



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

New Plymouth District

Green Spaces Management Plan



This New Plymouth District Green Spaces Management Plan was adopted by
New Plymouth District Council on 26 February 2019

All previous management plans for any of the reserves included in this
management plan are now revoked.

This plan was accurate at the time of printing however amendments
may have been subsequently made. Check with the District Planning Team.

Contents

1.	Introduction	5
1.1	Plan overview.....	6
1.2	Management plan objectives.....	7
1.3	Planning process	7
2.	The Planning Context	8
2.1	Legislative and policy context.....	8
2.2	Role of other organisations in reserve management	11
2.3	NPDC strategies, plans and policies	12
3.	Tangata Whenua – Statutory Considerations.....	15
3.1	Background.....	15
3.2	Kaitiakitanga	15
3.3	Legislative context	15
4.	General objectives and policies for management of Green Space reserves	17
5.	Levels of Service	25
6.	Individual Green Spaces Reserves – Management Objectives and Development concepts	29
	Reserves with Formed Walkways: New Plymouth and Bell Block	30
6.1	Herekawe Stream Reserves	31
6.2	Huatoki Stream Reserves	35
6.3	Mangati Stream Reserves.....	58
6.4	Mangaotuku Stream Reserves.....	63
6.5	Te Henui Stream Reserves.....	68
6.6	Waimea Stream Reserves	85
6.7	Waitara River Reserves	91
6.8	Waiwhakaiho River Reserves	96
	Other Reserves in New Plymouth City.....	113
6.9	Ainslee Street Reserves.....	114
6.10	Brois Street Reserve.....	118
6.11	Dean Park.....	120
6.12	Dorset Avenue/Rossiter Crescent Reserve.....	123
6.13	Flight Place Reserves	126
6.14	Frank Frethey Reserve	128
6.15	Frankley Road Reserve	130
6.16	Heta Road Reserves.....	132
6.17	La Salle Drive Reserve	134
6.18	Lorna and Devon Streets Reserve	137
6.19	Magnolia Drive Reserves	139
6.20	Miritatana Reserve.....	141
6.21	St. Ives Grove Reserves	144
6.22	Shelter Grove Reserve.....	146

6.23	Trelawney Crescent/Clawton Street Reserve.....	148
6.24	Virginia Place Reserve.....	151
Reserves in Bell Block, Inglewood, Pukeko Domain and Uruti Domain		153
6.25	Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve.....	154
6.26	PG Nops Scenic Reserve	158
6.27	Tainui Terrace Reserves.....	161
6.28	Taramoukou Stream Reserves (includes Pukeho Domain).....	163
6.29	Uruti Domain.....	166
6.30	Waihowaka Stream Reserves	169
6.31	Waiongana and Waionganaiti Stream Reserves	173
6.32	Waitaha Stream Reserves	176
Undeveloped stream reserves		178
6.33	Araheke Stream	180
6.34	Hangatahua/Stoney River (Okato)	180
6.35	Kaihihi Stream (Okato).....	181
6.36	Maketawa Stream	181
6.37	Maketehinu Stream.....	182
6.38	Mangamahoe Stream.....	182
6.39	Manganaeaia Stream.....	183
6.40	Manganaha Stream.....	183
6.41	Manganui Stream.....	184
6.42	Mangaonaia Stream.....	184
6.43	Mangaoraka Stream.....	185
6.44	Mangapotoa Stream.....	186
6.45	Mangarewa Stream.....	186
6.46	Mangawarawara Stream	187
6.47	Mangorei Stream	187
6.48	Mimi River	188
6.49	Mohakatino River	188
6.50	Ngatoro Stream.....	189
6.51	Oakura River.....	190
6.52	Onaero River.....	190
6.53	Piakau Stream	191
6.54	Tapuae Stream	191
6.55	Urenui River	192
6.56	Wairau Stream (Oakura).....	192
7.	Plan Implementation, Review and Amendment.....	194
7.1	Process.....	194
7.2	Plan review and amendment.....	194
7.3	Reserve classifications.....	195
7.5	Reserve revocations	195
7.6	Reserve naming.....	195
Glossary.....		196

1. Introduction

In general, the reserves contained in this Green Spaces Management Plan are located on a river or stream bank, most often acquired by the Council through land subdivision under the various statutes applicable to this activity. This includes the Resource Management Act 1991 and earlier statutes like the Local Government Act 1974 and the Counties Amendment Act 1961.

The reserves include four major groups:

1. The first major group are reserves located in New Plymouth and Bell Block. They are developed, with walking tracks and some with wide open spaces. These reserves include popular parks near rivers like Audrey Gale and the Te Henui Walkway.
2. The second major group is a collection of reserves in New Plymouth City. These reserves have not been included in any other reserve management plan written in the last 12 years. This Plan has provided the opportunity for their inclusion.
3. The third major group is a collection of reserves along stream banks in Bell Block and Inglewood as well as the Pukeho Domain and Uruti Domain.
4. The fourth group is made up of isolated riverbank reserves that generally have no public access. They are managed by the neighbouring land owner, included in the land owner's farm, industrial or residential activity as per prior to the transfer of land ownership. These reserves are not developed for public use.

The Green Spaces Management Plan has been developed to identify appropriate uses and activities within each reserve and to assist with day to day management and decision-making. This management plan is a statutory document prepared under the Reserve Act 1977.

This document is an omnibus plan that applies to all green space reserves where New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) is the owner of the land or where the Crown has either vested the land in Council or appointed the Council to control and manage pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977. The Plan sets out objectives and policies that provide guidance to the Council and community about how these reserves will be managed and developed.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the NPDC General Policies for Reserves (2006). Where any matter is addressed by this document and these general policies, then the provisions in this document must take precedence. **Figure 1** demonstrates how this document fits into the Council's overall strategic framework.

Key points regarding the way the Plan deals with activities and the development of reserves are:

- Consideration of an activity or development in this plan cannot be taken as a guarantee that it will occur. Decision making on particular activities and future development will take into consideration any requirements under the Reserves Act 1977, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002, the intentions of the Council's Blueprint as well as funding availability as determined through the Council's Long-Term Plan. Public consultation may also be required, depending on the nature of the activity and the implications for other reserve users, reserve neighbours and the public at large.
- Where an activity is prohibited on a reserve, any proposals for that activity will not be approved unless a subsequent review and amendment of the plan is undertaken, in part or in whole.
- If the plan is silent on an activity, the activity may still be considered. Decisions on whether or not to approve the activity will be weighed against the objectives and policies for the reserve and the general policies on reserves.

This management plan contains 93 reserves parcels which are administered by the Council.

This management plan was adopted by the Council on 26 February 2019. It revokes the previous 1989 New Plymouth City Council Green Belt Zone Reserves Management Plan and any other management plans that relate to the land included in this management plan.

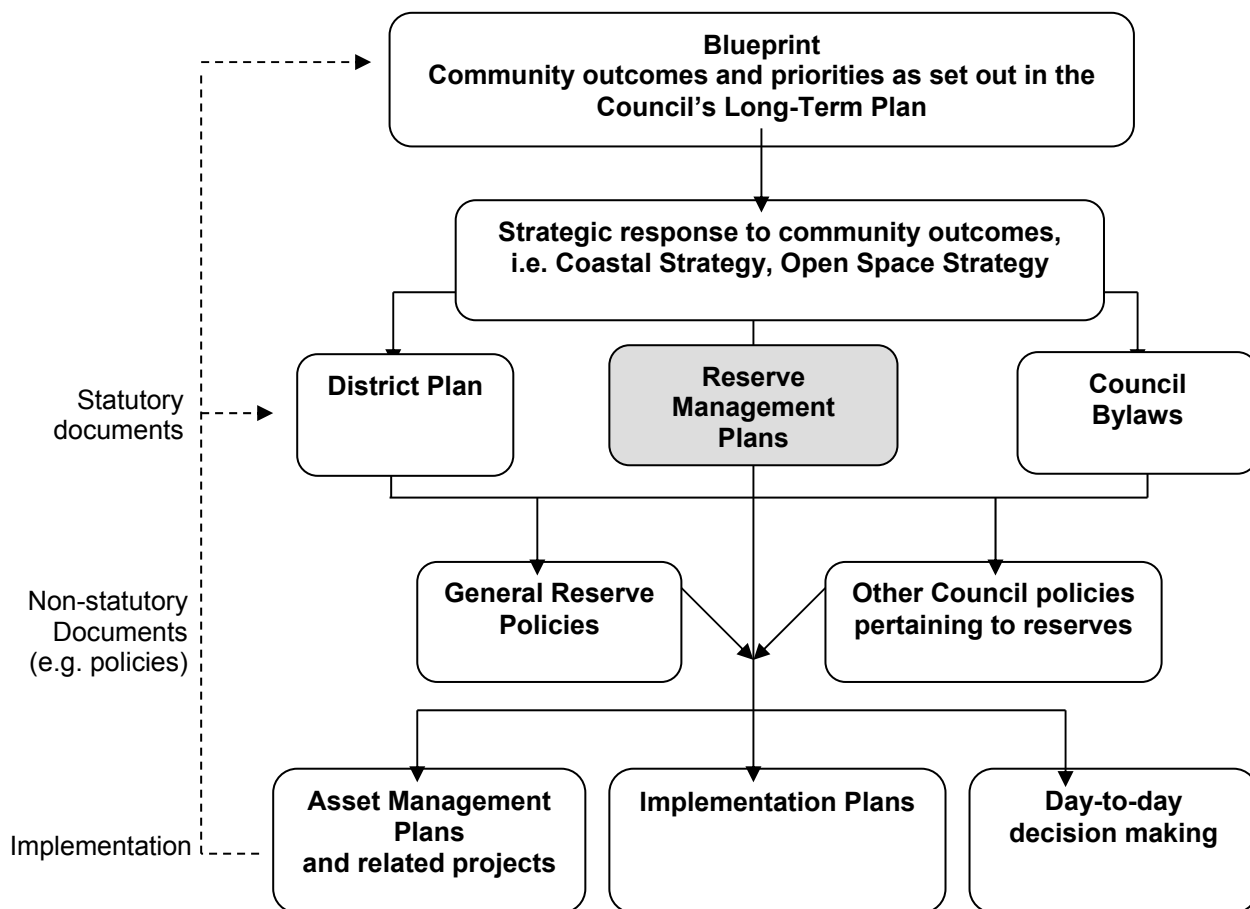


Figure 1: Statutory and non-statutory documents that guide day to day decision making regarding reserves

1.1 Plan overview

- Chapter 1** Introduction to the Management Plan.
- Chapter 2** Provides the context within which this management plan has been developed, including national legislation, and plans and policies within the Taranaki region and New Plymouth District.
- Chapter 3** Describes considerations particular to tangata whenua in the district.
- Chapter 4** Outlines general policies, which apply to all green space reserves.
- Chapter 5** Levels of service relating to the development of reserves.
- Chapter 6** Outlines objectives and policies specific to individual reserves.
- Chapter 7** Summarises process for plan implementation, review and amendments.
- Glossary** Definitions of concepts or terms used in the plan.

1.2 Management plan objectives

The Green Spaces Management Plan has the following objectives:

- To satisfy statutory requirements in the Reserves Act 1977 and subsequent amendments.
- To provide a clear set of policies that allow NPDC to manage its reserve resource in a way that is consistent with the purpose of each reserve, both now and into the future.
- To provide a comprehensive document that deals with all reserves in an integrated manner.
- To provide the people of New Plymouth District an opportunity to have a say in the management of their reserves by making submissions to the preparation and development of this plan.

1.3 Planning process

The process being followed for development and adoption of the New Plymouth District Green Spaces Management Plan is consistent with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, and as outlined in the Reserves Act Guide (Department of Conservation 1999).

The intention to prepare this Management Plan was publicly notified in June 2016 and the public were invited to submit comments and information to guide its development. In total 14 comment forms were received. These were used to aid development of the draft plan, in particular to plan policies and aspects of concept development plans.

A second formal consultation period on the draft Plan took place over a two month period beginning 1 September 2018. During this time the draft Plan was made available at a number of locations and the public were invited to make formal submissions.

In total, 51 submissions were received. Following submissions, amendments were made to the final plan prior to its presentation to the Council for adoption.

2. The Planning Context

2.1 *Legislative and policy context*

The following sub-sections identify the various statutes that were relevant in the preparation of this management plan.

2.1.1 **Reserves Act 1977**

2.1.1.1 **Administration of public reserves**

Public reserves are administered under the Reserves Act 1977. The general purpose of the Reserves Act (Section 3) is to:

- Provide for the preservation and management of areas with recreational, wildlife, indigenous flora or fauna, environmental, landscape amenity, natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, or community value for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.
- Ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna.
- Provide for the preservation of representative samples of all natural ecosystems and landscape.
- Ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along water margins.

2.1.1.2 **Types of Green Spaces administered by NPDC**

The reserves administered by NPDC in this plan are a collection of classifications, including recreation, scenic and several local purpose categories, including esplanade, drainage and river control. The Reserves Act sets out the purpose of the different types of reserve classifications. The Reserves Act 1977, does not require management plans for local purpose reserves; however a management plan is a useful tool that assists the Council in managing the land and provides an opportunity for the community to have a say in how the reserves are to be managed and developed.

Recreation Reserves

Section 17(1) of the Act states the purpose of recreation reserves are 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.

Scenic Reserves

Section 19(1) of the Act states the purpose of scenic reserves which is separated into two types:

- Section 19(1) (a) 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.
- Section 19(1) (b) 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.

In general, the scenic reserves in this plan relate to section 19(1)(a).

Local Purpose Reserves

Section 23(1) of the Act states that local purpose reserves should provide and retain areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve. The local purpose classifications applied in this plan are esplanade, drainage and river control.

No reserve status

With the exception of five land parcels that are part of the Meeting of the Waters, and eight land parcels at Waitara's West Quay, all of the land parcels in this management plan are reserves that are subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

Application

When compiling this plan, a principle application of the Reserves Act 1977 has been to classify any unclassified reserves, a mandatory requirement under the Act. The other application is to adhere to the management plan process outlined in the Act. Through this process, the Plan becomes a statutory document.

2.1.1.3 Management planning for reserves

Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires an administering body (in this case NPDC) to prepare management plans for all reserves under its control, management or administration (except local purpose reserves, although they can be included). The purpose of a management plan is to create policies for the management of reserves so that decisions regarding their use and development do not compromise the long term use of the reserve or conflict unduly with other uses. The Act requires ongoing review of management plans.

A management plan must "provide for and ensure":

- The use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation as the case may require of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified.
- The reserve's development (as appropriate) to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, for the purpose for which it is classified.
- That the principles of the Act set out in section 17 to 23 that apply to the reserve are incorporated in the plan.
- Compliance with those principles.

Once a management plan has been approved, the Council may exercise certain statutory powers that are conditional upon a management plan being in existence (e.g. the granting of leases, licences and easements over reserve land). These are outlined in the Act itself and in the schedule to the Act entitled *Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities* adopted in June 2013.

2.1.1.4 Powers of administering bodies

The powers of administering bodies with regard to reserve management are set out in the Reserves Act 1977. In December 1999, the Minister of Conservation delegated many of the Minister's powers under the Act to territorial authorities (i.e. district councils). This instrument of delegation was updated in March 2004 by a subsequent Minister of Conservation. It covers 21 sections of the Act and is included in Appendix A.

2.1.1.5 Leases, licences and other agreements

The Reserves Act 1977 gives the Council the power to grant licences, leases and other agreements for recreation reserve land as provided by sections 48, 48A, 53, 54, 71, 72, 73, and 74.

Where leases or licences of recreation reserves vested in the Council are proposed under Section 54 of the Reserves Act, the Council is not required to publicly notify proposals if the proposal conforms with and is contemplated by an approved management plan (or it has been publicly notified under a successful resource consent process under the Resource Management Act 1991, Section 54 (2A).

Where a particular activity is provided for or contemplated in an approved management plan for a reserve; or the activity is an existing use and the effects of the use will be the same or similar in character, intensity and scale, the Council has the delegated authority to grant or refuse consent for:

- The granting of rights of way and other easements (Section 48).
- The granting of a licence for communications stations (Section 48A).

- The granting of leases and licences for specific purposes (Section 54 – Section 54(1A) provides statutory authority also).
- Where it is in the public interest, the erection of buildings for public recreation purposes not directly associated with outdoor recreation (Section 54).
- The granting of a lease where the reserve is not for the time being required or is not likely to be used for the purpose for which it is classified (Section 73).
- The granting of temporary licences to occupy for the purposes of grazing, gardening or similar purposes (Section 74).

2.1.2 Other relevant legislation

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's local authorities operate. In brief, the legislation sets out:

- The purpose of local government and the role and powers of local authorities.
- The structure of local government and the mechanisms for altering the structure.
- Principles for the governance and management of local authorities and community boards.
- A governance and accountability framework for the involvement of local authorities in arms-length organisations - Council-controlled Organisations and Council organisations.
- An enhanced framework for consultation, planning, decision-making, financial management, and reporting.
- A range of obligations, restrictions and powers, including requiring local authorities to assess their communities' needs for water, and wastewater and sanitary services, and placing an obligation on local authorities to provide water services to ensure continued public ownership of water services.
- The powers of the Minister of Local Government in relation to local authorities.

Funding levels for new development and maintenance of existing parks and reserves is set through the Long-Term Plan (LTP) which is developed in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), as set out in Section 5, is “to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”. The RMA provides the statutory basis for the New Plymouth District Plan. Through the District Plan, it is the Council's role to manage and provide for the many recreational activities that occur within the district in a way which will not result in adverse effects on the environment.

Esplanade reserves and strips

The RMA is the statute dealing with subdivision of land and includes provision for the establishment of esplanade reserves and strips. An esplanade reserve or strip is an area adjacent to the sea, river or lake. Esplanade reserves or strips can have one or more of the following purposes: to contribute to the protection of conservation values; enable public access along sea, river or lake; and to enable public recreational use.

Esplanades reserves or strips can be voluntary or can be required through the District Plan if subdivision occurs on land adjacent to a priority water body that is specified in the District Plan. Esplanade reserves, therefore, vest with the Council on subdivision.

An esplanade *reserve* is a land parcel owned by the Council. An esplanade *strip* is in private ownership but the land has an esplanade strip instrument in place that, in general, provides public thoroughfare and/or some form of ecological protection.

Walking Access Act 2008

The purpose of the Walking Access Act 2008 is to provide the public with free, certain, enduring and practical walking access to the outdoors, for public enjoyment.

The Act has provisions to establish public walkways over public, private and Māori freehold land.

The Act provides for the establishment of a code of responsible conduct for users of walking access, land holders of land where walking access is either located, or in close proximity to, and for the controlling authorities of walkways.

A controlling authority of a walkway is appointed by the Commission and can include a government department, a local authority, a public body or the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003

The purpose of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 is to protect the security of the supply of electricity and the safety of the public. It prescribes distances from electrical conductors which trees must not encroach and sets rules about who has responsibility for cutting and trimming trees encroaching on electrical conductors.

The network owner has the ability to issue notices requesting the cutting or trimming of trees encroaching on electrical conductors. The liability of the costs incurred depends on whether it is the first or subsequent cut of a tree.

Section 14 involves the obligation to remove danger to persons or property from trees damaging conductors. Tree work undertaken by a network company in Council reserves under section 14 does not incur a cost to the Council, due to the significance of subsection (8).

Section 28 involves the liability of tree owners in regard to costs incurred by the network provider to remedy damage caused to a conductor where a tree owner has failed to comply with regulation requirements where damage to the conductor has occurred. This section does not apply to the Council's reserves through an exemption specified in subsection (4).

2.2 Role of other organisations in reserve management

The following organisations have a direct or indirect relationship with the administration of the reserves contained in this management plan.

Taranaki Regional Council

The Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) also has responsibilities that may affect the management of reserves. The Regional Council's responsibilities include:

- Developing regional policies for managing natural and physical resources.
- Promoting sustainable land management and soil conservation.
- Managing freshwater, land, air and coastal resources by developing regional policy statements, regional plans and issuing consents.
- Managing rivers and undertaking river control and flood protection.
- Contributing to regional emergency management and civil defence preparedness.
- Undertaking regional land transport planning, providing passenger transport services and undertaking harbour management.
- Undertaking pest management.
- Carrying out resource investigation, monitoring and environmental enhancement.

Walking Access Commission

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission was established through the Walking Access Act 2008. It has responsibility to lead and support the negotiation, establishment, maintenance and improvement of walking access (including walkways, which are one form of walking access) over public and private land and types of access that may be associated with walking access, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles.

The Commission's function is to provide national leadership on walking access and local and regional leadership on, and co-ordination of, walking access in collaboration with local authorities. It includes compiling, holding, and publishing maps and information about land over which members of the public have walking access. The Commission can also negotiate with landholders to obtain walking access (including walkways, which are one form of walking access) over public or private land.

2.3 NPDC strategies, plans and policies

2.3.1 Blueprint

The NPDC Blueprint is a strategic plan for the next 30 years. The three outcomes relate to the economy, environment and community. Of relevance to this plan is in the environment map the Blueprint identifies a Taranaki Traverse. The Taranaki Traverse has a number of walking and cycling mountain to sea experiences including a proposed walkway from the Waiwhakaiho Rivermouth along the river to Egmont National Park (encompassing reserves in this management plan). Part of the Taranaki Traverse is the Pouakai Crossing and a track from Pukeiti Gardens and down to Oakura and back along the coast to the Waiwhakaiho Rivermouth.

2.3.2 Open Space Strategy

The Open Space Strategy provides a picture of what the district's open space network will look like in the next 20 years. The strategy includes a criteria for retention, acquisition and disposal of open space, a hierarchy of open space and the levels of service that open space requires. It also includes a framework of open space needs for all towns in the district and open space linkages and coastal access in the rural areas.

2.3.3 Parks Asset Management Plan

Assets within green spaces including roads, pathways, structures, rubbish bins and signs are covered in the Parks Asset Management Plan

The asset management plan includes the valuation and estimated life expectancy of each asset. This involves depreciation of the asset's initial worth and consideration of the asset's future replacement.

2.3.4 Long-Term Plan

The Long-Term Plan (LTP) is the overarching planning and policy document for New Plymouth District. It is updated tri-annually and sets out the Council's priorities over the medium to long term to provide for the well-being of the district. The LTP strategic framework is 'Building a Lifestyle Capital' through

- Putting people first *Aroha kit e Tangata*
- Caring for our place *Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua*
- Supporting a prosperous community *Awhi mai, Awhi atu, tatou katoa*

The LTP provides a framework for funding and implementation of the Council's projects and programmes, including policy and planning.

2.3.5 District Plan

The District Plan is a statutory document, carrying legal weight under the RMA. The plan recognises that open spaces, such as reserves, are valued by the community and require recognition and protection. Open space is defined in the plan as “an area of open land, with or without associated buildings, which fulfils a community desire for aesthetic and/or recreational pursuits”. In the District Plan such areas, which may occur on public or private land, are zoned as Open Space Environment Areas (OSEAs). Rules and standards are in place to control activities within OSEAs that have potential to adversely affect the character of the areas. These rules primarily relate to buildings, advertising signs and other structures erected within OSEAs.

The District Plan also has provisions to protect specific features that occur within reserves, such as historic sites, waahi tapu and notable trees.

Activities within the Council’s administered reserves have to comply with the rules set out in the District Plan, primarily with regard to buildings and structures and other developments on reserve land. However, the plan also recognises that reserve management plans are the most appropriate tool for the management of reserves and the effects arising from multiple uses of reserve land¹.

The District Plan not only considers activities within areas zoned as OSEAs, but also the potential impacts of activities in proximity to OSEAs. Objectives and policies are in place to ensure that “activities within an area should not have adverse effects that diminish the amenity of neighbouring areas, having regard to the character of the receiving environment and cumulative effects”² and that new activities are “sensitive to the elements that define the character of the area in which they intend to locate”³. Rules within the District Plan specify standards to achieve these policies and provide for the application of conditions on resource consents to mitigate adverse effects.

The District Plan includes a list of priority water bodies that will initiate requirement for an esplanade reserve or strip if an area of land adjacent to a priority water body is subdivided.

The District Plan is currently under review. The Proposed District Plan is due to be notified in July 2019.

2.3.6 General Policies for Council Administered Reserves 2006 (P06-003)

The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves is an overarching reserve policy document that includes policies on the Conservation of Cultural Heritage Values and the Conservation of Natural Values. It includes policies to protect areas of identified cultural heritage value, including consultation with mana whenua and the attainment of an archaeological assessment of a site prior to approving any proposed works. It also outlines processes in the event of an artefact being revealed during development work.

Conservation of Natural Values policies specify that reserves are planned and managed to avoid, minimise or mitigate damage to ecological values as a result of public access and use. Areas of significant conservation value are to be mapped in management plans.

2.3.7 Council bylaws and other policies

Bylaws relevant to the Green Spaces Management Plan

Day-to-day operations in parks and reserves are also controlled by the district’s bylaws. Cemeteries have their own specific set of bylaws. Reserve policies should be read in conjunction with the New Plymouth District Council Bylaws 2008, 2010 and those re-adopted in 2013, which include the following bylaws specifically related to reserves:

Part 2: Animals.

Part 2: Dog Control.

Part 5: Public Places.

¹ See Policy 8.2 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

² Policy 1.2 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

³ Policy 1.3 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

Part 6: Recreational and Cultural Facilities.

Part 7: Signs.

Part 8: Skateboarding.

Part 10: Stock Control.

Part 12: Trading in Public Places and Itinerant Traders.

Part 13: Traffic.

Other policies relevant to the Green Spaces Management Plan

Over time the Council has adopted a number of policies that are relevant to the management of green space reserves. There are a number of individual policies that provide direction to reserves management (listed below).

Unless this management plan specifies an alternative approach to management generally, or for specific reserves, these policies should be considered, where relevant, as part of any decision made about a green space reserve.

- Boundary Fencing (P00-022).
- Advertising Signs on Reserves (P00-023).
- Barrier Free District Policy (P01-015).
- Heritage Trails (P05-017).
- District Tree Policy (P06-002).

Note that policies may be reviewed, replaced or amended over time.

3. Tangata Whenua – Statutory Considerations

3.1 Background

There are six intertwined iwi groups having rohe in and around the New Plymouth District. From north to south they are: Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Maru, Te Ātiawa and Taranaki. These iwi trace their ancestry through the Tainui, Tokomaru and Kurahaupo waka.

All of the coastal land in New Plymouth District was settled by Māori prior to the arrival of European settlers, from the Hangatāhua (Stony) River in the south to the Ngāti Tama boundary at Mokau.

The Crown assumed ownership of large tracts of land at the time of European settlement and in later years as the district developed. It also confiscated over a million hectares of land from Māori during the 1860 land wars. Subsequently, lands were taken for public works such as the railway and schools. These events disrupted the relationship between tangata whenua and their rohe and the kaitiakitanga, or stewardship role that they traditionally held with regard to those lands and resources. Despite being dispossessed of their lands, tangata whenua continue to exercise a form of tino rangatiratanga and mana whenua over their rohe.

Claims settlements for Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi before 1992 for the six iwi within the New Plymouth District are nearing completion. Ngāti Tama (2003), Ngāti Mutunga (2005), Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Iwi (2014) and the Crown have agreed to full and final settlements of their respective claims.

In 2017, Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Maniapoto signed Agreements in Principle with the Crown.

3.2 Kaitiakitanga

In 2006, the Mana Whenua Reference Group produced a position paper to inform the development of the New Plymouth Coastal Strategy. That paper described *kaitiakitanga* as “a set of practices of spiritual and physical guardianship of the environment”.⁴ These practices conferred on tangata whenua, responsibilities and obligations to protect, care and sustainably manage the natural environment. Those entitled to be called *Kaitiaki* were the individuals, whānau, hapū or iwi that undertook these responsibilities.

While focused on the coastal environment, the definition of kaitiakitanga remains equally relevant in a land use and management context. It serves then, as a useful reference point for considering how the Council will acknowledge the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki in the management of its reserves.

3.3 Legislative context

As a partner to the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti O Waitangi, Māori are given special recognition under the Conservation Act 1987, RMA and LGA. All persons exercising powers and functions under these Acts are required to have regard to these matters.

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires that the Reserves Act 1977 be interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. There is a Crown Law Office opinion to the effect that the Reserves Act 1977 must also be interpreted and administered to give

⁴ New Plymouth District Council (2006) *Mana Whenua Mana Moana*: p.2.

effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi⁵. It is consistent with this position that the Council takes into account the principles of the Treaty when preparing and implementing this management plan.

The LGA contains specific requirements to involve tangata whenua in decision-making regarding lands and resources that are within their traditional rohe but outside of their fee simple ownership. Parts 2 and 6 of the LGA outline principles and requirements for local authorities to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.

Section 77(1)(c) of the LGA requires that any significant decision made by a local authority in relation to land or a body of water, “take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga”.

Section 81(1) of the LGA requires a local authority to:

- Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- Provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of the above.

Tangata whenua in the Green Spaces Management Plan

Consultation with tangata whenua is a specific goal in the management plan. Taking explicit account of their role as Kaitiaki, the accompanying objectives provide clarity around when to consult and engage with tangata whenua. With respect to consultation, reserves where known wāhi tapu are situated, those identified as deferred settlement property sites, and where Statutory Acknowledgements are recognised have been accorded priority.

The Council will also engage with tangata whenua on matters relating to the on-going management of native flora and fauna in reserves, access to culturally important natural resources in or adjacent to a reserve, and any issues of cultural significance, such as the maintenance of wāhi tapu sites.

While mostly risk mitigation focused, involvement in the on-going management of reserves provides opportunities for the Council to collaborate with tangata whenua on activities such as reserve and/or riparian planting. It also provides both parties the opportunity to explore in the future co-management arrangements for respective reserves.

Where relevant, these objectives are detailed further in the policies of the respective reserves, with additional management options to be added as new information becomes available.

⁵ Crown Law Office opinion is that the Conservation Act 1987 binds the Acts listed in Schedule 1, including the Reserves Act 1977.

4. General objectives and policies for management of Green Space reserves

The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves (2006), and other Council policies referenced therein, apply to all of the reserves in this management plan. These policies should be considered, where relevant, as part of any decision made about a reserve.

The following goals, objectives and policies apply to all reserves.

Table 1: Summary of goals and objectives for all Council managed reserves

No.	Goals	Objectives
4.1	Compliance with the Reserves Act 1977	To manage all reserves in accordance with the requirements of the reserve classification assigned under the Reserves Act 1977.
4.2	Protection of ecological attributes associated with reserves	To protect the ecological attributes of the reserve where known.
4.3	Management of activities and landscape features within reserves	<p>To accommodate shared use of reserves and casual recreation where possible.</p> <p>Recognition of a reserve's character to be acknowledged and considered in any development work.</p> <p>To manage, maintain and enhance flora so as to add to the amenity and/or ecological value of a reserve, where possible.</p> <p>To provide facilities and amenities that enhance and encourage a range of recreation and leisure opportunities where appropriate, for reserves used for recreational activity.</p> <p>Any person wanting to plant trees or shrubs in a reserve is required to consult with Council staff.</p> <p>Any new vegetative plantings within range of a utility infrastructure are to have mature growth dimensions that will not cause a problem with that infrastructure.</p>
4.4	Consultation with tangata whenua	To consult and engage with iwi and hapū
4.5	Accessible reserves	To provide signage at reserves where appropriate.
4.6	Safe reserves	Infrastructure on reserves to be maintained, and development to include CPTED principles in the design.
4.7	Reserve development managed through consultation	To ensure the community has a sense of connection and is actively involved in the development of reserves through community consultation.
4.8	Utility networks located in, over or near some reserves	To provide access to network infrastructure and ensure the integrity of a reserve is retained.
4.9	Encroachment on reserves by neighbours	Encroachments to be addressed on a case by case basis.
4.10	Statutory acknowledgements	Recognition of acknowledgements where applicable.

Goal 4.1: Compliance with Reserves Act 1977

Objectives

All parks/reserves are to be managed in accordance with their Reserves Act 1977 classification.

The Council, as the administering body, is required to classify reserves they administer and manage. Classified reserves are then managed in accordance with the classification given.

Policies

- 4.1.1 Reserve classification. Each reserve will be utilised and managed in accordance with the Reserves Act provisions pertaining to its classification.



Figure 1 Stream margins often contain high ecological values.

Goal 4.2: Protection of ecological attributes associated with reserves

Objectives

To protect the ecological attributes of the reserve where known.

Policies

- 4.2.1 To preserve, protect and maintain the qualities that comprise a reserves character and those identifiable features that contribute to its distinctive environment. A goal is to maintain and enhance the existing level of native bush cover in general on reserves.
- 4.2.2 Maintenance of the natural areas will be carried out in accordance with industry best practice and the Council's level of service.
- 4.2.3 The control of plant and animals pests shall be managed in accordance with the plant and animal pests listed in the TRC's Regional Pest Management Plan for Taranaki.

- 4.4.4 Control of weeds in reserves may be achieved through the use of volunteer groups or Department of Corrections labour. The Council acknowledges the work of Taranaki Taku Turanga: Towards Predator-Free Taranaki and Restore Taranaki initiatives and in many cases collaborates with a range of organisations to enable biodiversity activities.



Figure 2 Balancing the natural, ecological, recreational and amenity values is important in these reserves.

Goal 4.3: Management of activities and landscape features within reserves

Objectives

- Objective 1 To accommodate shared use of reserves where possible.
- Objective 2 Recognition of a reserve's character to be acknowledged and considered in any development work.
- Objective 3 To manage, maintain and enhance flora so as to add to the amenity and/or ecological value of a reserve, where possible.
- Objective 4 Provision of facilities and amenities where appropriate.
- Objective 5 Plantings on reserves require approval.
- Objective 6 New vegetative plantings not to cause a problem with any nearby utility infrastructure.

Policies

- 4.3.1 An inclusive shared approach for the use of reserves is desired but where activities occurring at reserves have an impact on the ecological well-being or are a potential hazard to other reserve users, measures to mitigate or remove the risk will be considered and implemented where appropriate.
- 4.3.2 Development work in a reserve is to take into consideration the existing character of a reserve and endeavour to compliment that character.

- 4.3.3 Where resources allow, the management, maintenance and enhancement of flora will be achieved with the intention of improving the amenity and/or ecological value within a reserve.
- 4.3.4 Reserves that have an existing recreational use will have facilities and amenity enhancement where appropriate to encourage the recreational activity at the reserve. This applies also to areas planned for development for recreational use.
- 4.3.5 Any person who wants to plant trees or shrubs in a reserve included in this management plan is required to contact Council staff for approval, prior to any planting being undertaken.
- 4.3.6 New vegetative plantings near to infrastructure are to have mature dimensions that will not cause a problem with the infrastructure.
- 4.3.7 New vegetation planting proposed in close proximity to overhead electricity lines and underground electricity cables, should be selected and located in a manner that will not result in interference with utility services or breach the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003. No new planting should be located within 2m of any existing gas lines located in the reserve.
- 4.3.8 Reserves that have existing legal easements are recognised.

Goal 4.4: Consultation with tangata whenua

Objectives

To consult and engage with iwi and hapū on reserve management issues.

Policies

- 4.4.1 To consult on:
- Statutory Acknowledgement and Deferred Settlement Property interests;
 - Effects of activities (potential or actual) on sites of significance in reserves, including pā sites and wāhi tapu; and
 - Proposed new or planned revisions to the Green Spaces Management Plan and related documents; and
- 4.4.2 To engage on:
- Planting or removal of native flora in reserves;
 - Introduction and management of native fauna;
 - Access, harvesting and use of culturally important natural resources in or adjacent to a reserve;
 - Issues of cultural significance (potential or actual) in relation to the use, maintenance and management of a reserve; and
 - Where appropriate, potential co-management arrangements for reserves of interest.

Goal 4.5: Accessible reserves

Objectives

To provide signage at reserves where appropriate.

Policies

- 4.5.1 Directional signage to be considered at reserves on a case-by-case basis.
- 4.5.2 All new signs at reserves will be erected in accordance with the NPDC's Sign Manual.



Figure 3 Providing safe and convenient access is a focus through these reserves.

Goal 4.6: Safe reserves

Objectives

To manage reserves with walkways, so that they are safe to visit during daylight hours.

A number of aspects relating to safety on reserves are covered in the Council's bylaws.

Policies

- 4.6.1 Where feasible the development of reserves will incorporate safe urban design principles including those outlined in the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines (CPTED).

- 4.6.2 A regular inspection programme will be performed so that facilities on parks and reserves meet standards of health, safety and condition in accordance with levels of service in the Parks Assets Management Plan.
- 4.6.3 Where anti-social behaviour occurs on reserves, either during the day or night, the Police should be informed.

Goal 4.7: Reserve development managed through consultation

Objectives

To ensure the community has a sense of connection and is actively involved in the development of reserves through community consultation.

Note. It is important that the community has a sense of connection with the New Plymouth District's network of reserves. Local communities are recognised as users and in many cases neighbours to the parks and reserves have valuable local knowledge.

Often the local community is willing to be involved in the management of reserves including decision-making, vandalism reporting and partnership developments.

The Council aims to facilitate and encourage community partnership and ensure stakeholders including users, neighbours and tangata whenua continue to be informed.

Policies

- 4.7.1 Development or proposed change in management of a park or reserve will involve consultation with the affected community as appropriate and as required by legislation.
- 4.7.2 Significant development on reserves will be done in consultation with the immediate neighbours in order to mitigate any adverse effects.
- 4.7.3 Consultation with hapū will occur when development is proposed.
- 4.7.4 Where feasible, the development of reserves will incorporate safe urban design principles including those outlined in the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines (CPTED).



Figure 4 Opportunities for community involvement in the development and maintenance of reserves is noted in this management plan.

Goal 4.8: Utility networks located in, over or near some reserves

Objectives

Provision of access to network infrastructure in, over or near reserves is to be facilitated through Council officer approval, to ensure that the integrity of a reserve is retained.

Policies

- 4.8.1 Some of the reserves included in this management plan contain, or are near to network utilities belonging to Transpower NZ Ltd, First Gas, Shell ToddPowerco Limited. This existing utility infrastructure is acknowledged, along with the requirement of companies to access reserves to undertake maintenance, repair and upgrade work when necessary.
- 4.8.2 Vehicular access to reserves is approved in principle but will require consultation with the Council to ensure protection of the reserve and for consideration of other users.
- 4.8.3 Where a network utility company requires earthworks to be undertaken in a reserve, the Council is to be notified of the activity and approval sought prior to the commencement of works.
- 4.8.4 Trimming and/or removal of vegetation for the maintenance of a utility infrastructure is to include prior notice to the Council from the network utility company, unless it is a matter of urgency. Where appropriate, the Council will manage vegetation around networks in accordance with the Electricity Regulations 2003. Note that under Section 14(5) and (6) of the Electricity (Hazard from Trees) Regulations 2003, the tree owner of reserve land is exempt from certain costs incurred by the network company in clearing vegetation near lines.
- 4.8.5 Additional to this, any new infrastructure to be installed will be considered for approval by the Council on a case-by-case basis. Should new infrastructure be approved, any associated easements will also be established. Such easements would need to be considered and granted in terms of Section 48 of the Reserve Act 1977.
- 4.8.6 Any development proposed by the Council within a reserve, needs to consider whether there is a network utility in the vicinity and the effect that the development may have on that utility. Any proposed development should:
 - a) Be set back from any existing electricity network utility to ensure compliance with New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distance (NZCEP 34: 2001).
 - b) Be set back a minimum of two metres from existing underground gas pipes.
 - c) Use the "Dial Before you Dig" service, prior to commencing work in close proximity to underground network utilities.
- 4.8.7 Where any registered easements exist, they provide certain rights for the utility provider.

