvenir booklet produced in 1945 to celebrate **the diamond jubilee of the Ōhinemuri County** notes that rugby, cricket, hockey, bowls, cycling, running, croquet and tennis were all played on the Waihi Recreation Reserve as it was then known.

The Netball pavilion was built in 1965 (then called the **Waihi Basketball Association**) with further additions in 1974. Lights to allow night-time training were installed in 1993. Council swimming baths, which were fed by warm water pumped from the underground mine workings were situated on the present netball courts site.

Bowlers have had use of the reserve since 1905 when Councillor J Foster opened the bowling green on the site of the present croquet lawn. In 1953, a Ladies Bowling Club was formed with an original membership of twenty four. The members erected a new pavilion in 1958, and in 1961 a new eight-rink green was opened.

Provision was made for hockey at the Recreation Ground from about 1920 till 1939. Croquet was first played at Morgan Park in 1911 when a club was formed and applied to the Borough Council for the use of the eastern portion of the tennis lawns. The upkeep of the lawn at that time was the responsibility of the Borough Council and with the Bowling

Club they donated the initial hoops, mallets, balls and other equipment. Later the Croquet Club purchased a mower and maintained its own lawns. In 1958 the club took over the pavilion vacated by the Bowling Club. The Croquet Court was extended in area in 1998 when an old house on the Reserve was demolished. The Croquet pavilion has been replaced.

Car parking areas by both the Netball Courts and Bowling Club have been upgraded and extended. The area located behind the netball courts is the site of an old refuse tip.



*Morgan Park, Waihi*

5.2.8 Ngāti Koi Domain / Recreation Reserve



	<b>NGĀTI KOI DOMAIN / RECREATION RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	--	---

Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Baxter Road, Waihi</b> (No vehicle access)
Area	57.89 Ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve <b>Section 15 Block XVI Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> NZ Gazette 1982, p1953 Plus unformed road
Reserve management category	Cultural Heritage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Oceana Gold
Administration	<b>Co-governance by Council and Ngāti Tara</b> Tokanui

#### Cultural Associations

**This reserve is to be transferred to Ngāti Tara** Tokanui as part of their Deed of Settlement for cultural redress. The reserve is to be jointly administered by Ngāti Tara Tokanui and Hauraki District Council.

**Ngāti Tara** Tokanui also have statutory acknowledgments of their association with the **Ōhinemuri River** and tributaries

**It is envisaged a formal agreement will be developed with Ngāti Tara** Tokanui to outline the co-management of this reserve. Further discussions between Iwi and Council are required.

An archaeological site T13/815 - **Motu Kehu pā** is located within this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve is a combination of bush and farmland, part of which is currently leased out **for grazing. A track from the end of Clark Street follows the Ōhinemuri River upstream** and eventually ends at the lookout on the summit of **“Black Hill”**.

There is no vehicle access into the reserve, however there is a motorcycle dirt track available for motorcycle riders.

Identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

#### Reserve Specific Policy

1. **To partner with Ngāti Tara** Tokanui over the ongoing management and development of the reserve.
2. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities in association to the reserve, to ensure heritage values are maintained.

## Future Development

**Subject to funding and support from Ngāti Tara** Tokanui, Council may consider:

1. Further restoration planting to enhance the biodiversity and amenity of the reserve.
2. The development of a multifunctional trail to enhance visitor experiences.

## Reserve History

The local community used this reserve extensively during the years of the first mining era as a recreation area. Many picnics were held there, some being responsible for fires that burned the hills vegetation giving rise to **the name "Black Hill"**.

## 5.2.9 Pūkeko Park



Reserve Details	
Address	50 Victoria Street, Waihi
Area	0.84 Ha
Land Status	Lot 2 DPS 28812 freehold – status under Reserves Act tbc Unformed Road section
Reserve category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management level	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.

There is a known urupā in close proximity to this reserve area.

### Reserve Description and Use

This land contains a wastewater pumping station, and a wastewater dump station for caravans and motorhomes.

The surrounding area is maintained in grass and plantings, including a lower river terrace **area that adjoins the Ōhinemuri River.**

Future Development

**As part of this area is part of the Ōhinemuri flood plain, limited facilities will be built on this land.**

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Support opportunities to undertake pest control, riparian planting, and restoration programmes in the reserve.



## 5.2.10 Savage Road Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Savage Road, Waihi</b> (opposite 14 Savage Road)
Area	0.2044 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve <b>Section 739 Block XV Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> NZ Gazette, 1982, p3400
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations:

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The land is a triangular, open green space that slopes gently towards Savage Road.  
2.

Apart from some native and exotic plantings the reserve is currently undeveloped in terms of any structures or buildings.

#### Future Development

**Due to the reserve's small size development opportunities are limited, however, subject to funding and demand from the community to develop the reserve, consideration may be given to:**

1. Developing a playground and picnic facilities.
2. Planting and landscaping projects.

## 5.2.11 Tauranga Road Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>State Highway 2, Waihi</b> (southern entry into Waihi township, adjacent to and opposite Heath Road)
Area	16.5972 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve <b>Part Section 68 Block XVI Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> NZ Gazette, 1981 p799
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Grazing
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.**

### Reserve Description and Use

The Tauranga Road Reserve consists of two irregular shaped blocks of farmland. It has gently rolling slopes and is mainly in grass, with a swampy area on both blocks either side of the main road in a low-lying part of the reserve.

An area of native planting has been established in the north of the reserve adjacent to Heath Road. **The Children's Forest (or Millennium Forest) is developing, with kahikatea** in the wetter areas achieving significant size, while other canopy trees are gradually appearing through shrub trees.

The primary use for the reserve is as a visual amenity. It is currently grazed.

#### Future Development

Council has no plans for the development of this reserve.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Support opportunities to undertake weed control, and plant areas in native species, including developing wetlands and riparian strip.

#### Reserve History

**This reserve was transferred from the Waihi Borough Council to the Ōhinemuri County Council** when the boundaries were adjusted in 1956 and has been leased for many years to local farmers for the grazing of stock.

An aerial photograph taken in 1942 shows a circular cycling track was present on the reserve to the west of Coronation Bridge.

Since 1949 the land has been vested in the **Waihi Borough Council and then in the Ōhinemuri County Council as a Municipal Reserve under section 19 of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953** (New Zealand Gazette, 1949:1664).

**In 2000 the "Children's Forest" was established to commemorate the turn of the century** and provide a living memorial to the children of that era.

## 5.2.12 Tramline / Water Race Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Pukekauri Road, Waihī</b> [Note: no road address – access only via Hauraki Rail Trail]
Area	2.7310 ha
Land Status	Sections 1&2 SO Plan 470066 – status tbc – potentially to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui have an association with the Ōhinemuri River and tributaries.**

### Reserve Description and Use

The only formed public access to this reserve is via the Hauraki Rail Trail cycleway between **Waihī and Waikino**. **The cycle trail crosses through the reserve on the formation of the tramline**. Many trail users will not know they are on a public reserve, as there is no signage.

Part of the reserve is grazed by an adjacent farmer.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding, Council may install:

1. Seating at appropriate scenic locations.
2. Interpretation of the historic gold mining features of the reserve.
3. Work with Hauraki Rail Trail Trust to explore the opportunity to develop an alternative alignment for the rail trail which is able to be used when falls close the existing trail through the rakeline cutting.
4. Support opportunities to undertake weed control and restoration programmes including enhancing the wetland areas in the reserve.

#### Reserve History

The reserve was part of the tramline linking the gold mines in Waihi to the gold crushing batteries at Waikino. When the mining ceased the land was held by LINZ. With the formation of the Hauraki Rail Trail, Council sought to have this land vested in Council as Local Purpose Reserve.

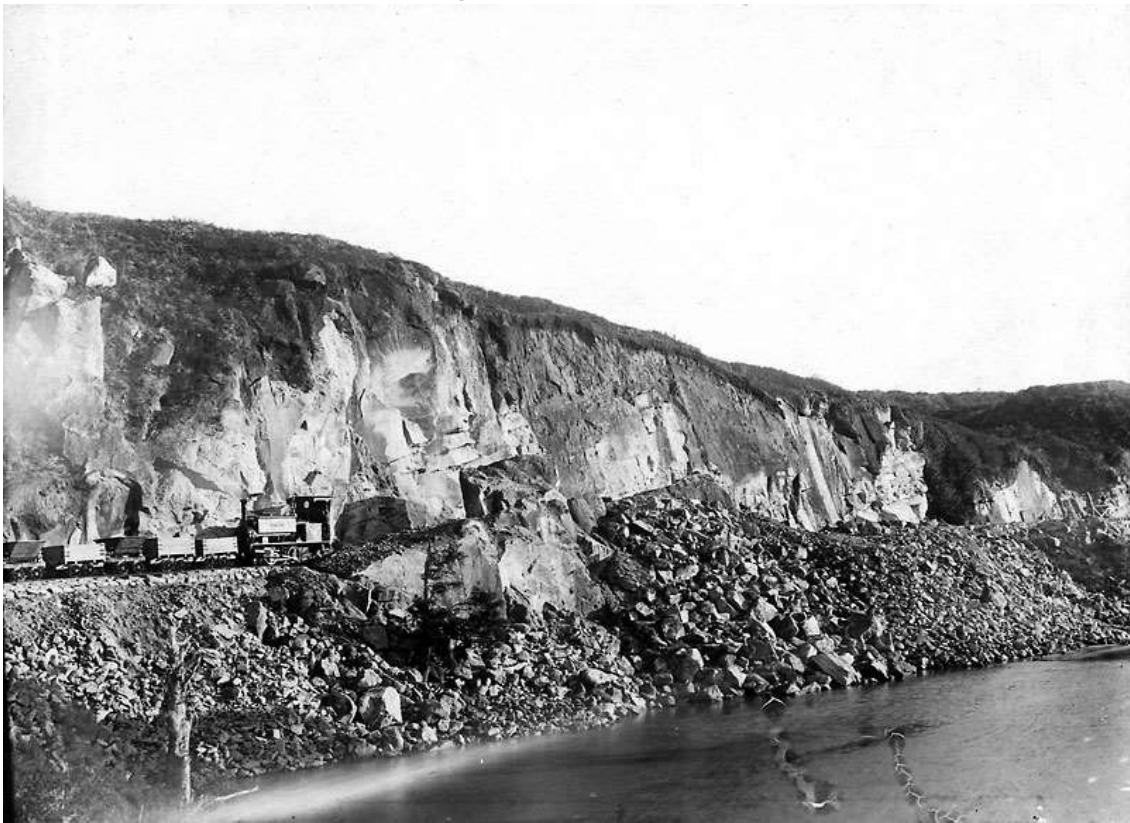
There are several historic features on this reserve; (a) the tramline cutting through the hillside at the northern end of the reserve, (b) above the tramline at one point was a water race, which then fed into an overhead flume that **crossed over the Ōhinemuri River** on this land, (c) the tramline formation around the rock outcrops at the southern end of this reserve.