Goal 4.9: Encroachment on reserve by neighbours

Objectives

Encroachments are to be monitored and addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Each encroachment on a reserve has varying severity in the potential to deprive public access or use, or negate the potential for an ecological enhancement of an area. There are a number of reserves that are being occupied by neighbours without consent from the Council. There are some occupations that are historical, relating to use of the land prior to the land being separated at subdivision and the occupation and use continues after land ownership has transferred to the Council. Other reserve occupations have occurred through encroachment by a neighbour onto existing reserve land. In some instances, occupiers will insist that they are maintaining the land and the Council does nothing in terms of land management with a particular reserve.

Policies

- 4.9.1 The Council may in some instances be able to legitimise the occupation of a reserve through lease or licence to occupy. Occupation would be legitimised on the basis that there is no public demand or ecological or cultural values related to the area encroached upon. Costs to legitimise an occupation will be recovered from the occupier and a market rental for the use will be charged.
- 4.9.2 The correction of encroachments by the Council will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Goal 4.10: Statutory acknowledgements

Objectives

Recognition of statutory acknowledgements where applicable.

Statutory acknowledgements exist on many of the streams the reserves contained in this management plan are located beside. The statutory acknowledgements are included in the settlement legislation between the Crown and the following iwi: Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Maru, Te Ātiawa and Taranaki. In the situation where the Council intends to undertake development work on a reserve that involves a resource consent with a relevant consent authority, consultation with the appropriate iwi is required.

Policies

- 4.10.1 The Council will consult with iwi and hapū where development work is planned on a reserve adjacent to the stream or river that has a statutory acknowledgement on it, where that work requires a resource consent with a relevant consent authority.

5. Levels of Service

Essentially, service levels are the performance goals of the Council for a particular activity. They provide a common ground the Council can use to guide and drive its efforts.

Three factors contribute to the development of levels of service from a customer perspective. These are:

1. Customer expectations.
2. Community outcomes and corporate goals.
3. Compliance requirements.

The relationship between these three factors and levels of service are illustrated in Figure 2 below. The customer expectations and the compliance requirements also contribute to the achievement of the community outcomes and corporate goals.

There are costs associated with providing all levels of service. In developing levels of service and the aspirations of the customers are balanced against the costs of providing the service.

Levels of service outlined in this plan relate to the development of reserves including the provision of amenities such as seating, pathways, entrance signs as well as vegetation; and the purpose for which the Council provides these amenities.

The provision of reserves in terms of the land asset, its location and distribution is determined through the Council's Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy. This strategy determines the service levels for the provision of all categories of parks and reserves.

The maintenance of reserves is also determined by levels of service. These are set out in the Parks Asset Management Plan as well as Parks operations plans.

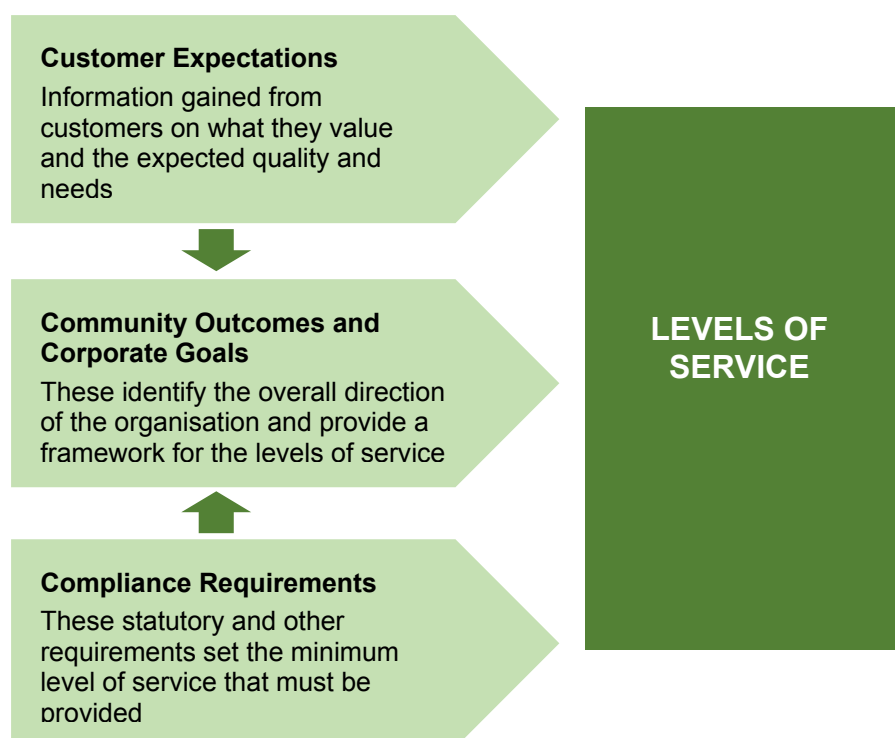


Figure 2 - Relationship between key factors for developing levels of service

Table 2: Levels of Service: Green Spaces

5.1 Compliance with the Reserves Act 1977	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Parks and reserves are managed in compliance with the Reserves Act 1977.	The classification of reserves and production of management plans for these reserves will be undertaken as resources permit.
5.2 Protection of ecological attributes associated with reserves	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Many reserves included in this plan serve an ecological function, which is to be maintained and enhanced where possible.	Continuance with the vegetative cover at those reserves providing an important ecological function, and where possible enhancing the vegetation and undertaking animal and plant pest control with available resources, including the use of volunteers and community groups.
5.3 Management of activities and landscape features within reserves	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Accommodating shared use of reserves.	Where issues have been identified through competing users at a reserve or activities occurring that are detrimental to the ecological attributes of a reserve, ways of overcoming issues will be investigated.
Reserve character to be acknowledged and considered in any development work.	Development work will consider a reserves character.
Manage, maintain and enhance flora and fauna so as to add to the amenity and/or ecological value a reserve.	Control of plant and animals as identified in the Regional Pest Management Plan for Taranaki Enhancement of vegetation when using native plants, is to use species that are natural to the area and where possible, are sourced from plant stock from that immediate area.
Facilities and amenities to be provided to enhance and encourage a range of recreation and leisure opportunities, for reserves used for recreational activity.	The management plan involves a diverse range of reserves, with only a portion of them being actively used for recreational pursuits, or having the ability to be developed for such. Where recreational use does or could occur, development through provision of facilities that enhance and encourage recreation and leisure will be provided where appropriate and funding allows.

New vegetative plantings not to cause a problem with utility infrastructure.

New plantings will be undertaken with consideration of the mature size of the plantings and that a sufficient buffer is provided from the utility infrastructure for that mature size and is consistent with the Electricity (Hazards from trees) regulations Act 2003.

5.4 Accessible reserves

Level of Service

How the Council will deliver the service

To provide signage related to a reserve where appropriate.

Signage in reserves helps to identify the reserve as a public place and direction signage improves accessibility. Signs in green space reserves will be installed where considered appropriate and where funding is provided.

5.5 Safe reserves

Level of Service

How the Council will deliver the service

To manage reserves so as they are safe for use during daylight hours.

Design, planning and management processes to include Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

5.6 Reserve development managed through consultation

Level of Service

How the Council will deliver the service

To ensure the community has a sense of ownership over, and is actively involved in, the development of reserves through community consultation and partnerships.

Appropriate community consultation undertaken with partnership opportunities encouraged and facilitated.

5.7 Consultation with Tangata Whenua

Level of Service

How the Council will deliver the service

To consult and engage with iwi and hapū on reserve management issues.

Appropriate consultation undertaken with partnership or co-management opportunities encouraged and facilitated.

5.8 Utility networks located in, over or near some reserves

Level of Service

How the Council will deliver the service

Access to network infrastructure in, over or near reserves to be facilitated through approval to ensure that the integrity of a reserve is retained.

Work on network infrastructure in, over or near to reserves is approved in principle. However, contact with the Council to advise of works prior to commencement is required. The Council reserves the right to place conditions on the work undertaken within reserves.

To allow for the installation of health and safety signage around networks utilites

Permitting installation and maintenance of signage around network utilities as required by other legislation (e.g. HSNO/Worksafe).

5.9 Encroachment on reserves by neighbours

Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Encroachments are to be monitored and where possible, solutions implemented.	Solutions to encroachment issues on reserves are complex as well as time consuming and expensive. The Council will process encroachments on a case-by-case basis as the demand or necessity dictates.

6. Individual Green Spaces Reserves – Management Objectives and Development concepts

This omnibus plan provides direction for the management of green spaces administered by NPDC. The general policies in Sections 4 and 5 apply to all of the reserves. In addition, the following section outlines specific management objectives for each reserve and development concepts for some. If there is inconsistency between the general policy and the reserve-specific policy, the reserve-specific policy will take precedence.

The development concept plans have been prepared for some reserves where it is considered development is appropriate due to the amount of use and or potential. Funding for the various aspects of development concepts is conditional on decisions made as part of the LTP process and is funded through the Parks Strategy and Reserve Management Plan Implementation Fund.

The mana whenua associated with each reserve are noted. For some reserves there is more than one group with historic and cultural connection to the area.

For the aerial map photographs contained in Section 6

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Disclaimer: NPDC does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of any information supplied. Information is to be used for indicative purposes only.

Note some aerial imagery has been sourced with permission from the TRC's Regional Explorer webpage.



Reserves with Formed Walkways

New Plymouth and Bell Block

6.1 Herekawe Stream Reserves

6.1.1 Description

Location:	This plan involves the Herekawe Walkway from Manadon Street to Centennial Drive, noting that the two land parcels closest to Centennial Drive are included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan. There is also a screen reserve located between businesses on Manadon Street and residential properties on South Road and Severn Place
Legal description:	Eleven land parcels: <u>Manadon Street screen reserve</u> Lot 12 DP 13704 - local purpose (screen) reserve <u>Herekawe Walkway (from Manadon Street to Centennial Drive)</u> Lot 6 DP 358240 - local purpose (pedestrian access) reserve Lot 10 DP 334848 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 16283 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 16685 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 5 DP 455830 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 46 DP 12894 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 19384 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 20061 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 77 DP 11375 - recreation reserve Lot 76 DP 11375 - local purpose (esplanade) reserve Part Lot 63 DP 10427 – in Coastal Reserves Management Plan Section 1 SO 12309 – in Coastal Reserves Management Plan
Size:	4.3 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (pedestrian access), local purpose (esplanade) and local purpose (screen) reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land



Physical description

The plan includes reserves making up the Herekawe Walkway from Manadon Street to Centennial Drive with the exception of the two land parcels closest to Centennial Drive which are included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan. The walkway has a mix of residential, industrial and rural neighbours.

Additional to the above is a local purpose (screen) reserve that is a buffer between businesses on Manadon Street and residential properties on South Road and Severn Place. This reserve is planted out in trees.

There is access to the walkway from Manadon Street, Hobart Drive, Rangitake Drive (at two places) and from the Back Beach car park off Centennial Drive.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tairi hapū. The stream is recognised as the boundary between the Te Ātiawa and Taranaki iwi.

Historical overview

Māori history

The Herekawe Stream provided a foot highway for inland tribes to food sources associated with freshwater and the coast. Occupation of sites by Te Ātiawa and Taranaki iwi occurred on either side of the stream prior to Pakeha settlement. The Herekawe Stream was a source of fish and the marshy areas along the river bank grew plants of use to local Māori⁶.

Acquisition

Land parcels comprising the walkway were acquired incrementally from 1975 to 2013 during the subdivision of land for residential and industrial development. The earliest acquisition was Lot 76 DP 11375 which is nearest to Centennial Drive. Lot 6 DP 358240 is a useful narrow (five metre wide) strip that links Manadon Street to the reserves along the stream that form the walkway. This access was acquired in 2005.

Herekawe Walkway looking upstream from near Rangitake Drive



⁶ Sourced from the information board located at Back Beach.

Walkway development

In 2002, a Herekawe Walkway Project was initiated which involved eight key stakeholders including NDPC, TRC, Taranaki Tree Trust, AJ Cowley, iwi, Shell Todd Oil Services, Methanex Limited and Dow Agrosiences. The project group organised boundary fencing, pest plant control, community plantings and the forming of the walkway to include two bridges.

In 2006, the Council agreed to include \$10,000 per annum operating expenditure over the 10 years of the Community Plan 2006-2016 for the Herekawe Walkway. Since 2007 Council staff have carried out pest plant control five to six times annually. Community Probation has also assisted with maintenance of the walkway by release clearing around plants.

A fund was set up under the Taranaki Tree Trust for the development of the walkway. In 2012, the fund contained \$22,500 and a programme was set up to utilise those funds over a three year period.

6.1.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) A primary function of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) The walkway is a secondary path (Class 2) from the Manadon Street access to the access off Rangitake Drive (between numbers 36 and 38).
- c) The Council is open to establish an agreement with individuals and/or groups who want to volunteer in assisting with the ongoing maintenance of the Herekawe Stream Reserves.
- d) There is potential for the walkway to continue upstream from the Manadon Street access. The District Plan recognises this as a preferred esplanade strip on the property immediately upstream and south of the reserve (Lot 10 DP 334848) and also further upstream of SH45.
- e) The Local Purpose (screen) reserves are to remain vegetated to provide a buffer between the residential and commercial developments.
- f) A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.
- g) The Council will be responsible for approving any development undertaken within this reserve in accordance with the development concept. Future improvements contemplated in the development concept include:
 - Sections of the track to be upgraded through drainage and track formation to improve the tracks overall all-weather performance to secondary path standard.
 - Signage review for this walkway is to be undertaken to investigate signage at the Hobart Drive and the two Rangitake Drive entrances, along with exits on the walkway that link up with these roads.

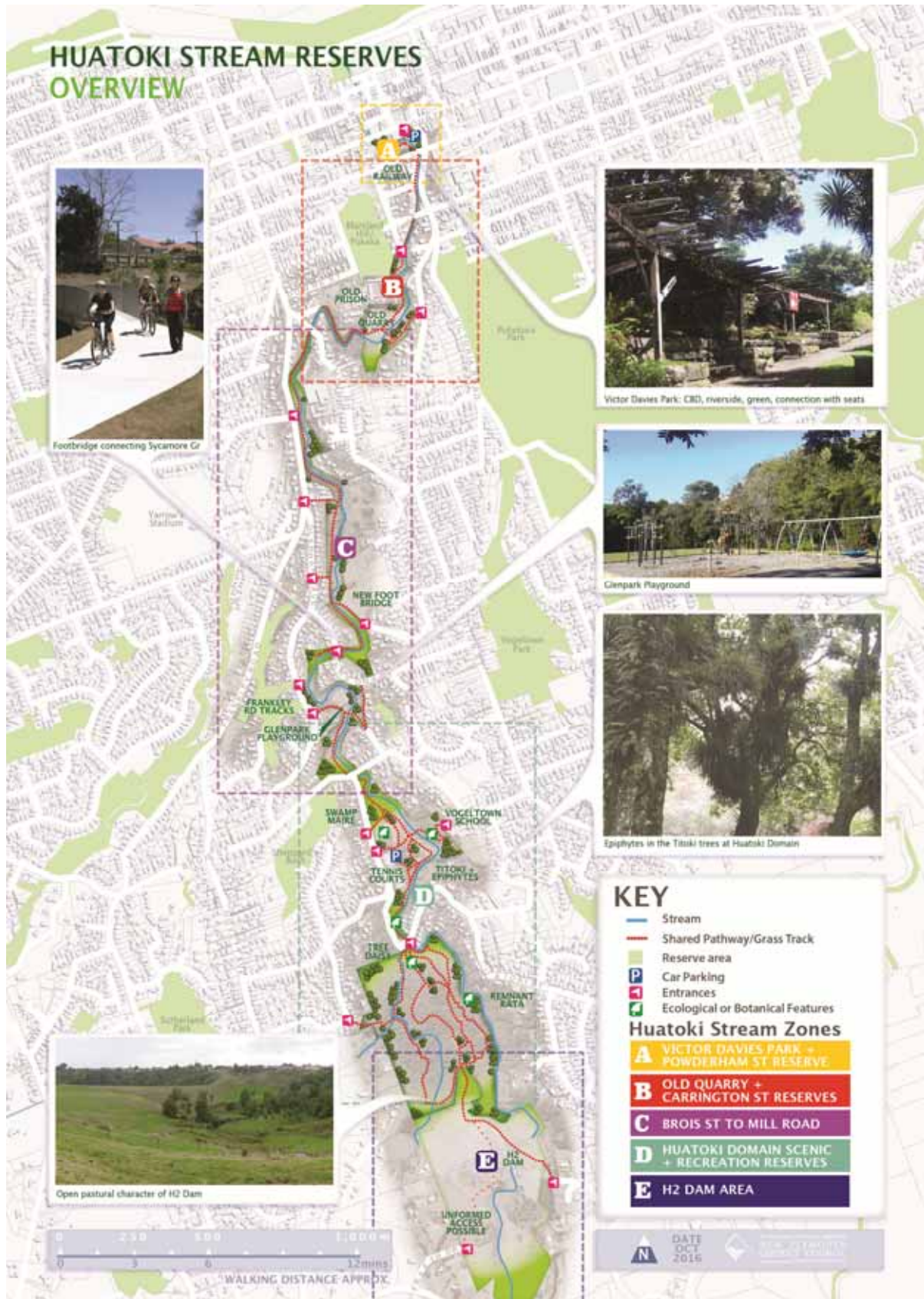
HEREKAWE STREAM RESERVES



Herekawe Walkway



6.2 Huatoki Stream Reserves



6.2.1 Description

Location:	H2 Dam area, near Ridgewood Drive downstream to Sir Victor Davies Park on Powderham Street
Legal description:	Sixty-eight land parcels detailed in each sub section
Size:	68 hectares in total
Reserve status:	All 68 land parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977 except for Lot 2 DP 5531 and those additional parcels that are legal road
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation, scenic and local purpose (esplanade), (scenic) and (river control) reserves
Land ownership	Mix of NPDC and Crown-owned land

Physical description

The reserves along the Huatoki Stream combined with some road access, form a continuous walkway from the H2 Dam area downstream to Sir Victor Davies Park on Powderham Street. There are also reserves toward the coast at Puke Ariki Landing and on the foreshore which are included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan.

The reserves included in this plan have been separated into five separate sections as follows:

6.2.2	H2 Dam area
6.2.3	Huatoki Domain Scenic and Recreation Reserves
6.2.4	Huatoki Walkway from Huatoki Street to Mill Road
6.2.5	New Plymouth quarry site and adjacent reserves on Carrington Street
6.2.6	Sir Victor Davies Park and Powderham Street Reserve

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

Māori history

There are two interpretations for the meaning of the name 'Huatoki':

1. The river providing 'abundant adzes' (hua meaning to produce and toki meaning adze⁷).
2. An area known as a valley full of titoki trees (*Alectryon excelsus*). This interpretation is based on a corruption of the words Hua Titoki⁸.

The stream has been a territorial marker (rohe) for various hapū and a source of stone for adzes and source of lamprey and other fish species.

Colonial European history

The Huatoki Stream was the centre line of New Plymouth, with the CBD located around it, along with development occurring in an outward direction from the stream during the early European pioneer settlement. The surf boat bringing the early settlers to New Plymouth landed on the beach not far from the Huatoki stream mouth at a location seaward of the Cenotaph.

There were flour mills with water wheels powered by the flow of the Huatoki, notably in the area of the Egmont Steam Flour Mill at Powderham Street and also the Alpha Flour Mill on Baines Terrace, just

⁷ Tool used for chiselling or chopping.

⁸ Source – Information sign on Baines Terrace

downstream from Redcoat Lane. “The Alpha Mill was the first mill to be erected in the province by Messrs Rundle and Oliver in 1843 to supply urgently needed flour to the first settlers. The water wheel was 13 feet in diameter and the mill stones were cut from beach boulders. The dressed stone work on the side of the stream is all that remains of the Alpha Mill”⁹.

Sewer trunk

For the first 65 years of its existence New Plymouth survived without a public sewerage system, initially relying on individual ‘long drops’ for each property. Later more sophisticated earth closets were installed and night cart operators plied a somewhat nauseous trade.

There were public health concerns as early as 1844 when a local doctor wrote to the Provincial Government calling attention to the ‘dangerous practice of depositing night soil in the Huatoki and Mangaotuku streams’.

In 1904 the first sewerage system was installed comprising of about 16 kilometres of sewers in the central part of the town draining to a communal septic tank near the James Lane Rest Room (which is why it is there as the basement of the present building formed part of this tank). From this, partly treated effluent discharged into the Huatoki Stream.

In 1927 a comprehensive scheme was commenced serving the entire Borough. Funded by long term low interest loans the project became an important public work programme during the Great Depression. This scheme was completed in 1933 and involved constructing trunk sewers up the Huatoki, Te Henui, Mangaotuku and Waimea valleys.

As these sewers were installed wherever possible a 10 foot (three metre) wide bench was created for construction and future maintenance access and it is these earthworks which have formed the basis of the walkways up these valleys.

This system served the city well beyond its design life of 25 years but by the mid-70s some of the trunk sewers in the valleys had reached capacity and duplicate sewers were laid up all four valleys over the period 1975 to 1996.

By the late 1970s it was also clear that the original ‘settling chambers under Octavius Place were no longer fit for purpose and the new land-based wastewater treatment plant was constructed over the period 1980 to 1984¹⁰.

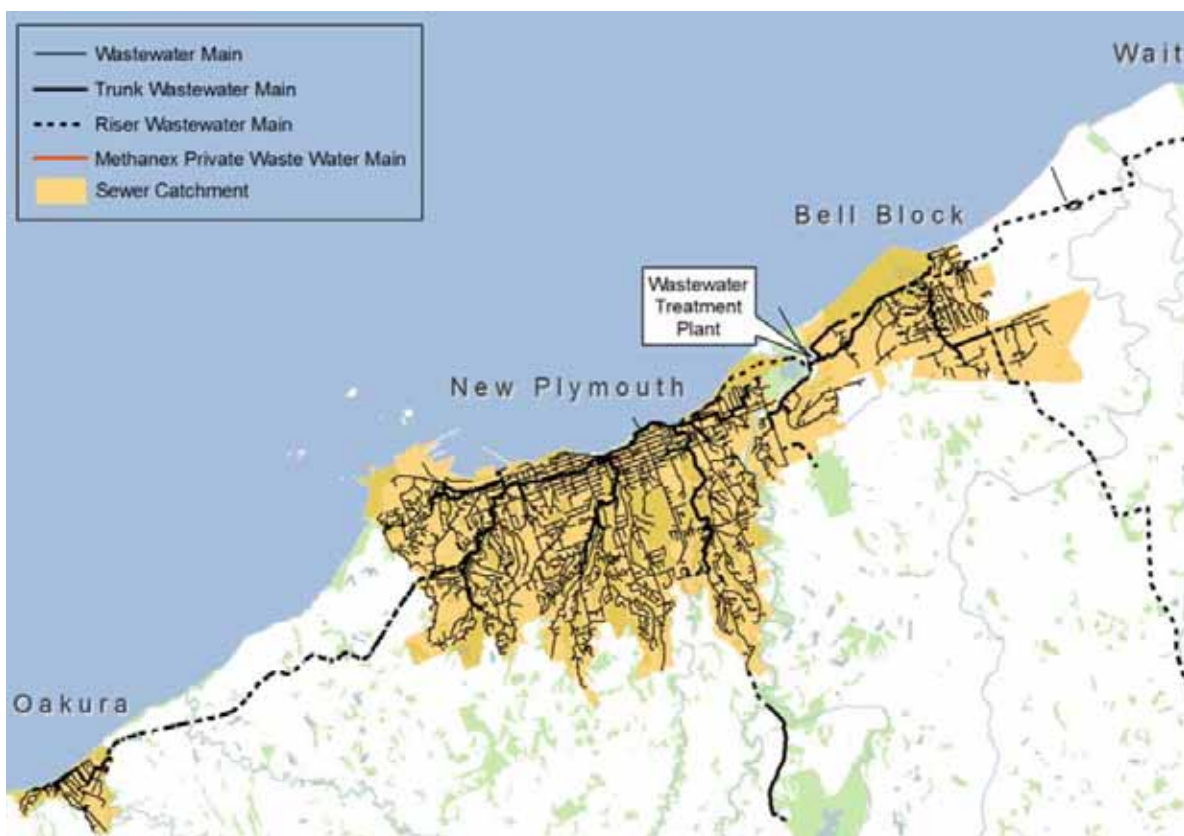
A sewer trunk line was developed along the Huatoki Stream valley to service the town of New Plymouth. The Council’s files show a plan for a sewer trunk line that is dated 1933 and an earlier line was laid in 1905. The pipeline was laid through a mix of Council-owned, private, corporate and Crown-owned land, as required, to achieve an efficient pipeline. Laying a pipeline network through land not owned by the Council was achieved with the owner’s approval.

Over time, an increasing amount of land that the sewer trunk is located in, became Council-owned, as the land was subdivided for residential development and the stream bank area was taken as a public reserve contribution. This Council-owned land occurs in the form of roads, for example Baines Terrace, land held as fee simple and land that is subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

⁹ Council archive – file 02/e/23.

¹⁰ The text on the ‘sewer trunk’ has been provided by Anthony Wilson, who held Civil Engineer and General Manager Infrastructure positions at NPDC.

Excerpt from a map of NPDC wastewater system¹¹ - 2005



Land acquisition along the stream occurred as follows:

Huatoki Domain (Crown) – 1921

Brois to Parsons streets – 1959 and 1966

Parson Street to Mill Road – 1920, 1942, 1943, 1949, 1951, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1983, 2000 and 2009

New Plymouth quarry - 1968

Sir Victor Davies Park – 1946 and 1966

Prior to the Wastewater Treatment Plant, the waste was collected into an underground reservoir and released at optimal times out to sea through a pipeline located from the seaward end of Eliot Street.

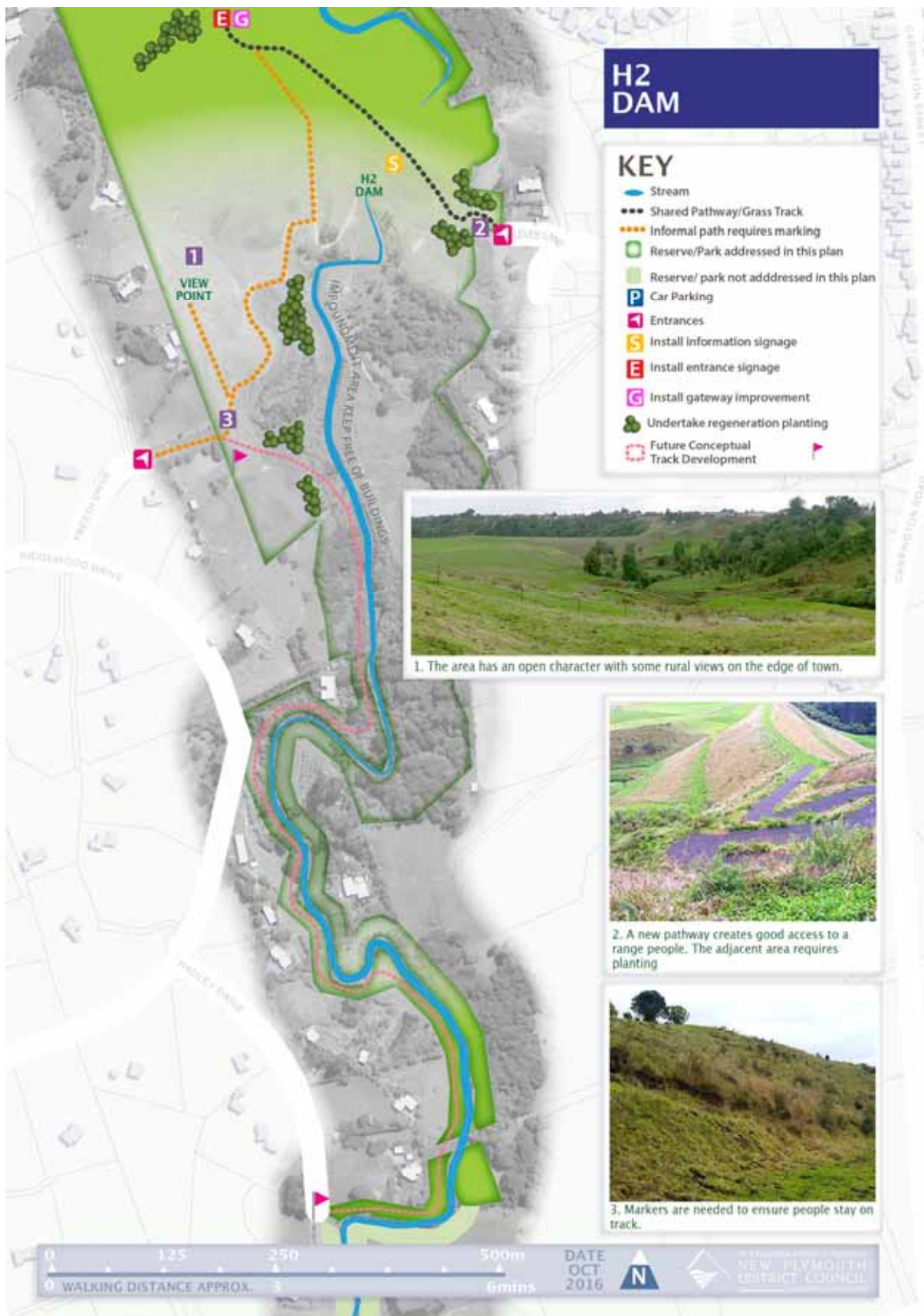
With the Council incrementally achieving ownership of the land along the stream side where the sewer line is laid, the opportunity to establish a recreational walkway developed along the Huatoki Stream. Also in places, the walkway passes over Crown land, such as the former prison land between the quarry and Harris Street.

Flood retention dams

The land acquisition that provided the Huatoki Walkway is detailed in the following sections. The Huatoki Stream is also notable for having a detention dam (the H2 dam) built on the edge of the urban area, as a preventative measure following the flooding events in the CBD (in 1971). Other streams that feed into the Huatoki (its tributaries) have also had detention structures put in place: the Waimea Stream immediately upstream of Tukapa Street (and Frankley School), and also small structures at Vogelstown Park (the bund across the middle), at Sutherland Park, and several road culverts are deliberately undersized to act as retention structures including Huatoki Street between Carrington and Manu Crescent, Brois Street and Clawton Street. Additional to this, the Mangaotuku Stream has a detention dam above Barrett Lagoon. The Mangaotuku which used to converge with the Huatoki Stream in the vicinity of Huatoki Plaza, has been redirected to flow out to sea seaward of the Cenotaph on Queen Street, with an overflow diversion at Devon Intermediate School to near the Lee Breakwater.

¹¹ Map taken from Wastewater Asset Management Plan – June 2015.

6.2.2 H2 Dam



6.2.2.1 Description

Location:	H2 Dam area: Hadley Drive to Huatoki Scenic Reserve
Legal description:	Seventeen land parcels: Lots 43 to 50 DP 13090 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserves</i> Lot 3 and 6 DP 18751 - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserves</i> Lot 1 DP 18931 – <i>local purpose (river control) reserve</i> Section 7S Huatoki Settlement - <i>local purpose (river control) reserve</i> Section 1 SO Plan 14746 - <i>local purpose (river control) reserve</i> Lot 50, 54 and 55 DP 472464 – <i>local purpose (river control) reserves</i> Lot 59 DP 11579 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> ; Crown vested in NPDC
Size:	31.4 hectares
Reserve status:	All subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	As above, a mix of local purpose (esplanade) and (river control) reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned except Lot 59 DP 11579 which is Crown land vested in NPDC

Physical description

The reserves from Hadley Drive to the H2 Dam involve land along the riverbank that is comprised of native vegetation or is grazed. There is no defined access through these reserves. A secondary path (class 2) with a sealed surface exists as an access from the dam area to Levee Lane off Aderman Place. There are farm tracks through the reserve and a sealed road to the pipe outlet on the downstream face of the dam, but no specific recreation tracks except for the access to Levee Lane.

A bush remnant exists on the sloped riverbank parcel of Lot 3 DP 18751. The earthen detention dam known as the H2 Dam is the purpose behind the large open space of some 24 hectares. The H2 Dam area is rural in character and mostly grazed by horses. Taranaki Regional Council has identified the area as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) and has completed a biodiversity plan.

History

Parcels containing the H2 Dam and flood area (Lot 1 DP 18931 and Section 7S Huatoki Settlement) were acquired by NPDC in 1983. The dam was commissioned in 1987 and is located in Lot 1 DP 18931. This lot also includes the impoundment area. There is a spillway to the left (west) of the dam structure which must be free of obstructions.

H2 dam to the centre right, viewed looking downstream from the impoundment area



The dam was built as a response to flooding events in the New Plymouth CBD. Other earth detention dams were built on the Waimea and Mangaotuku streams, as well as detention features included at Sutherland and Vogeltown parks.

The dam has a storage capacity of 800,000m³ and can cope with flood conditions equal to those experienced in the 1971 storm – New Plymouth’s largest flood. It has a replacement value of \$2.5 million¹².

The site provides a large area open space currently used by an equestrian group and has potential for pedestrian access and recreation.

Although close to the city, the skyline remains relatively free from buildings and reinforces the rural character of the reserve.

H2 Dam impoundment area

In December 1994 the Council resolved to transfer the control of the Huatoki H2 Dam site and impoundment area from the Council’s Public Health Division to the Parks Division for recreation purposes. The transfer included the following conditions:



- The exact areas of transfer to be agreed by the Engineer Manager and the Director of Parks – land surplus to the necessary management and maintenance of the Huatoki Dam site being transferred to the Parks Division¹³.
- A management plan to be agreed for the site that allows for recreational development without compromising the function of the detention dam
- Following negotiation with adjoining owners for adjustments to boundaries to complete the reserve link along the Huatoki Stream, the area be vested as reserve
- Corporate Services Manager be instructed to stop the section of unformed road which crosses the site (*note: this has been completed and has the appellation of Section 1 SO 14746*).
- An area of mature bush is to be excluded for grazing and fenced off to prevent grazing of the undergrowth.

The area is currently grazed by horses belonging to the New Plymouth Pony Club. There were thoughts in 1994 that the area could become an equestrian centre, but development of this site for this purpose has not eventuated.

¹² <http://www.newplymouthnz.com/CouncilAtoZ/StormwaterandFloodProtection/FloodProtection/>.

¹³ Note the areas of where the dam is located, the access roads to the inlet and outlet structures are of interest for the management of the dam.

6.2.2.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the H2 Dam area are:

- a) Is recognised as the impoundment area behind the dam is designed to flood in extreme storm events and is required to be kept as an open space and not to be built on.
- b) Involves the management of the recreational activities at this site in a way that must not compromise the function of the detention dam.
- c) Requires that any planting in the vicinity of the H2 Dam area should, when appropriate, replicate the species found in Lot 3 DP 18751, and ideally be grown from seed sourced from this bush remnant.
- d) Restoration planting in this area (outside of the flood zone) using local and appropriate indigenous species, would complement and add connectivity to existing indigenous vegetation patches. Some existing indigenous tree grouping and individuals that occupy or broader the paddocks would benefit from being fenced off from grazed areas to ensure their long term survival.
- e) Requires that the bush remnant areas are to be protected through control of plant and animal pests identified by TRC strategies. Any development of walkways through bush remnant areas are to conserve the natural values of the site. In particular species *Brachyglottis kirkii* var. *kirkii*, *Ileostylus micranthus* (pirita) and *Pittosporum cornifolium* (tawhiri karo) are prone to possum and rat damage and may require extra predator control.
- f) A number of local indigenous tree species, including miro, rearewa, pukatea, tawa, turepo are also found in groups or as lone individuals and should be considered for protection in future development.
- g) The remnant native habitats and the wildlife they support are an essential part of the ecological backbone of the area and crucial to the development of any future ecological linkages or corridor to follow the Huatoki Stream. These indigenous vegetation pockets should serve as an influential guide to any future restoration or enhancement planting strategies that may be proposed in the area and use local indigenous and eco-sourced species. This approach would also suffice to retain and enhance the rural character as mentioned in the policies and management objectives
- h) Anticipates that the grazing of this area will be continued and, in particular, that this location is suitable for horses.
- i) There is opportunity for increased recreation activity, in particular, pedestrian walkways are anticipated and some low impact equestrian facility development.
- j) Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- k) The addition of signage at this site will help with public utility and enjoyment of the site. Signage should also make note that stock are present and that dogs are to be kept on a lead.
- l) Investigate improvements to access from Section 1 SO Plan 13616 (formerly Tupari Road) to Levee Lane, specifically improvements to the gate system with the possible solution of installing 'kissing gates' to improve access. Consideration of whether the surface on the dam crest is suitable for increased activity or whether maintenance of track of surface is preferable.
- m) It is acknowledged that development on the periphery of the reserve could have an impact on the rural character of the reserve. To retain this character, plantings may be undertaken around the perimeter to enhance the rural character where required.
- n) A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.

6.2.3 Huatoki Domain Scenic and Recreation Reserves



6.2.3.1 Description

Location:	Huatoki Domain Scenic and Recreation Reserves accessed from Huatoki Street.
Legal description:	Thirteen land parcels <u>Huatoki Domain Scenic Reserve</u> <i>Note the following are all classified as scenic reserves</i> Sections: 4S; 5S; 6S and 9S Huatoki Settlement; Lot 38 DP 7857; Lot 7 DP 8192; Lot 10 DP 7960; Lot 5 DP 6847, plus Section 1 SO 13616 (stopped Tupari Road) - <i>local purpose (access way) reserve</i> <u>Huatoki Domain Recreation Reserve</u> <i>Note the following are all classified as recreation reserves</i> Sections: 51S Huatoki Settlement; Lot 5 DP 6489; Lot 7 DP 6522; Lot 16 DP 7195
Size:	23.8 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	NZ Gazette of 19 November 1981, page 3231 has classified and named the reserves as listed in the above legal description, with the exception of Section 1 SO 13616, which is local purpose (access way) reserve
Land ownership:	All parcels in the legal description are Crown land with NPDC appointed to control and manage apart from Section 51S Huatoki Settlement which is vested in NPDC through section 26A of the Reserves Act 1977 and Lot 5 DP 6489, Lot 7 DP 6522, Lot 16 DP 7195 and Section 1 SO 13616 which are NPDC owned

Physical description

The Huatoki Domain is separated into two parts, a scenic and a recreation reserve. The scenic reserve is located south of the one-way bridge on Huatoki Street, which is one of the access routes to the H2 Dam area. The other part is the recreation reserve, which lies between the two-way road bridge and the one-way road bridge on Huatoki Street.

View of the titoki trees



The scenic reserve is a good example of a semi-coastal remnant and regenerating forest and has considerable ecological value. The walkway in the scenic reserve on the western side of Tupari Road is named Therkelson Walk, and on the eastern side is Bendall Walk¹⁴.

The recreation reserve contains open grassed area and a pedestrian bridge with a walkway leading up the hill to Vogeltown School. The reserve also contains three tennis courts belonging to the Huatoki Tennis Club, and an area that is leased to the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association for its members as a stopover site.

¹⁴ Scenic Reserves of West Taranaki – B. Clarkson & M. Boase, Department of Conservation, c.1982.