With the construction of the Hauraki Rail Trail, the tramline has been retained, while only remnant earthworks of the water race can be seen, the overhead timber flume having been dismantled and removed.

Following photos and details from sourced from [www.Ohinemuri.org.nz](http://www.Ohinemuri.org.nz)



*Locomotive, probably "Ohinemuri", in deep cutting, travelling toward Waikino. The water race crossing the tramway would be just out of sight around the corner behind the loco. Circa 1897. . HP Barry Collection photo, WACMA. The image was labelled: "Rohaus cutting on road to Waikino".*



*Locomotive, probably "Ohinemuri", in the second largest cutting. Circa 1897. HP Barry Collection photo, WACMA. The image was labelled: "Rail track 1.5 miles from Waikino".*



## 5.2.13 Victoria Park



Reserve Details	
Address	Intersection of Parry Palm Avenue, Kenny Street, Park Lane, <b>Waihi</b> (opposite 3 Park Lane)
Area	0.3877 ha
Land Status	<b>Section 133 Block XV Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> vested as Recreation Reserve (NZ Gazette 1931 p 2918) – to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

Victoria Park is regarded as the **destination playground in Waihi**. It is also known as Rocket Park.

The reserve consists of a relatively flat, triangular piece of land.

The reserve is well developed with a variety of children’s playground equipment, picnic tables and public toilets. Also located on the north eastern corner of the park is a public information board.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. To remove and replace or upgrade the older play structures, as required, to provide a variety of play experiences.



*Victoria Park, Waihi*



5.2.14 Waikino Recreation Reserve



	<b>WAIKINO RECREATION RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	-----------------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	Waitekauri Road, Waikino (opposite Seddon Street intersection)
Area	5.9651 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve <b>Section 51 Town of Waikino Block XIV Ōhinemuri</b> Survey District NZ Gazette 1980, p1809 Area of road reserve
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Grazing
Administration	Waikino Reserve Management Committee

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

A large open space area, generally flat in nature, with the land on the eastern margin falling away towards the Waitekauri Stream. The reserve rises sharply on the southern boundary and a gully is located to the north.

**A stand of Wattle trees dominates the reserve's frontage to Waitekauri Road and a further row of four Wattle trees separates the tennis court and playground areas.** These two stands of trees reduce westerly winds from the playground and tennis courts. **A substantial stand of Pine trees and natives flank the reserve's eastern boundary forming a pleasant backdrop.**

The cricket pitch is used during the year for friendly matches. Other uses once included the annual Waikino Gypsy Fair.

Currently the reserve is leased for grazing to keep grass and weed growth maintained.

#### Future Development

Council has no plans to further develop the reserve, however should funding and community support allow, the following may be considered:

1. Enhance the tennis court area.
2. Enhance the playground area.
3. Continue tree planting.
4. Continue weed control, and restoration of the steeper ground, including infill planting.

#### Reserve History

**The Ōhinemuri County Council originally set the Waikino Domain aside as a 'recreation reserve' following the granting of an application to the Wardens Court of the Hauraki Mining District on the 7th June 1900.** A Domain Board was subsequently established and this continued until, under Local Government Amalgamation in 1989, management of the

reserve became a responsibility of the Hauraki District Council. Day to day management control has been further delegated to the Waikino Reserve Management Committee.

At present the Management Committee (WARARA) is constituted of members of the Waikino community. Ownership of the land remains with the Crown.

## 5.2.15 Waitāwheta Camp Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>439 Waitāwheta Road, Waitāwheta</b>
Area	0.8093
Land Status	Section 73 Block II Aroha Survey District vested as a recreation reserve (NZ Gazette 1975 p2141), to be classified
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	<b>Waitāwheta Camp Society</b>
Administration	Leased

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is used for camping and associated recreational activities. This use is not expected to change.

### Future Development

No further development of the reserve is intended at this stage.

### Reserve History


**Waitāwheta Camp Reserve is managed by the Waitāwheta Camp Society (Inc). The buildings that make up the camp were acquired by the Society (following their inception) and transported onto the site. The former Waitāwheta War Memorial Community Hall was shifted onto the reserve in 1999.**



# WHIRITOA RESERVES

## 5.2.16 Moa Hunter (Recreation and Esplanade) Reserve



	MOA HUNTER (RECREATION AND ESPLANADE) RESERVE	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	---	---

Reserve Details	
Address	44 Fishermans Bend, Whiritoa
Area	1.286.87 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Part Lot 19 DPS 7308 Lot 46 DPS 13576 NZ Gazette 1982, p382
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Within the reserve is a midden site, with a headland pā site on adjacent land.**

#### Reserve Use

The reserve provides an opportunity to conserve and protect an area of the coastline which is visually appealing.

A substantial portion of the reserve is either sandy or part of the Te Ramarama streambed. The stream changes course through the reserve as sand builds up and weather changes.

**On the seaward side of Fisherman's Bend Road a low wooden fence has been erected to help control sand erosion.**

Identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

#### Specific Policy

##### *Treaty of Waitangi Settlements*

Dependent upon ongoing Treaty of Waitangi settlements, this reserve may;

1. Be subject to a treaty claim over the land for management purposes.
2. Be subject to a re-naming reflecting the original mana whenua name for the area.

#### Future Development

Council intends to encourage maintenance of the character of the coastline long-term.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. **Work with Mana Whenua to develop interpretive signage on the reserve's cultural and natural value.**

## 5.2.17 Pōhutukawa Glade



Reserve Details	
Address	Fishermans Bend, Whiritoa (opposite Kon Tiki Road)
Area	0.3948 ha
Land Status	Lot 41 DPS 13576 vested as a recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management level	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

**This attractive coastal reserve supports a grove of mature Pōhutukawa trees. The trees provide much needed shade in summer. A gravel driveway circles the central trees. An established access point to the beach is located in the north-eastern corner of the reserve.**

Its main use is for car parking, pedestrians and small boat beach access and picnicking. There are public toilets and changing sheds on site.

### Significant Trees

Pohutukawa Recreation Reserve has a grove of pohutukawa trees and it is listed to acknowledge the protection given by the District Plan.

Tree Description	Location	Category
<b>Grove of 42 Pōhutukawa trees (<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>), and one cabbage tree (<i>Cordyline australis</i>)</b>	Pohutukawa Reserve	Visual Amenity, Historical/Cultural

### Specific Policies

#### ***Pōhutukawa Trees***

1. **Continue to protect the significant stand of pōhutukawa through annually monitoring for signs of unsafe, dead or diseased limbs. Any such identified limbs should be removed.**
2. Undertake a programme of re-planting to ensure continuity of the Pōhutukawa.
3. **Allow managed pruning of existing Pōhutukawa trees.**

#### *Explanation*

**The grove of Pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) is of great importance and significance to the area.** It provides both shade and shelter for the local community as well as being of high amenity value. The trees also provide an erosion control function. The management of such a resource is a high priority.

The trees have an estimated age of around ninety years, making them mature specimens. Many of this group have the typical form and structure with long heavy lateral limbs and wide forking systems. Where trees are closely planted and crowns touch, the system has been drawn upwards producing a less characteristic base form. No evidence is reported of any weak or dangerous fork systems. The trees are noted for their longevity and durability rarely causing problems unless incorrectly pruned.

The crowns contain a natural amount of dead wood that occurs when lower branch systems have a limited light source. The trees shed the dead branches naturally. This represents a potential safety problem requiring attention.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding, Council plans to:

1. Consider options to control access and parking, including residents parking, in the reserve in order to protect the trees and provide for passive reserve use.



## 5.2.18 Ramarama Recreation and Esplanade Reserves



Reserve Details	
Address	Marlin Place, Whiritoa (opposite 23 Marlin Place)
Area	3.0308 ha
Land Status	Lot 43 DPS 14798 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified LOTS 46, 95 and 96 DPS 13576, LOT 94 DPS 13577, LOTS 64 and 65 DPS 14798 vested as local purpose (esplanade) reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

Ramarama Recreation Reserve is a relatively large open grassed reserve that sits adjacent to an esplanade reserve that stretches 750m along the edges of the Te Ramarama stream. Access is from Marlin Place.

A sewerage pipe installation through the reserve has left an uneven surface.

Small boating craft such as canoes and punts are often launched from this site and the reserve is also regularly used as access to the stream for eeling and fishing for sprats.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve in its present state, however, subject to funding Council may:

1. Provide appropriate access to allow the launching of small boats.
2. Engage with local community groups around the restoration of the ecological values of the reserve through weed control and planting along the riparian margins of the stream.
3. Undertake planting to improve shade and amenity within the recreation reserve. Trees and/or shrubs to be planted should be of native varieties found within the Whiritoa environs.





Reserve Details	
Address	Kon Tiki Road, Moray Place, Swordfish Place, Tuna Place, Whiritoa (Whiritoa Recreation reserve - opposite 38 Kon Tiki Road)
Area	5.3411 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Part Section 74 Block IV <b>Ōhinemuri Survey District</b> NZ Gazette 1979 p1205 (Whiritoa Esplanade North Reserve) Lot 310 DPS 15923 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified (Whiritoa Beach Recreation Reserve) Lot 328 DPS 19162, Lot 309 DPS 15923, Lot 315 317 DPS 17139 – status tbc (Whiritoa Esplanade Reserve South)
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**This reserve includes midden and kōiwi sites and is adjacent to an urupa.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Whiritoa Beach reserves are made up of a series of parcels that stretch along the coast from Kon Tiki Road in the South to Moa Hunter Reserve in the north. They provide dune protection and public access to the beach and help to maintain the natural character of the coastline. The foreshore is often under threat from sea erosion, **especially during storms and some areas of the reserves' parcels** have been impacted by these coastal processes and now lie on the beach.

The reserve provide an open green space for a variety of active and passive recreation for residents and visitors with a playground, picnic facilities and BBQ with gazebo. The reserve is also used as a rescue helicopter landing area for the adjacent surf club or community.

#### Specific Policies

1. Dependent upon ongoing Treaty of Waitangi settlements, this reserve may;
  - a. be subject to a treaty claim over the land for management purposes
  - b. be subject to a re-naming reflecting the original mana whenua name for the area.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding and community support, Council will:

1. Continue to provide managed access to beach through dunes to channel people onto the beach in certain areas.

2. Protection and enhancement of the dune habitat.

#### Reserve History

The Whiritoa Beach reserves were originally Crown Land that was reserved from sale **under Section 129 of the Land Act 1924. It was vested in the Ōhinemuri County Council** (New Zealand Gazette, 1972, p1820)



*Whiritoa Beach Reserve, Whiritoa*

## 5.2.20 Whiritoa Highway Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	State Highway 25, Whiritoa (opposite 1171 SH 25, Whiritoa)
Area	5.425.47 ha
Land Status	Lot 320 DPS 17141 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified Section 2 SO 394831 acquired for use in connection with a road (segregation strip). NZ Gazette 2009 p 740 vested in the Crown,
Reserve management category	Recreation and Ecological Linkages
Reserve management level	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve which runs along the side of the Waihi Whangamata Road, provides extensive views over Whiritoa and out to Mayor Island.

The reserve provides a buffer or segregation zone between the highway and residential development.

An extensive planting programme has been undertaken on the reserve.

Future Development

Council intends to maintain the reserve in its present state.

## 5.2.21 Whiritoa Sports Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Kon Tiki Road, Whiritoa (opposite Tuna Place)
Area	0.6366 ha
Land Status	Lot 324 DPS 17140 vested recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management level	2
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Use

The Whiritoa Sports Recreation Reserve is the main active sporting facility in Whiritoa. It is rectangular in shape and relatively flat making it ideal for sports use. Two access ways link through to Mako Avenue.

The reserve has two asphalt tennis courts along with a concrete block volley wall and a skateboard facility.



The balance of the reserve is also used throughout the summer months for informal leisure activities such as cricket and touch football.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding and community support, Council may consider:

1. Developing a clubhouse facility that will provide changing and showering facilities for reserve users.
2. Developing a concrete footpath along the southern border to prevent stormwater run-off onto adjoining properties.
3. Developing a croquet court.
4. Developing further facilities on the reserve, such as seating, to provide for more casual use.



*Whiritoa Tennis Courts, Whiritoa*

## 5.3 PLAINS WARD

### 5.3.1 Dave Dudding Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Paul's Drive, Ngātea (Opposite 1 Paul's Drive)
Area	0.0470 ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DPS 84455 held in fee simple and subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Hako have strong associations with this area.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve provides some green space in the centre of the town, and has a path that crossing the corner. It has a picnic shelter and is used as a meeting point and rest stop.



### Future Development

Council plans to maintain this reserve with its current level of development.

### Reserve History

The reserve is dedicated to Dave Dudding in recognition for his services to land drainage in the Hauraki Plains area. A proposal came to the Plains Community Board in 1995 to purchase the front portion of the Telecom exchange property to be used as reserve. The purchase was finally signed off in 1999.

### 5.3.2 Frank Speedy Memorial Park



Reserve Details	
Address	SH2 Ngātea 2km east of Ngātea township from Piako River bridge
Area	1.1017 hectares
Land Status	Lot 2 DPS 17664 Block II Waihou SD, to be classified as a scenic reserve
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

**The reserve provides for the protection of a stand of Kāhikatea trees.**

There is no off road parking for visitors to access the site, due to roadside drain restricting access.

The reserve is identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

There are no formed tracks through the reserve. It would provide visual amenity for passing traffic.

#### Future Development

Protection of the bush is the main focus of this reserve. No future development is anticipated.

Subject to funding, Council plans to:

1. Support opportunities by volunteer groups to undertake pest control and restoration programmes in the reserve.

#### Reserve History

The land was gifted to the Hauraki Plains County Council from the Speedy family. The gift deed details that the land is to be known as the Frank Speedy Memorial Park.

### 5.3.3 Harris Place Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>Harris Place, Ngātea</b> (Adjacent to 1 Harris Place)
Area	0.0416 ha
Land Status	Lot 161 DPS 81208 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no specific additional identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve located on the corner of Harris Place and Darlington Street has gardens, trees, footpath and a park seat.

A pump station is located on part of the reserve.

The reserve is available for general recreational activities. Its use is not expected to change.

#### Future Development

The reserve will be maintained as a small urban green space. Development opportunities are limited due to the small size of the reserve.

#### Reserve History

Harris Place reserve was created by subdivision in 1998.

### 5.3.4 Henderson Scenic Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	SH25, Waitakaruru Adjacent to Waitakaruru River SH25 road bridge Near Coxhead / SH25 intersection
Area	0.5062 ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DPS 33552 To be classified as Scenic Reserve
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Reserve is a small stand of a once very much larger forest and consists of a variety of species including **Kāhikatea**, **Mātai** and many broadleaf trees.

There is no off road parking for visitors to access the site.



A raw water intake pipe is located on the reserve, connected to an adjacent Council pump on road reserve. Part of the reserve is grazed by an adjacent farmer.

Identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the area as it is at present.

Subject to funding, Council plans to:

1. Support opportunities by volunteer groups to undertake pest control and restoration programmes in the reserve.

#### Reserve History


**At some stage, the Waitakaruru River's course has been diverted from the east side to the west side of this reserve, thereby removing a flooding issue for this section of the river.**

The reserve was gifted to the Hauraki Plains County Council in 1985 by Hone and Joycelin Henderson.

The Horticulture Department of the Hauraki Plains College was involved in the protection and development of the reserve and undertook a range of educational activities focusing on the development of practical horticultural techniques and conservation skills. The reserve has high species diversity.

5.3.5 Hugh Hayward Domain / Pioneer Park



	<p>HUGH HAYWARD DOMAIN / PIONEER PARK</p>	<p>Original Map Size A4 Created: 22/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020</p>
---	---	--

Reserve Details	
Address	<b>78 Orchard West Road, Ngātea</b>
Area	12.1794 hectares
Land Status	Recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 29396 – (Gazette 1979, p1204) Lots 9 and 12 DP 15933, vested as recreation reserve to be classified Lot 94 DP 19453 – (Gazette 1975 p2441) Lot 1 DPS 1986 (part Pioneer Park) Lot 2 DPS 1986 (part Pioneer Park) Lot 8 DP 18006 (Pioneer Park), to be classified recreation reserve  Subject to the Local Government Act 2002 Parts Section 25 Block I Waihou SD (part Pioneer Park) – (Gazette 1952 p455, Sports Ground), to be classified recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Management standard	1
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Permitted
Leases & licences	Hauraki Plains Junior Soccer (site and building) Hauraki Sports Centre (hockey pavilion) <b>Ngātea Fire Brigade</b> <b>Ngātea Rugby Club</b> (site and building) RSA – carpark area Thames Valley Turf Trust / Hockey Association (turf)
Administration	The Hauraki Plains Community Hub Incorporated, representatives from the local community, sporting groups and organisations and local schools that use the park, assist to manage the reserve under <b>Council’s guidance.</b>

#### Cultural Associations

**Pre European history identifies the Ngātea area as being of huge significance to early Māori. The area was rich in wildlife and was a key area that helped sustain early Māori life.**

**Significant pā sites are located not far from the domain and the Ngātea area has a strong affiliation with local iwi.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

Hugh Hayward Domain is located with frontages on Orchard West Road and Pipiroa Road **and is also often referred to as the Ngātea Domain. This is one of Council’s premier reserves providing a large, level open space for a variety of sports and recreational activities.**

The Domain is the centre of the Hauraki Plains Community Sporting Hub which has been developed to facilitate good communications between different sporting organisations and maximise the use of resources and access to funding. Hockey, rugby, football,

athletics, cricket, netball, league and touch are all played on the park, with hockey, rugby and football having separate clubrooms. The Domain includes the only full size hockey astroturf playing surface in the greater Coromandel and Thames Valley area. **Ngātea Public Swimming Pool and the Ngātea Memorial Hall area located in the south-west of the domain.**

A range of informal activities take place on the Domain, including cycling and walking. **The circumferential trail / cycleway provides a 'learn to cycle' and confidence programme** as well as a school to school loop, with the trail starting by the swimming pool.

Other uses of the Domain include community events such as the annual Hauraki Plains Agricultural and Pastoral Show.