Huatoki Scenic Reserve (Tupari) and adjoining Huatoki Stream Reserves

The Huatoki Scenic Reserve is a very significant and sizeable example of semi coastal remnant and regeneration forest in a uniquely urban setting. It includes varied terrain and vegetation types with vistas including tall pukatea, tawa, puriri, kohekohe. Significant features include one large emergent rimu, ferns, epiphytes and climbing plants. Kohurangi (*Kirk's Daisy*) is threaten and nationally vulnerable which adds national significance to the Huatoki scenic reserve. Waiwaka (*Syzygium maire*) are threaten category found throughout the area. Botanic societies and university groups from far afield have sought out the area in pursuit of their botanic interest and research.

History

Land

The Crown has underlying ownership of the Huatoki Domain Scenic and Recreation Reserves which was declared reserve in 1921 (NZ Gazette 1921, page 3231 and SO Plan 11699 and 5988). The recreation reserve portion was vested in the Council through Section 26A of the Reserves Act 1977. For the scenic reserve, the Council controls and manages the site but a gazette notice declaring the appointment of Council has not been found.

The three lots owned by NPDC were acquired in 1949, 1951 and 1952 (Lot 7 DP 6522, Lot 5 DP 6489 and Lot 16 DP 7195 respectively).

General

The scenic reserve is a semi-coastal forest remnant comprising mainly of tawa and some rewarewa on the ridges with pukatea common in the gullies and titoki and kohekohe common in places as a sub-canopy. The Therkelson Walk has groves of nikau and king fern¹⁵.

Amongst the titoki trees



Tupari Road. The road access from Huatoki Street to the H2 Dam was a public road that was closed (stopped) in 2002 as a rationalisation of the road access Huatoki Flood Protection Dam¹⁶. Additionally, files record that the road was being used to dump garbage (ranging from bags of household waste, furniture and cars) and vegetative waste in the bush area.

A gazette notice of 26 August 1936 appointed the New Plymouth Borough Council as the domain board although not taking “full responsibility for running and management” of the domain from the local community until 1960¹⁷.

¹⁵ Scenic Reserves of West Taranaki – B. Clarkson & M. Boase, Department of Conservation, c.1982.

¹⁶ Council meeting minutes – 6 March 2002.

¹⁷ Green Belt Reserves Management Plan 1989 – Huatoki Domain

The campground at Huatoki Domain was a development undertaken by the Council in the late 1960s, which included creating terraces and the installation of an amenities building. The campground fulfilled its purpose through the 1970s but patronage declined and operation became unviable. The camp was used for two years for accommodation during the 1980s petrochemical developments, but since then the camp has not operated and aging cabins were demolished¹¹. The campground amenity building which was approved for construction in 1977 has infrequent and little use since the closure of the campground. The building is purpose-built with partitions for toilets, showers, laundry and kitchen areas.

Gates were installed at the domain in 1996 following concerns raised by the Huatoki Tennis Club and neighbours (including a petition) of the night time antics of parties and spinning car tyres at the domain.

There was a swimming hole at Huatoki Domain. It was formed by a concrete dam across the stream and located just upstream of the pedestrian bridge,. The 1989 reserve management plan refers to the swimming hole being constructed by Vogeltown School and opened in February of 1929. The dam was removed prior to 1988. At a meeting on 23 May 1988, the Council responded a petition to have the swimming hole reinstated by identifying issues in relation to water quality and the cost of quality testing.

6.2.3.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the Huatoki Domain Scenic and Recreation Reserves are:

- a) It is acknowledged that the area is suitable for pedestrian and cycle access. There are areas where cycling activities may need to be kerbed where there is a competition with pedestrian users or environmental concerns e.g. ecologically sensitive features.
- b) Walkways in the domain are of a bush track (class 4) and are anticipated to remain at this standard to retain the natural character and significant vegetation of the area.
- c) Note the continued use of the gates as a barrier to prevent vehicle access to what was the lower car park area, due to the unsuitable use that has occurred at this area.
- d) The continued use of part of the domain for tennis courts is anticipated.
- e) The continued use of part of the domain by the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association is anticipated.
- f) The importance of the recreation reserve as an access and as an environmental study area by the neighbouring Vogeltown School is recognised.
- g) Acknowledges that the domain is being used for research work, including areas set up as monitoring stations, by the Environmental Research Institute of Waikato University.
- h) Note that the bush areas in the domain are to be protected through control of plant and animal pests identified by the Taranaki Regional Council strategies. In particular species *Brachyglottis kirkii var.kirkii*, *Ileostylus micranthus (pirita)* and *Pittosporum cornifolium (tawhiri karo)* are prone to possum and rat damage and may require extra predator control.
- i) Recognises that the scenic reserve as a semi-coastal bush remnant which includes representatives in the native flora including a threatened and uncommon plant species. Due to the very high significance any plantings in the scenic reserve should consist of appropriate local indigenous species utilising locally sourced and propagated plant material where possible.
- j) Acknowledge the activities of the Huatoki Conservation Group in the domain; the groups works in collaboration with NPDC and in support of Vogeltown School's environmental and native plant propagation and restoration programme. The group undertakes monthly weed clearance working bees.
- k) Investigate:
 - Improvements to the walkway linking the domain to Vogeltown School.
 - Ways to improve the connection between the recreation and scenic reserve. Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
 - Signage to identify activities in the domain and on various tracks, for example glow worms on John's Track.
- l) The former campground amenity building at the domain, which was approved for construction in 1977, is a purpose-built facility with partitions for showers, toilets, laundry and kitchen. The building has not been used for some time and is planned for demolition.

6.2.4 Huatoki Walkway from Brois Street to Mill Road



6.2.4.1 Description

Location:	Brois/Huatoki streets to Mill Road and Harris Street.
Legal description:	Twenty-four land parcels: Lot 1 DP 8417 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lots 4 and 5 DP 9441 - <i>recreation reserve (Crown vested in NPDC)</i> Lot 11, 12 and 18 DP 9294 – <i>recreation reserve (Crown vested in NPDC)</i> Lot 50 DP 7736 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 1 DP 14120 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 424814 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 5 DP 7019 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 6513 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 21 and 22 DP 7996 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 8576 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 7 DP 3936 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Part Section 22 Fitzroy District - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 2 DP 20025 - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 8847 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 8000 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 2 DP 9624 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Part Huatoki Stream bed SO Plan 7646 - <i>recreation reserve</i> Section 2383 Town of New Plymouth - <i>recreation reserve</i> Part Section 822 and Part Section 821 Town of New Plymouth - <i>recreation reserve</i>
Size:	9.6 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mainly recreation with one esplanade reserve
Land ownership:	All NPDC owned reserves except for Lots 4 and 5 DP 9441; Lot 11 DP 9294; Lot 18 DP 9294 and Lot 12 DP 9294 which is Crown land vested in NPDC

Physical description

The reserves in this section follow the Huatoki Stream from Huatoki Street down to an access on Camden Street, Glenpark Avenue, Parsons Street and onwards to an access on Sycamore Grove, Frankley Road and Mill Road. There is isolated reserve access from Parsons Street (Lot 5 DP 9441) that has no access track and exists as a bush reserve.

The reserves are generally covered with native bush, although there are some exceptions with ash trees (*Fraxinus*) located near the entrance from Brois/Huatoki streets and flowering cherries (*Prunus*) near the access from Frankley Road.

A walkway exists linking these areas although a section of the walkway between Parsons Street and Glenpark Avenue has been closed due to subsidence along the streambank removing the walkway. An alternate route has been established from the second access that the reserve has on Parsons Street.

Remnant patches of indigenous vegetation are important to this area and need to be retained.

6.2.4.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) It is acknowledged that a primary function of this section of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) The bush areas in the reserve are to be protected through control of plant and animal pests identified by TRC strategies. Higher levels of weed control may need to be required in areas where significant indigenous vegetation patches are under threat of further deterioration.
- c) It is acknowledged that the walkway through this section of the Huatoki is a track (class 3) with a mix of concrete or compacted gravel.
- d) Investigate signage on the walkway, including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- e) Enhancement to this section of the Huatoki Walkway, which could include some clearance of vegetation for views and some restoration or enhancement plantings, is anticipated. Indigenous vegetation should be retained.
- f) Due to the very high significance any plantings in this reserve should consist of appropriate local indigenous species utilising locally sourced and propagated plant material where possible.
- g) Any future housing development in the Sycamore Grove/Balance Street area, may provide opportunities to create pathway linkages within existing reserve land and these will be explored with the developers.
- h) An encroachment on Lot 7 DP 3936 consisting of a driveway is to be investigated to consider regularising the activity.

6.2.5 Old Quarry and Carrington Street Reserves



6.2.5.1 Description

Location:	Harris Street to Vivian Street including New Plymouth Quarry and Baines Terrace and adjacent reserves on Carrington Street near St Andrews car park
Legal description:	Five land parcels: <u>New Plymouth Quarry area</u> Section 2429 Town of New Plymouth - <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 16714 - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> (Baines Terrace– unformed legal road) <u>Carrington Street Reserves</u> Pt Section B Town of New Plymouth - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 1 DP 18219 - <i>local purpose (scenic) reserve</i> Pt Section 2378 Town of New Plymouth- <i>local purpose (scenic) reserve</i>
Size:	3.0 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) and local purpose (scenic) reserves
Land ownership:	All NPDC owned

Physical description

New Plymouth Quarry

From Harris Street seaward, the walkway passes over the former New Plymouth Prison land before reaching the quarry. With the prison decommissioned, it is anticipated that when this piece of Crown land is sold a marginal strip will be formed along the stream bank, which will provide for legal public access over this part of the walkway.

The quarry is an open space used for storing aggregate materials by various Council teams or for Council projects. The access road is single lane and requests by recreational groups to establish a facility at the quarry have in part been deterred because of this. The land parcel containing the quarry also includes the opposite side of the stream which provides access onto Carrington Street. This eastern side was planted up in the 1990s. The bridge connecting this area to the quarry includes a feature to collect logs and branches for the purpose of preventing them proceeding further downstream and blocking the main channel of the Huatoki.

The walkway continues seaward from the quarry passing through a section of Marsland Hill Historic Reserve and on to Brougham Street and immediately on to Baines Terrace, the unformed legal road that passes beside the stream all the way to Vivian Street. The walkway is a track (class 3) with some variation, the sealed one-way road from the quarry to Brougham Street and the Baines Terrace section being in part a secondary path (class 2) and in part a bush track (class 4).

Carrington Street reserves

Three land parcels located on Carrington Street, two of which are at the western end of the St Andrews Church car park, the other is bank down to the stream just seaward of 28 Carrington Street.

Carrington Street reserves



History

New Plymouth Prison Quarry

The quarry site was purchased by the Council in 1968 from the Crown who had identified the land as surplus to prison surplus requirements.

At the rear of the new gaol (jail) is a “large yard where the men sentenced to hard labour are employed in breaking stones”¹⁸.

The quarry site and opposite bank which is contained in Section 2429 Town of New Plymouth, was once part of the native reserve 10 and 11¹⁹.

Baines Terrace, Redcoat Lane

Baines Terrace is an unformed legal road and is named after an early settler, John Baines, who arrived on the Brougham from Wellington in 1841, along with the survey party appointed by the Plymouth Company, which included FA Carrington and O Carrington. Baines was listed as a surveyor's assistant. He is also recorded as being the first proprietor of the Devon Hotel, which once stood on the corner of Devon and Currie streets²⁰.

Redcoat Lane links Marsland Hill with lower Carrington Street. In the 1850s, Marsland Hill was the site of the army barracks which housed the British troops known as the "Redcoats", nicknamed for their bright red coats, which had a large white cross on it, making it easy to identify the British troops. Redcoat Lane was laid in 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's 60th jubilee. It crossed the Huatoki River and the troops marched over it to their training ground on the site now occupied by Central School, between Lemon and Pendarves streets²¹.

6.2.5.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) The primary function of this section of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) The walkway forms part of an important link along the Huatoki Walkway.
- c) Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- d) The bush areas in the reserve are to be protected through control of plant and animal pests identified by TRC strategies.
- e) The continuance of the quarry site for the storing of aggregate materials by Council staff or for the purpose of a Council project is anticipated.
- f) Opportunity for recreational use at the quarry site is limited. Options for greater development of this site are limited in consideration of its function as a walkway and cycleway, the limited one-way road access, isolation making the site an easy target for vandals and issues with the instability of the quarry cliff. Any proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The site does have the social history of being the early town quarry where prison labour broke up rocks that were used to form roads and other infrastructure in the town. Its current wasteland character is not typically encountered in the district.

¹⁸ Taranaki Herald, Volume XIX, Issue 1132, 14 October 1871.

¹⁹ Location identified from 'Native Reserves, Assimilation and Self-determination...' Leanne Boulton, 2004. University of Canterbury thesis.

²⁰ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/taranaki_street_names/topics/show/1096-baines-terrace-paper-road-not-published

²¹ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/taranaki_street_names/topics/show/800-redcoat-lane-dn-19062010

6.2.6 Sir Victor Davies Park and Powderham Street Reserve



6.2.6.1 Description

Location:	Sir Victor Davies Park and Powderham Street esplanade reserve
Legal description:	Nine land parcels: <i>Sir Victor Davies Park (formerly Central Park)</i> Allotment 7 DP 2572 – recreation reserve Subdivision 1 Lot 2 Section 940 Town of New Plymouth – recreation reserve Pt Lot 2 DP 2327 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 5531 – no reserve status Section 2465 Town of New Plymouth – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 15240 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <i>Powderham Street esplanade reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 15492 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Size:	3.9 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves with the exception of Lot 2 DP 5531 which has no reserve status
Land ownership:	All land parcels owned by NPDC

Physical description

Sir Victor Davies Park

The park is well developed with a sealed walkway, recessed seating, a pergola and retaining walls. The site is accessed via car parks on Vivian Street and from Powderham Street.

Powderham Street esplanade reserve

This reserve is on the seaward side of Powderham Street across the road to the entrance to Sir Victor Davies Park on the true left bank of the Huatoki. The reserve is not large at 175m² and provides greenery in a built-up area.

Powderham Street esplanade reserve



History and cultural values

Sir Victor Davies Park (formerly Central Park)

The land comprising Sir Victor Davies Park was acquired in 1942 and 1946.

“On Saturday 7 October 1978, Central Park was officially renamed and dedicated Sir Victor Davies Park. A tribute to the late Sir Victor Davies who had been a principal partner in the New Plymouth firm of Nurserymen, Duncan and Davies Ltd. The (park) planting featured a wide range of New Zealand native plants, many in their natural habitat²². The opening followed the Council resolution to rename Central Park as a memorial to the late Sir Victor Davies, subject to consent from the Davies family, at their meeting on 3 April 1978. There was a memorial planting undertaken at this time.

²² Note from A.D Jellyman (Director of Parks) in the NPDC archives (file 20/e/23).

In 1986, Fletcher Development and Construction Limited in conjunction with the Council, undertook a redevelopment of the park.

The park has been established as a location for native plants, especially unusual plantings, of which was a passion of Sir Victor Davies. An early planting of *Tecomanthe speciosa* was made in the park, this came from seed from the solitary climber found on Three Kings Islands in 1945. The native plant theme is not all encompassing however as there are some established introduced plants in the park, such as the impressive magnolias. The two large *Magnolia campbellii* in the park can be viewed as a canopy from Powderham Street. These trees flower in mid-winter.

Magnolia campbellii in July, from Powderham Street



Remnants of early railway are visible in the park through the retaining wall which is lined with hand hewn stone that passes through the centre of the park. The railway was the former New Plymouth to Waitara rail line which was in operation from 1875 to 1907.

Powderham Street Reserves

The reserve was vested in the Council in 1990 through a subdivision.

6.2.6.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) The park involves a mix of indigenous and exotic plants, with a theme of interesting native plants introduced in 1979 when the park was dedicated to the memory of Sir Victor Davies.
Shall continue as a fully landscaped open space.
- b) Due to the ecological significance any plantings in this reserve should consist of appropriate local indigenous species utilising locally sourced and propagated plant material where possible.
- c) Investigate signage on the walkway, including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- d) The continuance of the liquor ban in this area, to avoid the inappropriate use of the park as a venue for consuming alcoholic beverages is anticipated.

6.3 Mangati Stream Reserves

6.3.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located beside the Mangati Stream from the railway to the coast.
Legal description:	Sixteen land parcels detailed in each sub section <u>Between railway and De Havilland Drive</u> Lot 25 DP 479487 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 9 DP 15326 – local purpose (drainage) reserve <u>Between De Havilland Drive and Connett Road</u> Lot 10 DP 15326 – local purpose (drainage) reserve Lot 5 DP 12815 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Between Connett Road and Devon Road (SH3)</u> Lot 4 DP 12815 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Between Devon Road (SH3) and Parklands Avenue</u> Lot 50 DP 1152 – recreation reserve Pt Section 6 Bell District – recreation reserve Pt Section 6A Bell District – recreation reserve Mangati Stream Bed Bell District – recreation reserve Pt Lot 1 DP 9859 – recreation reserve <u>Between Parklands Avenue to coast</u> Pt Lot 1 DP 9859 – recreation reserve Lot 111 DP 11916 – recreation reserve Lot 4 DP 15906 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 18532 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 18532 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 20939 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 9924 – part of Coastal Reserves Management Plan
Size:	8.4 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation, local purpose esplanade and local purpose drainage reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves along the Mangati Stream are an important recreational link and open space in the Bell Block area.

A concrete or bitumen seal footpath exists for much of the walkway along the Mangati Stream within the reserves, excepting the walkway section downstream from Parklands Avenue to the Mangati Walkway (Lot 1 DP 9924) which is compacted gravel and the most inland reserve Lot 25 DP 479487 above De Havilland Drive, which is undeveloped and currently grazed.

Access to the walkway are provided from the following streets:

- De Havilland Drive.
- Connett Road.
- Devon Road (SH3) – there is a pedestrian underpass.
- Sole Avenue.
- Gardenia Avenue - through Gardenia Avenue Reserve and a road link.
- Hua Street.
- Parklands Avenue.
- Camellia Avenue.
- Lantana Avenue (two entrances).
- Smeaton Road through Hickford Park.
- Mangati Road through Hickford Park.

There are five pedestrian bridges located on the walkway. The playground located in Lot 11 DP 11916 immediately downstream from the pump station was removed due to flooding issues.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Puketapu hapū.

Historical overview

Acquisition of land along the Mangati Stream bank is relatively recent, the earliest acquisitions being in 1969 (Part Lot 1 DP 9859 and Part Section 6 Bell District) located downstream from SH3 to either side of Parklands Avenue. The most recent acquisition was in 2014 - Lot 25 DP 479487 between De Havilland Drive and the railway.

Waahi tapu

There are four pā sites recorded in the District Plan along the Mangati Stream that are near the reserves in the section seaward of Parklands Avenue to the Hickford Park coastal area.

- Pā site (registered as 157 in District Plan) above the true right bank of the reserve near Parklands Avenue in privately owned Lots 123 and 117 DP 10888, Lots 124 and 116 DP 10890.
- Nga Turei Pā (registered as 158 in District Plan) above the true left bank of the reserve just upstream of the pedestrian bridge in privately owned Lot 178 DP 11721.
- Pā (registered as 682 in District Plan) above the true right bank of the reserve just upstream of the pedestrian bridge in privately owned Lot 112 DP 10890 BLK II Paritutu SD.
- Pā (registered as 156 in District Plan) above the true right bank of the reserve in the MiLife retirement home property Lot 1 DP 19225.





Walkway along Mangati Stream upstream from Connett Road

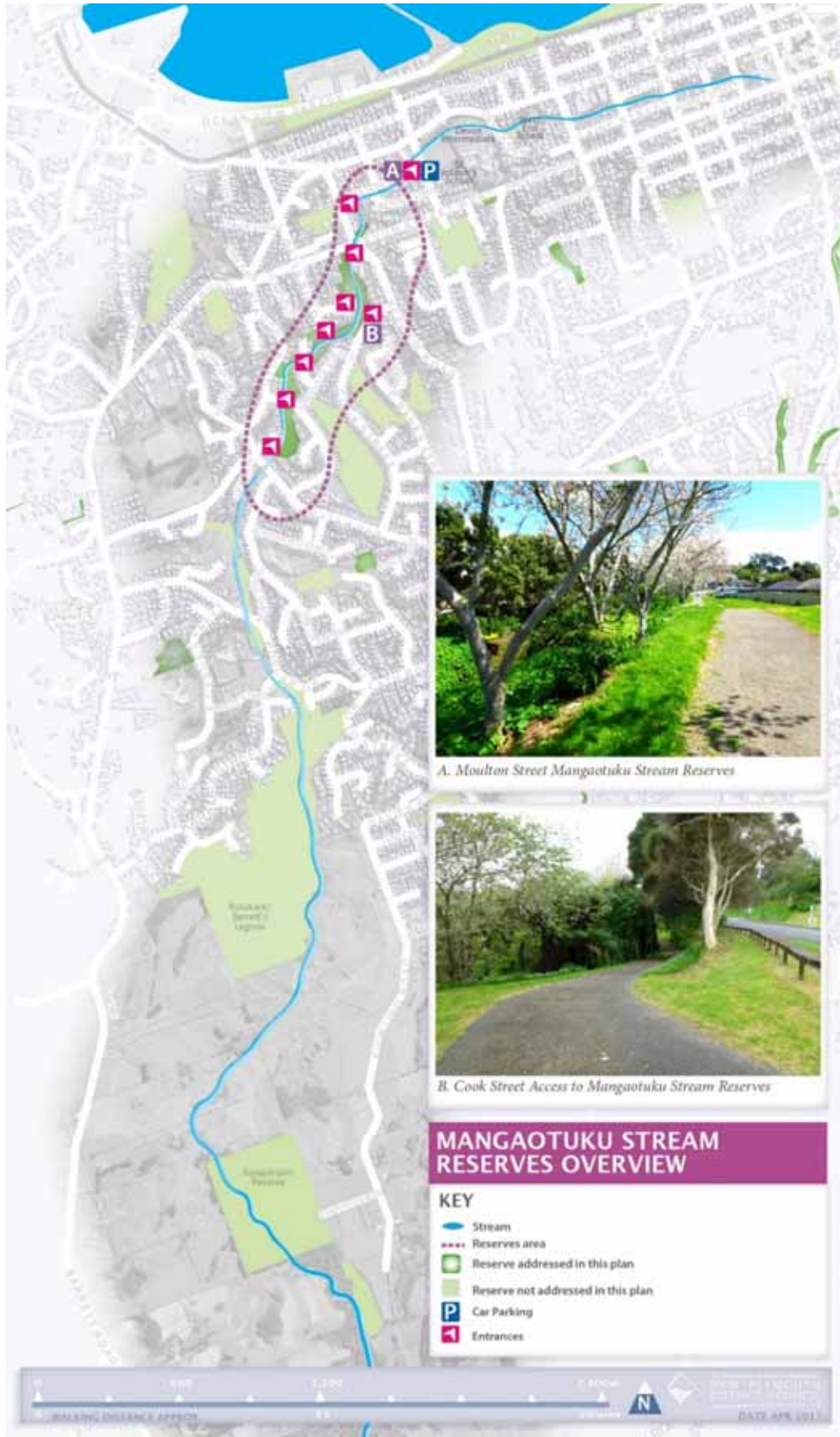


6.3.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for reserves in this section are:

- a) It is acknowledged that a primary function of this walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities. The only area without a sewer line is Lot 25 DP 479487.
- b) The reserves act as stormwater detention area in flood events.
- c) Public access to and along these reserves is a strong feature. This access will be continued. The exception to this is Lot 25 DP 479487 which is undeveloped.
- d) Officers will formalise a grazing licence for Lot 25 DP 479487.
- e) Development at Lot 25 DP 479487 is deferred at this stage, but could consist of riparian planting of the wetland areas and a track as far as the wetland located some 290m from the entrance gate.
- f) The playground that was located on Lot 111 DP 11916 has been removed and it is not intended to install another playground at any other location along the Mangati Stream reserves. Note that there are Council playgrounds located at Hickford Park and Gardenia Avenue Reserve (which is adjacent to the walkway), as well as a proposed new playground to be installed at Sylvan Place Reserve.
- g) Encroachments exist on Lot 2 DP 18532 (recreation reserve) above the true left bank, upstream from the pedestrian bridge that include a private vegetable garden with structures. The Council will be requesting the removal of this encroachment and will reinstate the area to public open space.

6.4 Mangaotuku Stream Reserves



6.4.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located in New Plymouth along the bank of the Mangaotuku Stream and include a section of walkway
Legal description:	Ten land parcels <u>From Botany Place to intersection Lawry and Devon Street West including Wiremu Reserve</u> Lot 4 DP 9485 – recreation reserve Lot 3 DP 9485 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 9485 – recreation reserve Lot 133 DP 9649 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 9084 – recreation reserve Lot 13 DP 8991 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 20739 – local purpose esplanade reserve <u>Beside formed and unformed Moulton Street</u> Lot 44 DP 8989 – recreation reserve Lot 45 DP 8989 – recreation reserve <u>Isolated reserve beside Cutfield Road</u> Part Section 149 Town of New Plymouth – local purpose esplanade reserve
Size:	6.8 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	Mix of NPDC and Crown owned land vested in Council. Crown land vested in Council, Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP 9485, Lot 133 DP 9649, Lot 2 DP 9084 and Lot 13 DP 8991

Physical description

The Mangaotuku Stream originates near the intersection of Frankley and Barrett roads, flowing through the Ratahipihi Scenic Reserves and Barrett Domain, onward through New Plymouth where it moves parallel with the coast between Devon Street West and St Aubyn Street. It naturally converged with the Huatoki Stream around the Huatoki Plaza (between Devon Street West and Ariki Street) but has been diverted to now flow direct to the Tasman Sea just seaward of the Cenotaph on the Coastal Walkway. There is an additional overflow of the stream which outflows on the ocean side of the Lee Breakwater.

The reserves along the Mangaotuku Stream include Barrett Domain which has its own management plan, two land parcels on Poplar Grove that are included in the Neighbourhood Management Plan and those listed in the heading of this plan.

From Botany Place to intersection Lawry and Devon Street West, including Wiremu Reserve

There is access to reserves along the Mangaotuku from:

- Botany Place.
- Endeavour Street.
- Vancouver Place.
- Cook Street.
- Wiremu Place.
- Devon Street West.

Lot 2 DP 9084 and Lot 13 DP 8991 are known as Wiremu Reserve.

Although the reserve fronts on to Blagdon Road, a formed walkway is not in place and would require vegetation clearance and a bridge to cross the stream.

There are a number of mature exotic trees located in the reserves, as well as native vegetation.

Beside formed and unformed Moulton Street

There is a section of unformed legal road between Lawry Street and Moulton Street East (off Calvert Road) called Moulton Street (West). There is a formed section of this road linking on to St Aubyn Street.

Along the unformed section of Moulton Street are two esplanade reserves located between the road reserve and the Mangaotuku Stream.

There is an access way between Moulton Street West and Annandale Street that separates the two reserves.

The reserves are in general covered with grass and shrubby vegetation along the stream bank.

Isolated reserve beside Cutfield Road

Part Section 149 Town of New Plymouth is located between 115 Young Street (also fronts onto Cutfield Road) and the Mangaotuku Stream.

This reserve, Part Section 149 Town of New Plymouth, is some 63m² located between 115 Young Street and the Mangaotuku Stream which is included in a hydro land parcel. The reserve fronts on to Cutfield Road, is vegetated and has no access.

Tangata whenua

Historical and cultural interests in this area are with Ngati Te Whiti hapū and also Ngati Tairi hapū in the upstream section.

Historical overview

Flood prevention work on the Mangaotuku Stream

Flood prevention works have been developed along the stream, with an overview provided in 6.2 Huatoki Stream Reserve. There is a detention dam located upstream of Barrett Domain and the course of the stream has been diverted, with an overflow outlet for the stream occurring just east of the Lee Breakwater and the stream no longer converging with the Huatoki Stream, but entering the coastal area near the Cenotaph.

Wiremu Reserve

Wiremu Reserve is derived from Wiremu Street which is named after William Bayly, a pioneering land owner who arrived in New Plymouth in 1841 and farmed in the area. Wiremu is the Māori derivative of William, Bayly Road is also named after the same person²³.

The bulk of Wiremu Reserve (Lot 2 DP 9084) was acquired through the subdivision of houses accessed from Wiremu Street.

The reserve Lot 2 DP 20739 on the northern side of Devon Street and east of Lawry Street is identified as part of an area used as a dump on the eastern side of the stream, many years ago.

Several of these land parcels were part of the former Native Reserve 7, this involves Lot 2 DP 9084 and Lot 13 DP 8991.

Native reserve 7 occupied some 76 acres and was transferred through to private ownership on 29 September 1875, to J Veale²⁴.

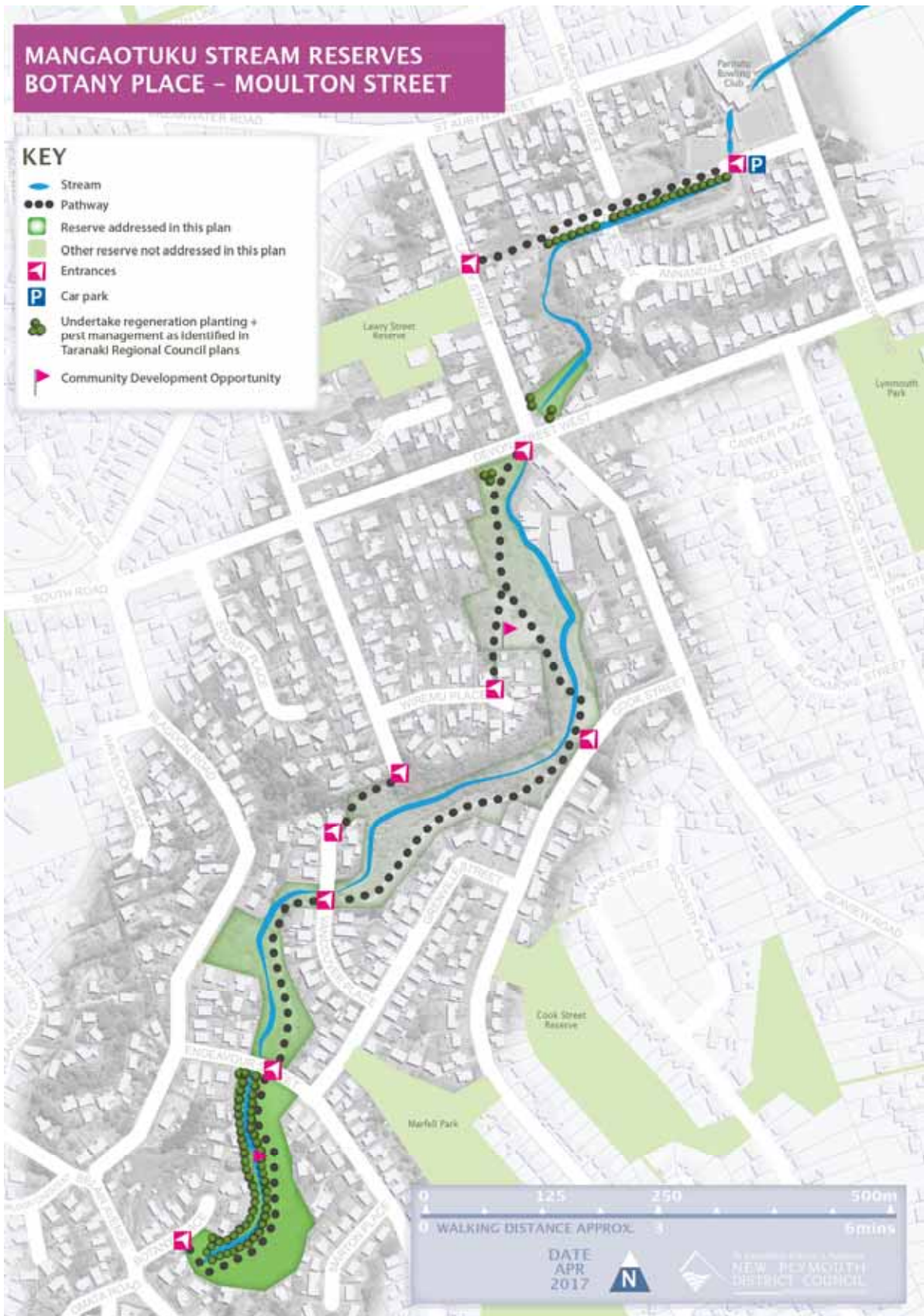
²³ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/taranaki_street_names/topics/show/2387-wiremu-place-tdn-18102014

²⁴ Information from 'Title histories of the native reserves made in the Fitzroy, Grey and Omata purchases in Taranaki (1844-1848). Janine Ford, 1991. Report for the Waitangi Tribunal.

MANGAOTUKU STREAM RESERVES BOTANY PLACE – MOULTON STREET

KEY

-  Stream
-  Pathway
-  Reserve addressed in this plan
-  Other reserve not addressed in this plan
-  Entrances
-  Car park
-  Undertake regeneration planting + pest management as identified in Taranaki Regional Council plans
-  Community Development Opportunity

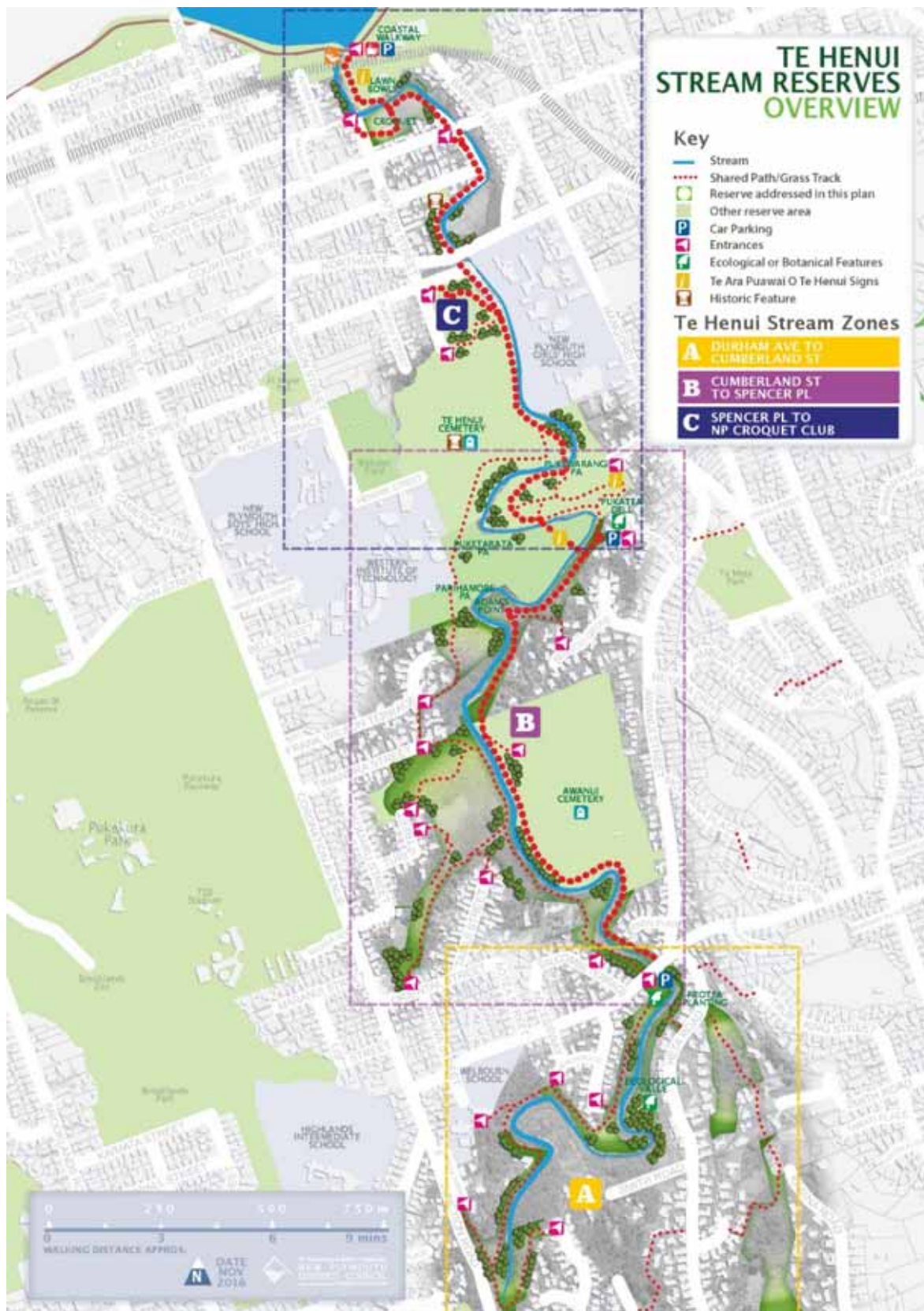


6.4.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

1. From Botany Place to intersection Lawry and Devon Street West including Wiremu Reserve
 - a) It is acknowledged that a primary function of this section of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
 - b) The reserves are part of a walkway with a variety of surfaces including compacted gravel, asphalt and concrete. The walkway is maintained as a secondary path (Class 2) that provides a pedestrian and cycle link through the Marfell area.
 - c) The Council is open to establish an agreement with individuals and/or groups who want to volunteer in assisting with the ongoing maintenance of the Mangaotuku Stream Reserves.
 - d) Control of pest plants and animals will be managed in accordance with TRC's Pest Plant and Pest Animal Strategies.
 - e) Grazing areas are to continue unless there is a demand to develop these areas for recreational or ecological purposes, and the resources are available to undertake such development. It is also acknowledged that there can be benefits to visitors of reserves where animals are present.
 - f) Development actions to include:
 - Enhancement of vegetation to promote ecological values to be implemented with any planting along the walkway and/or complement the existing character, for example when there is a presence of exotics plants in an area.
 - Retention of open vistas along walkway as per general policy 4.5.
 - Removal of some of the exotic trees located in Wiremu Reserve is planned, in particular the macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), gums (*Eucalyptus* species), willows (*Salix* species) and poplars (*Populus* species). Removal of other trees in the area will be undertaken as when appropriate or required.
2. Beside formed and unformed Moulton Street
 - a) Retention of the mix of vegetation existing along the stream bank.
3. Isolated reserve beside Cutfield Road
 - a) To be retained in a vegetative covering to contribute to the ecology of the Mangaotuku Stream.

6.5 Te Henui Stream Reserves



NB: aerial does not include the rural reserves

6.5.1 Description

Location:	The reserves start in the rural area south of New Plymouth. The walkway reserves start from Durham Ave and Wellbourn Terrace downstream to the croquet and bowling club near the Te Henui river mouth. There are 12 rural reserves between New Plymouth and National Park
Legal description:	Fifty-five land parcels are listed into four sub-sections
Size:	29 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977 and in part legal road
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	Mix of NPDC and Crown owned land

Physical description

The reserves along the Te Henui Stream, combined with some road access, form a continuous walkway from Durham Avenue and Welbourne Terrace to the coast. Note that this management plan stops at the pedestrian bridge by the New Plymouth Croquet Club area.

Additional to the reserves located within New Plymouth environs are 12 rural esplanade reserves.

The Te Henui Reserves have been separated into five separate sections as follows:

6.5.2	Rural reserves – Baker Road to Holly Oak Terrace
6.5.3	Durham Avenue and Welbourn School area to Cumberland Street
6.5.4	Cumberland Street to Spencer Place (including Aotea Reserve, Avery Reserve and Adams Point)
6.5.5	Spencer Place to Northgate to New Plymouth Croquet Club area

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tuparikino and Tawhirikura hapū.