**Pioneer Park is encompassed within the Domain’s boundary, located along Orchard West Road on the south side of the Domain.** It has a large playground, a street style skate park, a basketball hoop, seating and public toilets. The predominant feature of the park is the Hauraki Plains Memorial Wall comprising of two large curved stone walls with granite plaques, recording the names of former Plains residents. An impressive bronze sculpture by world renowned New Zealand sculptor, Paul Dibble is sited near the centre of the reserve. This figurative work, Plains Pioneer, represents the drain diggers, who dug the enormous Plains drain system by hand, allowing the land to be used for farming.

Note this section of the plan does not include the parcel on which the Council building is located, being Lot 8 DP 15933 located at 84 Orchard West Road. Freedom camping is authorised within the carpark behind the council building but not within Hugh Hayward Domain or Pioneer Park.

## Significant Trees

Hugh Hayward Domain / Pioneer Park have two groups of significant trees recognised in the District Plan.

Tree Description	Location	Category
Row of mature London Plane ( <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> ) (Pioneer Park)	Southern entrance	Visual Amenity
Redwood tree ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> )	Orchard Rd West	Visual amenity, Historical/Cultural

## Administration

Hauraki Plains Community Hub Incorporated has a governance board that advises Council staff on issues relating the day to day running of the reserve. The Hub consists of 19 groups representing the local community, sporting groups and organisations and local schools that use the park:

## Specific Reserve Policy

1. Allow for certified self-contained vehicles to camp in the Council building carpark in accordance with the Council freedom camping bylaw.

## Future Development

*Subject to funding*

Council plans to:

1. Develop a lighting strategy for the whole park, including upgrading No. 1 sports field and netball area with LED lighting.
2. Formalise sports groups with leases/license to occupy the reserve
3. Continue facilitation of [Hauraki Plains Community Hub Incorporated](#) meetings which resolve many issues between all the users and Hauraki District Council
4. Undertake a strategic tree planting for shade
5. Pursue the opportunity to dual mark netball courts for tennis and to promote multi use
6. An area of Pioneer Park may be utilised for a new proposed Library / Council office building, to be developed in the next 5 years.
7. Continue to support the development of the Hauraki Sport and Recreation hub.
8. Upgrade playground.

## Reserve History

**About 1944 the Ngātea Football Club approached the Hauraki Plains Council for an area of land to be used as a football ground.** After a delay of several years, two hectares of land was made available. However, this was considered to be inadequate for the needs of the district. After a major fund raising effort seven more hectares were purchased in 1952 on behalf of the War Memorial Committee and the area was levelled, trees were removed, a grandstand built and the area fenced. Volunteer working bees organised by the War Memorial Committee carried out much of the work.

The first use of the ground was in 1954 with the Hauraki Plains Amateur Athletic and Cycling Club. The club transferred **its meetings there from Ngātea District High School grounds and has continued to use this venue.** The next year in 1955 the Ngātea Ladies Hockey Club began using the grounds. Floodlighting was installed in 1958 and this has allowed a later starting time for club nights more suited to the farming community.

The Plains Agricultural and Pastoral Show has been held annually on the reserve since 1958. The War Memorial Hall, which was built in 1956-57, was the climax of years of effort by the War Memorial Fundraising Committee.

In 1959 the old rugby shed was moved near the hockey field and used by the Hockey **and Athletics clubs. In 1960 cricket was centralised at the Ngātea Domain where four turf pitches were laid down. In 1962 the Pony Club was formed and started using the Domain. The Ngātea Tennis Club relocated to the Domain in the late 1960s. Their stay was short as they abandoned these grass courts and moved to the Hauraki Plains College grounds.**

**At a meeting convened by the Women's Institute in 1960 it was decided to raise funds for a swimming pool. The pool was opened in 1962 and has proved to be a popular addition to the other amenities on the reserve.**

**The Ngātea Football Club, originally formed in the 1920s but went into recess, started again in 1976 and built new clubrooms. In 1983 Youth Football were using the Domain followed by the formation of the Ngātea Soccer Club in 1984. The grandstand was upgraded in 1985 and floodlights erected. Junior Cricket began in 1986 as did touch rugby competitions. In 1987 after major fundraising a sports centre was built to satisfy the needs of the Hockey, Athletic and Cricket clubs. In 1988 the Soccer club built its own clubrooms.**

The Astroturf playing surface used for hockey is the only full sized turf in the greater **Coromandel/Thames Valley region. Constructed in the early 1990's the Hugh Hayward Domain turf has become the home of hockey for the wider area with teams travelling from as far afield as Mercury Bay, Waihi and Te Kauwhata to play.**

A name change **occurred in 1997 from Ngātea Domain to Hugh Hayward Domain. This** was in recognition of the great service the former County Chairman gave to the area. The original grandstand for the Domain was destroyed in a fire in 1996. A replacement grandstand was built in 1998.

The Hauraki Plains Memorial Wall comprising of two large curved stone walls with granite plaques, was built within the Hugh Hayward Domain and opened in 2003. This Wall was provided by Council to record the passing of Plains residents, as a visual memory to them. For many families, the Wall has become the only place on the Plains where there is a physical memorial to those past. Council receives applications for names to be engraved on the Wall during the year. Applications are verified to authenticate prior association with the Plains area, as well as names, date of death and age. Once a year, all current applications are engraved.

The circumferential trail / cycleway was developed around the park in 2018.

A management plan was first developed for the reserve in 24 November 1978 and was subsequently updated in August 1992, again in 2006 and then 2021.





*Hugh Haywood Domain, Ngatea*



### 5.3.6 Kaihere Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	1559 Kaihere Road, Kaihere
Area	1.2581 Ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Section 6 7 Block I Kaihere Village Block XII Piako Survey District. NZ Gazette, 1984, p658
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Kaihere Community Hall Committee

#### Cultural Associations

The name Kaihere comes from the expression “Toa te here kai noa ki Kāmaka” “Abundant food can be caught at Kāmaka”. The areas was well known for its birdlife and was a key feature of Māori within Hauraki.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is situated adjacent to a stream terrace system, with the lower terrace being prone to flooding from the Ngarua Stream.

Kaihere Community Hall Committee graze the reserve.

The reserve has had little public use to date.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve through a lease for grazing purposes until the local community demonstrates a need for the development of the reserve.

Should the opportunity arise, and subject to funding, the following development could occur:

1. Develop as a plantation area – either as a plantation forest or undertake revegetation to create a natural bush area.
2. Remove pest trees from along the **river's edge and undertake riparian planting.**


#### Reserve History

The Kaihere war memorial pavilion, a small wooden building which was intended to serve both as a library and a sports pavilion, was unveiled in the Kaihere Domain in October 1929. A stone cairn was erected outside the pavilion, inset with a granite tablet which honoured two local men who had given their lives, Henry Phillips and Frederick Lincoln McIndoe.

In 2005 the cairn, pavilion and local hall were all moved to the grounds of the local school.

### 5.3.7 Kerepēhi Domain



	<b>KEREPĒHI DOMAIN</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 13/06/2022 Aerial Photography From: 2020
---	------------------------	--

Reserve Details	
Address	<b>202 Kaikahu Road, Kerepēhi</b>
Area	10.2057 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Section 71 Block VI Waihou Survey District NZ Gazette 1984, p658
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	<b>Kerepēhi Bowls and Sports Club</b>
Administration	<b>Kerepēhi Bowls and Sports Club</b>

#### Cultural Associations

**Two pā sites are recorded to the west of State Highway 7 and a further three pā sites to the south of this reserve.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve consists of a large block of land which is low lying and surrounded by drains. The ground level rises in the central area of the reserve where most of the buildings, have been located. This is the main open space site for Kerepehi.

There are approximately fifteen trees that are located along the entrance driveway and between the centrally located buildings. Further trees have been planted along the **reserve's boundaries that have mainly been varieties of lemonwood.**

Situated on the Domain are a field with clubrooms, two bowling greens (one AstroTurf) and bowling pavilion, ancillary sheds and buildings, and memorial hall. There is a concern regarding the ongoing maintenance of some of the buildings that are underutilised.

Use of this reserve is focused around a range of sport and community events. The reserve is used particularly during the summer period for a range of community days including an annual Easter Monday racing and sports club day.

Council has created an off leash dog exercise area on the reserve.

Over the years the Domain has seen extensive development and although the current use is not as great as it once was, the area still provides an exceptional community facility.

#### Reserve Specific Policy

1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be consulted with prior to any development activities in association to the reserve, to ensure heritage values are maintained.

#### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve as it is at present.

Subject to funding Council may consider:

1. Metal chip seal car parking area.
2. Insulate and modify Memorial Hall to suit existing users.

#### Reserve History

**The earliest history for the Kerepēhi Domain identifies it as a site of a Māori battle. Kerepēhi is one of the oldest settled areas on the Hauraki Plains. It formed an 'island' in the vast swamp and was the home of a number of Māori families of the Ngāti-Pāoa and Ngāti-Te Hora subtribes of the Ngāti-Huko iwi.**

**After Hone Heke defeated the Thames Māori at Tōtara Pa in 1821, his victorious warriors decided to continue their trail of victory to the Waikato. However, the Kerepēhi Māori heard of the advancement of these Ngāpuhi warriors and ambushed them somewhere near where the Kerepehi Domain now is. The Ngāpuhi were slaughtered and their corpses left to be devoured by hawks. Hence the naming of Kaikahu Road, which means the food of the hawks.**

The land was sent aside for public use through negotiations with the Lands Department in 1939. The Hauraki Plains County Council was appointed the administrator and for the next five years little was done to develop the land. In 1946 the land was developed with the erection of road gates, fencing between the upper and lower ground completed and the entrance drive metalled.

The first football and hockey games were played on the new Domain in 1947. These clubs were well established with the football club in existence since 1920 and the hockey club since 1926. The bowling greens opened in 1948 after substantial volunteer work. The bowling club pavilion was built in 1951 with further additions in 1961 and 1965.

Tennis courts and new toilets were constructed in 1948 with many working bees to dig out rushes and construct the horse racing track. In 1953 saw the construction of shower rooms, changing sheds and kitchen that were mainly for the use of the football club.

The caretakers house was built in 1954 and a year later in 1955 the hall was opened.

**The Kerepēhi Rugby Club is now in recess. Prior to the closure of the Kerepehi Dairy factory, rugby at Kerepēhi prospered. The area of playing field that is not used for rugby has been set aside for grazing which reduces ground maintenance costs.**

**The Kerepēhi Bowling Club had an all-weather surface added to the existing green in 1993. This has enhanced an already strong Club. The Kerepēhi Indoor Bowling Club uses the Kerepēhi Memorial Hall. The club meets around forty nights per year.**

### 5.3.8 Kerepēhi Children's Playground



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>15 Kaikahu Road, Kerepēhi</b>
Area	0.1242 ha
Land Status	Lot 4 DPS 46963 Freehold. Status under Reserves Act tbc – likely held under LGA – support retaining as is.
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve located on the corner of Kaikahu Road and Pakatoa Street is a central area of flat land, with playground equipment and picnic facilities.

Use of the reserve is predominantly from local residents and some visitors.



## Future Development

Subject to funding council will:

1. replace and upgrading the play equipment
2. investigate providing public toilets.

## Reserve History

The land was gifted to the community by the NZ Dairy Company of the time following the **closure of the Kerepēhi Milk Processing Plant in 1991.**

### 5.3.9 Mangatarata Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Corner of State Highway 2 and Otane Road
Area	65.3352 ha
Land Status	Lots 1-2 DPS 17663 Part Section 10 Block VII Piako Survey District Lot 1 DPS 25900 Block VII Piako Survey District Part Section 49 Block VII Piako Survey District To be classified as recreation reserve.
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Hauraki Bowling Club (Site) Hauraki Golf Club (Site/Grazing)
Administration	Hauraki Bowling and Golf Clubs

#### Cultural Associations

The name Mangatarata is derived from the abundance of Tarata trees that were known to grow in the area. The Tarata gum produced a sweet smelling aroma and was used as a cosmetic.

## Reserve Description and Use

The reserve contains an 18-hole golf course and an outdoor bowling green with both facilities having their own adjoining clubrooms.

Dry stock is also grazed on the reserve.

## User Groups

- Hauraki Bowling Club
- Hauraki Golf Club

## Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve as it currently exists. However, future development could include:

1. Possible development of a second bowling green
2. Capability for Civil Defence Emergency Management **or welfare use due to 'high ground' status.**

## Reserve History

Correspondence on the Ministry of Works file PW50/572 confirms that this land was acquired by Hauraki Plains County Council (HPCC) from Robert Crawford Whitmore for 3887 pounds in terms of his offer dated 4 July 1945 and acceptance of that offer by Council dated 20 December 1945. The offer was conditional on HPCC taking the land for recreational purposes under the powers given it by the Physical Welfare and Recreation Act 1937 and the Public Works Act 1928.

The land was subsequently taken for a recreation centre pursuant to the Physical Welfare and Recreation Act 1937 and the Public Works Act 1928 and vested in the Chairman, Councillors and Inhabitants of the County of Hauraki Plains from the 26 June 1947, by Proclamation 12121 (New Zealand Gazette No 35 of 26 June 1947 at page 778)

It is jointly owned by the formerly HPCC (now Hauraki District Council) and the Inhabitants of the County of Hauraki Plains. The land was vested under the Hauraki Plains County Councils name which changed to the Hauraki District Council when the three councils merged.

In 1954 the Hauraki Bowling Club asked for assistance to build a pavilion. After consideration and consulting the county council a community centre and bowling pavilion **that would serve the district's present and future needs was built and opened in 1955. In 1969 the golf pavilion was destroyed by fire but with the co-operation of the Bowling Club both clubs made use of the community centre. The new golf clubhouse opened in 1971 and a green keeper's house was erected in 1998.**

### 5.3.10 McDuffs Lane Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>McDuff Lane, Ngātea</b>
Area	Lot 3 DP 72496 1.7943 ha
Land Status	Status tbc – if vested under Reserves Act – classify as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Hauraki Plains College
Administration	Hauraki Plains College

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve land forms part of the Hauraki Plains College grounds, and is used extensively by the College for winter and summer sports activities.

Public use of the reserve is limited during school hours.

## Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

### 5.3.11 Parfitt Place Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>17 Parfitt Place, Ngātea</b>
Area	Lot 98 DP 49352 0.0712 ha
Land Status	Status tbc – if vested under Reserves Act – classify as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

A small land parcel at the end of Parfitt Place, connects via a walkway to Benner Drive.

The reserve provides for connectivity and some amenity value for local residents.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state. It has limited development potential given its small size.

#### Reserve History

Reserve acquired by Council as part of subdivision of adjacent land area.



### 5.3.12 Pātetonga Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	272 Top Road, Pātetonga Ōtane Road (Pātetonga) – opposite 119 Ōtane Road [Note: two separated land areas]
Area	6.3506 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Sections 2-15 Block V, Sections 1-8 Block VI Sections 1-10 <b>Block VII Pātetonga Village</b> Sections 78-82 Block XIII Waihou Survey District Lot 1 DPS 24367 Block XIII Waihou Survey District Sections 1-6 <b>Block II Pātetonga Village</b> All classified by NZ Gazette, 1980 p1049 Lot 1, Block V, Waihou Survey District vested as recreation reserve NZ Gazette, 1949 p1009 To be classified by resolution under S16(2A)
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	<b>Pātetonga Domain Committee</b>

## Cultural Associations

A much older name for the area was Waikākā. The waters where the Kākā flocked to drink. The area was abundant in wildlife and was known for its ability to provide kai. The **traditional proverb associated with the area refers this. "Toa te here ki Pā-tet-onga, kai noa (whatī ai ki Kāmaka". Prepare to carry the long bird spear to Pā-te-tonga that it may be consumed (broken short) on the rocks of Pukekāmaka (a rocky hill face).**

## Reserve Description and Use

The reserve consists of two blocks of land, in multiple parcels. The Top Road portion of the reserve is divided into two halves. The lower half, which bounds Top Road, consists of a level playing field and the balance, used by the Pony Club, is vacant undulating land. It is of moderate visual appeal.

A concrete wicket is located in the centre of the playing field and the reserve has eight floodlights around the playing field. In addition a shed has been located on the reserve to serve the Pony Club. A fence divides the pony club area and the playing field while the entire reserve is ring fenced. A concrete toilet block is located next to the Playcentre and a low brick wall and gates form the entrance to the reserve.

**The Ōtane Street portion of the reserve consists of two asphalt tennis courts that open directly onto the grounds of the former Pātetonga School. A small wooden pavilion is located on the reserve's north-western corner.** The balance of the land is flat and is used for grazing purposes.

**The Pātetonga Playcentre have a building and facilities on the 272 Top Road section of reserve**

The larger reserve has been used by the Kaihere-Patetonga Pony Club. Usage is not expected to change.

## Future Development

Council intends to maintain the reserve in its existing state.

Consultation with regular reserve users and administrators has identified the following development should the opportunity arise:

1. The development of the existing reserve vegetation around perimeter of playing field, which would still provide surveillance into the reserve, and achieve shade and shelter.

## Reserve History

The Hauraki Plains County Council was appointed by the Department of Lands and Survey in **April 1983 to control and manage the area formerly managed by the Pātetonga Domain Board** (New Zealand Gazette, 1983, p1325).

The Playcentre was built in the late 1970s with subsequent additions in 1996. The **Ministry of Education gifted the Pātetonga School library to the Patetonga Domain Board** when the school closed in 1994. The shed was placed on reserve with the assistance of Council funds in 1995.

### 5.3.13 Tilbury Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	<b>0 Orchard Road West, Ngātea</b> Junction of Orchard Road and <b>River Road, Ngātea</b>
Area	0.647 ha
Land Status	Section 82 Block I Waihou Survey District, vested as recreation reserve, to be classified under S(16)2A. And part road reserve
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structures	WRC stopbank, pump station and floodgate assets are located on this reserve.

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

Tilbury Reserve is a flat grassed area with some trees. It has a half scale working model **of the old Piako River Bridge "centre span" as an attraction and reminder of the earlier**

importance of the river transport in the Plains. It is available for a range passive general recreational activities, including picnicking.

#### Future Development

Council plans to continue maintaining the reserve in its present state.

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.


#### Reserve History

Tilbury Reserve is named in honour of Harry Tilbury a local pioneering identity. Tilbury was a drover who lived in a cottage that used to be sited on the reserve.

The Millennium Bridge was constructed in 2002 using funds raised by the community.

5.3.14 Turua Boat Ramp



	<b>TURUA BOAT RAMP</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	Bagnall Square, Turua
Area	0.2900 ha
Land Status	Unformed road, freehold Part lot 1 DPS 38785 held in fee simple and subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structure	Waikato Regional Council has a designation in place for soil conservation and river control purposes. WRC stopbank asset is located on this reserve.

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

Use of the reserve is predominantly from people launching or retrieving boats from the river.

This section of maintained land, provides access to the Waihou River, and includes a river stop bank that provides protection for the adjacent township of Turua.

A boat ramp with adjacent wharf and floating pontoon provides support for those launching boats. A small parking area is provided adjacent to the ramp.

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Explore the opportunity to work with Waikato Regional Council on enhancing the biodiversity of the reserve through the replacement of exotic vegetation with native species.
2. Explore the potential to formally name the reserve after Hugh Fisher, in consultation with mana whenua and the local community.