Historical overview

Māori history

A translation for Te Henui is ‘the big mistake’. This relates to an error that occurred following an agreement between Taranaki and Te Ātiawa iwi to join forces against a war party from Waikato. The coalition force met in darkness on opposite sides of the Te Henui and mistook each other for the enemy, the ensuing confusion led to a confrontation with losses on both sides.

Three pā sites are located in the vicinity of the walkway - Parihamore, Puketarata and Pukewarangi. Parihamore Pā was occupied by the Tuparikino hapū and is located next to and above Avery Reserve.

Colonial European history

The vicarage is one of the earlier colonial buildings built in 1845 and one of the oldest surviving stone buildings in New Zealand. It is located 100m away from the Te Henui Walkway on Courtenay Street.

A section of the walkway involves the Te Henui Cemetery which was established in 1861. The walkway also consists of two unformed legal roads, Ebrington Place and Calmady Terrace which were set aside in the early planning maps of New Plymouth.

In 1945 an area of farmland was purchased by the Council and developed into the Awanui Cemetery. A section of the Te Henui Walkway passes through this land. Additionally as farms were subdivided along the Te Henui Stream, the setting aside of reserves along the stream was established.

The reserves in the urban area are the location for a sewer trunk main. More on this aspect is described in the prelude to the Huatoki Stream Reserves.

6.5.2 Rural reserves – Baker Road to Holly Oak Terrace

6.5.2.1 Description

Location:	Located in isolated locations from Baker Road to Holly Oak Terrace
Legal description:	Twelve land parcels located in the rural area <u>Baker Road</u> Lot 4 DP 16676 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Section 987 Grey District – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 16676 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Henui Junction Road (unformed road)</u> Lot 7 DP 12827 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Carrington Road</u> Lot 3 DP 13077 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 15839 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 8 DP 9191 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Saxton Road</u> Lot 5 DP 12591 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Section 993 Grey District – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 12591 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 14605 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Holly Oak Terrace</u> Lot 5 DP 9448 – <i>recreation reserve</i>
Size:	9 hectares
Reserve status:	All subject to the Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	All local purpose (esplanade) reserves with the exception of one recreation reserve (as above).
Land ownership:	All parcels NPDC owned

Physical description

These reserves are located on the bank of the Te Henui Stream in the rural area. The reserves do not form a continuous link, being separated by stretches of private land. However, there are a number of private properties with esplanade strips along the Te Henui which provide for the potential of developing a public access along the stream. Continuous legal access along the stream is not present at this time.

History

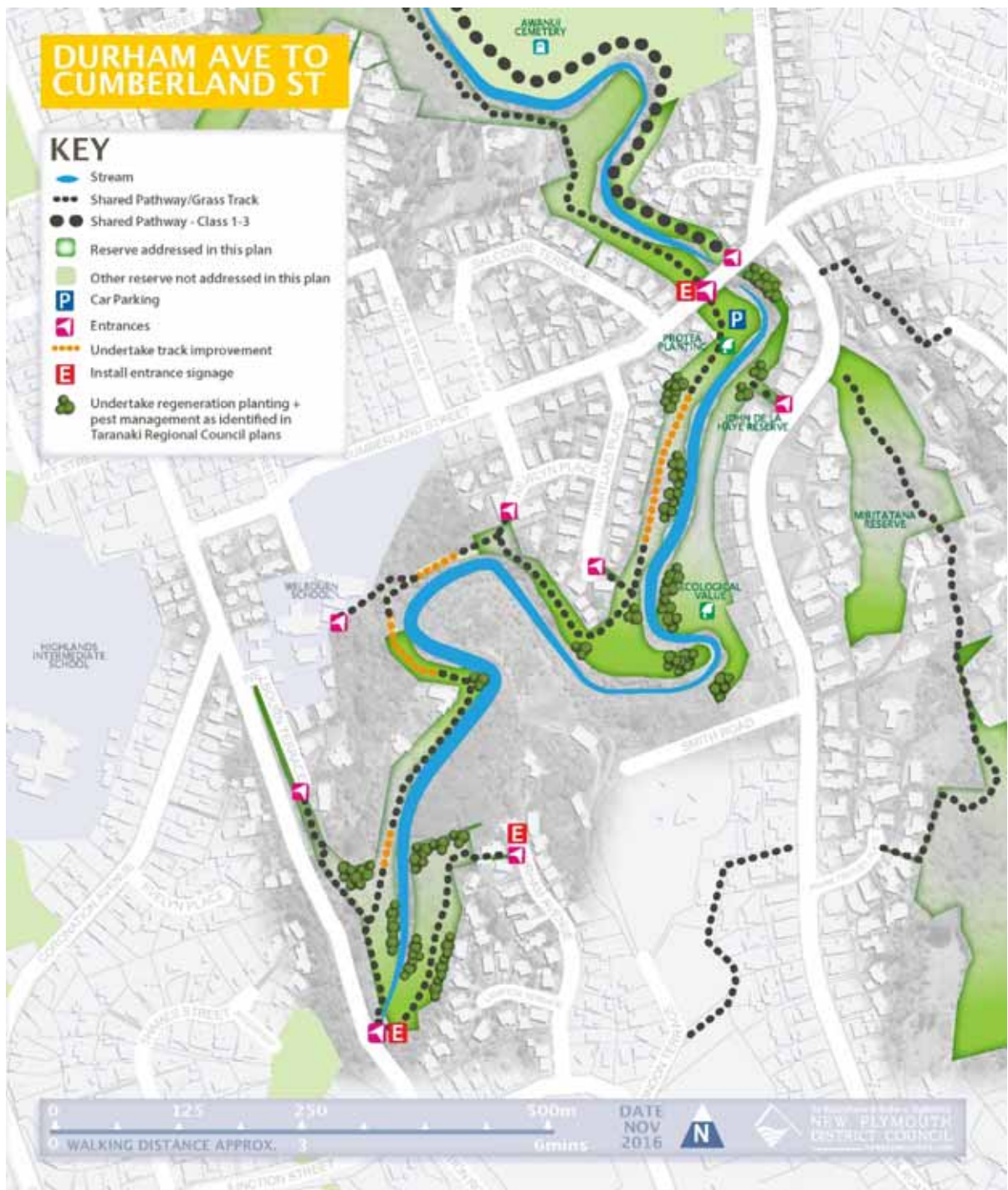
The land parcels in this subsection were acquired by NPDC through subdivision activity from 1963 to 1990.

6.5.2.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- They are to be maintained for their ecological values. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- Many of the esplanade reserves adjoin privately owned esplanade strips. This extends the opportunity of public access along the Te Henui. However, a continuous link does not exist at present and the Council has not investigated the potential of these sites for public thoroughfare.
- A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.

6.5.3 Durham Avenue and Welbourn School area to Cumberland Street



6.5.3.1 Description

Location:	This is the upstream section of the walkway, commencing inland from Cumberland Street and linking onto Junction Road at Welbourn Terrace above Welbourn School on the western bank and to Durham Avenue on the eastern bank
Legal description:	Twenty-one land parcels Section 1029 Grey District – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 32 DP 8760 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 22 DP 9453 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Section 4 SO 14653 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Section 5 & 7 SO 14653 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Part Lot 2 DP 9637 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Section 1 SO 14653 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Section 2 SO 14653 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 14 DP 6134 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Part Lot 5 DP 7805 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 17729 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lots 4, 6 and 7 DP 7805 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 87 DP 12036 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 86 DP 12039 – <i>recreation reserve</i> <u>John De La Haye Reserve</u> Lot 11 DP 332086 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 9 DP 9016 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 27 DP 321837 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 4 DP 326149 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	5.83 hectares
Reserve status:	All parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned except the area of the walkway that passed through the southern boundary of Welbourn School

Physical description

These reserves comprise the upper reach of the Te Henui Walkway, providing an access from Cumberland Street to Welbourn School, Junction Road (SH3) and Durham Avenue. The reserves in general are bush clad, except for the Cumberland Street end which is an open grassed area and also on the opposite bank, the John De La Haye Reserve also has some open grassed areas.

Access to the walkway is achieved via Durham Avenue, Welbourn Terrace (off Junction Road), Hartland Place, Newlyn Place and Cumberland Street for the reserves on the western side of the stream. On the eastern side, John De La Haye Reserve is accessed from both Cumberland Street and Heta Road.

History

Land was acquired incrementally for reserve purposes by the Council in 1945, 1956, 1982, 1993 and 2004. Additionally the reserves comprising John De La Haye Reserve were acquired in 1962, 1964 and 2003. The name John De La Haye Reserve was resolved at the Council meeting of 18 December 2007.

Lot 32 DP 8760 and Part Lot 2 DP 9637 at the southern end of the walkway were once part of native reserve 3 - Puketotara²⁵.

²⁵ Location identified from 'Native Reserves, Assimilation and Self-determination...' Leanne Boulton, 2004. University of Canterbury thesis.

Plant collections

In the 1980s a proteaceous²⁶ planting was undertaken near the Cumberland Street entrance where the open grass area narrows and the track commences. There are some remnants of this planting surviving in the area.

Removal of an area of a large clump of bamboo was undertaken on the western side of this section with the follow-up planting undertaken by the local branch of Forest and Bird. A community planting also occurred on the bank of the John de la Haye Reserve.

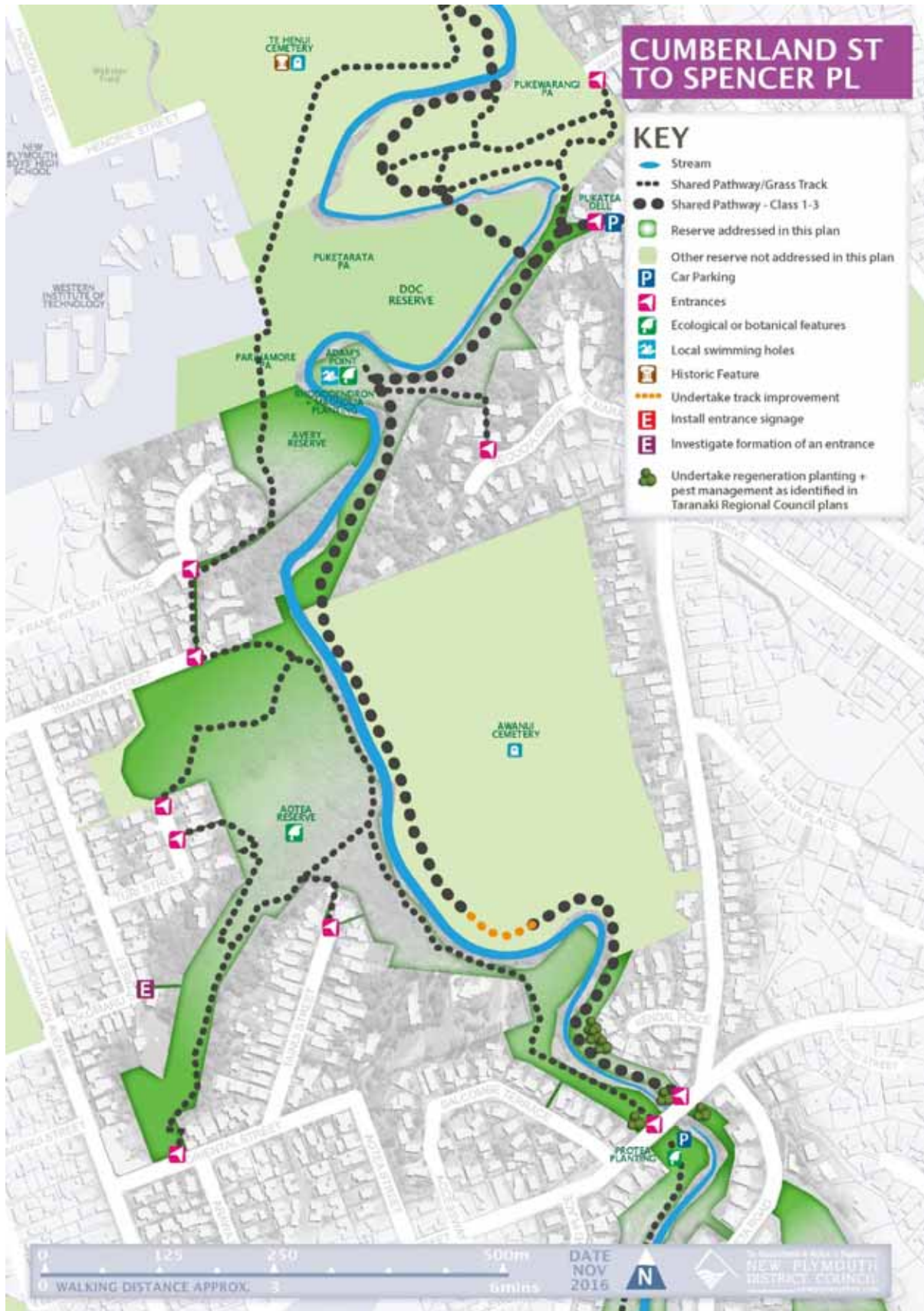
6.5.3.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) A primary function of part of this walkway, namely in Lot 86 DP 12039, is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) Will constitute the upper reach of the Te Henui Walkway. This section of the walkway is developed and maintained in the bush track (class 4) with the area nearest to Cumberland Street being of track category (class 3). The bush track category (class 4) is considered appropriate overall for this section of the walkway and is in keeping with the more rugged and natural character of this section.
- c) Upgrade sections of the track that are boggy after rain events to an all-weather surface.
- d) Develop the open grassed area immediately upstream of Cumberland Street with an all-weather surface track from the road to the start of the bush track.
- e) Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- f) The natural character of this part of the walkway is valued and to be maintained. Management of the area is to include control of pest plant and animals as identified in the relative TRC strategies.
- g) The natural character of this section is to be maintained in native vegetation apart from areas where there are mature or semi-mature plantings in the area. Replanting is to involve native plants that are historically resident of the area, sourcing local plant sources where possible.
- h) The existing and continued use of Welbourn School land as part of the Te Henui Walkway is anticipated and the Council would like to formalise this public access through a right-of-way (easement) or similar. Council will work collaboratively with Welbourn School and the Ministry of Education as appropriate for such property access arrangements.
- i) Encroachments occur on the reserves with the appellations Part Lot 5 DP 7805 and Lot 86 DP 12039 by neighbouring residential properties. There is ongoing monitoring of these encroachment with no immediate action intended.

²⁶ Plants belonging to the Protea family

6.5.4 Cumberland Street to Spencer Place (including Aotea Reserve, Avery Reserve and Adams Point)



6.5.4.1 Description

Location:	From Cumberland Street downstream to Adams Point and Spencer Place. Aotea and Avery Reserves are on the opposite, western side of the stream
Legal description:	Seventeen land parcels <u>East side of stream</u> Lot 5 DP 8688 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 23 DP 9916 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Awanui Cemetery (Part Lot 1 DP 5612) – part of Cemeteries Management Plan <u>Adams Point</u> Lot 14 DP 10739 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 21 DP 14221 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>West side of stream</u> Lot 86 DP 13041 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Aotea Reserve</u> Lots 8, 9, 10 & 11 DP 6140 – recreation reserve Pt Lot 7 DP 6140 – recreation reserve Lot 83, 103 and 120 DP 5168 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 14149 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Avery Reserve</u> Lots 1 and 3 DP 5011 – recreation reserve Lot 25 DP 10325 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 20657 – recreation reserve
Size:	12.8 hectares
Reserve status:	All parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Physical description

The reserves are located on both the eastern and western side of the stream in this section.

Eastern side of Stream, including Adams Point

Access from Cumberland Street to a compacted gravel walkway along the eastern bank of the stream. The walkway passes below Awanui Cemetery on to Spencer Place, with Adams Point a spur along the way. The point has a section of the stream that is suitable as a swimming hole, and a number of rhododendrons and deciduous trees planted.

Swimming hole at Adam's Point area of the Te Henui Walkway



There are additional access links to the walkway including one from Awanui Cemetery, one from Sequoia Grove and one from Spencer Place.

Maintenance of the eastern side of the stream in this section has been aided by a volunteer group known as Friends of the Te Henui. In particular their removal of the invasive ground cover *Tradescantia* has been instrumental in assisting the regrowth of native ground covers such as ferns along the walkway.

Western side of the stream, including Aotea and Avery Reserves

The reserves are accessed from Cumberland Street, Salcombe Terrace, Tainui Street, Oriental Street, Turi Street, Timandra Street and Frank Wilson Terrace.

Legal access from Tokomaru Street and a second access at the end of Tainui Street is not formed and currently occupied by residential neighbours.

Aotea Reserve

The landform is a deep valley descending from the high ground (plateau) at Coronation Avenue eastward to the Te Henui Stream. The reserve also includes land on the bank of the Te Henui Stream upstream, to the reserve parallel to Salcombe Terrace. In the Aotea Reserve, 8.1 hectares is covered in native vegetation, including plantings of kauri and includes a track along the western bank of the Te Henui Stream.

Avery Reserve

The reserve includes walkway access from Frank Wilson Terrace and Timandra Street. A plaque identifies the gifting of the reserve from Mrs Avery in 1928. The track descends toward the Te Henui Stream with the flat area between the walkway and the stream being the main part of the reserve. This flat open area consists of a grassed old farm area that has been planted out in pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*).

From Avery Reserve, the walkway continues seaward through the Department of Conservation owned Puketarata-Parihamore Historic Reserve, with Parihamore Pā on the high ground to the immediate northwest of Avery Reserve. Upstream (south) of Avery Reserve is privately owned residential land. The Adams Point area is on the opposite side of the stream.

History

Adams Point

The area known as Adams Point is located within the land parcel Lot 14 DP 10739. This, along with Lot 21 DP 14221 which is a steeply sloped land parcel nearby that rises to an access to Sequoia Grove, were a part of the local nurseryman/horticulturalist Keith Adams' farm. The two lots were acquired by the Council as reserve contributions from the several subdivisions of the farm property.

The farm consisted of eight hectares and was run as a dairy farm and nursery²⁷. Due to the planting undertaken on the farm as a nursery operation, there are a number of interesting specimen trees located in this area.

Keith purchased the farm in 1950 which was accessed from Awanui Street, at that time, the street was only a small dirt road on the outskirts of New Plymouth. The current Te Mara Place was once the Adams' front gate. The farm was planted in many prunus species and one Yoshino (or Tokyo) had special characteristics and was propagated for commercial use. The cultivar was named "Awanui" (*Prunus yedoensis* 'Awanui')²⁸.

The land was acquired by the Council in April 1973 (Lot 14 DP 10739) and September 1983 (Lot 21 DP 14221).

²⁷ <http://www.stuff.co.nz/taranaki-daily-news/news/4977106/Adventures-bloomed-later>

²⁸ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/taranaki_street_names/topics/show/1677-awanui-street-dn-24112012

Avery Reserve

The 1.54 hectare reserve comprised in Lots 1 and 3 DP 5011 was transferred to the city as a gift from Eliza Avery on 19 November 1928. The transfer was upon the trusts and purposes of the reserve being used from time to time, at the will and discretion of the Council, as a camping, training and recreation ground for the New Zealand section of the Boy Scouts Association and for institutions having a similar aim in the development of boys and girls. A secondary purpose of the reserve being that of a recreation ground subject to the provision of section 29 of 'The Public Reserves and Domains Act 1908', or any subsequent Act.

Eliza was the widow of Thomas Avery, the New Plymouth Stationer.

Winter view of the pine oaks in the centre of Avery Reserve



In 1928 the reserve was swampy and through working bees attended by scout troops, was cleared of blackberry. In 1962 the property was covered in gorse 15 feet high, except for a small area of grass, some swamp and some native bush. The gorse was cut down by the scouts and 750 trees planted. The trees were eaten by cattle in the next winter. Another lot of trees were planted with efforts to keep the cattle away. A hut was built and used as a bunkhouse but over time was ruined by vandals. Numerous camps were held at the area²⁹. The reserve hasn't been actively used by scouts for some time.

²⁹ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/documents/0000/0000/1991/Avery_reserve.pdf

Aotea Reserve

The reserve, comprising some 8.1 hectares, was acquired by the Council in stages:

- In 1930 an area of 2.2 hectares, being the arm that links to Oriental Street to the Te Henui Stream, was acquired.
- In 1946 an area of 5.9 hectares, being the area from Timandra Street back to the above 1930 area, was acquired as well as six other land parcels inland along the Te Henui Stream.
- In 1983 a small 0.03 hectare land parcel was acquired between 33 Timandra Street and the Te Henui Stream.

Part of the reserve was used as a dump; from the end of Timandra and Turi Streets rubbish was dumped into the reserve over the bank. There is no sign of the rubbish now, with the area completely vegetated.

Aotea Reserve from Timandra Street entrance



Parihamore and Puketarata Pā

The two pā sites located on the western side of the Te Henui Stream are on Department of Conservation land. The walkway heading seaward from Avery Reserve to Te Henui Cemetery passes between these two pā sites. Pukewharangi Pā is on the western side of the stream at the end of Warangi Street, and is clearly visible along the Te Henui Walkway.

From left to right: archaeological extents of Parihamore, Puketarata and Pukewharangi Pā



Plant collections

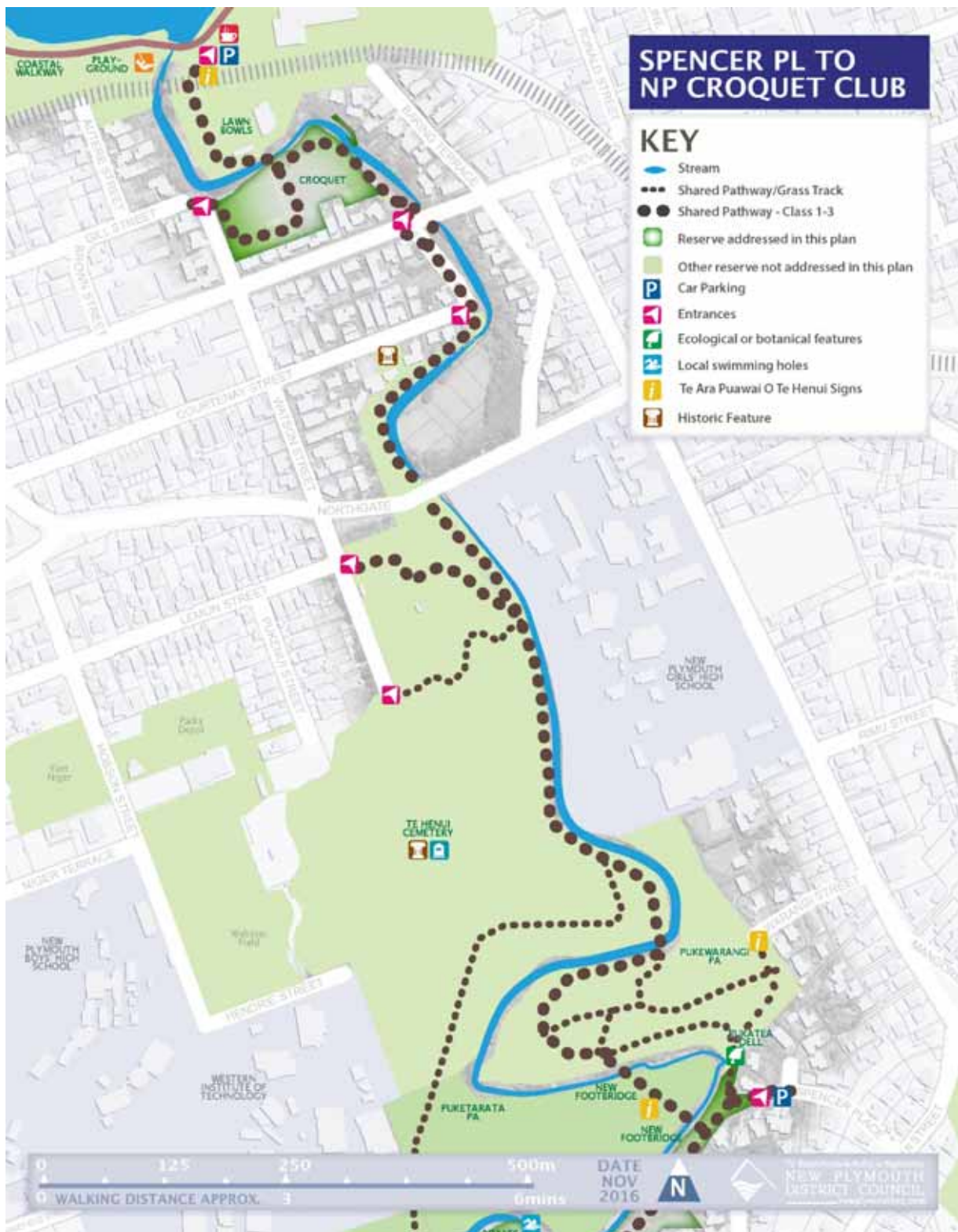
Numerous plantings have occurred in this area, particularly in the Adams Point area below Pukewharangi Pā and on the walkway below Te Henui Cemetery. The planting of camellias and other plants below the Te Henui occurred during Arbour Day plantings in 1961, 1962 and 1963. There was an Adams Point Arbour Day planting in 1976. Below Pukewharangiā, plantings of specimens provided from the Eastwoodhill and Hackfalls Arboretums have occurred.

6.5.4.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) A primary function of the eastern bank of this section of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) Constitute the mid-section of the Te Henui Walkway and comprise in part of a primary path (Class 1) consisting of compacted gravel and in part as a track (Class 2) on the eastern side of the stream and bush track (Class 4) on the western side of the stream. It is anticipated that this existing class of track will continue unless there is sufficient demand for change.
- c) Investigate improvement to the walkway on the eastern side of the stream, to a primary path (class 1) through alleviating dampness issues on the walkway through improved drainage and walkway design, preferably without the use of a sealed surface to achieve this. The intention with the introduction of the twin bridges is to provide a lesser able walkway from the coast to Cumberland Street.
- d) Upgrade sections of the track of the western side of the stream that are boggy after rain events to an all-weather surface.
- e) Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration given to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.
- f) Acknowledge the cooperation from the Department of Conservation to provide part of their Puketarata-Parihamore Historic Reserve which is accessed from the two bridges. This access is legalised through an easement which requires NPDC to maintain the grass area between the walkway and the stream. The use of access through Puketarata-Parihamore Historic Reserve provides the Te Henui Walkway with a lesser abled walkway from the coast to Cumberland Street.
- g) Acknowledge the Friends of the Te Henui who are a volunteer group formed to assist NPDC with the maintenance of the walkway, activities include working bees aimed at removing weeds and invasive plants. The group has other aims such as mapping some of interesting trees and plant collections planted along the Te Henui Stream. The group was established in 2008 and has a webpage at the following address <http://www.terrain.net.nz/>
- h) Note there is a bush remnant at the southern ends of Awanui Cemetery (Part Lot 1 DP 5612) which forms part of the walkway. This area is to be protected as a bush remnant.
- i) Some vegetation removal along parts of the eastern side of the walkway is encouraged to improve views of the stream.
- j) Approve grazing by sheep of the Avery Reserve.
- k) Note the encroachment by neighbours at the western end of Lot 120 DP 5168 which is shown as a drain reserve on DP 5168 (location of stormwater pipe servicing Tainui Street) with a width of 2.19 metres, but is declared on transfer to the Council in 1946 as being for the purpose of a public plantation and a recreation ground, is not required for an access way as another access is close by with Lot 103 DP 5168 being used for that purpose. Therefore the existing encroachment occurring immediately adjacent to 28 and 30 Tainui Street is not of any current concern.
- l) The encroachment on Lot 103 DP 5168 from immediate neighbours on Tokomaru Street to the narrow portion of the reserve that provides access to Tokomaru Street (3.18m wide). The area encroached on is part of a two hectare land parcel, the area encroached on was set aside to access the recreation reserve from Tokomaru Street. The reserve and neighbouring land parcels were established at the same time in DP 5168, approved in 1930. Further research is required to investigate this encroachment, such as how long the encroachment has been in effect for and whether this potential access would be of sufficient public benefit to warrant investigation and any subsequent action.
- m) Note there are encroachments on Lot 11 DP 6140 by the immediate neighbour as well as a small portion of Council's walkway encroaching on the same neighbour's private property.

6.5.5 Spencer Place to Northgate to New Plymouth Croquet Club



6.5.5.1 Description

Location:	From Spencer Place downstream to Northgate (SH3), on to Devon Street East and the bowling and croquet greens on the western side of the stream
Legal description:	Four land parcels Lot 16 DP 10913 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 12 DP 6498 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Pukewharangi Historic Reserve (Part Lot 1 DP 6431) – <i>part of the Historic Reserves Management Plan</i> Te Henui Cemetery – <i>part of the Cemeteries Management Plan</i> Calmady Terrace - <i>unformed road</i> Ebrington Place - <i>unformed road</i> Ebrington Place – <i>formed road</i> WHOL Te Henui 15– <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 13656 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	1.32 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977 and legal road
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Physical description

From Spencer Place the option exists of taking a bush trail on the eastern side or using the more open and level ground by crossing the bridge and passing over Department of Conservation historic reserve land, to a second bridge, linking up with Pukewharangi Reserve.

One of two bridges near Spencer Place



The walkway passes through the low lying part of Pukewharangi Historic Reserve, which has an access to Warangi Street in the vicinity of the pā site. This reserve is included in the Historic Reserves Management Plan; however policy relating to walkway activities will relate to this land area Lot 1 DP 6431.

Crossing over the bridge going downstream, the walkway passes from the Pukewharangi Historic Reserve into the Te Henui Cemetery. The walkway is located on what was previously Calmady Terrace and is now part of the cemetery land. As per Pukewharangi, policy relating to walkway activities will relate to this land area. The last part of this walk, some 140 metres to the Northgate Bridge is along the unformed road Calmady Terrace. The terrace continues on downstream from Northgate Bridge until it meets Courtenay Street and the beginning of Ebrington Place. The walkway continues along the formed road section of Ebrington Place, continues underneath the Devon Street East bridge, along a short section of unformed road Ebrington Place to open out to the level area developed into bowling and croquet greens located on WHOL Te Henui 15. With this land parcel being the final inclusion in this management plan of reserve along the Te Henui Stream, the walkway continues on to the sea at Autere/East End Beach and the associated recreation reserve there, which is included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan.

Chestnut leaved oak³⁰ (*Quercus castanaefolia*) on the walkway



Pā sites

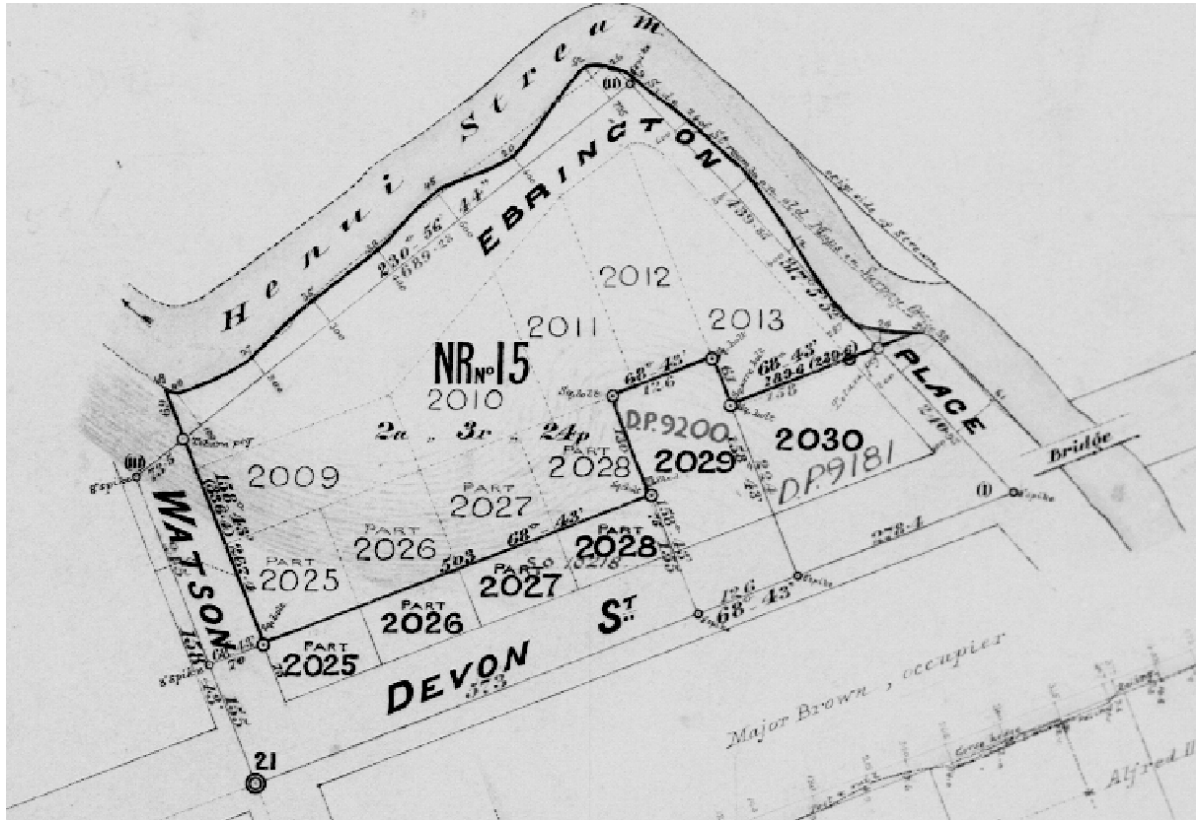
There are three pā in close proximity in this area - Wharangi on the eastern side of the river and Puketarata and Parihamore Pā on the western side of the stream, the latter two being located on Department of Conservation land and are historic reserves.

Bowling club area - WHOL Te Henui 15

The SO Plan 581 dated 5 July 1890 by the surveyor T K Skinner, identifies the reserve where the bowling and croquet greens are located, as having been Native Reserve No.15³¹ and also identified as part of Ebrington Place and several town sections in the original record plan of New Plymouth. The plan identifies that this area was taken for pleasure-ground through a gazette dated 17 October 1918 (page 3526), an area of some two acres, three roods and 24 perches.

³⁰ Sourced from the Eastwoodhill Arboretum and planted in 1976.

³¹ Also known as native reserve 'Te Henui' from 'Title histories of the native reserves made in the Fitzroy, Grey and Omata purchases in Taranaki (1844-1848); Janine Ford, November 1991, report for the Waitangi Tribunal.

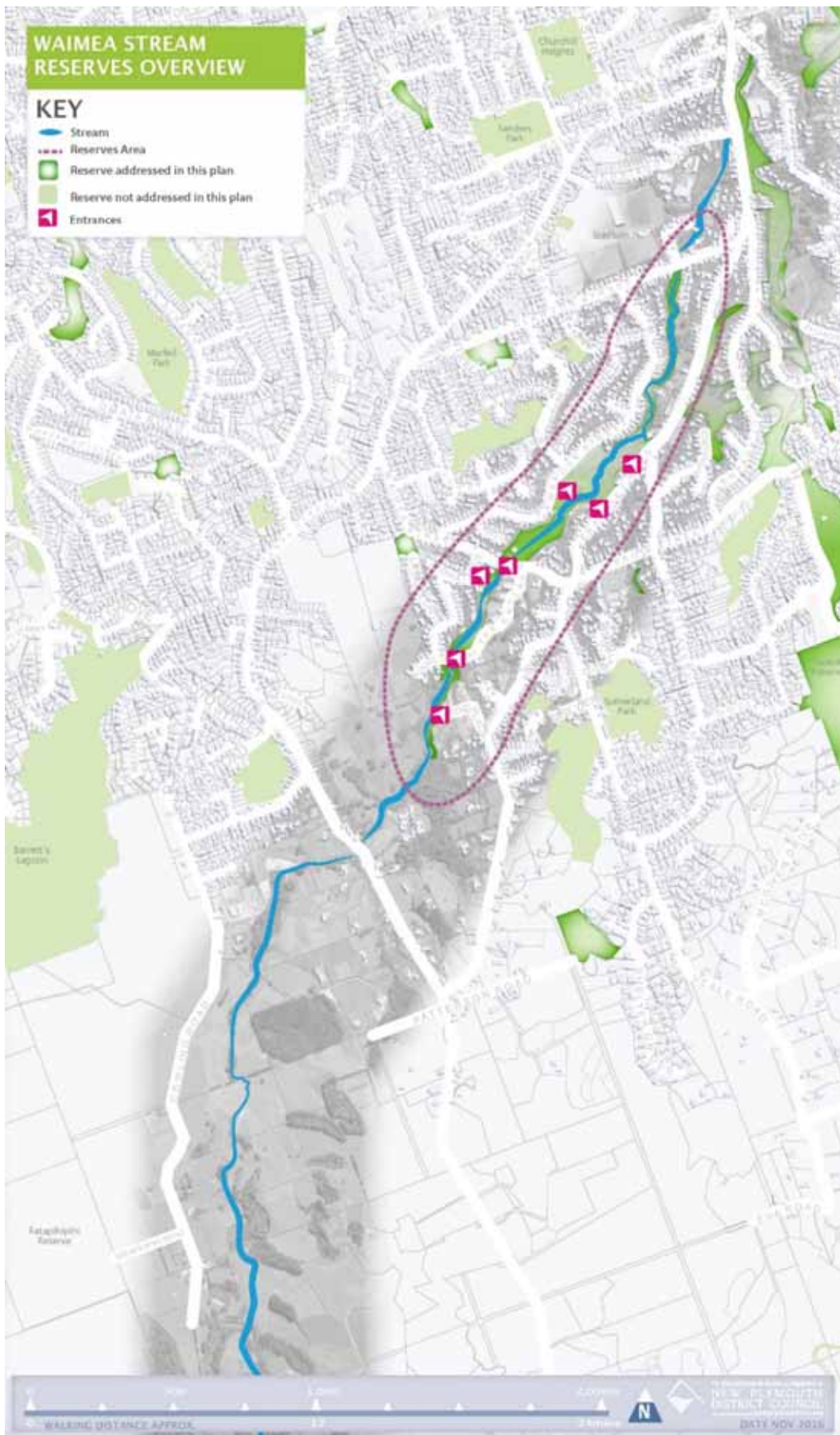


6.5.5.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) A primary function of this section of the walkway is that it contains a sewer trunk line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) The seaward end of this section constitutes the lower reach of the Te Henui Walkway. Downstream of Devon Street East is a primary path (Class 1) consisting mainly of a concrete path and further upstream of compacted gravel. It is anticipated that this existing grade will continue unless there is sufficient demand for change.
- c) It is anticipated that the use of this reserve area contained in WHOL Te Henui 15 for sport activities will be continued.
- d) Notes there is a bush remnant at the southern end of Pukewharangi Historic Reserve (Part Lot 1 DP 6431) which forms part of the walkway. This area is to be protected as a bush remnant.
- e) Acknowledge the Friends of the Te Henui who are a volunteer group formed to assist NPDC with the maintenance of the Te Henui Walkway and activities include working bees aimed at removing weeds and invasive plants. The group has other aims such as mapping some of interesting trees and plant collections planted along the Te Henui Stream. The group was established in 2008 and has a webpage at the following address <http://www.terrain.net.nz/>
- f) Investigate signage on the walkway including linkage to access points and where road crossings occur. Consideration in the investigation to low impact signs. Implement investigation with a signage upgrade.