### 5.3.15 Turua Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	Raupoiti Street, Turua (opposite 22 Raupoiti St)
Area	4.762 ha
Land Status	Lots 256 – 269 DP 16375, to be classified as recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Key category = Sport and Recreation Secondary category = Nature (Kahikatea stand)
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Barnados, Turua Scouts
Administration	Turua Hall, Domain and Community Incorporated Society

#### Cultural Associations

Traditionally considered a place of great beauty. Turua was well known for its beautiful landscape and surrounds. Before the area was drained and turned into farmland. Turua **was once the site of important pā and kāinga. The abundance of food located here was well known throughout the rohe.**

**Ngāti Hako occupied a pā not far from the reserve.**



### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is used extensively by the local community for sports and informal recreation activities.

Existing recreational facilities include a rugby field, tennis/netball courts, and toilets. A Scout Hall and Barnados Daycare Facility also occupy part of the reserve. Expansion of the Barnados Childcare Centre is also underway.

**A stand of mature Kāhikatea trees is located on the western boundary of the** reserve.

### Future Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve at the current level.

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Develop a walkway through the native bush located on the western side of the reserve.
2. Review support for development of sports club to provide a modern licensed amenity.
3. Continue to support volunteers to undertake infill planting within the bush area.
4. Work with the Turua Hall, Domain and Community Incorporated Society to support the development of a sports club.

### Reserve History

The first Turua Domain Board was constituted in January 1926. Fencing of the bush and draining the area for playing fields was the first priority of the Board. Rugby, tennis and also cricket were strong features of the sporting activities through the years.

### 5.3.16 Turua War Memorial Hall Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	476 Hauraki Road, Turua
Area	0.2024 ha
Land Status	Lot 105 DP 11534 vested as recreation reserve NZ Gazette 1959 p 619 Lot 106 DP 11534, to be classified as recreation reserve.
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Permit required
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council and Turua Hall, Domain and Community Incorporated Society
Special management structures	Memorandum of agreement for memorial wall

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is a flat area located in the Turua township at the intersection of Hauraki Road and Matai Street. It provides an area for the community to meet for recreation and social purposes with the Turua Memorial Hall, a playground and picnic tables.

Hauraki Road users utilise the existing facilities, including a picnic table and refuse bins, as a rest area.

The hall is used extensively by local community groups.

Use of the reserve is not predicted to change.

### Future Development

Council has no plans for further development.

Subject to funding, Council will:

1. Support the upgrade of the Turua Memorial Hall and the expanded use of the hall to provide for a range of community activities.
2. Support the construction of a memorial wall in the reserve.



*Turua War Memorial Recreation Reserve*

### 5.3.17 Waitakaruru Domain



Reserve Details	
Address	701 State Highway 25
Area	6.4665 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Sections 12 14 32-35 Block II Waitakaruru Township Block X Wharekawa Survey District NZ Gazette 1980, p2194
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Hauraki North Football Rugby Club
Administration	Hauraki North Football Rugby Club

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Waitakaruru Domain is a flat block of land located on State Highway 25, just east of the Waitakaruru Township providing for a range of active recreational use. Existing facilities include the Hauraki North Rugby Clubrooms and rugby fields.

The reserve is used predominantly for local sport during the autumn and winter months.

Two buildings are unused (scout den and tennis pavilion) and the tennis courts have fallen into disrepair.

#### Sport User Groups

- Hauraki North Football Rugby Club

#### Reserve Development

Council plans to maintain the reserve in its existing condition.

Subject to funding Council may:

1. Expand and chip seal existing car parking facilities.
2. Consider alternate uses for unused facilities.

### 5.3.18 Waitakaruru Recreation Reserve



Reserve Details	
Address	State Highway 2, Waitakaruru (opposite 3260 SH2)
Area	4.5273 ha
Land Status	Part sections 14 and 17 Block II Piako Survey District vested as recreation reserve (NZ Gazette 1973, p1121), to be classified
Reserve management category	Nature
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve covered in regenerating bush is located on State Highway 2, adjacent to the intersection of Steen Road and the state highway. It is a relatively flat section of land bounded on its northern border by the Waitakaruru stream.

The reserve abuts the Department of Conservation managed Waitakaruru Scenic Reserve **and has been subject to extensive planting with native species as part of the Children's Millennium Forest project.**

The reserve has little public usage. This may change if proposed planned planting programme intensifies and any walking tracks are developed.

A Council water supply pipeline is located along the road side of this reserve.

Identified as a Significant Natural Area in the District Plan.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reforested reserve through ongoing animal and plant pest control.

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Continue the proposed planting programme
2. Consider the development of tracks through the reserve

#### Reserve History

The name **'Waitakaruru'** literally means stagnant water but in this instance has been translated to mean **'water where the morepork fell into'**.

The reserve was previously used as a refuse site until the 1970s.



## WHAREKAWA RESERVES

### 5.3.19 Kaiaua Community Centre (ex Bowling Club)



Reserve Details	
Address	23 Lipscombe Road, Kaiaua
Area	0.6300 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Part Lot 30 DP 42059 Lot 4 & 5 DP 41694 [Kaiaua Domain] NZ Gazette 1979 p 2521
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve has transitioned from a bowling club facility to become a local community hall facility, following the closure of the bowling club. The bowling lawns are now used for community events.

A walkway links the Community Centre to the adjacent Kaiaua hotel and foreshore area.

**A community library and separate St John's buildings are located on part of the reserve.**

### Future Development

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Install directional signage from main road and park entry signage.
2. Survey the boundary to ensure development is retained within the reserve area.
3. Maintain and further plant stream riparian areas
4. Ensure that this reserve is for use and access by the community.

### 5.3.20 Kaiaua Domain



Reserve Details	
Address	29 Puriri Avenue, Kaiaua
Area	0.7975 ha
Land Status	Recreation Reserve Lots 11& 12 DP 18342 [Kaiaua Domain] NZ Gazette 1979 p 252
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The Reserve has outstanding specimen trees and level ground with a formal entranceway and provides a grassed and planted area for picnic opportunities.

The reserve provides access to swimming holes on the adjacent Huarahi Stream. The stream is also a known Inunga spawning area. Kaiaua School uses the stream for educational purposes, such as life-cycles about inanga (eels).

The local volunteer fire brigade undertake practice training on the reserve.

The reserve is well utilised by the community and regularly used for community events.

#### Future Development

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Install directional signage from main road and park entry signage.
2. Maintain and enhance stream riparian areas.
3. Maintain and protect the Puriri trees on this reserve.
4. Review easement provision across the reserve by neighbouring property.
5. Consider upgrading picnic areas within the reserve.

#### Reserve History

Local community investment over time has led to a good level of development within the reserve.



*Kaiaua Domain*



5.3.21 Kaiaua Esplanade



	<b>KAIAUA ESPLANADE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	-------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	East Coast Road, Kaiaua
Area	2.2200 Ha
Land Status	Lot 31 DP 110878 vested as recreation reserve, to be classified Lots 27, 29, 26, & 28 DP 107002 vested as Local purpose reserve, to be classified Lot 7 DP 144389 held freehold and subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

##### **Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

Coastal strip of land from County Bridge to the 50 kmph signs. These land sections provide for beach access and visitor parking and picnic facilities.

The reserve is subject to inundation and erosion from the sea at times.

The Hauraki Rail Trail cycle route passes over these sections of the reserve.

The southern part of the reserve includes the RAMSAR coastal wetland site and provides important habitat and shorebird bird roosting sites.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Due to coastal erosion, facilities will be limited and may be removed from the reserve.

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Explore the viability of planting a few specimen trees for shade, taking into account sensitivity to views and plant areas with appropriate native coastal species.
2. Implement signage, including the potential replacement of lost sign that denotes the main open space area of the reserve, the dog bylaw restrictions and the value of the site as a bird roosting area.
3. Install park furniture to support picnicking
4. Maintain area to allow for seasonal roosting of seabirds.

### 5.3.22 Kaiaua Tennis Courts



Reserve Details	
Address	19A Kaiaua Road, Kaiaua
Area	0.1328 ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DP 38780 - To be classified as a recreation reserve
Reserve management category	Sport and Recreation
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

#### **Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve contains two tennis courts, with a small shelter at the back of the courts. A bus shelter is located on the roadside in front of the courts.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.



5.3.23 Oyster Catcher Esplanade Reserves



 <b>HAURAKI</b> DISTRICT COUNCIL	<b>OYSTER CATCHER ESPLANADE RESERVES</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
--	--	---

Reserve Details	
Address	East Coast Road
Area	Note: no legal parcel (2.4 Ha estimated)
Land Status	Road reserve
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Permitted subject to conditions refer Freedom Camping Bylaw
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

Reserve Description and Use

**This area of unformed road reserve has picnic facilities and a themed children's playground reflecting local environment themes.** Council provides an area for freedom camping, if specified conditions are met.

The reserve is used by local residents and travellers who stop to use the facilities.

Facilities will be developed to be resilient to coastal erosion and coastal inundation.


Future Development

Subject to funding Council plans to:

1. Provide toilets
2. Develop a car park
3. Develop the Hauraki Rail Trail trailhead
4. Make improvements to the playground
5. Undertake tree planting.

5.3.24 Piopiotahi Reserve



	<b>PIOPIOTAHU RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	---------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	1890 East Coast Road, Kaiaua
Area	1.2200 Ha
Land Status	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve Lot 29 DP 25496 NZ Gazette 1983 p 3169
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Co-governance between Council and Ngāti Whanaunga

#### Cultural Associations

**An area of 0.1 ha of the reserve was transferred to Ngāti Whanaunga as part of their Deed of Settlement 2017 as general land (within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993), set apart as a Maori reservation under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

This section of esplanade reserve has suffered from coastal erosion and inundation.

Public access is limited to the reserve. Some adjacent properties occupy parts of the land through extensions of their properties.

There is an urupā **within the reserve**.

#### Future Development

Due to coastal erosion, facilities will be limited and may be removed from the reserve.

Current encroachments may be addressed.

#### Reserve History

This land was acquired through subdivision.

5.3.25 Pukekereru Reserve



	<b>PUKEKERERU RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	---------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	East Coast Road, opposite Pukekereru Lane
Area	Area tbc
Land Status	Part road reserve
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

##### **Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

This reserve is effectively a road reserve, which is located opposite Pukekereru Lane and sits between East Coast Road and the beach.

The area provides for casual boat launching and has picnic tables for visitor use.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

The reserve is susceptible to coastal erosion, therefore facilities will be limited and may be removed from the reserve.



5.3.26 Ray's Rest



	RAY'S REST	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	------------	---



Reserve Details	
Address	462 East Coast Road, Kaiaua
Area	3.4570 ha
Land Status	Subject to the Local Government Act 2002 Section 3 Block IV Wharekawa SD
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Permitted, subject to conditions
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations for this reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

This coastal triangular section of land provides for a convenient road side picnic area, with views out over the Firth of Thames.

This has become a popular self-contained vehicle parking area with 5 – 30 vehicles parked up each night. Basic picnic facilities are provided on the land.

#### Specific Policy

Allow for certified self-contained vehicles to camp in accordance with the Council freedom camping bylaw.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Due to coastal erosion, facilities will be limited and may be removed from the reserve.

### 5.3.27 Tauwhare Koiora (Kaiaua Boat Ramp)



Reserve Details	
Address	Details to be confirmed – area under Treaty Claim
Area	1.3 Ha
Land Status	Section 3, 4 and 5 SO 477002 and road reserve
Reserve management category	Cultural Heritage
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Kaiaua Boating Club
Administration	Co-governance between Council and Ngāti Pāoa

#### Cultural Associations

This reserve is under a co-management agreement with Ngāti Pāoa, following the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 2021.

There is an urupa located within the reserve.

#### Reserve Description and Use

The reserve is located on the coastal side of Kaiaua township. It is a popular boat launching and retrieval for local and district residents to access the Firth of Thames, and includes the Kaiaua Boating Club.

#### Future Development

**Council will work with Ngāti Pāoa to determine future of the reserve.**

### 5.3.28 Whakatīwai Park



Reserve Details	
Address	1195A East Coast Road, Kaiawa
Area	0.1148 ha
Land Status	Lot 1 DP 25883 held in fee simple and subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Reserve management category	Neighbourhood
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

#### **Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

This grassed reserve is a small land area between two houses. It has two picnic tables and will have limited use by travellers and local residents.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Consider future opportunities for this reserve, including investigating divestment or disposal.

Reserve History

**This was the site of the original Whakatīwai Hall.**

### 5.3.29 Whakatīwai Point Esplanade Reserves



Reserve Details	
Address	10A Rua One Place, Kaiaua
Area	1.0700 ha
Land Status	Lots 20, 21, 23 & 25 DP 182367 and Lots 12, 13, & 15 DP 54500 vested as local purpose (esplanade) reserve, to be classified
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	3
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

This reserve is adjacent to land to the north containing an urupā.

#### Reserve Description and Use

**This reserve forms an esplanade strip on the south side of Whakatīwai Point, with an accessway connecting to Rua One Place.** The reserve provides for local resident and visitor access to the coastline.

Development is limited with some picnic tables and low plantings.

#### Future Development

Council will maintain the reserve in its current form.

Development is limited due to coastal inundation and potential erosion.

Review/confirm legal boundary alignments with adjacent properties.


#### Reserve History

The reserve **was acquired through subdivision of the adjacent lands in the 1990's.**



5.3.30 Waharau Reserve



	<b>WAHARAU RESERVE</b>	Original Map Size A4 Created: 21/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2020
---	------------------------	---

Reserve Details	
Address	1796A East Coast Road, Kaiaua
Area	1.91 Ha
Land Status	Lot 7 DP38906, Lot 40 DP 60035 and Lots 17-19 DP 60035 held in fee simple and subject to the Local Government Act 2002
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkages
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

#### Cultural Associations

**Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whanaunga.**

**An urupā is located adjacent to this reserve on the north western boundary.**

#### Reserve Description and Use

The grassed reserve sits on the coastal side of the adjacent Waharau Regional Park, managed by Auckland Council. The regional park has toilets and barbeques.

Parking is provided on Karewa Avenue off East Coast Road.

**Part of the reserve is used as an “off leash area” for dogs.**

Lot 7 has limited access and is occupied by adjacent properties (encroachment).

#### Future Development

Review future use opportunities for this reserve, including **co-management with Ngāti Whanaunga / Auckland Council.**

Development of picnic facilities subject to input from mana whenua.

The reserve may be subject to future coastal inundation or erosion, therefore facilities will be limited and may be removed from the reserve.


#### Reserve History

**Land taken as part of the formation of Waharau Regional Park in the late 1970’s.**

5.4 Other Managed Open Space

5.4.1 Captain Cook Memorial



	<b>CAPTAIN COOK MEMORIAL</b>	<small>Original Map Size A4 Created: 14/04/2022 Aerial Photography Flown: 2017</small>
---	------------------------------	--

Reserve Details	
Address	Captain Cook Road, Turua
Area	0.3300 ha
Land Status	Part unformed road. No official title
Reserve management category	Cultural Heritage
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council
Special management structures	Waikato Regional Council has a designation in place for soil conservation and river control purposes. WRC stopbank asset is located on this reserve.

#### Cultural Associations

There are no identified associations.

#### Reserve Use

This section of unformed road reserves has a memorial noting the voyage of Captain Cook and some of the crew from the Endeavour who travelled up the Waihou River in 1769, to an area just downstream of this point.

A carpark with information signage and picnic facilities has been developed at this location.

#### Future Development

Council will continue to maintain the reserve in its present state.

Advice note: Access needs to be maintained for Waikato Regional Council asset maintenance and river control management. There is also a requirement to consult with WRC prior to any development in this reserve.

#### Reserve History

The Captain Cook Memorial and Picnic Area was developed in 2011 as a Community Project, to celebrate (in 2019) 250 years of Cook's Landing in the Hauraki. Originally, the Cook Party Landing Site Memorial was 1.5km along Captain Cook road, close to Sarjant's Corner, however the monument could not be easily viewed from the road and there was no safe or easy vehicle access for motorists to park.

Source: [www.TheCoromandel.com](http://www.TheCoromandel.com)

## 5.4.2 Parry Palms Avenue



Reserve Details	
Address	Parry Palms Avenue
Area	10.43 Ha
Land Status	Unformed road berm
Reserve management category	Recreation and ecological linkage
Reserve management standard	2
Commercial activity	Not permitted
Freedom camping	Not permitted
Leases & licences	Nil
Administration	Council

### Cultural Associations:

There are no specific additional identified associations for this reserve.

### Reserve Description

This land includes the wide road grassed berms that are part of Parry Palms Avenue, and form the western entrance into Waihi.

#### Reserve Use

The land forms has high amenity visual value with the old established avenue of palm trees along either side of Parry Palms Avenue.

The road berms will continue to be mown to provide a broad avenue of trees through Waihi.

#### Future Development

No future planned development of this land area.

# 6 APPENDICES



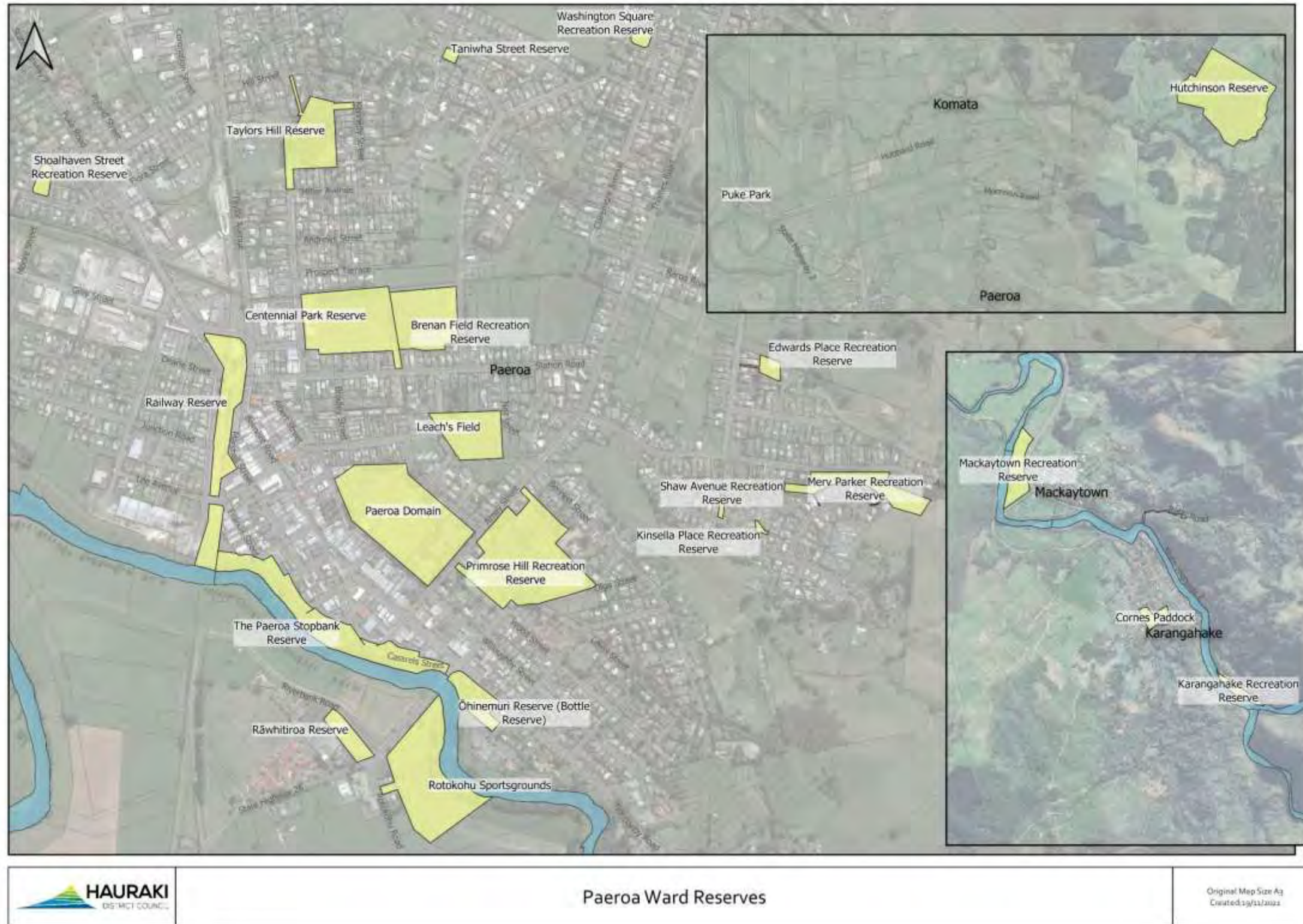
## 6.1 Glossary

A glossary is provided to define terms used throughout this document.