6.6 Waimea Stream Reserves



6.6.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located on the bank of the Waimea Stream, between Frankley Road and Clawton Street
Legal description:	Twenty-one land parcels <u>Below Frankley School to Arundel Crescent</u> Lot 5 DP 16216 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 49 DP 12433 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 42 DP 12433 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 20 DP 489687 – local purpose (pedestrian access) reserve <u>Arundel to Waimea Street</u> Lot 40 DP 12433 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 56 DP 12433 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 29 DP 9666 – partially included in Neighbourhood Reserves Management Plan Lot 2 DP 18256 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 20941 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Salaman Simpson Reserve – Waimea to Clawton Streets</u> Lot 56 DP 9313 – recreation reserve Lot 18 DP 8496 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 13534 – local purpose (drainage) reserve Lot 7 DP 10851 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 6 DP 9380 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 13534 – recreation reserve Lot 3 DP 17055 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 7561 – recreation reserve Lot 60 DP 8925 – recreation reserve Lot 9 DP 6676 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 18627 – recreation reserve Lot 36 DP 8354 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 14077 – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 18628 – recreation reserve
Size:	11 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation, local purpose (esplanade) and local purpose (drainage) reserves.
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Physical description

The reserves along the Waimea Stream commence downstream from Frankley School and run continuously along the stream to finish at Clawton Street. The stream itself flows on from here to converge with the Huatoki Stream near the intersection of Frankley Road and Maratahu Street. The walkable sections of the reserves can be accessed from Pike Place, Arundel Crescent, Bromley Place, Waimea Street, Pembroke Street and Frankley Road.

The walkway does not go the full length between Waimea and Clawton streets, with the last 500 metres of reserve not conducive to forming a walkway.

Waimea Stream Detention Dams

There are two detention dams located on the Waimea Stream. One is within the reserve and walkway area near to where Tavistock Street intersects with Pembroke Street and the second is some 250 metres upstream from Frankley School.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Diagonal pink hatch indicates the area of impoundment and location of the dam (Lot 1 DP 13534)



Historical overview

Acquisition of the 21 land parcels comprising the reserves along the Waimea Stream have occurred incrementally from 1950 to 1989.

Naming of Salaman Simpson Reserve

The section of the reserves along the Waimea Stream below Waimea Street are known as the Salaman Simpson Reserve. The land parcel (Lot 18 DP 8496), an area of 6,500m², was part of a farm purchased by Abraham Mahomed Wally Salaman in 1939, which passed to his widow Annie, who remarried and was known as Annie Salaman Simpson. In 1958, Annie sold the farm to the construction company 'Riddick Brothers and Still'. In 1959, they proceeded to subdivide the land for residential development. The area Lot 18 DP 8496 was reserve contribution from that subdivision. There is no record as to how the name Salaman Simpson was applied to this reserve land.

Founders Plantation 1991

In 1991, to commemorate the 150 year anniversary of the founding of New Plymouth, Merrilands Lions initiated the Founders Plantation Project. The Waimea Stream Reserve was chosen as the site for this commemorative planting by a working party following a suggestion that such a planting be undertaken through an initiative of the Combined Lions Clubs of New Plymouth.

The opening ceremony was held on 5 June 1991. Public tree planting occurred on 8 and 9 June that year. Records indicate that the planting occurred not long after a sewer trunk replacement. Prior to the planting some large trees were removed, such as gums trees, pines and macrocarpa, pathways were upgraded.

The planting consisted of 1,991 native trees and included the native conifers kauri, kaihikatea and totara.

Daily News 6 June 1991



Arbor Day in New Plymouth was marked with the unveiling of the 1991 Founders Plantation plaque yesterday. New Plymouth District Mayor David Lean and Merrilands Lions project convener Dan Horsley (right) uncover the plaque watched by about 80 people.

Photo: ADRIAN MALLOCH

6.6.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) A primary function of the reserves in this management plan is that they contain a sewer trunk or sewer main line and that development should not impede the access to the pipeline for maintenance or renewal activities.
- b) There is a flood detention dam along the stream between Waimea and Clawton streets, any development in this area, in particular structures and fixtures, should be aware of the detention area and plan accordingly.
- c) The use of the reserve by the Westown Scout Group, including a ground lease for their building on the reserve, is anticipated to continue.
- d) There are numerous kauri (*Agathis australis*) planted in the Salaman Simpson Reserve. Management of these trees needs to consider the spread of the diseases affecting kauri, notably pta (*Phytophthora taxon agathis*) and *Armillaria* species (Honey fungus), but at this point the disease is not known to be a problem. The same measures described in the Barrett Domain Management Plan should be applied, if with the increasing maturity of the trees and an associated change in the makeup of the ground conditions about the trees, a more conducive environment for the flourishing of these diseases occurs.
- e) The kauri at this reserve are being monitored by Scion (Forestry Research Institute) and this is anticipated to continue.
- f) Some sections of these reserves are maintained for their ecological values. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- g) Development for these reserves include:
 - Investigate linking the walkway upstream from Arundel Crescent to Frankley School. Council will work in collaboration with Frankely School as part of this investigation
 - Upgrade of the walkway from Waimea Street to Arundel Crescent.
 - Investigate improvement to the walkway downstream from Waimea Street to an all-weather track (Class 3).
- h) There are encroachments on Lot 29 DP 9666. There may be a future requirement for these encroachments to retreat from the reserve.

WAIMEA STREAM RESERVES



Kauri trees near the stream at the Waimea Street entrance



6.7 Waitara River Reserves

6.7.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located at various points along the Waitara River, including locations at Tarata, Huirangi and Waitara
Legal description:	Eight land parcels <u>Tarata esplanade reserve</u> Lot 3 DP 16751 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Tarata Domain</u> (Crown land vested in NPDC) Sections 1 and 2 Tarata Village – recreation reserve; Section 58 & 59 Tarata Village – <i>recreation reserve</i> <u>Huirangi esplanade reserve</u> Lot 3 DP 17843 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> <u>Mamaku Reserve</u> Lot 3 & 4 DP 13541 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Reserve status:	Mix of land subject to Reserves Act 1977 and no reserve status
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation, local purpose (esplanade) reserve and no reserve status
Land ownership:	Mix of NPDC and Crown owned land: all NPDC owned land except the Crown owned Tarata Domain (Crown vested in NPDC)

Overview





Tarata esplanade reserve

The esplanade reserve Lot 3 DP 16751 (0.26 hectares) is on the western side of the Waitara River immediately upstream from the Tarata Road bridge. There is a public road accessing the marae (Te Upoko o Te Whenua of the Ngāti Maru iwi) which is near the reserve. The reserve is vegetated with riverbank trees.

Tarata Domain

Tarata Domain comprising of 4.9 hectares is located on the eastern bank of the Waitara River in Tarata Village.

The domain has high amenity qualities due to the thoughtful selection and spacing of ornamental trees, the provision of open space and the adjacent river. There are two public toilets at the domain. New tennis courts were built in 2015 adjacent to the Tarata Hall replacing the older courts. The older courts, which along with the associated high fencing that were located near the toilet building, have been removed.

The southern end of the domain is separated from the larger domain area by an avenue of trees. The southern area is closest to the Tarata Hall and is the area of the former rugby fields.



Huirangi esplanade reserve

This esplanade reserve Lot 3 DP 17843 comprising of 2.1 hectares is located on the western side of the Waitara River and is covered in native bush. The reserve is located riverside of Waitara and Spargo roads.

A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line

There is no public access to this site.

Mamaku Esplanade Reserves

The two esplanade reserves Lots 3 and 4 DP 13541 comprise 3.7 hectares located between Mamaku Road and the Waitara River, some two kilometres inland from SH3. The area is fenced off from the neighbouring farm and planted out in a native plant revegetation with some larger trees existing nearer the river bank being a remnant from the previous farm activity. There are no formed trails through the reserve but some desire lines formed on the river bank.

The land between Lots 3 and 4 located between the Waitara River and Mamaku Road is identified as hydro and is accessed by the public with vehicles and used as a fishing spot.

Lots 3 and 4 DP 13541 were once part of Matarikoriko native reserve³².

There are petrol, oil and gas pipelines passing through the reserves.



View of Mamaku Reserve in the foreground



³² Source – Waitara Survey District, drawn by R.G.Begley 1880, amendments W.Gordon 1898.

Historical overview

Tarata Esplanade Reserve

The esplanade reserve was acquired by the Council in July 1992 during a rural subdivision of Part Section 16 Block III Huiroa District.

Tarata Domain

The domain was set aside as a reserve for recreation purposes in 1888 (gazette notice 1888 page 904) and in 1891 bought under the Public Domains Act 1881 (gazette notice 1891 page 767). In 1979 the domain was gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977 which deemed that all 'domains' are held as recreation reserves (gazette notice 1979 page 2175).

In 1982 the Tarata Domain Board's appointment to control and manage the reserve was revoked and the reserve was then vested in "trust" in the Inglewood County Council (both in Gazette notice 1982, page 662), then through local body amalgamation in 1989 that vestment came to NPDC.

Although no longer the administrator of the domain (from 1982), the Domain Board continued to actively manage the domain, a relationship that continued from Inglewood County Council days through to NPDC until 2007, when the Tarata Domain Board notified that they had resolved to disband the board (10/7/2007) and that the operation of the Tarata Domain be transferred to the Council.

There were tennis, bowling and rugby clubs operating at the domain. The honours boards of these clubs are located in the nearby Tarata Hall (built in 1905).

Huirangi Esplanade Reserve

The reserve was vested in the Council in 1994 following the subdivision of a 22 hectare farm. The reserve is located approximately one kilometre down the road from Pukerangiora Pā.

Mamaku Reserve

The two land parcels were acquired by the Council for esplanade reserve purposes in 1982 through a rural subdivision.

6.7.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves and land parcels in this plan are:

1. Huirangi, Mamaku and Tarata esplanade reserves
 - a) Are maintained for their ecological values. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
 - b) The open pasture area between the two reserves (Lot 3 and 4 DP 13541) which is used for river access is not a Council reserve and is not covered by this management plan.
 - c) There are easement rights for Methanex Waitara Valley Limited, Methanex Motunui Limited and Todd Taranaki Limited at the Mamaku reserve.
2. Tarata Domain
 - a) Is managed through grazing and involves a grazing licence.
 - b) The tennis courts are located adjacent to the Tarata Hall and are available on a first come, first served basis.
 - c) A fund exists for development of the domain. The fund is derived from money accrued by the former Tarata Domain Committee.
 - d) The domain is closed to vehicles but has a lay-by area at the entrance.

6.8 Waiwhakaiho River Reserves

6.8.1 Description

Location:	The most upstream reserve is located 1.4 kilometres from the National Park boundary. The reserves are scattered at various points along the riverbank from there and include areas such as Meeting of the Waters, Balsom Park, Audrey Gale Reserve and the reserves adjacent to Riversdale Drive and the Rimu Street extension near the SH3 bridge
Legal description:	Fifty land parcels detailed in each sub section
Size:	57.7 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977 except five land parcels without reserve status.
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves, with one local purpose (recreation) reserve and five land parcels without reserve status
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land excepting one Crown land parcel that is vested in NPDC

Overview



Physical description

The reserves along the Waiwhakaiho River commence with two esplanade reserves some 1.4 kilometres downstream from the National Park boundary and then recommence with a cluster of NPDC land parcels at Meeting of the Waters near Hydro Road. This area also contains reserves owned and managed by the Department of Conservation.

Burgess Park located beside the Waiwhakaiho River has a management plan included in the Historic Reserves Management Plan. There are some esplanade reserves located between Burgess and Balsom parks and then Balsom Park itself.

There are esplanade reserves located between Balsom Park and Audrey Gale Reserve. This plan includes Audrey Gale Reserve and the reserves located on the opposite bank.

Downstream from Audrey Gale Reserve are some esplanade reserves that continue on to the reserves located between Riversdale Drive and the Waiwhakaiho. These continue on downstream from Rimu Street extension to the SH3 bridge.

Downstream from the bridge are several, although not continuous, esplanade reserves located on both sides of the river, that eventually lead to Peringa Park on the western side and Te Rewa Rewa Reserve on the eastern side.

The reserves included in this plan have been separated into five separate sections as follows:

6.8.2	National Park to Egmont Village
6.8.3	Meeting of the Waters area
6.8.4	Downstream from Burgess Park to Balsom Park
6.8.5	Downstream from Balsom Park to Audrey Gale Reserve
6.8.6	Riversdale Drive reserves to Peringa Park

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tuparikino and Ngāti Tawhirikura hapū.

6.8.1.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for all the reserves included in the Waiwhakaiho River Reserves Management Plan is that through their location along the Waiwhakaiho River, it is anticipated that reserves in this management plan could be developed to accommodate the Taranaki Traverse.

6.8.2 National Park to Egmont Village

6.8.2.1 Description

Location:	Located both sides of the river near Alfred Road, some 1.4 kilometres downstream from the National Park boundary
Legal description:	Two land parcels located in the rural area Lot 2 DP 9498 - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 9498 - <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	0.85 hectares
Reserve status:	All subject to the Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	All local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Physical description

Two esplanade reserves located on opposite sides of the river some 1.4 kilometres downstream from the National Park.

History

These land parcels have been acquired by NPDC through subdivision of Lot 4 DP 9307 in 1966.

6.8.2.2 Policies and management objective

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are maintained for their ecological values, if there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

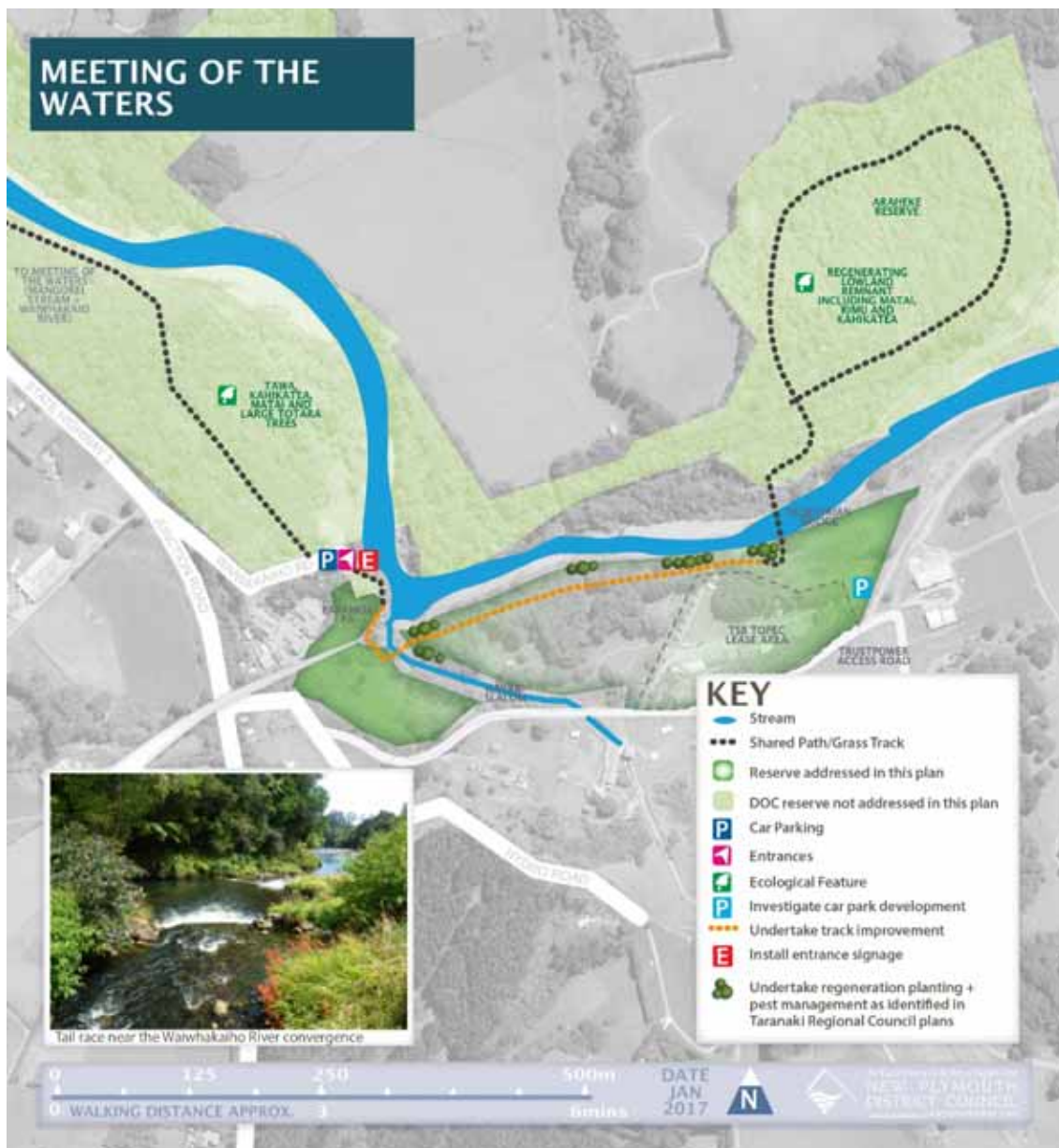


6.8.3 Meeting of the Waters

6.8.3.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are accessed from Hydro Road
Legal description:	Six land parcels Pt Section 1 Hua and Waiwakaiho – <i>no reserve status</i> Lot 12 DP 19328 – <i>no reserve status</i> Lot 13 DP 19328 – <i>no reserve status</i> Pt Lot 1 DP 5069 – <i>no reserve status</i> Pt Section 20 Block X Paritutu – <i>no reserve status</i> Lot 14 DP 19328 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	6.2 hectares
Reserve status:	Only one parcel subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of no reserve status and one local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Overview



Physical description

NPDC land parcels are accessed from Hydro Road and include open grassed area and tree cover. The land parcels are separated by a tail race emerging from a power generation plant belonging to TrustPower. The water in the race has travelled from Lake Mangamahoe through a network of pipes. The area where the tail race converges with the Waiwhakaiho River is popular with kayakers.

The Taranaki Outdoor Pursuit and Educational Centre (TSB TOPEC) is based at this site and includes accommodation³³. The centre's activities are linked with secondary schools.

The access road is owned by TrustPower Ltd with right of way access provided for Lots 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13 DP 19328 and Part Section 1 and Part Section 3 Hua and Waiwhakaiho.

This area has neighbouring reserves owned and managed by the Department of Conservation:

- Access from Waiwhakaiho Road to a Department of Conservation picnic area that provides pedestrian access by way of a concrete path around a low bluff on the river toward the tail race and NPDC land.
- A pedestrian bridge at the upstream end of the NPDC parcels accesses a walkway on the opposite side of the river belonging to the Department of Conservation reserve known as the Araheke Bush Loop Walk which is named after the stream flowing through the area. The bridge also contains a water supply pipeline.

The reserve also neighbours the following activities:

- A dairy farm to the south and east.
- A quarry on the farm upstream of this site that involves the passage of quarry trucks on Hydro Road.
- An unformed section of Hydro Road that links to the Lake Mangamahoe open space area.
- TrustPower Ltd have an electrical power generator where the tail race has Council-owned open space land on either side. At the end of the tail race near the convergence of the Waiwhakaiho River is an important area for kayakers. This site is popular with the New Plymouth Kayak Club (established 1975). The land parcel containing the tail race from the pedestrian bridge to the power generator plant is owned by TrustPower.
- The New Plymouth facility of Hearing Dogs NZ are located opposite the Council's open space at the beginning of the access road (Lot 9 DP 19328).

Vehicle access to the reserves is on a side road off Hydro Road, a land parcel owned by TrustPower which has a right of way easement.

Grazing of Lot 13 DP 19328 on either side of the tail race, but outside of the area leased by TOPEC, is currently assigned to the New Plymouth Pony Club. A grazing licence is also held by the club for Lot 14 DP 19328.

The reserves contain some notable trees including 100 Chinese fir (*Cunninghamii lanceolate*) in the TOPEC lease area, 15 London plane trees (*Platanus X acerifolia*) and two Californian redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in the area west of the tail race.

The native bush area along the Waiwhakaiho River in Lots 13 and 14 DP 19328 are identified in the District Plan as a 'likely significant natural area'.

History

Māori history

Papamoā Pā³⁴ is located at the western end of Lot 14 DP 19328 and is associated with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

³³ TSB TOPEC was formerly the site of the YMCA Camp Huinga

³⁴ P19/185 is the NZ Archaeological Association reference

New Plymouth development

The site history relates to the New Plymouth Borough Council's power generation plant which has water piped from Lake Mangamahoe and down a steep slope to the power station turbines (now owned by TrustPower), the outflow from the plant emerging into the tail race to converge with the Waiwhakaiho River. The general area is known as 'Meeting of the Waters' and includes some large reserve areas belonging to the Department of Conservation, accessed from Waiwakaiho Road and also on the other side of the river, accessed from a pedestrian bridge just upstream of TSB TOPEC. The Energy Companies Act 1992 brought about the separation of local authorities from their power generation activities and as a consequence Lake Mangamahoe and the Meeting of the Waters area resulted in a number of land transfers and easements.

The Council acquired the land in 1929, 1935 and 1941. There is an esplanade reserve along the river and the remaining land parcels are without reserve status.

This land combined with the neighbouring Department of Conservation land, is an important recreational resource in the district.

Camp Huinga and TSB TOPEC

The TSB TOPEC site was formerly managed by YMCA Camp Huinga who had been facilitating outdoor activities at this site since 1954. TSB TOPEC was formed in 1986 and in 1988 The YMCA agreed to their taking over the YMCA Camp Huinga site.

6.8.3.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) Access to the area is from Hydro Road and along a privately owned road (Lot 9 DP 19328) belonging to TrustPower in which the Council has right of way access.
- b) It is anticipated that TSB TOPEC will continue to lease part of this area as an outdoor pursuits and training centre.
- c) It is anticipated that grazing of open space areas will continue.
- d) Notes that a change to lease and grazing licences may be required to make provision for the development of the Taranaki Traverse.
- e) The activities of the kayak club in the tail race area of Meetings of the Waters are acknowledged and anticipated to continue, as well as their use of the private access road to access the tail race near to the convergence of the Waiwhakaiho River.
- f) Recognises that an archaeological site (Papamoā Pā) is located at the western end of Lot 14 DP 19328 and accordingly conservation of the archaeological features at this site is to be adhered to by implementing the guidelines as set out in the Department of Conservation guide "Caring for archaeological sites". This site is recognised and protected through the District Plan and through the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- g) Vehicle access on to any of the Council-owned land at Meetings of the Waters is through arrangement with Council officers.
- h) Development proposals:
 - A car park to be formed at the upstream end of Lot 13 to improve access to pedestrian bridge linking to the Araheke Walkway, along with a formed track between the car park and the bridge.
 - Signage to improve understanding of the site, its public accessibility and to alert that there are stock present and that dogs are to be kept on a lead.
- i) Notes that car parking on the TrustPower owned access road (Lot 9 DP 19328) is physically restrained. To accommodate access for kayakers, a car layby area has been formed on the TrustPower owned land parcel Lot 11 DP 19328. If further parking is required in this area, it could extend into the Council land near the entrance to TSB TOPEC.

6.8.4 Downstream from Burgess Park to Balsom Park



6.8.4.1 Description

Location:	This section includes Balsom Park and the esplanade reserves on the west side of the river between Burgess and Balsom Parks
Legal description:	Six land parcels <u>Mangorei Road Esplanade Reserves between Burgess Park and Balsom Park</u> Lot 4 DP 18562 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 7797 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 13320 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 4 DP 13484 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Balsom Park</u> Lot 2 DP 10705 – recreation reserve Lot 3 DP 9980 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Size:	9.7 hectares
Reserve status:	All parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Physical description – the reserves

Burgess Park

Part of Historic Reserves Management Plan and not included in this plan.

Mangorei Road esplanade reserves

These reserves are located between Burgess and Balsom parks. One reserve connects to Burgess Park to the north, two reserves link to Balsom Park from the south, with one reserve located midway. All reserves are on the western side of the river.

The TRC owned garden named Tupare and developed by Russell Mathews is located between these reserves.

Balsom Park

The 7.2 hectare park is accessed by a single lane driveway on a steady decline to the flat land that comprises the majority of the park, which is part of a flood plain of the Waiwhakaiho River. The access to the park is not all weather, requiring four wheel drive in wet conditions.

The park has been planted out with many specimen trees (refer to the history notes) and is used for informal and passive recreation.

History

Mangorei Road esplanade reserves

These reserves were acquired by the Council through subdivision activity in 1962, 1980, 1981 and 1995.

Balsom Park

The park was at one time part of the Native Reserve 3 - Puketotara.

Lot 2 DP 10705 at 6.8 hectares is the majority of the park and this land parcel was acquired by the Taranaki County Council on 20 June 1979 from Avon Advances Ltd for a recreation reserve at a cost of \$27,500. Prior to Avon Advances the land was owned by Crushed Metal Supplies Ltd from 1 August 1963 to 3 October 1978, and before this the company had transfer rights on the land from 1 January 1952. This amounts to 26 years of quarrying activity on the site from this company. Additional to this, there were earlier transfer rights on the land to “take sand and stone” granted to Harry Clement from 1 October 1937.

Balsom Park (Lot 2) was so named by the Taranaki County Council in a 1985 gazette notice on page 205. The 20 June 1979 Memorandum of Transfer (259072.2) that acquired the site was signed by the Council Chairman, Mr Balsom and the County Clerk Mr Putt.

Photograph of Balsom Park 1976



The other part of the park, Lot 3 DP 9980, is an esplanade reserve of 0.4 hectares on the riverside of the northernmost section of Lot 2 DP 10705. This land parcel was taken during a subdivision on September 1969.

A planting plan for the park dated September 1988 indicates that a planting event occurred around that time. The plan includes a variety of deciduous exotic trees, redwoods, spruce and Chilean southern beech trees (*Nothofagus obliqua*, *dombeyi*, *glauca* and *procera*).

Gazette

Gazette 22 October 1985, page 4844 names the reserve as Balsom Park.

Gazette notice 26 September 1985, page 4230 (GN 347783) authorises the exchange of part of the reserve for land on the western boundary of the park. Note that the exchange has yet to be actioned through property conveyance, but the gazette notice has cleared the way for reserve land to be transferred.

6.8.4.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

1. Mangorei Road esplanade reserves

- a) The reserves are maintained for their ecological values. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- b) A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.

2. Balsom Park

- a) Management of the park through grazing is anticipated to continue.
- b) Note that a change to lease and grazing licences may be required to make provision for the development of the Taranaki Traverse.
- c) It is acknowledged that bee hives are located in the park and that this activity is anticipated to be continued.
- d) Development of park is limited due to access. The entrance way is narrow and partially concealed and the access road in the park is a single lane comprised of compacted gravel that has been overgrown by grasses. The road width and surface restricts vehicle access, limiting use to one way traffic and use during dry ground conditions. Providing vehicle access for the public to the lower flat area of the park would require formation of an all-weather surface and passing bays, along with improvements to the park entrance. Improving the park entrance could involve cutting back the bank to widen the entrance way and may require installing retaining walls. It is considered at this time that there is insufficient demand to improve vehicle access to the park, but development may occur at a later time dependent on increasing need.
- e) The park is not suitable for equestrian purposes due to:
 - Insufficient space to park vehicles transporting horses on William Street or the ability to provide vehicle access within the park due to the limitations of the park access road.
 - Being a former quarry, the terrain on the river flat is uneven and not particularly suitable for horse riding.
- f) An encroachment exists on the western boundary of Balsom Park, with Balsom Park also encroaching on the same neighbour. Regularising the situation is being investigated and includes the option of a land exchange or a right-of-way. Preparation of a Limited to Title Plan (LT 14953) was completed with a previous owner in the 1980s and includes authorisation to exchange part of the reserve through gazette notice 26 September 1985, page 4230 (GN 347783).

Balsom Park viewed in the foreground



6.8.5 Downstream from Balsom Park to Audrey Gale Reserve



6.8.5.1 Description

Location:	From six esplanade reserves along the western bank of the Waiwhakaiho River located between Balsom Park and Audrey Gale Reserve to Audrey Gale Reserve along with two esplanade reserves located on the opposite bank to Audrey Gale
Legal description:	Fourteen land parcels <u>Between Balsom Park and Audrey Gale Reserve</u> Lot 5 DP 15579 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 4 DP 15170 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 34 DP 488985 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 9 DP 13309 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 5 DP 14317 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 4 DP 15079 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Opposite bank to Audrey Gale Reserve</u> Pt Section D Hua and Waiwakaiho – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Section D Part Section 203 Hua and Waiwakaiho – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Pt Section 203 Hua & Waiwakaiho – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Audrey Gale Reserve</u> Pt Section 203 Grey District – recreation reserve Part Closed Road SO plan 7691 – recreation reserve Pt Section 184 Grey District – recreation reserve Lot 1 DP 9741 – recreation reserve Lot 3 DP 9741 – recreation reserve
Size:	29.9 hectares
Reserve status:	All parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC owned

Physical description

Between Balsom Park and Audrey Gale Reserve

The six reserve land parcels are located along the true left bank of the river, and are a mix of grassed areas on flat ground to revegetating bush on steeply sloped areas.

Opposite bank to Audrey Gale Reserve

Part Section D Hua and Waiwakaiho, Section D Part Section 203 Hua and Waiwakaiho and Part Section 203 Hua and Waiwakaiho (opposite bank to Audrey Gale Reserve), 19 hectares and includes the vegetated cliff area that is used for diving into the swimming hole in the Waiwhakaiho.

Audrey Gale Reserve

The reserve is accessed from Mangorei Road from a road passing along the southern boundary of Merrilands Domain. There is a steep descent to the river flat portion of the reserve. There is a viewing deck and memorial dedicated to Audrey Gale located immediately prior to the steep descent to the river flat portion of the reserve. A pedestrian path commences at this point and links onto the access road to the river.

There is a public toilet block at the reserve, two shelters with basic barbeque facilities, a flat mown area with specimen trees and car parking areas.

The reserve provides public access to a popular swimming hole, with the bank on the opposite side used for diving into the water hole. The bank is also Council reserve Part Section 203 Grey District.

History

Audrey Gale Reserve

Named after a New Plymouth City Council Councillor who had a strong interest in parks and reserves. Audrey Gale, OBE, QSJM served on the Council from 1956 to 1977 including 12 years as Chair of the Parks and Recreation Committee. Audrey passed away on 27 July 1992.

The reserve (including Merrilands Domain) was previously known as the 'Water Works Reserve' being the site of the early town water supply from 1883 to 1906. Damage to the structure resulted in the replacement of the scheme in 1906 to Mangorei³⁵.

The reserve is made up of five land parcels.

The following three land parcels have been in Council ownership since 5 January 1882 - Part Section 184 Grey District, Part Section 203 Grey District and Part Closed Road SO Plan 7691.

TNB1/977: subject s.36(4) Counties Amendment Act 1961. From previous TN45/245: gazette 5/7/1882, page 1 - s.179 Municipal Corp Act 1870 allowing council to take land as per Public Works Act 1876, and by s.244 of said Act, it is enacted that Council may construct waterworks for the supply of pure water to the inhabitants of the borough as per PWA 1876. The Municipal Corp Act 1878 Amendment Act 1877 allows for land to be taken within or outside of the borough, for certain purposes. All of section 184 (14 acres 26 perches), section 203 (12 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches) & closed road (1 acre, 1 rood, 21 perches).

Gazette 1982, page 3626 classifies these parcels as recreation reserve.

The remaining two land parcels were acquired by the Council on 10 November 1967: Lots 1 and 3 DP 9741.

TNB1/977: subject to s.36(4) Counties Amendment Act 1961. From previous TN86/281 acquired for purpose of constructing water works to supply house water to New Plymouth.

Gazette 1982, page 3626 classifies these parcels as recreation reserve.

Image of the remains of the reservoir at the Water Works Reserve (Merrilands Domain) with the water brought in through what is now Audrey Gale Reserve – aerial photograph 1950³⁶



³⁵ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/heritage_sites_and_features/topics/show/1492-new-plymouth-borough-water-supply-merrilands-domainaudrey-gale-park-1883

³⁶ http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/heritage_sites_and_features/topics/show/1492-new-plymouth-borough-water-supply-merrilands-domainaudrey-gale-park-1883

Plantings

A planting plan dated May 1970 lists the exotic trees planted as specimens and their planting locations at the reserve, indicating that these trees have been growing at this site for 46 years.

6.8.5.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

1. Between Balsom Park and Audrey Gale Reserve
 - a) Are maintained for their ecological value. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
 - b) Some encroachment existing on the reserves may be required to be removed depending on any developments in use of the reserve.
2. Audrey Gale Reserve and opposite river bank
 - a) It is anticipated that vehicle access to the reserve will continue to be closed in the evenings.
 - b) Reserve is popular as an access to the river, is used for passive recreation such as picnicking and exercising dogs.
 - c) Notes that frisbee golf is an activity approved at this reserve.
 - d) Horse riding is permitted on the right-hand side of the reserve.
 - e) Shelters and bar-b-que areas at park to be continued.
 - f) An independent assessment of the tree collection at the park is to be undertaken, with consideration of some tree removal to prevent crowding as specimen trees mature. This plan supports the removal of some trees as a result of the assessment.
 - g) The road from toilet to swimming hole is open to vehicles during daylight saving period only.
 - h) Vegetation near the Audrey Gale Memorial lookout is to be kept low to enable views of the park, river valley and mountain.
 - i) Note that a change to lease and grazing licences may be required to make provision for the development of the Taranaki Traverse.

6.8.6 Riversdale Drive Reserves to Peringa Park

6.8.6.1 Description

Location:	Reserves along the river bank of the Waiwhakaiho River immediately downstream from Audrey Gale Reserve as far as Peringa Park
Legal description:	Twenty-two land parcels <u>Between Audrey Gale and Riversdale Drive reserves</u> Lot 24 DP 10465 – recreation reserve Lot 23 DP 17341 – local purpose (recreation) reserve Lot 44 DP 7968 – recreation reserve Section 936 Grey District – recreation reserve (Crown vested in NPDC) Lot 5 DP 8168 – recreation reserve <u>Riversdale Drive reserves</u> Lot 1 DP 7571 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Te Ngaere Historic Park (Lot 30 DP 13708) – included in Historic Reserves Management Plan Pt Lot 1 DP 6162 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 19 DP 14072 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 32 DP 14072 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 1 DP 13382 – recreation reserve <u>Rimu Street extension reserves</u> Lot 2 DP 455248 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 5 DP 8588 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 15950 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 9970 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 11280 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 1 DP 12311 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 19624 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve <u>Seaward of SH3 bridge</u> Waiwhakaiho Park – Sports Parks Management Plan Lot 4 DP 20082 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 5 DP 8927 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 2 DP 9932 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Lot 3 DP 15134 – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Section 220 Hua District – local purpose (esplanade) reserve Peringa Park – Sports Parks Management Plan and Coastal Reserves Management Plan
Size:	11.1 hectares
Reserve status:	All parcels subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose (esplanade) and local purpose recreation reserves
Land ownership:	All parcels are NPDC except Section 936 Grey District which is Crown land vested in NPDC

Physical description

There is a continuous link of reserve land along the left side of the Waiwhakaiho River from Audrey Gale Reserve to the rail crossing and SH3 (Northgate) bridge. The railway and highway underpass links to Waiwhakaiho Park, which is a centre for netball in New Plymouth.

There is a continuous link of public land from the SH3 bridge to the sea on the true right side of the river, with ownership shared across NPDC, TRC and Department of Conservation.

Between Audrey Gale and Riversdale Drive reserves

Five land parcels located between Audrey Gale Reserve and Riversdale Drive reserves do not provide a pedestrian link due to the very steep contour of the land. These parcels are vegetated in native trees.

Riversdale Drive reserves

Five land parcels. Does not include Lot 30 DP 13708 which is included in the Historic Reserves Management Plan. The five parcels include the river flat and very steeply contoured land up to the river terrace where the residential housing occurs. The river flat is used as access to the river including several swimming holes, as well as grassed areas managed through grazing. There is a gravel access road through these reserves that is locked preventing public access and used by Council staff and the lessee.

Rimu Street Extension reserves

Sliver of land (10 to 12 metres wide) on the river flat between the river and the industrial area at the end of Rimu Street and the sports field at Sacred Heart Girls College.

Seaward of SH3 bridge

Five land parcels seaward of the bridge are included in this plan, and excludes the Waiwhakaiho and Peringa parks; these two parks are included in the Sports Parks and Coastal Reserves management plans respectively.

Two land parcels (Lot 3 DP 15134 and Section 220 Hua District) located on the true left bank of the river are not legally accessible and are located between Fletcher Concrete at the end of Fitzroy Road and the river. The reserves are occupied by Fletcher Concrete.

The other three land parcels (Lot 4 DP 20082, Lot 5 DP 8927 and Lot 2 DP 9932) are located on the true right bank of the river on a bend in the river downstream from Burton Street.

History

Between Audrey Gale and Riversdale Drive reserves

These parcels were acquired by the Council through subdivision activity from 1954 to 1992, with the exception of Section 936 Grey District which is Crown land vested in Council in 1981.

Riversdale Drive reserves

These land parcels were acquired by the Council from 1977 to 1987. Part Lot 1 DP 6162 purchased in 1977 was previously a quarry site. This land parcel was also part of the former native reserve 4 – Ratahagae.

Lot 3 DP 19624 was once part of native reserve 23 – Raiomiti³⁷.

Rimu Street Extension reserves

These seven land parcels were acquired incrementally by the Council from 1962 to 1999.

Seaward of SH3 bridge

These five land parcels were acquired incrementally by the Council from 1962 to 1998.

³⁷ Native reserve Raiomiti identified in the University of Canterbury thesis from 'Native Reserves, Assimilation and Self-determination...' by Leanne Boulton, 2004 and confirmed by viewing the deposited plans: 19624 and 2473.

6.8.6.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

1. Between Audrey Gale and Riversdale Drive reserves
 - a) Steep contoured land covered in native vegetation, to be retained with this vegetative covering.
2. Riversdale Drive reserves
 - a) The access road is locked to prevent vehicle access except for Council staff, contractors involved in Council business and lessee/licencee holders.
 - b) It is anticipated that grazing will be continued as a land management tool in this area.
 - c) Note that a change to lease and grazing licences may be required to make provision for the development of the Taranaki Traverse.
 - d) Signage to be provided at the entrance to the reserve identifying that dogs should be kept on a lead where stock are present.
3. Rimu Street extension reserves
 - a) A pedestrian walkway has been installed along the left bank of the river and this walkway is to be retained.
4. Seaward of SH3 bridge
 - a) The Council reserves on the right bank of the Waiwhakaiho River provide public access to the river. These are neighboured by esplanade reserve owned by TRC that have been developed into stop banks (river control) and two parcels downstream from Burton Street which are owned by Department of Conservation.
 - b) Note that Lot 3 DP 15134, taken as esplanade reserve through subdivision in 1986 by the former New Plymouth City Council, is a landlocked reserve occupied by Fletcher Concrete. This occupation is historical with the land being part of the work site prior to subdivision. With no immediate demand for public use or access to this site and safety issues, the situation will remain status quo for the time being, the flood prone landlocked reserve acting principally for riparian protection.



Other Reserves in New Plymouth City

6.9 Ainslee Street Reserves

6.9.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are accessed from Ainslee Street
Legal description:	Seven land parcels <u>Ainslee Street recreation reserves</u> Lot 149 DP 12806 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 1 DP 360878 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 5 DP 360878 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 7 DP 360878 – <i>recreation reserve</i> <u>Ainslee Street scenic reserves</u> Lot 37 DP 368178 – <i>scenic reserve; Ainslee Street frontage adjoining the recreation reserves</i> Lot 35 DP 368178 – <i>scenic reserve; is part of a link from Ainslee Street to Ballantrae Place</i> Lot 3 DP 360878 – <i>scenic reserve (bush remnant)</i>
Size:	10.5 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and scenic reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Physical description

The reserves accessed from Ainslee Street comprise of a bush remnant (Lot 3 DP 360878), a wet land with some isolated remnant native trees including Waiwaka, swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*) and an open grassed area that is grazed.

Lot 3 DP 360878 *scenic reserve* is the bush remnant which can be accessed from Ainslee Street and Adam Lile Drive. The reserve is located on an elevated topography with lowland coastal native species.

Bush remnant (scenic reserve) from Ainslee Street



The recreation reserve includes streams and swamp areas. These wetlands are interesting for the native flora growing in or besides them, and includes swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*).



Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests with this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

An early map³⁸ identifies that the reserves included in this Ainslee Street Reserves plan were once part of native reserve 3 - Puketotara.

³⁸ Paritutu Survey District, drawn by J Homan 1879, Corrections and additions by W Gordon, 1903, John Mackay Government Printer, ARC2004-344 Puke Ariki Collection

Reserves were acquired through subdivision in 1980, 1985 and 2006. The reserve land contained in DP 360878 was purchased jointly by the New Plymouth City Council and the Taranaki County Council from BF Karam for \$185,000 in 1985.

Wetland area in the reserve



6.9.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) There are ecological values identified in these reserves, including a bush remnant and wetland. Use and development of the reserves is to recognise these values and should not diminish these natural values.
- b) Any plantings where native species are being used, should consist of appropriate local indigenous species utilising locally sourced propagating material where possible.
- c) Grazing of part of the recreation reserve occurs and is anticipated to continue until a time where full use of the reserve for recreation and/or ecological purposes occurs.
- d) Note that an earthen detention dam is located in the recreation reserve (Lot 149 DP 12806) as part of measures undertaken to mitigate flooding downstream. Additionally a sewer line also passes through the length of the recreation reserve.
- e) Future development of these reserves will include:
 - Improvements to circulation and access to the reserve, in particular:
 - A car park at the southern end of the reserve where the new road from the subdivision adjoins the reserve to be considered and installed dependent on demand and when resources allow.
 - Access to the reserve developed adjacent to 54 Ainslee Street.
 - Installation of signage where appropriate.
 - Enhancement of wetland planting where appropriate.

Area of potential ponding form the detention dam



6.10 Brois Street Reserve

6.10.1 Description

Location:	The esplanade reserve is accessed from Woodleigh School on Brois Street
Legal description:	Lot 5 DP 15409 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i>
Size:	0.14 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Local purpose esplanade reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The esplanade reserve is adjacent to an unnamed tributary. The tributary converges with the Huatoki Stream at another Council reserve next to 67 Glenpark Avenue. The stream originates within the Shelter Grove Reserves (section 6.22), passing through Woodleigh School and Frankley Road Reserve.

The reserve functions as a natural educational facility for students at Woodleigh School.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this reserve are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The reserve was acquired from a five lot residential subdivision in 1986 that is accessed from Govett Avenue.

6.10.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for this reserve are:

- a) This reserve is accessed through Woodleigh School and primarily used for ecological enhancement of the river bank and as an education facility for students at the school.

6.11 Dean Park

6.11.1 Description

Location:	The main frontage of the park is on Upjohn Street, with access also available on Brooklands Road, Tarahua and Bideford streets
Legal description:	Seven land parcels Lot 10 DP 7036 – recreation reserve (Crown land vested in Council) Lot 11 DP 6704 – recreation reserve Lot 12 DP 7899 – recreation reserve Lot 1-4 DP 15312 – recreation reserve
Size:	2.8 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land except Lot 10, Crown land vested in Council

Overview



Physical description

The park has three main areas:

1. A developed area for sport (New Plymouth Bowling Club), a museum (TSB Bank Bowls Museum) and education (Brooklands Kindergarten);
2. A wetland area; and
3. An open space area between wetland and Tarahua Street planted out as an orchard.

There is a sealed driveway from Brooklands Road to the bowling club and museum car park. A compacted gravel/earthen pathway runs beside the wetland section of the reserve and a grassed track through the orchard area.

Access (6.1 metres wide) to the bowling greens from Bideford Street, which is part of the park, is also used as a private driveway.

Access to Tarahua Road is by a 3.6 metre wide grass lane way.

The stream passing through the reserve goes on to Vogeltown Park and then to Pukekura Park via the Truby King Dell.

View of the wetland



Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

Land Acquisition:

Lot 10, the bulk of the park area (1.9 hectares), was acquired in 1953. It was initially Crown land set aside for housing purposes and then for recreation purpose and vested in Council, in trust.

Lot 11 (0.6 hectares) was acquired in 1950, comprising the open space area accessing on to Tarahua Street.

Lot 12 (0.4 hectares) was acquired in 1956 from Ronald Duncan, comprising the western side of the wetland.

The remaining parcels, Lot 1 to 4 DP 15312 were acquired in 1986 through the separation of these four lots from Lots 1 to 4 DP 7036 through subdivision.

Naming of reserve as Dean Park

The Council in 1988 named the park, then known as the 'Upjohn Street Reserve', to 'Dean Park' in honour of Mr William Anthony Dean.

Mr William Anthony Dean was a New Plymouth City Councillor from 1950 to 1965 and during that time held the position of Deputy Mayor of New Plymouth (1956 to 1965) and Chairman, in which office he was involved in the development of the parks in New Plymouth. He initiated the Council's participation in the annual Arbor Day activities from 1954 with a view to the progressive improvement and beautification of New Plymouth. He was recognised as a forceful advocate for the provision of parks and Merrilands Domain, Lynmouth Park, Peringa Park and the Kawaroa Pool were developed during his term of office. Mr Dean died on 8 July 1993³⁹.

6.11.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for this reserve are:

- a) Access to bowls car park is a sealed driveway. The track beside wetland and through the orchard area are both Class 3.
- b) The open space area is planted out in fruit and nut trees, with a mown pathway.
- c) Anticipate the continuance of the New Plymouth Bowling Club Incorporated (including a sub-lease for the Bowls Museum). The current ground only lease has an expiry date of 30 September 2027.
- d) Anticipate the continuance of Brooklands Kindergarten at the park. The current ground only lease has an expiry date 31 March 2033.
- e) A private driveway access has been formed on eastern end of Dean Park by 8 Bideford Street. Regularising of this private use of the reserve is being investigated by the Council through the option of granting a right of way (easement).

³⁹ Information sourced from minutes of the Council meeting of 20 July 1993.

6.12 Dorset Avenue/Rossiter Crescent Reserve

6.12.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located between Dorset Avenue and Rossiter Crescent in Westtown
Legal description:	Lot 96 DP 12379
Size:	0.9 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserve is situated in a gully between Dorset Avenue and Rossiter Crescent in a residential area and includes a small stream that is piped to the Mangaotuku Stream in the vicinity of Bonithon Avenue.

The walkway passes through the length of the reserve, providing a pedestrian connection between Dorset Avenue and Rossiter Crescent. The walkway is a mown grass track.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

Lot 96 was acquired in 1978 as part of a subdivision from Part 15 DP 6798. The subdivision separated the reserve from the parent property (Part 15) and transferred it to the Council from Tasman View Developments Nominees Ltd at a nominal fee, as a reserve contribution. There was consideration in 1975 on whether Lot 96 should be taken as a reserve or for a drainage and ponding area.

Exotic trees and grass path at Dorset Avenue/Rossiter Crescent Reserve



6.12.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) This reserve is maintained as a pedestrian access way between Dorset Avenue and Rossiter Crescent, with a mown grass track (Class 3).
- b) The continuance of deciduous trees along the walkway and native plants in the wetland area is to be continued.
- c) There is a sewer line located through the reserve and stormwater pipes from the nearby roads along with a private stormwater pipe passing into the reserve to discharge into the stream.
- d) The reserve acts as a ponding area in a storm event. The area of expected ponding is illustrated below.

An estimated ponding area from a 100 year storm event (highlighted green)



6.13 Flight Place Reserves

6.13.1 Description

Location:	Two reserves located on Carrington Street at the entrance to Flight Place
Legal description:	Lot 15 DP 16252 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i> Lot 16 DP 16251 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i>
Size:	0.11 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	All local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	All NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves are located either side of the entrance to Flight Place. The reserves consist mainly of lawn, but include specimen trees, some ground cover planting and shrubs.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The reserves were acquired through a subdivision in 1989 with both parcels vested in Council as esplanade reserve as part of the residential subdivision undertaken by Noremac Properties Limited. The reserves provide a beautification to the entrance of this residential area.

View of the two reserves at the intersection of Flight Place



6.13.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

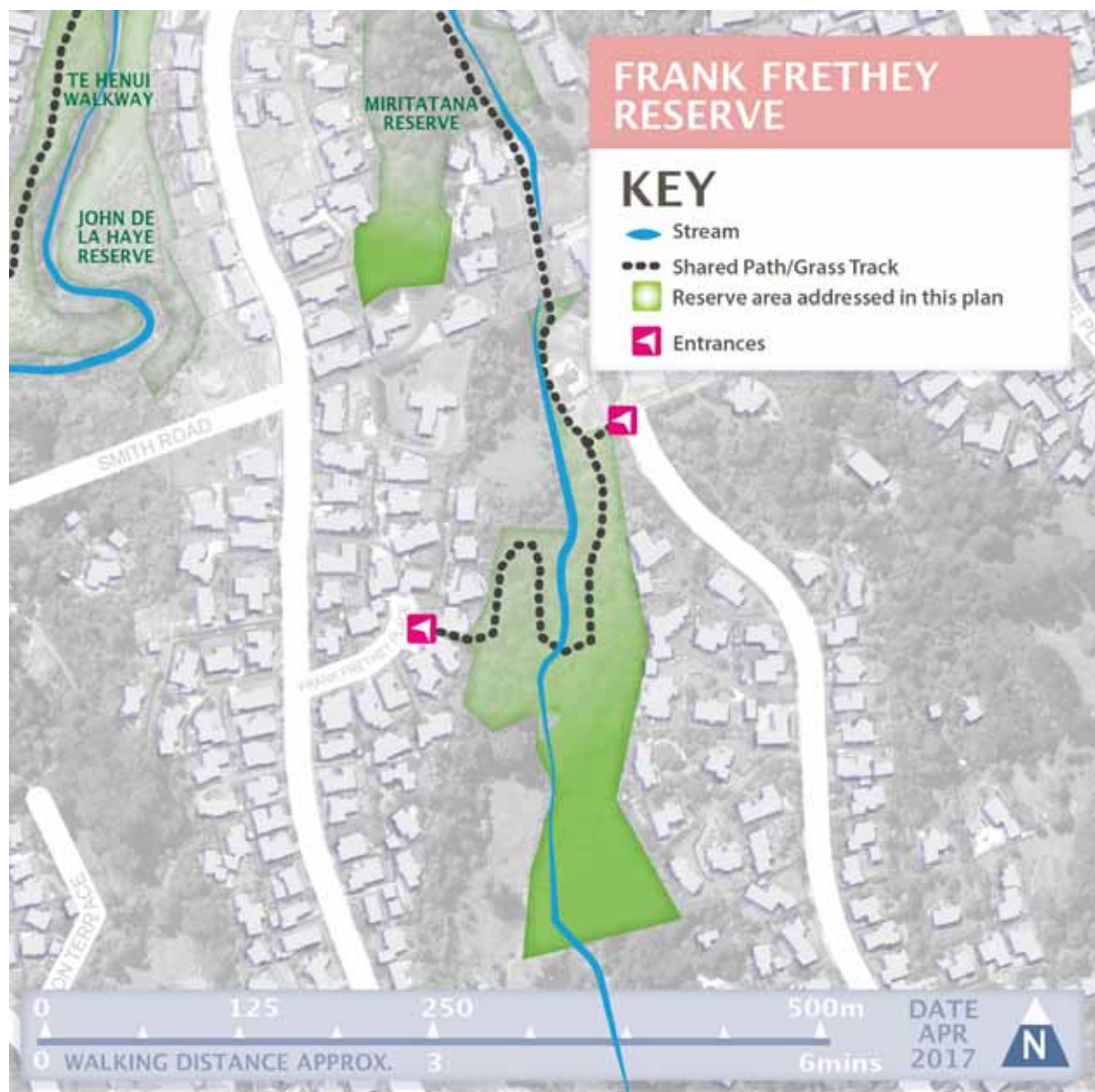
- a) These reserves are maintained as a beautification along Carrington Street.

6.14 Frank Frethey Reserve

6.14.1 Description

Location:	Frank Frethey Reserve is located in the New Plymouth suburbs of Highlands Park and Merrilands
Legal description:	Four land parcels comprise this reserve Lot 4 DP 440372 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 10 DP 16773 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 74 DP 16923 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 20847 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	2.5 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserve is located in a valley between Karina Road and Frank Frethey Place (off Heat Road) with the Kai Kai Stream⁴⁰ passing through the middle of the reserve. A formed walkway from Frank Frethey Place to Karina Road and downstream to Miritatana Reserve exists, with a bridge in place to cross the stream.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

Land acquired in 1990 (Lot 10 closest to Karina Road), 1991 (Lot 74 linking to Frank Frethey Place), 2001 (Lot 3) and 2011 (Lot 4 linking through to Miritatana Reserve) through subdivision activity. The subdivision at Frank Frethey Place, named after a relative of the developer Royce Wood. The inclusion of the first name in naming the street was to avoid confusion with similarly sounding street name Freeth Place located above Huatoki Domain.

The land included in the Frank Frethey Reserve was once part of the previous Puketotara Native Reserve.

6.14.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) The reserve provides a pedestrian link between Frank Frethey Place, Karina Road and Miritatana Reserve. The link between Frank Frethey Place and Karina Road includes a bridge across the Kai Kai Stream and is maintained as a bush track (Class 4). The link toward Miritatana Reserve is a compacted gravel track (Class 3).
- b) The reserve is a bush remnant and will be maintained as per the general policies in section 4 of this plan, including any planting in the reserve to consist of the same native vegetation existing in the reserve with the plants propagated from local sourced stock, if available.
- c) There is a sewer line passing along the eastern boundary of the reserve on Lot 10 DP 16773.
- d) To investigate the encroachment on the southwestern side of Lot 101 DP 16773.

⁴⁰ Deposited Plan 16773 identifies the stream passing through the reserve as the Kai Kai Stream.

6.15 Frankley Road Reserve

6.15.1 Description

Location:	Located between Frankley Road and Glenpark Avenue
Legal description:	Four land parcels make up this reserve Lot 1 DP 8161 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 8404 – recreation reserve Lot 3 DP 9045 – recreation reserve Lot 13 DP 10498 – recreation reserve
Size:	3.45 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserve is situated on moderate to steeply sloping land on the eastern side of Frankley Road, descending to Glenpark Avenue. The reserve is accessed from Frankley Road, Glenpark Avenue and Marina Grove. A track exists within the reserve linking Glenpark Avenue (between houses 66 and 70) and Frankley Road (near 153) and from the same location on Glenpark Avenue to the end of Marina Grove.

The stream (unnamed tributary) passing through the reserve passes through Sutherland Park and Woodleigh School. From the reserve it passes under Glenpark Avenue and converges with the Huatoki Stream.

The reserve contains a canopy of large native trees including pohutukawa, rimu and totara.

Frankley Road Reserve seen beyond the houses on Glenpark Avenue



Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The land parcels comprising the reserve were acquired by the Council in 1962 and 1963, with the exception of the land area by Marina Grove, which was acquired in 1980.

6.15.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for reserves in this section are:

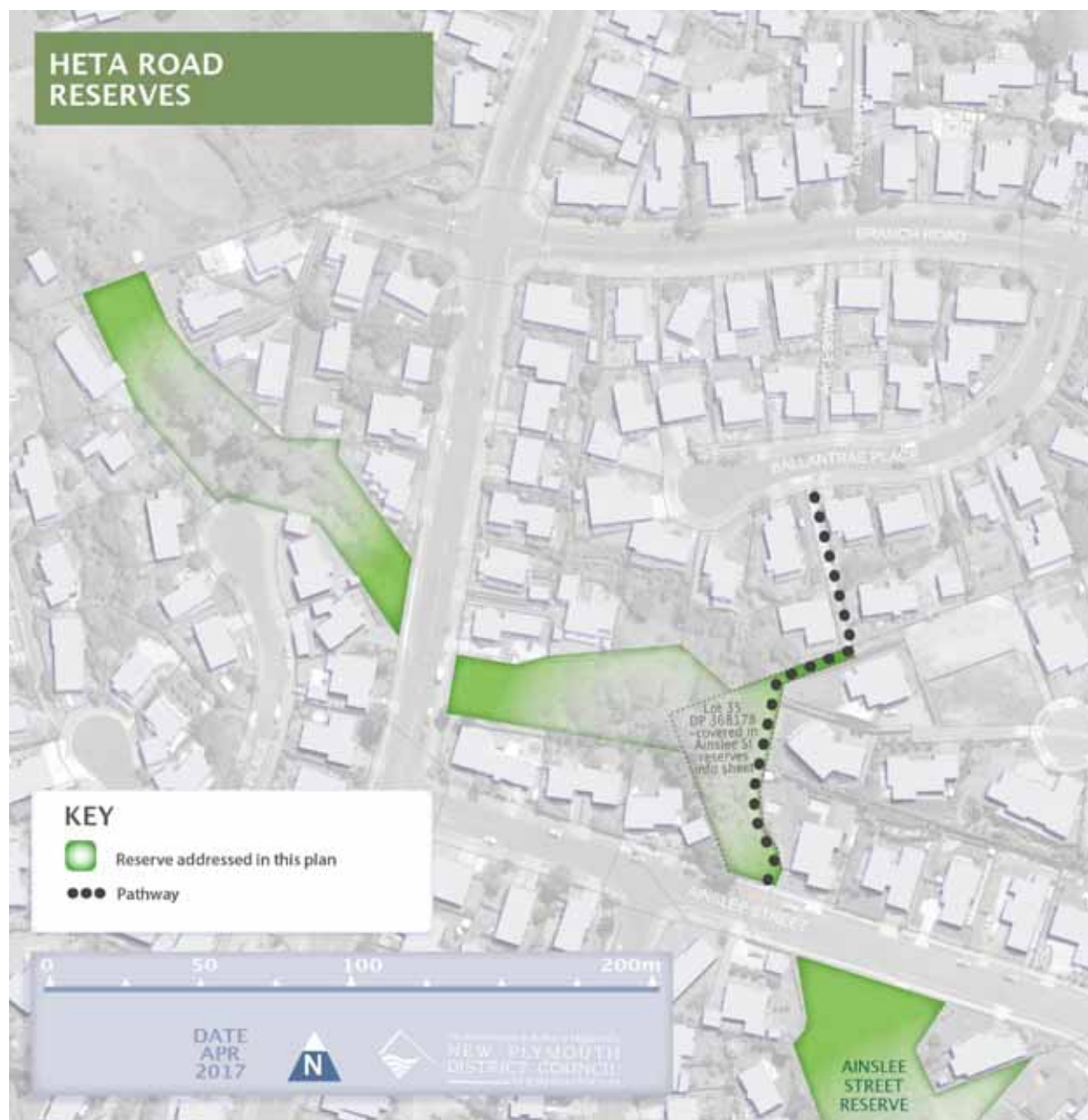
- a) The reserve provides a green vegetative buffer in an urban area, as well as a pedestrian link between three streets. The tree canopy at this reserve is complete and being on such a steep slope, reduces the opportunity for surface soil erosion.
- b) Management of this reserve is in the retention and where appropriate, complimenting of the vegetative canopy as well as maintaining the pedestrian links which are bush track grade (Class 4). Note at times the tracks in the reserve are wet and soft, but improvement of the track condition is not anticipated.

6.16 Heta Road Reserves

6.16.1 Description

Location:	The two reserves are located on opposite sides of Heta Road, near the intersection with Ainslee Street
Legal description:	Lot 234 DP 12807 Lot 235 DP 12806
Size:	0.6 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Local purpose drainage reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves provide an access between Heta Road and Pentland Place via a mown pathways. Other sections of mown pathway within the two reserves do not have onward linkage to other public areas.

The stream passing through the Heta Road reserves emanates from the Ainslee Street Reserves and onto Te Henui Stream along the valley heading north from London Terrace.

There is a large redwood located on Lot 23.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

Both reserves acquired in 1980 through a residential subdivision but on differing deposited plans, DP 12807 and DP 12806. These parcels were once included in the native reserve 3 – Puketotara.

6.16.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) These reserves contain sewer mains and provide an outlet for stormwater pipes emanating from the nearby road as well as a private pipe from a right-of-way servicing 24A-C Branch Road.
- b) Lot 235 neighbours the Council-owned scenic reserve that is accessed from Ainslee Street, Lot 35 DP 368178 (included in section 6.9). A pedestrian link has not been formed due to the contours of the site and the close proximity of the footpath.
- c) Lot 234 has the potential to link through to Branch Road depending on whether any subdivision development occurs on the neighbouring two hectare property to the north.
- d) The two reserves are identified as ponding areas in a storm event.

Area of ponding in an estimated 100 year storm event (highlighted green)



6.17 La Salle Drive Reserve

6.17.1 Description

Location:	The reserve links La Salle Drive with Waimea Street and the playing fields at Francis Douglas Memorial College
Legal description:	Lot 15 DP 12193
Size:	0.47 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

This reserve provides a pedestrian connection between La Salle Drive, Waimea Street and Francis Douglas Memorial College. The reserve is well developed, containing a concrete pathway for pedestrians from Waimea Street to La Salle Drive, a gravel path contained by plastic paving sheet between Waimea Street to Francis Douglas Memorial College and is comprehensively planted with many exotic deciduous trees.

Tangata whenua

Historical and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Access to reserve from Waimea Street



Access to reserve from La Salle Drive



Historical overview

Lot 15 DP 12193 was acquired by the Council in September 1981 through a subdivision of part of the Francis Douglas Memorial College property.

6.17.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) Provide a useful pedestrian access between Waimea Street, La Salle Drive and Francis Douglas Memorial College which is anticipated to continue.
- b) This reserve contains well-formed pedestrian access ways that are suitable for the current purpose.

Access to Francis Douglas Memorial College through reserve from Waimea Street



6.18 Lorna and Devon Streets Reserve

6.18.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located on the intersection of Lorna and Devon streets, opposite Devon Intermediate School.
Legal description:	Six land parcels Lots 66 to 71, DP 2151
Size:	0.19 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	All parcels are recreation reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land.

Overview



Physical description

The reserve is accessed from Devon Street West and Lorna Street. The reserve provides a useful access and waiting space for students of Devon Intermediate School.

The reserve is a grassed area that slopes down to Lorna Street and is populated by semi-mature trees, particularly pohutukawa, but also a Norfolk Island pine, puriri and some smaller karaka. Ten trees are recorded in the District Plan as notable trees, No 105 Native Mixed Stand.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

View of reserve from entrance to Devon Intermediate School



Historical overview

DP 2151 to approve the subdivision of land, occurred in 1904. The Council acquired two parcels, Lots 66 and 67 in 1916 and the addition of Lots 68 to 71 in 1923. The latter lots (68 to 71) were noted on SO Plan 5967 (drawn in 1922) for the purpose of a rubbish dump. A Council record identifies that the Council land in this area was used as a dump site by engineers and used for Labour Weekend collections.

The companion reserve on the other corner of the intersection was sold in July 2011 to a private company.

6.18.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) To continue as a grass and tree area, which serves a purpose of an access to Devon Intermediate School for students, providing a place for them to wait at the pedestrian road crossing and also as a collection and drop off point. The reserve also provides an aesthetic amenity.
- b) Note that 10 trees are recorded as notable trees in the District Plan (No 105).

6.19 Magnolia Drive Reserves

6.19.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located at the lower end of Magnolia Drive
Legal description:	Three land parcels Lot 36 DP 407545 - <i>local purpose drainage reserve</i> Lot 22 DP 10187 - <i>local purpose street reserve</i> Section 2 SO 448963 – <i>local purpose drainage reserve</i> Lot 27 DP 508206 - <i>local purpose drainage reserve</i>
Size:	0.74 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of local purpose drainage and street reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves are located at the lower end of Magnolia Drive. Lot 36 and Lot 22 provide a pedestrian link from Magnolia Drive through to Nash Street. Section 2 SO 448963 and Lot 27 form a pedestrian link from Magnolia Drive through to Whakawhiti Street.

The reserves have been acquired through subdivision.

The reserves contain wetlands in the form of a swamp (Lot 36) and a stream (Section 2 and Lot 27).

Tangata whenua

The reserves are located at the base of Whakawhitiwhiti Pā, which is included in the Historic Reserves Management Plan, and identifies that the area is of cultural and historical interest to Te Ātiawa and Taranaki iwi, and to Ngāti Te Whiti and Nga Mahanga-a-Tairi hapū.

Historical overview

The reserves were acquired in 1970 (Lot 22), 2008 (Lot 36), 2016 (Section 2) and 2017 (Lot 27). Lots 22, 27 and 36 were acquired through subdivision and Section 22 through negotiation.

6.19.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for reserves in this section are:

- a) These reserves have ecological value as wetlands.
- b) Development and maintenance of the reserves will include provision to maintain pedestrian linkage and plantings to be appropriate to the wetland nature of these sites. A bridge or culvert across the stream in the vicinity of Section 2 and Lot 27 is needed to complete the pedestrian link between Magnolia Drive and Whakawhiti Street.
- c) There is a sewer line passing through Lot 36 and Section 2. Additionally, Section 2 has a function of a stormwater ponding area in a storm event.
- d) The reserves Lots 36 and 22 provide a pedestrian link from Magnolia Drive to Nash Street.
- e) There is an easement (Areas AE and AF, DP 471905) providing the right to drain water from Lots 3, 5 and 6 DP 471905 into Lot 36, DP 407545.

6.20 Miritatana Reserve

6.20.1 Description

Location:	The reserve located at Heta Road can also be access from Karina Road and Frank Frethey Reserve
Legal description:	Two land parcels make up the reserve with a road link to: Lot 30 DP 321837 – scenic reserve Lot 12 DP 332086 – scenic reserve
Size:	2.0 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Scenic reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

Miritatana Reserve is located at 222 Heta Road, with a pedestrian link through to Karina Road and Frank Frethey Reserve via Section 2 SO Plan 329563 and Lot 4 DP 440372.

The Kai Kai Stream⁴¹ runs through the reserve which converges with the Te Henui Stream a few metres upstream of the Cumberland Road Bridge.

The reserve comprises of lowland semi coastal forest, including kaihikatea, pukatea, rewarewa, titoki and tawa. The reserve is a modified bush remnant with mature trees containing epiphytes.

Astelias preched in tawa trees in the reserve



Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The name of Miritatana Reserve was made by resolution at the Council's meeting of 18 December 2007. Miritatana was a land owner in the block which is now Heta Road when it was allocated through the Maori Land Court. Miritatana is an important ancestor of the Tuparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti people today and still has many living descendants⁴².

The two land parcels comprising the reserve were acquired in 2003 and 2004 during residential subdivision.

⁴¹ DP 16773 identifies the stream passing through the reserve as the Kai Kai Stream

⁴² Report on naming the reserves on Heta Road (ECM 131805)

6.20.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for this reserve are:

- a) Maintain the reserve for its ecological values and public access. The pedestrian access through the reserve is a bush track (Class 4).
- b) A sewer line passes through the centre of the reserve.
- c) Enhancement planting has been undertaken in open areas away from the walkway using native plants identified as natural to this area and sourced from local plant material if available. These enhancement plantings will be continued where required.
- d) Note the scenic reserves classification places a heightened emphasis on the protection of the naturalness of this piece of land.
- e) Some encroachments on the reserve which will require investigation.

View of walkway within Miritatana Reserve



6.21 St. Ives Grove Reserves

6.21.1 Description

Location:	The two reserves are located on either side of St Ives Grove at the intersection with Bronte Place
Legal description:	Lot 31 and 32 DP 11259 – <i>recreation reserve</i>
Size:	0.15 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves are a grassed area with some mature trees (puriri) and a footpath through Lot 32.

The reserves are a beautification of the residential area through supplying open ground and mature trees. The reserves are visible from St Ives Grove, Bronte Place and Tiverton Crescent.

There is a notable puriri tree located on Lot 31 in the District Plan - ID 361.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

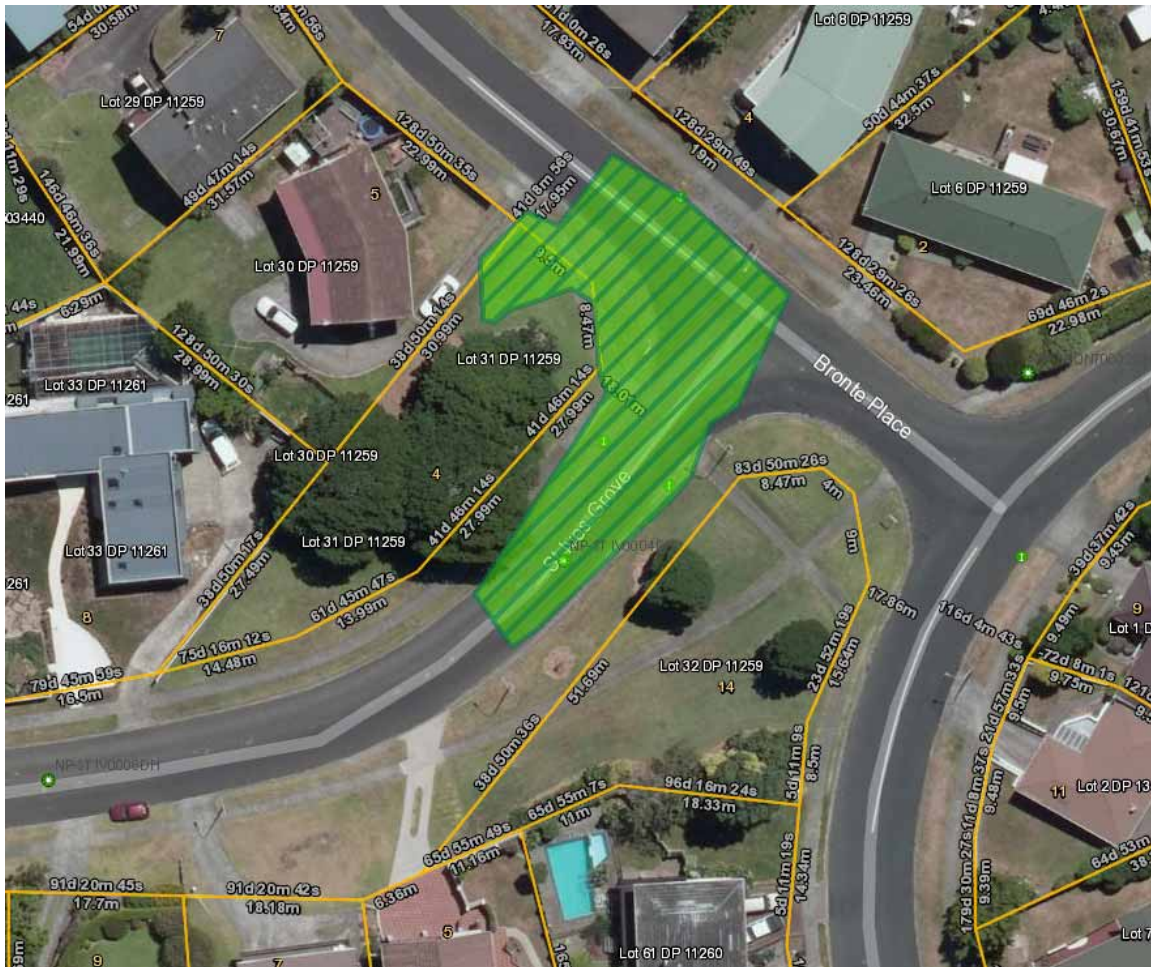
The reserves were acquired in 1974 through subdivision from David Garrett.

6.21.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) The reserves are maintained as a beautification of the neighbourhood and provide a limited recreation activity.
- b) The road area immediately adjacent to the reserves has been identified as a ponding area in a storm event.

Area of estimated flooding in a 100 year storm event – green hatch



6.22 Shelter Grove Reserve

6.22.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located in a gully at the end of the unformed section of Patterson Road
Legal description:	Lot 9 DP 18705 – <i>local purpose (scenic) reserve</i>
Size:	2.3 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	local purpose (scenic) reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserve can be accessed by a three metre wide portion of legal road between 22 and 26 Shelter Grove. Additionally the reserve can be accessed at the end of the unformed Patterson Road and has a 12 metre wide unformed legal road adjoining the western boundary of the reserve. This section of legal road is also vegetated.

There are no formed access tracks to the reserve or within the reserve. The contours are steep within the reserve making any access development difficult. There is a small creek running out from the reserve and on to Sutherland Park.

There have been some vegetation control in the reserve, including removal of exotic trees.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The reserve was acquired in 1995 through a residential subdivision.

6.22.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) This reserve is maintained for its ecological values. If there is opportunity and demand for public access at this reserve, this will be reviewed but at present the reserve is being held for its ecological values and water management purposes.

6.23 Trelawney Crescent/Clawton Street Reserve

6.23.1 Description

Location:	The reserve are located on the intersection of Trelawney Crescent and Clawton Street.
Legal description:	Two land parcels Lot 86 DP 10573 – <i>recreation reserve</i> Lot 43 DP 10573 – <i>recreation reserve</i>
Size:	1.3 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserves
Land ownership:	Crown owned land vested in Council

Overview



Physical description

The two land parcels comprising the reserve are located on the intersection of Trelawney Crescent and Clawton Street. The site has a grass lawn frontage onto Clawton Street, the remainder and bulk of the site is covered by the ground covering plant *Tradescantia fluminensis*. The canopy is a mixture of exotic deciduous trees and New Zealand evergreens.

The site descends below the road way and has a swamp area with a slow moving creek passing through it.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interest in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The reserve was vested in the Council in 1982 by the Crown for the purpose of a recreation reserve as recorded in gazette notice 290088 and classified as recreation reserve in gazette notice 290574. The land was part of a larger block taken by the Crown for State Housing purposes from the Roman Catholic Church in 1961, the church having acquired the land from a farmer, Mr Albert Huggett. The Council had arranged a transfer (easement) with Mr Huggett in 1953 to deposit fill and spoil on the site as part of the road making for Clawton Street which was an unformed road at that time.

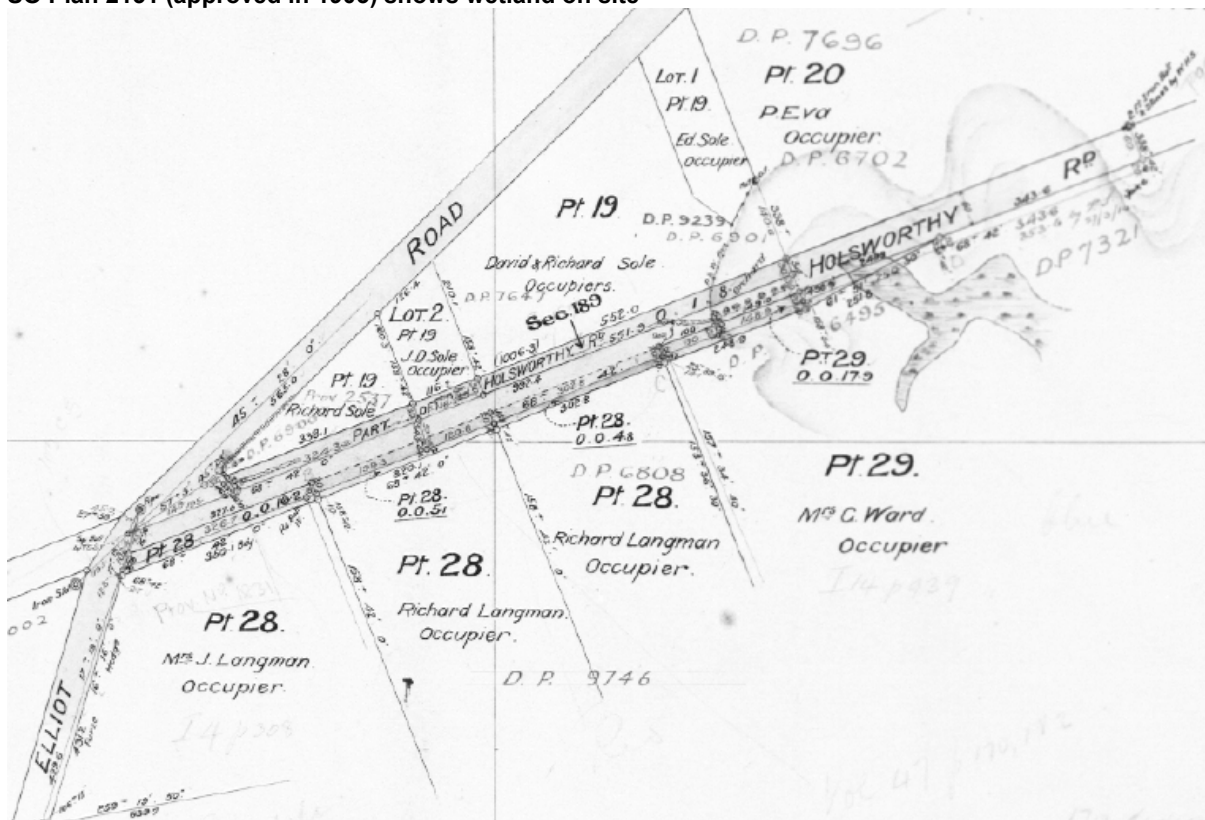
Noting the 1953 transfer document and the use of fill to build up the contour to form Clawton Street, the reserve was also used as a municipal dump site.

A report from TRC identifies that this site, which was a horse paddock when the report was written (1996), had been used as a dump. The report identifies a small creek flows through the swampy area and divides the shallow flow through the swamp. A spring is likely to be located on the site.

NPDC files show that a grazing licence existed in the early 1990s and was terminated in 1995 and an extensive planting of the site occurred in the autumn of that year.

The vision for this reserve in the 1970s was that the utility of the site would be improved through infilling of the gully and establishing a level area, suitable for bat and ball. It is probable that the intention was to infill up to half of the reserve on the western side and leave the natural watercourse located on the eastern half of the gully. The Council's files from 1991 indicate that the degree of infilling desired by the Parks Department had not been achieved and was restricted as the necessary extension of storm water pipes to continue with the infill had not occurred.

SO Plan 2151 (approved in 1903) shows wetland on site⁴³



⁴³ Note in SO Plan 2151 that Clawton Street is named Holsworthy Road and Tukapa Street as Elliot Road

6.23.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) Be maintained as an informal open space, noting that the make-up of the site, being a wetland and a previous dump site, limits the potential development and utility of the site.
- b) Note that the reserve is used for storm water management of nearby roads with the low lying area being a stormwater detention area.
- c) Improvement to the site could be made to enhance the waterway within the reserve and its general ecological character, as well as increasing interest in the reserve through planting. This includes the anticipated removal of some poplar trees (Populus species) and planting of exotic and native trees. Note that CPTED principles should be applied.
- d) Note that the reserve is a trial location for biological control of the ground cover Tradescantia by Landcare Research.