Term	Definition
<b>'Amenity' or 'Amenity Values'</b>	Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
<b>'Council'</b>	Hauraki District Council or any committee and sub-committee to whom the Council's powers, duties and discretion has been delegated.
<b>'Reserve'</b>	Any land owned or vested in the Hauraki District Council that is classified as a reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.
<b>'Zone'</b>	A portion of the District shown on the District Planning Maps by distinctive notation, for the purpose of indicating the policies and controls in the Plan for the erection or use of buildings or the use of land.

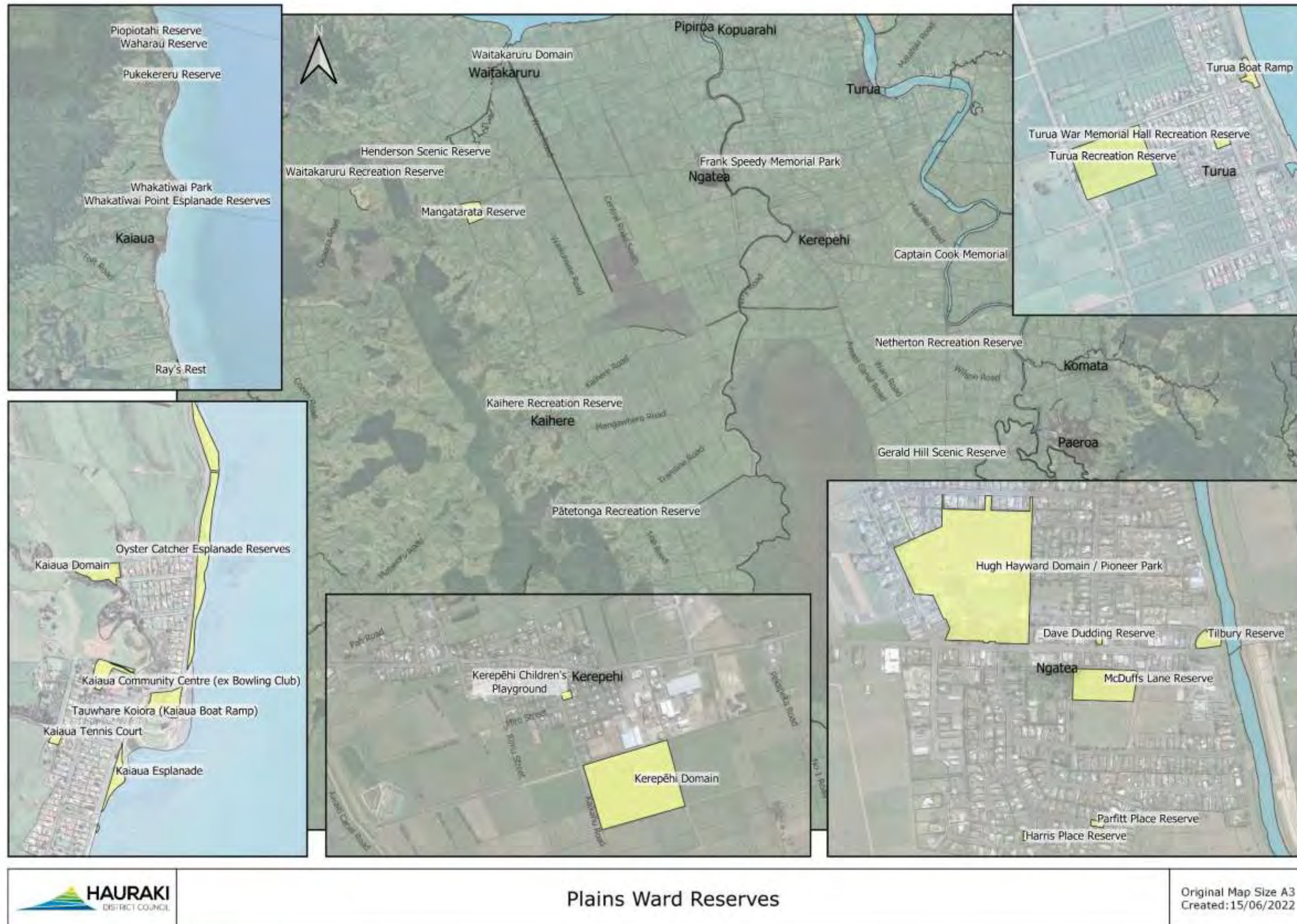
6.2 Maps showing the location of reserves

6.2.1 Paeroa Ward Map



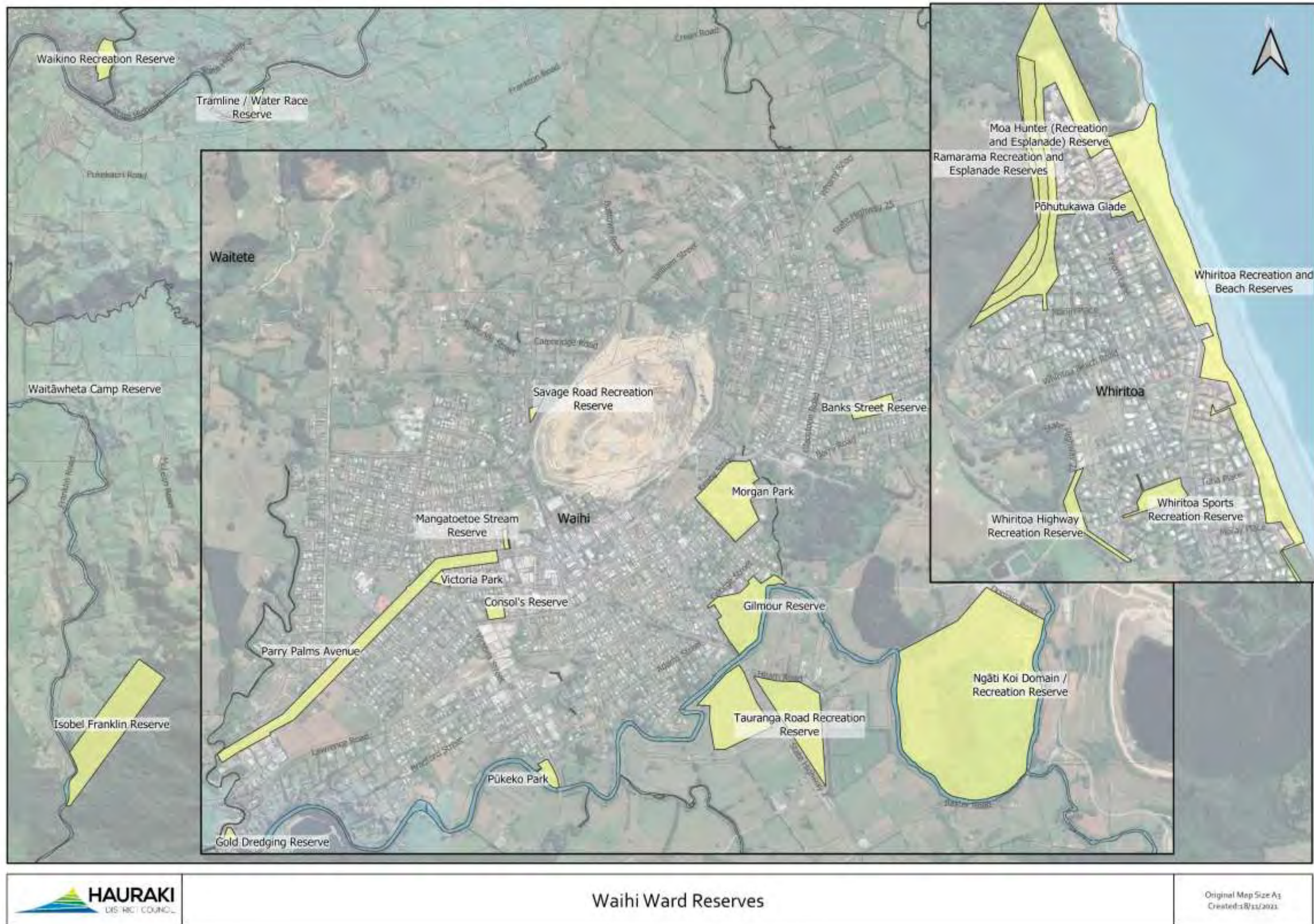


6.2.2 Plains Wards Map





6.2.3 Waihi Ward Map



Waihi Ward Reserves

Original Map Size A3  
Created: 18/11/2022

William Street, Paeroa 3600 • PO Box 17, Paeroa 3640  
P 07 862 8609 or 0800 734 834 (*from within the District*)  
E [info@auraki-dc.govt.nz](mailto:info@auraki-dc.govt.nz) • [www.auraki-dc.govt.nz](http://www.auraki-dc.govt.nz)