6.24 Virginia Place Reserve

6.24.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located at the end of Virginia Place in a steep gully where an unnamed tributary of the Mangaotuku Stream is located
Legal description:	Lot 8 DP 18135
Size:	1.5 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Scenic reserve
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserve accessed from Virginia Place is a partial bush remnant located in a steeply sided gully. The access is a mown grass track between houses to the reserve, but there are no formed tracks in the reserve itself. There is a large puriri at the end of the grass track which supports many epiphytes including astelia. This gives the impression that this is a remnant of the original forest. The aerial view of the reserve shows considerable patches of tree ferns which indicates some clearance of trees may have occurred.

There is another limited access from Cyrus Street. This access is limited as it connects to a privately owned driveway shared by five properties. The reserve is bordered in the south by the Jean Sandel Retirement Village.

There is an unnamed tributary of the Mangaotuku Stream flowing through the reserve, which emerges from the reserve into a settling pond on Cyrus Street.

View from Virginia Place accessway



Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Te Whiti hapū.

Historical overview

The reserve was acquired by the Council in June 1994 as a scenic reserve through a 10 lot subdivision.

6.24.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) Maintained as scenic reserve that has been set aside to protect the natural qualities, in particular the indigenous vegetation.
- b) Access through the reserve is limited and development of any tracks in this reserve is not anticipated due to the nature of the terrain and for protection of the ecology of the area.
- c) Enhancement of the area by planting locally sourced tree species in areas where clearance may have occurred could be undertaken as an improvement to the reserve.
- d) This reserve is considered a priority for any future enhancement monitoring of bush remnant and pest control programmes.



**Reserves in Bell Block,
Inglewood, Pukeho
Domain and Uruti
Domain**

6.25 Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve

6.25.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located at the southern edge of Inglewood,
Legal description:	Four land parcels Lot 1 DP 5674 Lot 1 DP 5703 Section 2 SO 399483 Section 1 SO 399483
Size:	2.2 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	All land parcels are scenic reserves
Land ownership:	Mix of NPDC and Crown owned land: all parcels except Section 1 SO 399483 are Crown owned, Section 1 SO 399483 is owned by NPDC

Overview



Physical description

The 2.2 hectare reserve is made up of three parts: roughly half (1.2 hectares) is in forest; a third (0.7 hectares is grazed) and a sixth (0.3 hectares) is mown open space that has recently been added to the reserve as a result of a road stopping.

The bush remnant consists of *Beilschmedia tawa*, *Weinmannia racemosa*, *Chamaeyparis lawsoniana* and *C. macrocarpa*. The Kurapete Stream runs through the reserve and forms a natural barrier between the grazing and bush. There is also natural regeneration occurring and a plant and animal pest programme is in place.

View of the bush remnant from the grazed open field; tawa trees in the mid area and Monterrey Cypress and pines to the top right



Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Pukerangiora and Puketapu hapū.

Note that all the land parcels apart from Section 1 SO 399483 have been included in the treaty settlement with Te Ātiawa with an exclusive right of first refusal. The process for initiating exclusive first right of refusal is included in the Te Ātiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016.

Historical overview

Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve is named after the former Councillor and Mayor of Inglewood. He was Mayor from 1931 to 1938.

The reserve comprises mainly as Crown land with the Council appointed to control and manage as follows:

- Lot 1 DP 5674 was transferred to the Council from John Atkinson as an endowment in trust for town improvements on 7 October 1937. The Council transferred the property to Her Majesty the Queen on 29 November 1957.
- Lot 1 DP 5703 is land taken initially by the Crown for education purposes on 26 September 1951 and subsequently set aside for scenic purposes on 9 April 1958.

Initial gazette notice setting above land apart for scenic purposes through gazette notice 1958, pages 384 and 386.

A gazette notice for both Lot 1 DP 5674 and Lot 1 DP 5703 dated 23 April 1981 (page 1125) appointed the Inglewood Borough Council to control and manage the reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, with a further gazette notice 19 November 1981 (page 3231) classifying both lots for scenic purposes.

Section 2 SO 399483 was transferred from the Council to the Department of Conservation as an addition to Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve on 18 November 2009. A gazette notice on 8 April 2010 (page 1168) classified the land as scenic reserve and added it to Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve.

Section 1 SO 399483 was declared and classified as a scenic reserve to be added to Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve for management purposes as identified in gazette notice 31 July 2014 page 2272 (GN 9803097.1). Land ownership remains with the Council.

Both Sections 1 and 2 SO 399483 are stopped road, formerly being a portion of Moa Street (DP 5703). Section 2 was initially stopped for the establishment of a child care and early education centre.

The road stopping activity for Sections 1 and 2 SO 399483 was resolved by the Council on 18 December 2007 so that Section 2 could be developed for a child day care and early education centre with the balance of the land (Section 1) to be amalgamated with the adjoining Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve.

Section 1 SO 399483 was not developed as a site for child day care and early education centre and was subsequently added to Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve following a resolution on the matter by the Council at a meeting on 6 May 2014.

Development

The Inglewood Community Board have made several requests of the Council to undertake development work at Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve. The following notes are recorded from the Council's meetings and reports:

- 9 June 2010 a request to redevelop the area currently grazed and plant out into a walkable park. Additionally improvements to the accessibility of the reserve, as currently the access is over a stile, which limits access.
- Officers noted in reporting this that signage in the reserve also needs improvement, to identify the reserve as a public space and walkways within the reserve.
- 8 June 2011 request that trees in the reserve be managed in accordance with the District Tree Policy whereby trees that are dead or in serious decline will be felled and left to decompose within the reserve.
- 6 June 2012:
 - The Windsor Walkway to be extended to the Joe Gibbs Reserve in the next three years.
 - Opening up of the grazed area and to be made available as a picnic area for public use.
 - Viewing platform to be placed at the top of the hill in the reserve.
- 7 June 2013 a request for a campervan parking area at Joe Gibbs Reserve.

Since the above requests were made to the Council some directional 'trail marker' signs (check manual) and a spring loaded gate have been installed at the reserve. Additionally the removal of *Cupressus macrocarpa* trees at a high point on the reserve has opened views of the town from the reserve and crated a viewing platform.

The policy section of this plan has incorporated the above requests.

Additionally the Council approved that removing the fence at the reserve be included in the Annual Plan 2017/18, at its meeting on 28 February 2017.

6.25.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for this reserve are:

- a) Requires that the bush remnant areas are to be protected through control of plant and animal pests identified by the TRC strategies. Any development of walkways through bush remnant areas are to conserve the natural values of the site.
- b) Note the scenic reserves classification places a heightened emphasis on the protection of the naturalness of this piece of land.
- c) Trees within Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve be managed in accordance with the District Tree Policy whereby trees that are dead or in serious decline will be felled and left to decompose within the reserve.
- d) Monitoring and continued pruning and clearance where necessary to maintain views from the lookout, including extending the view to include Mount Taranaki.
- e) Development options for the reserve to be investigated include:
 - Integration of the former stopped road to the main reserve.
 - Transform the grazed area to a walkable park landscape.
 - In relation to (a) and (b) is the removal of fencing and introduction of vehicle barriers to the wider reserve area, including a dedicated parking area.
 - Signage to improve public comprehension of the site.
 - Identify a site most suitable for use as a picnic area.
 - Development of the former stopped road area for campervan parking.
 - Feasibility study of pedestrian link through to Trimble Park.
- f) The Crown owned part of this reserve (Lot 1 DP 5674, Lot 1 DP 5703 and Section 2 SO 399483) has a right of first refusal in the Te Ātiawa Deed of Settlement which is legislated through the Te Ātiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016. The right exists for 172 years from settlement date of 2016.

Tawa trees (*Beilschmedia tawa*) in the reserve

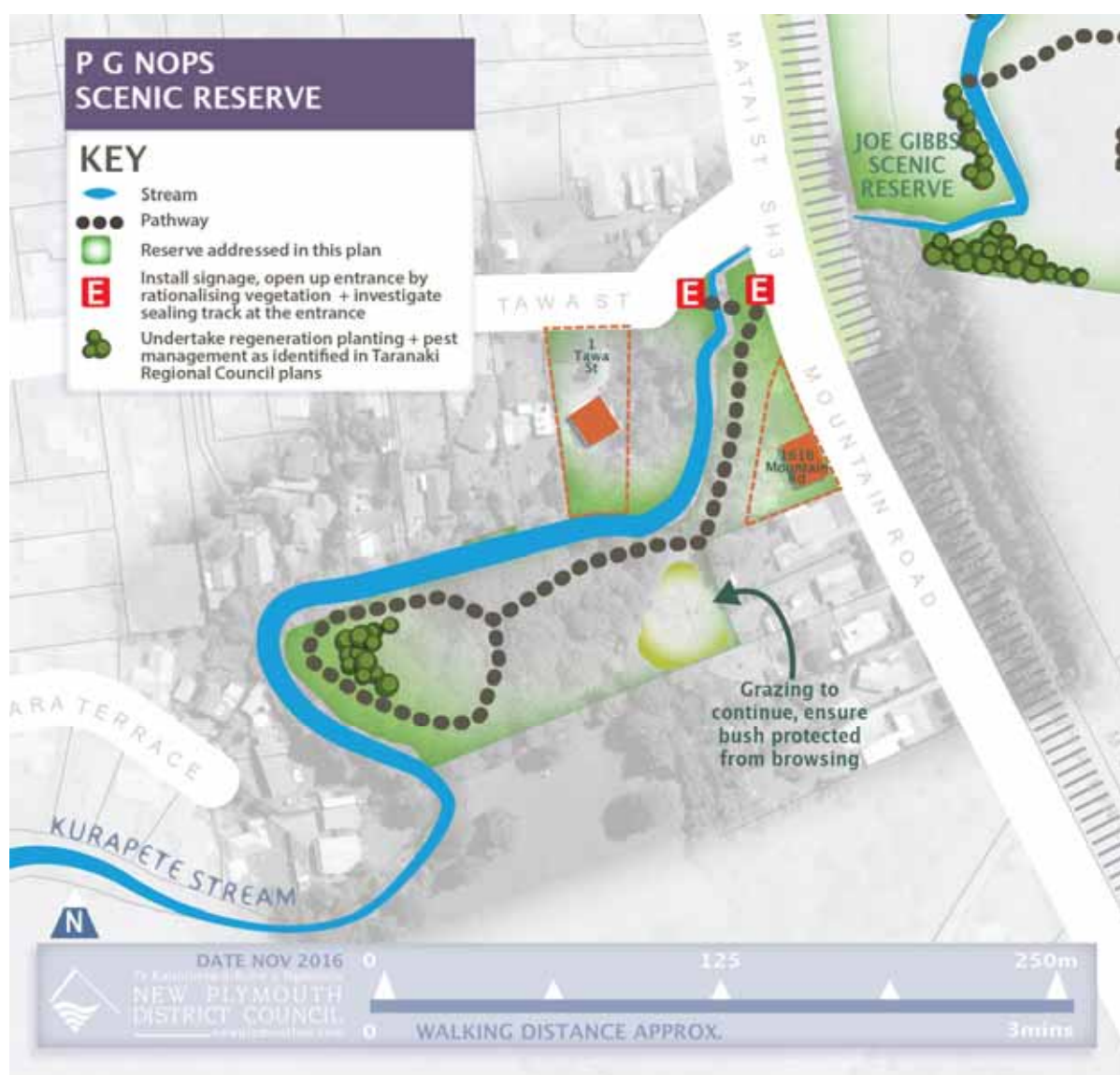


6.26 PG Nops Scenic Reserve

6.26.1 Description

Location:	The reserve is located at the southern edge of Inglewood at the intersection of Tawa Street and Matai Street (SH3)
Legal description:	Five land parcels Lot 1, 2, 3 and 5 DP 8128 – <i>scenic reserve</i> Lot 3 DP 15558 – <i>local purpose (esplanade) reserve</i>
Size:	1.7 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of scenic and local purpose (esplanade) reserves
Land ownership:	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 5 DP 8128 are Crown owned with Council appointed to control and manage, Lot 3 DP 15558 is Council owned land

Overview/ Development Concept



Physical description

The reserve is located at the southern entrance to Inglewood, at the intersection of Tawa and Matai streets (SH3). The Kurapete Stream passes through the reserve, and on either side of the entrance are two lots containing rented houses that are part of the scenic reserve but set apart from public access.

There are two bridges over the stream in the reserve as well as a set of steps.

Area contains good examples of a tawa forest with some kamahi and pukatea⁴⁴. The entrance to the reserve from Matai Street contains planted exotics and large patches of *tradescantia fluminensis*.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Pukerangiora and Puketapu hapū.

PG Nops Scenic Reserve has been identified in the Te Ātiawa Deed of Settlement for Historical Claims for an exclusive first right of refusal. The process for initiating exclusive first right of refusal is included in the Te Ātiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016.

Historical overview

Land acquisition

Mr Percy George Nops died in 1954 without a will and the Public Trust was appointed by the Court as the administrator of his estate. His property transferred to the Public Trustee on 26 May 1955.

PG Nops property involves the five lots included in DP 8128, which comprises an area of 1.83 hectares. All of this land excepting Lot 4 which is in private ownership, has been classified as scenic reserve; however the process by which the land was transferred is more complicated.

The largest parcel Lot 5 was vested in the Crown on subdivision under the Counties Act 1946 in 1957 and is the initial reserve area. Lot 2 was vested in the Inglewood Borough Council in 1957 who then gifted the land to the Crown in 1963 to be added to PG Nops Scenic Reserve. Lots 1 and 3 DP 8128 were gifted to the Crown in 1963 from the public trustee as administrator of the Estate of PG Nops.

The beneficiary of the estate was his sole surviving brother Walter Nops of Auckland. As the sole beneficiary Walter Nops subsequently gifted through the Public Trustee Lots 1 and 3 DP 8128 including the two houses thereon to the Inglewood County and Borough Council as an addition to the PG Nops Scenic Reserve for the benefit of the Inglewood District.

For procedural reasons, as was the practice for reservation of land to be held for scenic reserves, the land for that purpose was transferred into Crown ownership in whom the existing PG Nops Scenic Reserve is so vested⁴⁵.

Lot 3 DP 15558 is a reserve contribution vested in Council on subdivision in 1986. This is a small area of 73m² on the northern side of the Kurapete Stream.

Gazetting

Lot 5 DP 8128 was recorded as being vested in the Crown by gazette notice 14 November 1957, page 2161. Lots 1 and 3 DP 8128 were recorded as being part of PG Nops Scenic Reserve by gazette notice 9 May 1963, page 635. Lot 2 DP 8128 was recorded as being part of PG Nops Scenic Reserve by gazette notice 22 August 1963, page 1215.

⁴⁴ Scenic Reserves of West Taranaki – B. Clarkson & M. Boase, Department of Conservation, c.1982

⁴⁵ Murray Greig's property rationalisation report – ECM 6321678

The gazette notice 9 May 1963 declared that the land be administered by Inglewood District Reserves Board. A gazette notice 23 April 1981 (page 1125) appointed the Inglewood Borough Council to control and manage the reserve. Following the local government reorganisation of 1989, the control and management of the reserve was transferred to the New Plymouth District Council. A gazette notice 26 November 1981, page 3575 classified Lots 1, 2, 3 and 5 DP 8128 as reserve for scenic purposes.

Proposal to remove buildings

The Council has considered removal of the building at PG Nops on a couple of occasions. At a meeting on 18 May 1992 the discussion was whether to sell the two lots (Lot 1 and 3 DP 8128) containing the houses. But in consideration of objections received following a public notice, it was decided to hold a hearing on the issue. At a second council meeting on the matter (29 June 1992) it was decided to retain the land and remove the houses; retaining the land for the benefit of the community.

Following the 1992 decision a Council meeting on 10 April 1995 requested officers to report on progress of the resolution to remove the buildings. At the following meeting of 22 May 1995, in receipt of a report from the Recreation Assets Manager (on the future of the two houses located on the PG Nops Reserve) the Council resolved to continue tenancies on both houses until such time as they require significant financial resources spent on them. At that occurrence, it will be reported back on what is required and the options available, together with a valuation on a removal basis for the two houses concerned.

Ten years later at a Council meeting on 19 May 2015, the two houses were presented through a property rationalisation assessment as non-core aging building assets, with the recommendation to remove the two dwellings and out buildings situated on the PG Nops Scenic Reserve. The Council requested a supplementary report outlining a five year management plan for these buildings and an investigation to the potential heritage value of the houses. At the next meeting of 20 June 2015 and having considered the five submissions on the matter included in a report, it was resolved that projects regarding future activities at PG Nops Reserve be investigated as part of future strategic planning work.

6.26.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for this reserve are:

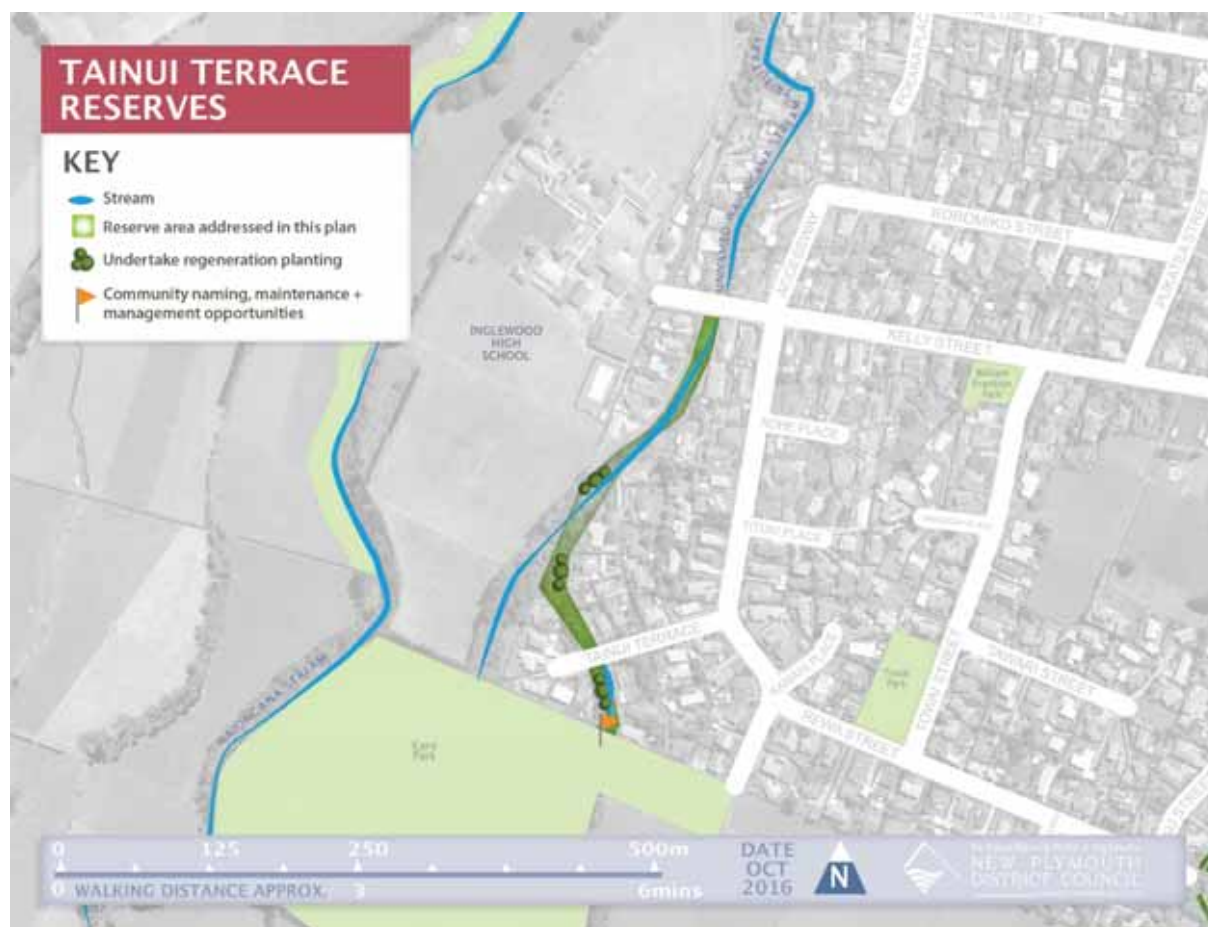
- a) The forest remnant located at the reserve has ecological and amenity value and control of plant and animal pest is to be maintained as per TRC strategies.
- b) Note the scenic reserves classification places a heightened emphasis on the protection of the naturalness of this piece of land.
- c) The Council is open to any groups who through arrangement with the Council, are interested in undertaking a vegetative control programme at the reserve.
- d) The entrance to the reserve is to be improved to increase its identity as a public reserve and its accessibility, along with amenity considerations.
- e) The existence of two building on the reserve, notably 1 Tawa Street and 1616 Mountain Road SH3. The plan anticipates the continuance of these buildings on the reserve in the short term and that the management of these houses may involve tenancy. The houses do not fulfil a purpose in terms of the reserves open space function and there would be advantages for accessibility to the reserve if the houses were removed
- f) There has been grazing in part of Lot 5 DP 8128 (behind 1622 and 1624 Mountain Road/SH3) which is likely to be a legacy prior to the gifting of the reserve to the Crown. This plan anticipates the continuance of grazing in this area of the reserve.
- g) Walkways in the reserves are to be maintained as bush tracks (Class 4).
- h) The Crown owned part of this reserve (Lot 1, 2, 3 and 5 DP 8128) has a right of first refusal in the Te Ātiawa Deed of Settlement which is legislated through the Te Ātiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016. The right exists for 172 years from settlement date – 2016.

6.27 Tainui Terrace Reserves

6.27.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located between Tainui Terrace and Karo Park and Tainui Terrace to Kelly Street in Inglewood.
Legal description:	Two land parcels Pt Lot 2 DP 11470 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i> Lot 1 DP 12530 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i>
Size:	0.58 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The two esplanade reserves are following the bed of an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream.

The stream passing through Karo Park along the reserve area which established in trees. Near to Kelly Street, the stream is piped and the trees give way to an open grassed area that is used in part for car parking.

The reserve forms part of a wider tree covered area with the south eastern corner of Inglewood High School where the two unnamed tributaries of the Waiongana Stream converge.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Pukerangiora and Puketapu hapū.

Historical overview

Part Lot 2 DP 11470 was acquired by the Council in May 1975 as part of a residential subdivision.

Lot 1 DP 12530 was acquired by the Council in October 2003 through a transfer approved by the New Plymouth High Court, from Moa Lands Limited (in receivership) subject to section 52 of the Trustee Act 1956.

6.27.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for reserves in this section are:

- a) Maintain these reserves for their ecological values. They provide a tree covered area for a stream to pass through.
- b) There are a number of encroachments by neighbouring residents along the esplanade reserves. The Council's approach to encroachments is outlined in the general policy 4.9.

6.28 Taramoukou Stream Reserves (includes Pukeho Domain)

6.28.1 Description

Location:	The Taramoukou Stream runs east to west from Purangi to Tarata, with the Tarata Road being in close proximity to the stream. Pukeho Domain and two esplanade reserves are located on or near the stream bank
Legal description:	Three land parcels detailed in each sub section <u>Pukeho Domain</u> Section 13 Block XVI Waitara Survey District – <i>recreation reserve</i> <u>Taramoukou esplanade reserves</u> Lot 2 DP 15637 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i> Lot 2 DP 16184 – <i>local purpose esplanade reserve</i>
Size:	4.4 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose esplanade reserves
Land ownership:	Mix of NPDC and Crown owned land: the local purpose esplanade reserves are NPDC owned, Pukeho Domain is Crown owned land vested in the Council

Overview



Physical description

The Taramoukou Streams headwaters are toward Purangi. It flows westward to converge with the Waitara River downstream from Tarata Village. Tarata Road runs parallel with the Taramoukou Stream.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Mutunga iwi, as well as Otaraua hapū.

Historical overview

Pukeho Domain

Pukeho Domain (Section 13 Block XVI Waitara Survey District) is a Crown owned recreation reserve established in 1958.

The site was reserved for a school site in 1889 by NZ Gazette page 370. The Pukeho School closed in 1957. The land was set apart for recreation purposes - NZ Gazette 1958, page 1036 - and by NZ Gazette 1958 page 1034 pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, under Part III to be known as the Pukeho Domain with the appointment of the Inglewood County Council as the Pukeho Domain Board to have control of the domain.

The reserve was classified as recreation reserve in NZ Gazette 1981 page 1628 and consequentially vested in trust⁴⁶ with the Inglewood County Council. With the 1989 local government reorganisation, the administering body function and vesting now sits with the New Plymouth District Council.

The Council as Domain Board has delegated the management of the domain to the Pukeho Domain Society Incorporated, which consists of locally elected residents.

View of domain with playground and former school building



Pukeho Domain Society Incorporated continue to manage the site including building, playground and swimming pool for the local community. The society is a voluntary organisation and undertakes various fund raising activities, similar to rural hall committees, to maintain the building and site⁴⁷.

The District Plan lists the old school house (former Pukeho School) as a category B Heritage building. A Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and an English oak (*Quercus robur*) are recorded as notable trees in the District Plan.

⁴⁶ Section 26A of the Reserves Act 1977.

⁴⁷ References – ECM 751255 and ECM 6653946

Esplanade reserves

The two local purpose esplanade reserves (Lot 2 DP 15637 and Lot 2 DP 16184) are situated on the riverbank of the Taramoukou Stream behind 2125 and 2139 Tarata Road. The reserves are located adjacent to each other and were acquired by the Council in 1986 and 1988 respectively, through subdivision activity.

Access to the reserves is adjacent to 2139 Tarata Road. However there is no formed access way on these esplanade reserves.

6.28.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

Pukeho Domain

- a) The continuance of the Pukeho Domain Society Incorporated in managing the domain is anticipated. If the committee decides that it no longer wants to, or cannot find sufficient elected members to hold a committee function, the Council will then have to consider options in regard to the future of the domain.

Taramoukou esplanade reserves

- b) The two esplanade reserves Lot 2 DP 15637 and Lot 2 DP 16184 have not been developed for either ecological enhancement or pedestrian access. The reserves continue to be used for private purpose and there has been no practical change in this since the ownership of the land transferred to the Council. As there is no present demand to change this situation, the status quo remains with the option of development at a time when it is considered appropriate.

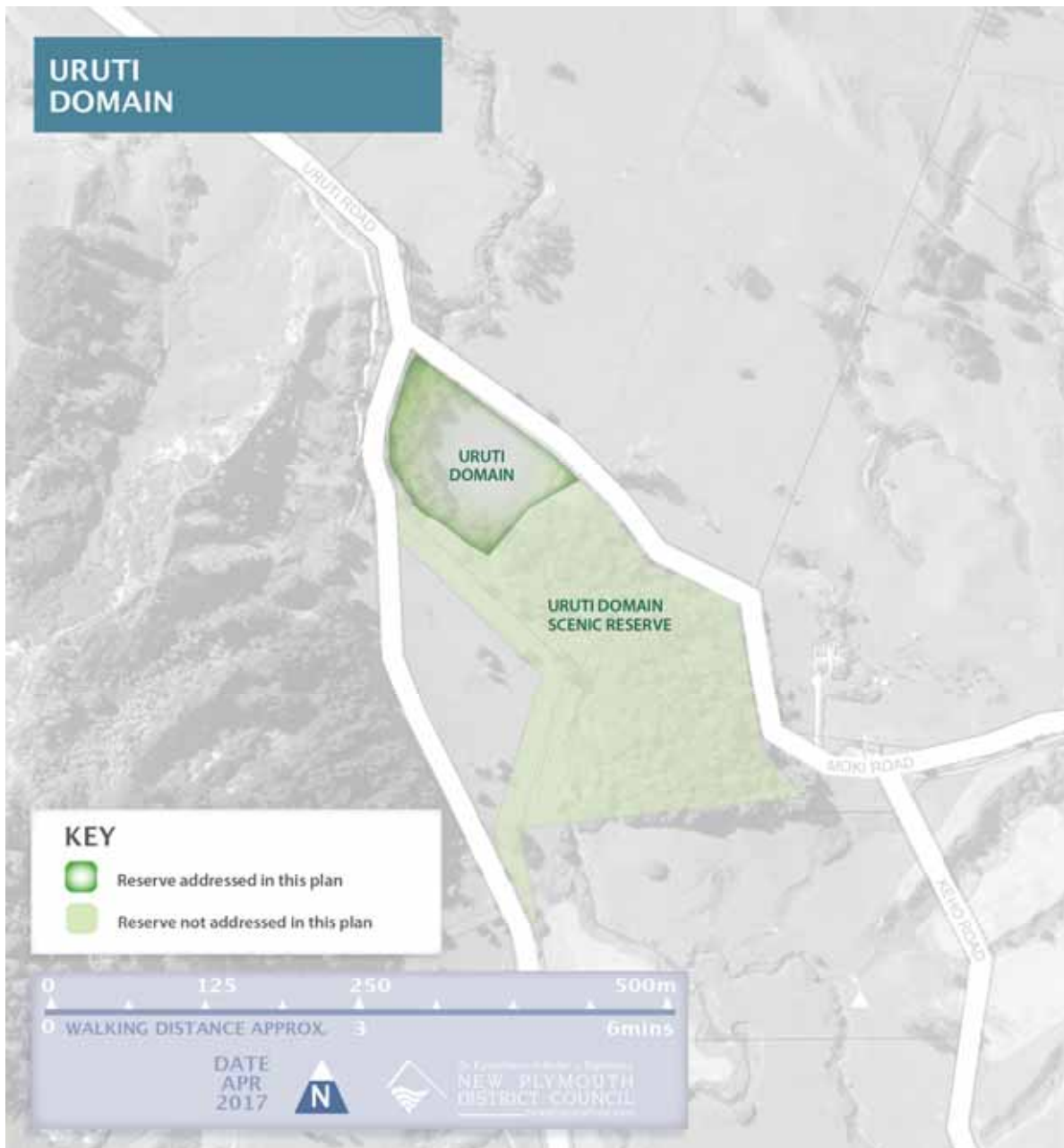


6.29 Uruti Domain

6.28.1 Description

Location:	The domain is located at the intersection of Moki and Uruti roads which is a rural area in the north of the district
Legal description:	Section 36 Block II Upper Waitara Survey District
Size:	1.4 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Recreation reserve
Land ownership:	Crown owned land vested in NPDC

Overview



Physical description

The domain is located in a rural area some four kilometres inland from SH3 on the Uruti Road. It consists of flat land open to Moki Road and screened from Uruti Road by a line of poplars and an evergreen tree undergrowth on the western boundary. The forested scenic reserve is to the south of the domain. There is a building located at the domain and this used when events are held at the domain.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Tama iwi.

Adjacent to the domain area classified as recreation reserve is the Uruti Domain scenic reserve (Section 37 Block II Upper Waitara Survey District). The scenic reserve has had amalgamated to it an area of former unformed legal road. The scenic reserve is included in the Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 as a Nohoanga (camping) entitlement to Te Runanga O Ngati Mutunga. The Nohoanga entitlement area is identified as shown marked "A-D" on SO 364013. This reserve is managed by the Department of Conservation.

Historical overview

Establishment of the domain

The Uruti Domain and the Uruti Domain Board were established in a gazette notice dated 9 June 1904 (pages 1487 to 1488), with both the scenic and recreation reserve set aside.

The Uruti Domain Board undertook the management of the domain until 1982, where the Commissioner of Crown Lands requested that the Clifton County Council take over the administrative responsibility from the Crown. The Uruti Domain Board term expired on 13 November 1982 with the Clifton County Council accepting responsibility for future control of the reserve⁴⁸.

It was that this time also, that the domain was separated into scenic and a recreation reserves, with the scenic reserve being directly managed by the Department of Conservation and the recreation reserve being administered by Council.

The Council continued with local management of the domain through a Domain Committee to undertake management of the reserve, with administrative functions belonging to the Council. This situation continues at the time of writing this management plan. The Domain Committee has the option of applying for annual grants from the Council for the upkeep of the domain.

Gazettes

Gazette notice dated 9 June 1904 (page 1487 to 1489) set aside the Uruti Domain and established the Uruti Domain Board.

Gazette 18/8/1983 page 2665 classifies reserve as recreation reserve and vests in trust to the Council. Note that the domain was separated at this time, into a recreation reserve vested to the Council and a scenic reserve managed directly by the Crown.

Gazette 1983, page 2981: corrigendum = correction on land appellation, from Waitara Survey District, to Upper Waitara Survey District.

Social

The domain was a venue for social rugby games until the mid-1990s, with teams from Urenui and Tainui (Mokau). Social activity at the domain these days is sporadic with events occurring at irregular times and depending on community support.

⁴⁸ Letter form D Chapman for Commissioner of Crown Lands to The County Clerk, Clifton County Council – 15 June 1982

6.28.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for this reserve are:

- a) Management of the domain including day to day activities is carried out by the Uruti Hall Society Incorporated. Responsibilities of the society and its relationship with the Council are outlined in the 'General Policies for Council Administered Reserves'.
- b) Use of the domain is casual and includes community barbeques and picnics, along with other events as organised or approved by the Society.
- c) The grounds are maintained through a grazing arrangement with the society.
- d) The upkeep and maintenance of the building at the domain is the responsibility of the Society.
- e) Community use and bookings of the domain can be made by contacting the Society. The Society's contact details are available by request through NPDC.
- f) Community events at the domain are advertised in the Uruti School newsletter.

View across the sports field to the domain building



6.30 Waihowaka Stream Reserves

6.30.1 Description

Location:	The reserves are located on the bank of the Waihowaka Stream located between Devon Road/SH3 and the sea
Legal description:	12 land parcels <u>Romulus Street Reserve</u> ⁴⁹ Lot 1 DP 385733 – local purpose esplanade reserve Lot 2 DP 499714 – local purpose esplanade reserve <u>Silvan Place access</u> Lot 64 DP 12885 – Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan <u>Emma Jane Reserve</u> ⁵⁰ Lot 33 DP 374057 – recreation reserve Lot 31 DP 367662 – recreation reserve Lot 23 DP 491743 – local purpose esplanade reserve <u>Dillon Drive Recreation Reserve</u> Lot 64 DP 397860 – recreation reserve; Lot 28 DP 380460 – recreation reserve Lot 26 DP 380460 – local purpose accessway reserve Lot 55 DP 362956 – legal road Lot 27 DP 380460 – recreation reserve Lot 2 DP 522215- recreation reserve <u>Glasgow Street Reserve</u> Lot 2 DP 393799 – recreation reserve Lot 7 DP 411266 – recreation reserve Lot 62 DP 111992 – recreation reserve Lot 63 DP 11992 – recreation reserve
Size:	4.68 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977 apart from legal road and esplanade strip
Reserve classification:	Mix of recreation and local purpose esplanade and accessway reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land except an esplanade strip easement over the privately owned Lot 8 DP 339113

⁴⁹ The Council approved the name Romulus Street Reserve at a meeting on 31 October 2006. Note that Romulus Street is an early settler, arriving in New Plymouth on the Oriental on 7 November 1841.

⁵⁰ The Council approved the name Emma Jane Reserve at a meeting on 31 October 2006. The name refers to the daughter of the developer who subdivided this area.

Overview



Physical description

The Waihowaka Stream is located in the residential area of Bell Block, between Devon Road (SH3) and the Tasman Sea. The reserves along the Waihowaka Stream provide a riparian environment and pedestrian access. The stream side link is in two separate segments. It runs from two reserves commencing on Penrod Drive, to a link to Bell Block Beach along the reserves accessed from Amy Way and Dillon Drive that includes the use of Tiromoana Crescent for beach access.

A link between Emma Jane Reserve and Dillon Drive Recreational Reserve is expected in the near future through anticipated subdivision activity.

The link between Dillon Drive Recreation Reserve (specifically Lot 27 DP 380460) and Glasgow Street Reserve is across private land that has a 10 metre wide esplanade strip either side of the stream that provides for legal public access.

Access to the coast involves using the western part of Tiromoana Crescent to a formed concrete pathway to the beach that runs across reserve land.

The Waihowaka Stream Reserves is accessible from:

- Penrod Drive.
- Coby Sydney Drive.
- Sylvan Place.
- Joshua Place.
- Dillon Drive.
- Amy Way.
- Glasgow Street.
- Tiromoana Crescent.

Note that Sylvan Place Reserve (Lot 64 DP 12885) is included in the Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan.

Tangata whenua

Historical and cultural interests in this area are with Puketapu hapū.

Historical overview

The reserve land was acquired incrementally and vested in NPDC in 1976, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2016.

The four land parcels listed under the heading Glasgow Street Reserve (Lot 2 DP 393799, Lot 7 DP 411266, Lot 62 DP 111992 & Lot 63 DP 11992) were included in the former 27 Mangati native reserve, which comprised of some 82 acres.

6.30.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for reserves in this section are:

- a) There is a sewer line running the length of the reserves.
- b) These reserves are maintained for their ecological values, public recreation and access. The reserves also act as stormwater detention area in flood events.
- c) Development for these reserves:
 - A walkway along the stream will be enhanced as future subdivision adds more reserve land along the stream bank and increases the pedestrian linkage between Emma Jane Reserve and Dillon Drive Recreational Reserve. The inclusion of bridges and formed pathways along this walkway will be adopted where practical and when funding allows.
 - A walkway through the Glasgow Street Reserve requires investigation to determine the best location for a track and the infrastructure required.
 - Signage will be installed to identify the areas as public reserve.
- d) Note that development of the Dillon Drive Reserve which is owned by the Council, involves the pathway formation and plantings that are being undertaken by the developer as part of a resource consent condition. When the conditions required of the developer are satisfactorily completed, Council staff will commence maintenance of the reserve.
- e) The Waihowaka Green Community Group are a volunteer group operating at reserves included in the Waihowaka Stream Reserves Management Plan. The Council has agreed to supply materials and technical support to the group to assist them in improving the reserves (Council resolution 9 June 2014). Ability to join the group or operate in areas of the Waihowaka Stream reserves where the group are not involved, can be discussed with Council officers.
- f) Taking mud from Council-owned reserves along the Waihowaka Stream is a permitted activity where the activity has been approved by trustees of Puketapu hapū.

6.31 Waiongana and Waionganaiti Stream Reserves

6.31.1 Description

Location: The Waiongana Stream leaves Egmont National Park and travels along the western edge of Inglewood and Lepperton to converge with the sea east of the Airport, near the end of Brown Road

The Waionganaiti Stream passes through the centre of Inglewood and converges with the Waiongana Stream two kilometres north of Inglewood

Legal description: 24 land parcels
Waionganaiti Stream
Lot 2 DP 17303 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 17008 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Pt Lot 25 DP 1786 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 8 DP 15883 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 3 DP 11401 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 3 DP 11515 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 13173 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 4 DP 11574 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 15 DP 12507 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 7 DP 14571 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 21 DP 12507 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 6 DP 14571 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Waiongana Stream
Lot 7 DP 10886 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 16148 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 16900 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 3 DP 17095 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 4 DP 17095 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 4 DP 17521 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 17524 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 3 DP 16657 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 6 DP 19022 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 2 DP 20745 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Lot 7 DP 18585 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)
Pt Lot 3 DP 12826 – local purpose (esplanade reserve)

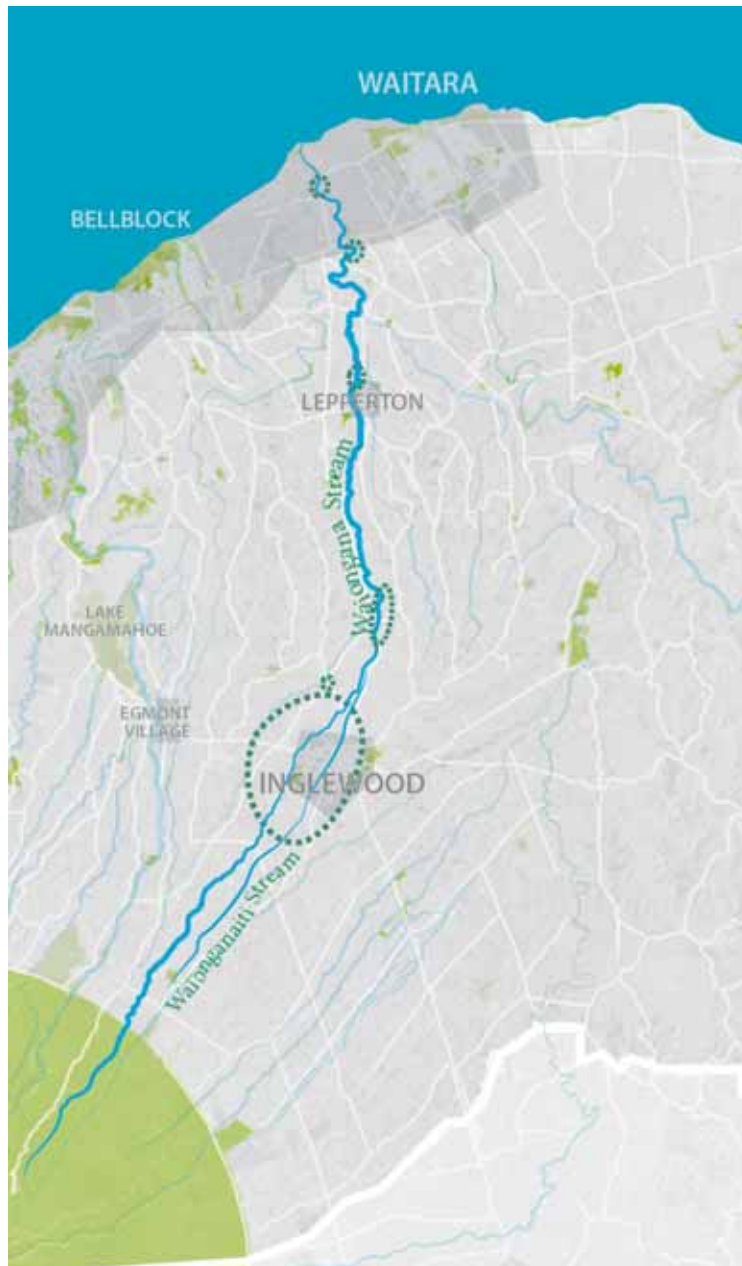
Size: 7.2 hectares

Reserve status: Subject to Reserves Act 1977

Reserve classification: All are local purpose esplanade reserves

Land ownership: NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The reserves are located at various points along the Waingana and Waionganaiti streams. Most of the reserves are in the rural area with 13 reserve land parcels located within Inglewood.

The reserves in the rural area are a mix of vegetated stream banks and farm activity.

The reserves in Inglewood are vegetated, providing an environmental function as pedestrian access along them has not been developed.

Tangata whenua

Cultural and historic interests in this area are with Puketapu and Otaraua hapū.

Historical overview

Acquisition ranges from 1906 for Pt Lot 25 DP 1786 which is also identified as Pt Section 25 Town of Franklyn (DP 2312), through to 1996, the reserves beside the poultry farm at Lepperton.

6.31.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

- a) These reserves are maintained for their ecological values. Opportunity for public access on any of these reserves will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- b) This plan anticipates the continuance of an historical wastewater pond privately owned by the Tegel chicken hatchery operation that was legitimately in existence prior to vesting of the reserve in the Council, and a discharge pipe on the esplanade reserve, Lot 2 DP 20745 in Lepperton. Council officers are consulting with Tegel to regulate this activity to meet the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 and are considering an unregistered easement as the most appropriate and cost effective option for both parties¹.
- c) An encroachment exists on Lot 2 DP 16900 which requires investigation. There is vegetation along the immediate stream bank.



6.32 Waitaha Stream Reserves

6.32.1 Description

Location:	Located along the Waitaha Stream between De Havilland Drive and SH3 (Devon Road).
Legal description:	Two land parcels Lot 56 DP 12911 – <i>local purpose drainage reserve</i> Lot 58 DP 14599 – <i>local purpose drainage reserve</i>
Size:	3.4 hectares
Reserve status:	Subject to Reserves Act 1977
Reserve classification:	Local purpose drainage reserves
Land ownership:	NPDC owned land

Overview



Physical description

The two drainage reserves that occupy both banks of the Waitaha Stream are located between De Havilland Drive and SH3 (Devon Road).

There is an informal walkway through most of Lot 56 DP 12911 and no formed access for Lot 58 DP 14599 although the farm pasture on the true right bank provides access from Connett Road East along most of the reserve.

The reserves are zoned open space and are surrounded by industrial zoning.

The District Plan has a continuous length of preferred esplanade reserves running along the Waitaha Stream north (seaward) of the two drainage reserves and SH3 to 190 metres from the coast. The addition of these reserves will increase the feasibility of a walkway link through the area, but it would require an underpass below the highway for pedestrian access.

Access to the reserves is achieved via Connett Road East and De Havilland Drive.

Tangata whenua

Historic and cultural interests in this area are with Puketapu hapū.

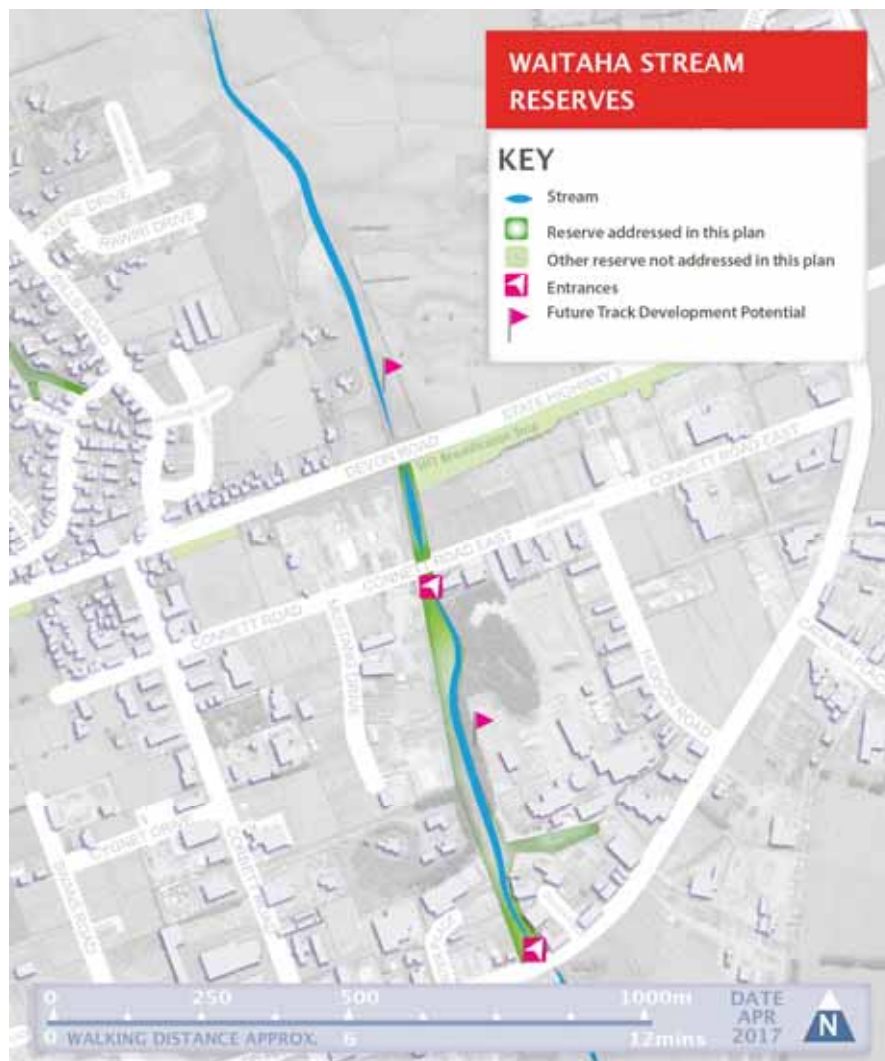
Historical overview

The two reserves were acquired as drainage reserves in 1980 and 1985 following subdivision activity.

6.32.2 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objective for reserves in this section are:

- a) There is a sewer line running the length of the reserves and also some stormwater discharge into the reserve.
- b) Lot 56 DP 12911 acts as stormwater detention area in flood event.
- c) These reserves are maintained for their ecological values and have potential for a walkway development. Lot 56 DP 12911 has an overgrown track on the eastern side of the stream. An underpass below SH3 would be necessary to link through with the other reserves yet to be acquired when the area seaward of SH3 is subdivided.
- d) It is anticipated that more reserves will be added along the Waitaha Stream between SH3 and the coast as a result of subdivision activity in this area. There is potential for these reserves to link onto the future Coastal Walkway extension.
- e) There are encroachments on Lot 56 DP 12911 from neighbouring properties, the encroachments will be part of a future review.





Undeveloped Stream Reserves

Identification

The reserve parcels contained in the following schedule are green space reserves that are undeveloped and in general inaccessible to the public due to their location. In most cases the reserves are land-locked by private land parcels.

These reserves are held by the Council for future public access or for the protection of biodiversity and/or esplanade values. The possibility exists that a linkage of streams will develop over time, providing the option of pedestrian access and enhanced biodiversity through the acquisition of more esplanade reserves or strips.



Schedule for undeveloped green space reserves

- Note that all reserves in the schedule are owned by NPDC.
- Note that all the land parcels in the schedule are local purpose (esplanade) reserves with the exception of Mohakatino River Lot 3 DP 13283 and Wairau Stream (Oakura) Lot 11 DP 10774 which are recreation reserves.

6.33 Araheke Stream

Description:	Three reserves in a row between the Araheke Stream and private property that is accessed from a private road off Egmont Road. Effectively the reserves are in private use, there is no public access or link to other public open space. Acquired 1969, 1979, 1981
Historic and cultural interest:	Puketapu and Tawhirikura hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 13595 Lot 2 DP 12151 Lot 3 DP 10065
Total Area:	0.1 hectares



6.34 Hangatahua/Stoney River (Okato)

Description:	Lot 2 DP 19033 is located on the true right bank of the river, immediately upstream of the Mangatete Road bridge. There is an entrance gate onto the reserve by the bridge providing access to the river. Reserve is mainly vegetated including large pine trees and grass area. Acquired 1996.
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The other three reserves are located adjacent to each other between the true right bank of the river and 62, 58, 20 and 18 Kaihihi Road Upper. They form 815m of access along the river bank although more than 100m of Lot 3 has eroded and become part of the river bed. The reserves border on SH45 at the Hangatahua/Stoney River bridge. The three reserves are being used for private purposes.

There is potential to link up to the unformed Kaihihi Road Upper if a 120m extension to the reserves is achieved.

Building located on reserve Lot 2 DP 18304; a building was located on the reserve at the time of subdivision when land was declared reserve. The size of the building appears to have enlarged since the land became Council reserve.

Acquired 1977, 1992 and 1995 respectively.

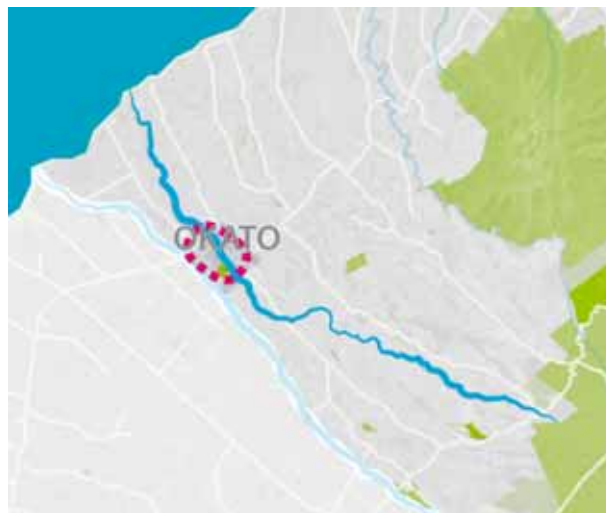
Historic and cultural interest:	Nga Mahanga hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 19033 Lot 2 DP 12386 Lot 3 DP 17354 Lot 2 DP 18304
Total Area:	2.1 hectares

6.35 Kaihihi Stream (Okato)

Description:

The Kaihihi Stream passes on the western edge of Okato village. The reserves are located along the stream within the village and on the outskirts.

The reserves along the Kaihihi Stream in Okato combine with Department of Conservation land, in particular the William Corbett Scenic Reserve to form the Stony River (Hangatahua) Walkway. The walkway moves upstream on the Kaihihi from Old South Road and crossed over to the Hangatahua Stream to form a loop track.



Lot 22 DP 12305 which was established as public reserve in 1977 and is part of the Stony River (Hangatahua) Walkway has been encroached upon by 3 neighbours on Hickford Place.

Lot 1 DP 5644 was transferred to Council by William Corbett in May 1937. Other lots were acquired from 1962 to 1996.

Historic and cultural interest: Nga Mahanga hapū

Appellation: Lot 1 DP 5644
 Lot 22 DP 12305
 Lot 5 DP 8473
 Lot 3 DP 17849
 Lot 2 DP 17849
 Lot 3 DP 18660

Total Area: 1.3 hectares

6.36 Maketawa Stream

Description:

Located between Norfolk Road Upper and Durham Road Upper.

There are esplanade strips up and downstream of this reserve, as well as esplanade strips on the opposite bank providing for legal access, although the strips do not sufficiently link as yet, to any public access.

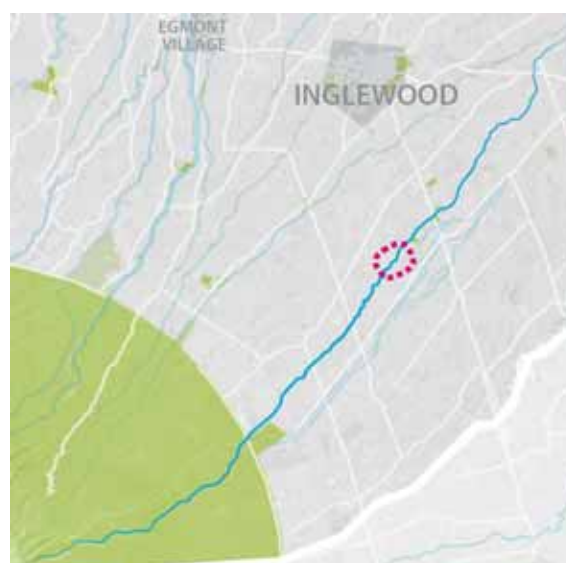
The reserve is a mix of grazed farm land and vegetated stream bank.

Acquired in 1992.

Historic and cultural interest: Pukerangiora hapū

Appellation: Lot 2 DP 17551

Total Area: 0.7 hectares



6.37 Maketehinu Stream

Description: Located behind 183 Norfolk Road Upper on the bank of the Maketehinu Stream.
The reserve is isolated, with no public access to it and currently part grazed and part covered in trees.
Acquired in 1997.

Historic and cultural interest: Pukerangiora hapū

Appellation: Lot 2 DP 19543

Total Area: 0.1 hectares



6.38 Mangamahoe Stream

Description: Located on the true left bank on the Mangorei Stream either side of SH3.
The reserve is vegetated on steeply sloped land and is maintained for ecological purposes.
Acquired in 1993.

Historic and cultural interest: Ngāti Te Whiti hapū

Appellation: Lot 3 DP 17889

Total Area: 1.6 hectares



6.39 Manganaeia Stream

Description:	<p>Located upstream of Hursthouse Road, near Lepper Road.</p> <p>Accessible from Hursthouse Road although no tracks have been developed on the reserves. Lot 3 on the inland side is open grass land and is neighboured by the Liberty Baptist Church who are using the site. Lot 2 on the north side is populated with trees.</p> <p>Acquired in 1984.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Puketapu hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 14481 Lot 3 DP 14481
Total Area:	0.8 hectares



6.40 Manganaha Stream

Description:	<p>Located on the eastern side of the Manganaha Stream on the eastern boundary of Colson Road Forest.</p> <p>The reserve is mainly vegetated with some farm grazing. Public access and utility will depend on what type of development is chosen at Colson Road Forest once the landfill is closed. Part of the reserves was included in native reserve Hoehoe, section 152 in the Hua District.</p> <p>Acquired in 1993.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Puketapu and Tawhirikura hapū
Appellation:	Lot 3 DP 17915
Total Area:	0.7 hectares



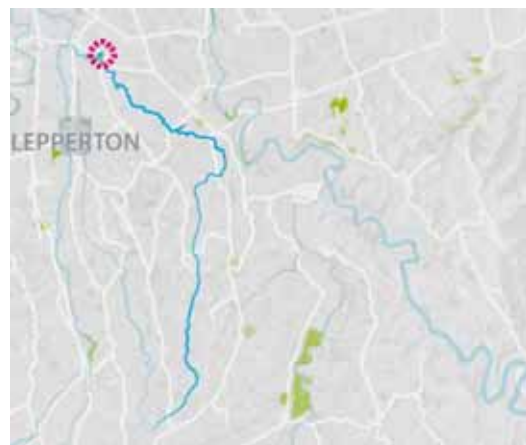
6.41 Manganui Stream

Description:	Located upstream from a parcel of Crown Land that adjoins and is upstream of Tarata Road on the true right bank. The reserve is behind Kaimata Sawmills. The reserve is vegetated. Note the Crown land is subject to a first right of refusal to Te Ātiawa. Acquired in 1991.
Historic and cultural interest:	Pukerangiora and Otaraua hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 16963
Total Area:	0.1 hectares



6.42 Mangaonaia Stream

Description:	Located near the intersection of Te Arei Road East and Kelly Road. The two reserves located on either bank of the Waiongana Stream immediately downstream from Kelly Road. The reserves are grazed with some trees along the river bank. Acquired in February 1989 as a result of the subdivision.
Historic and cultural interest:	Pukerangiora and Puketapu hapū
Appellation:	Lot 4 DP 16270 Lot 5 DP 16270
Total Area:	1.5 hectares



6.43 Mangaoraka Stream

Description: The Mangaoraka Stream leaves National Park east of Egmont Road and converges with the Waiongana Stream near the airport.

Mix of vegetated stream margin and grazing. There is a one kilometre stretch of reserve on the true left bank downstream from Corbett Road that has not been developed for public access but could be a useful link in the future – Lot 3 DP 17736

A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.

There are reserves on either side of Devon Road/SH3 that have been planted out in native revegetation – Lot 2 DP 18372, Lot 2 DP 14150 & Lot 4 DP 19941.

Parcels acquired for reserve purpose between 1965 and 1998.

Historic and cultural interest: Puketapu hapū

Appellation: 17 land parcels
 Lot 2 DP 14123
 Lot 2 DP 9308
 Lot 3 DP 15721
 Lot 3 DP 13881
 Lot 2 DP 18005
 Lot 4 DP 14915
 Lot 4 DP 13727
 Lot 3 DP 17909⁵¹
 Lot 3 DP 19855
 Lot 4 DP 17680
 Lot 3 DP 17736
 Lot 3 DP 17772
 Lot 3 DP 18291
 Lot 2 DP 18372
 Lot 2 DP 14150
 Lot 4 DP 19941
 Lot 3 DP 15977

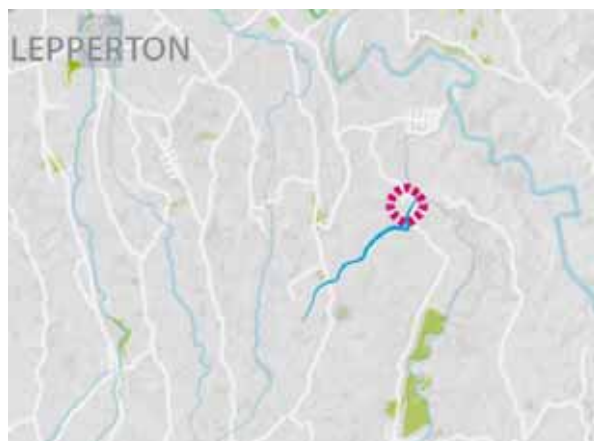
Total Area: 7.7 hectares



⁵¹ Request with LINZ for amendment to text for this land parcel as title is currently incorrectly, identifying as DP 17090.

6.44 Mangapotoa Stream

Description:	A small reserve located on the true left bank of the Mangapotoa Stream, immediately upstream of the Everett Road bridge. The reserve is vegetated with trees and shrubs. Acquired in 1986.
Historic and cultural interest:	Pukerangiōra hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 15337
Total Area:	0.05 hectares



6.45 Mangarewa Stream

Description:	<p>Lot 3 DP 9127 is on the true left bank of Mangarewa Stream, just upstream of 612 Richmond Road. Grazed as part of farm.</p> <p>Lots 3 & 4 DP 16693 are on the true left bank of stream, immediately down and upstream of Lepperton's unformed Old Road. Lot 3 continues to Manutahi Road. Stream bank is vegetated, otherwise grazed.</p> <p>A National Grid transmission line owned and operated by Transpower, traverse this reserve. The District Plan contains rules that regulate buildings, structures and earthworks within the reserve that occur near the line.</p> <p>Lots 2 & 3 DP 16744 are two small reserves on either bank of upstream from 359 Richmond Road. Lot 2 is vegetated in native plants on the sloped stream bank, with the higher flatter ground in part planted out in pine trees seedlings and grazed as a farm activity. Lot 3 is vegetated in native plants.</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 9127 acquired in 1963, all others acquired in 1990.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Puketapu hapū
Appellation:	<p>Five land parcels</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 9127</p> <p>Lot 4 DP 16693</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 16693</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 16744</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 16744</p>
Total Area:	0.9 hectares



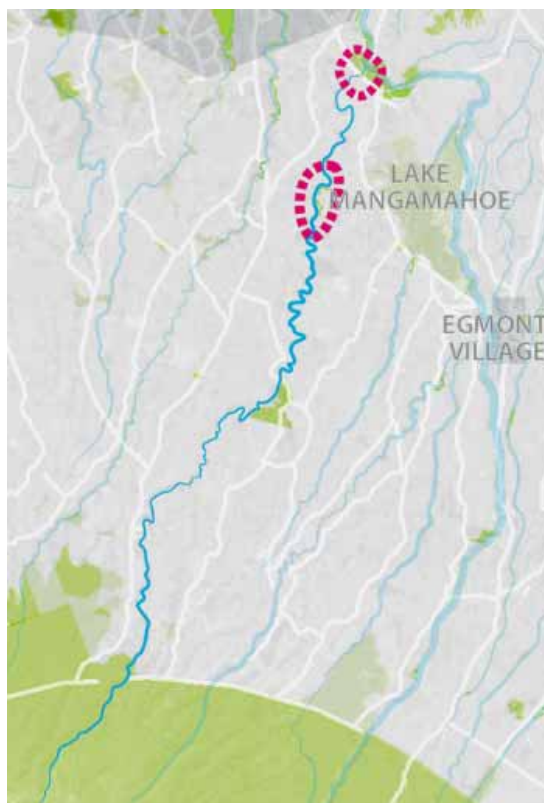
6.46 Mangawarawara Stream

Description:	Located at the end of the sealed section of Mangawara Road but accessible from privately owned land. The reserve is a mix of grazed pasture land and vegetated stream bank. Acquired in 1995.
Historic and cultural interest:	Tawhirikura hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 18308
Total Area:	1.1 hectares



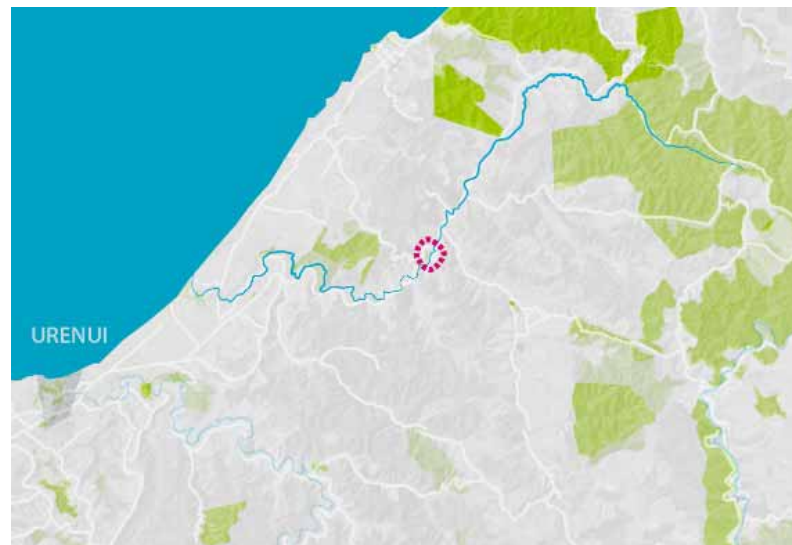
6.47 Mangorei Stream

Description:	Lot 3 DP 11180 is located upstream of Junction Road and downstream of Busing Forest. The reserve continues as part of a farm operation with a bush area at the most upstream portion of the reserve. A number of esplanade strips nearby but not sufficient to link up for any public access, such as a road. Lot 8 DP 7669 is located between the stream and 352 Junction Road. Vegetated stream bank, steep contours. Lot 3 DP 7294 is located between stream and 374 Junction Road, vegetated stream bank. Acquired in 1962 (first two lots listed) and 1974 (Lot 3 DP 11180).
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Te Whiti hapū
Appellation:	Lot 3 DP 11180 Lot 8 DP 7669 Lot 3 DP 7294
Total Area:	2.0 hectares



6.48 Mimi River

Description:	Both reserves are located on the true left bank of the river adjacent to 1583 Mokau Road. The reserves continue to be used as part of a farm operation. The reserve links to a section of the unformed Wai-iti Road. Acquired in 1976 and 1986 (respectively).
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga iwi
Appellation:	Lot 3 DP 11794 Lot 2 DP 15232
Total Area:	0.8 hectares



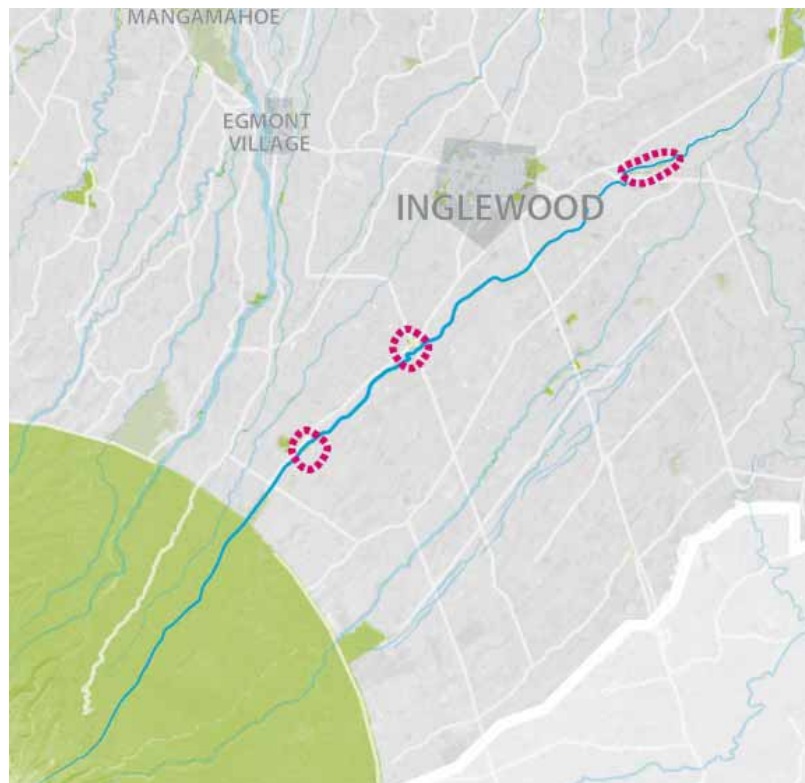
6.49 Mohakatino River

Description:	Lot 2 is located along the river between the river and 283 Mohakatino Road. Lot 3 a 12 metre wide parcel that connects Lot 2 to Mohakatino Road between 283 and 267 Mohakatino Road. There are no tracks or demarcating the reserve with the reserve continuing to be used as part of the neighbouring farm activities. Both reserves acquired in 1980.
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Maniapoto iwi
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 13283 Lot 3 DP 13283 – <i>recreation reserve</i>
Total Area:	0.3 hectares



6.50 Ngatoro Stream

Description:	<p>Lot 2 DP 18945 and Lot 2 DP 17535 are located on both sides of the stream in the vicinity of 739 Dudley Road Upper. The reserves are accessible from Dudley Road and are undeveloped, continuing as part of the neighbouring farm operation. Acquired in 1996 and 1992 respectively.</p> <p>Lots 2 and 3 DP 14505 and Section 20 Block VIII Egmont form a continuous link on the true right bank between the stream and 392 Bedford Road North. The reserves are not demarcated and continue as part of a farming operation. Access is available from the road near the Bedford Road North bridge. There is an easement through Section 20 providing the right to convey petrochemicals, water, utilities and services. All acquired in 1984.</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 9549 and Lot 3 DP 13542 are on the true right bank for a distance of some 1.1 kilometres. They are located between the stream and properties 221, 241, 243, 267, 285 and 301 Tarata Road. There is no public access to the reserves which are vegetated. Acquired in 1966 and 1982 respectively.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Otaraua and Pukerangiora hapū
Appellation:	<p>Seven land parcels</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 18945</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 17535</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 14505</p> <p>Section 20 Block VIII Egmont</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 14505</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 9549</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 13542</p>
Total Area:	1.7 hectares



6.51 Oakura River

Description:	<p>Lot 3 DP 18547 is between the river and 296 Surrey Hill Road, mainly vegetated including exotic pine and gum, with some farming area. Undeveloped.</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 16538 is between the river and 35 and 27 Donnelly Street on steeply contoured land. Vegetated.</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 17319 is immediately downstream from the Oakura Cemetery on the true left bank on steeply contoured land. Vegetated. Acquired in 1995, 1990 and 1992 (respectively).</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Tairi hapū
Appellation:	<p>Lot 3 DP 18547</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 16538</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 17319</p>
Total Area:	2.9 hectares



6.52 Onaero River

Description:	<p>Section 92 is located between the river and 446 Mataro Road on the true right bank. The reserve is a portion of stopped Hickman Road, as shown on SO Plan 12180. The land continues as part of the farm operation.</p> <p>Esplanade strips link downstream to Lot 3 and a considerable distance further, near to the intersection of Mataro and Onaero River Road, but no legal public access available across private farmland. Acquired 1985.</p> <p>Lot 3 is between the river and 350 Mataro Road and is vegetated with native bush. Acquired 1998.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Mutunga iwi, Ngāti Rahiri and Otaraua hapū
Appellation:	<p>Section 92 Urenui District</p> <p>Lot 3 DP 19694</p>
Total Area:	4.0 hectares



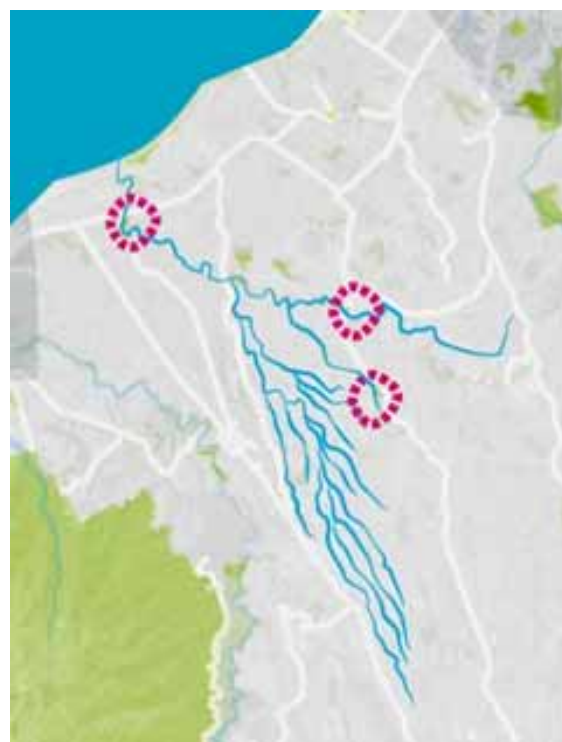
6.53 Piakau Stream

Description:	<p>Located between the stream and 1924 Mountain Road, SH3.</p> <p>The reserve is not accessible and is being used as part of the Loader Parts machinery depot with some vegetation along the stream bank.</p> <p>Acquired 1996.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Pukerangiora hapū
Appellation:	Lot 2 DP 18584
Total Area:	0.2 hectares



6.54 Tapuae Stream

Description:	<p>Lot 2 is located between the Paopaohaonui Stream (a tributary of Tapuae Stream) and 300 Hurford Road. Lot 7 is located between the Tapuae Stream and 166 Hurford Road. Both reserves are vegetated.</p> <p>Acquired 1997 and 1962 respectively.</p> <p>Lot 4 and Lot 2 DP 13880 are located immediately upstream of SH45 on the true left bank. Lot 4 is partly vegetated, otherwise the two reserves are part of a farm operation. Lot 2 DP 9043 is downstream of SH45 on the true right bank. The reserve is mostly vegetated.</p> <p>Acquired 1991, 1982 and 1962 respectively.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Tairi hapū
Appellation:	<p><u>Near Hurford Road</u></p> <p>Lot 2 DP 18889</p> <p>Lot 7 DP 7480</p> <p><u>Near SH45</u></p> <p>Lot 4 DP 17106</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 13880</p> <p>Lot 2 DP 9043</p> <p>Note new reserve Lot 33 DP 385658 to be included as an addition to the Coastal Reserves Management Plan</p>
Total Area:	1.4 hectares



6.55 Urenui River

Description:	<p>Section 18 is located between the river and 652 Piko Road. The reserve is part of a farming activity that includes some structures located on the reserve. Acquired 1975.</p> <p>Lot 2 is located between the river and 85 Mokau Road; Urenui-Mokau Road. The majority of the reserve is vegetated. Acquired 1988.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Mutunga iwi
Appellation:	Section 18 Block XII Waitara Survey District Lot 2 DP 16147
Total Area:	0.2 hectares



6.56 Wairau Stream (Oakura)

Description:	<p>The three reserves are located on the true right bank of a tributary to the Wairau Stream and span a distance of some 325 metres along the stream and between the residential properties from 78 Wairau Road downstream to 7 Telford Terrace. The reserve is part vegetated and part grazed farm land. The reserves have the potential to be developed into a pedestrian link to Shearer Reserve and on to the coast. The importance of this link will become more evident as further subdivision occurs in the immediate area.</p> <p>Some encroachment occurring on Lot 11 DP 10774. Acquired Section 1 and 3 in 1993, Lot 11 in 1973.</p>
Historic and cultural interest:	Ngāti Tairi hapū
Appellation:	Section 1 SO 447009 Section 3 SO 447009 Lot 11 DP 10774 – <i>recreation reserve</i>
Total Area:	0.6 hectares



6.33 to 6.56 Policies and management objectives

Subject to the general policies as set out in Section 4 of this plan, the policies and management objectives for the reserves in this section are:

General note

Many of the reserves in the schedule have not been developed by the Council and continue to operate as they were still privately owned land, irrespective of the change in land ownership and purpose that has occurred. In many instances this is not an issue, as resourcing to develop the reserves or access to the reserves is limited, with many reserves isolated by not having legal access available such as connecting to a road. Where the public can achieve legal access to reserves, public use is limited as the reserves are not demarcated and appear as private land. Although the private activity on reserve is an encroachment, there are aspects of the neighbouring land owner maintaining the land, although examples of intense use such as decks and structures or industrial use on reserve land is not appropriate.

Until such time as the Council wishes to develop or utilise one or more of the parcels in this schedule the following management objectives and policies will apply:

- a) Maintained for their ecological values. If there is opportunity for public access on any of these reserves, this will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- b) As an option the Council will work with neighbouring land owners to improve biodiversity and ecology of reserves and meet pest plant obligations.
- c) Investigation of encroachments will apply where there is an identified need to either rectify an issue or develop the land for its intended purpose.
- d) Fencing off and planting up with riparian native plants is in general a preferred option for these reserves. External funding would be required to achieve this objective.
- e) In some instances, it is appropriate that a licence to occupy, a lease or other regularising method be entered into for the private use of a reserve.

Notes for the following specific reserves:

f) 6.34 Hangatahua/Stoney River Reserves

There is potential to develop a pedestrian link along the true right bank of the river along the three reserves Lot 2 DP 12386, Lot 3 DP 17354 and Lot 2 DP 18304. With the addition of an esplanade reserve or strip along Part Section 108 Okato District, a link could be achieved to the unformed Kaihihi Road Upper.

There are privately owned buildings located on Lot 2 DP 18304. One building was located on the site when the reserve was acquired through subdivision. This building may have been enlarged and other structures have been added to the reserve. These encroachments require further investigation.

g) 6.35 Kaihihi Stream Reserves

Lot 1 DP 5644 was transferred to the Council by William Corbett in May 1937. The transfer states that the land is not to be used for a dwelling site but to be planted with trees for river protection. Lot 1 includes the Kaihihi Stream and either side of the stream bank and is vegetated.

Lot 22 DP 12305 which was established as public reserve in 1977 has been encroached upon by three immediate neighbours. Note that adjacent to the reserve downstream is the Department of Conservation reserve named William Corbett Scenic Reserve.

Lot 3 DP 17849 is partly taken up with the drive way servicing the factory site, it is the driveway was in place prior to the esplanade reserve being subdivided from the parent property in 1993.

7. Plan Implementation, Review and Amendment

7.1 Process

Plan implementation including a schedule of priorities for parks and reserve development will be set out in a “Green Spaces Implementation Plan”. This is a separate document that will outline the priority order in which park and reserve development will be implemented once the funding is made available. The priority order will be determined by a criteria weighing methodology.

As with all Council programmes, funding for the various aspects of plan implementation is conditional on decisions made as part of the Long-Term Plan (LTP) process.

The Green Spaces Implementation Plan will be developed following the adoption of the final management plan.

7.2 Plan review and amendment

Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act requires the Council to keep the management plans for the reserves that it administers under continuous review. This is so that the plans can be adapted to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. As such, a reserve management plan is a “living document” that may need to be updated from time to time in response to issues or to ensure that objectives are being adequately met. Generally, however, plans should be reviewed at a minimum of 10 year intervals and need not involve a complete rewriting⁵².

7.2.1 Scheduled Review

This management plan will undergo a scheduled review every ten years. This review will consider:

- The success of the plan in meeting its stated objectives;
- The effectiveness and efficiency of plan implementation; and
- The currency of the plan content.

7.2.2 Unscheduled Amendments

Minor amendments

Minor edits to the plan that do not change the meaning or intent of the document may be undertaken using a version control system that tracks all amendments and ensures that the most current version is made available for use by the Council and the public. All minor amendments to the document must be approved by the Parks Manager and the amendment noted in an amendments record table on the first pages of the document.

Major amendments

Major amendments are any substantive changes to the document that change its meaning or intent. The change may not be large. The addition or change of a single word can significantly change the intent of an objective or policy. All major amendments must be first approved by the Parks Manager and then a report put to the Council to adopt the amendment by Council resolution. Consultation with the public and tangata whenua may be required.

⁵² Local Government New Zealand and Department of Conservation. 1999. Reserves Act Guide.

7.3 Reserve classifications

In the process of preparing this management plan, a number of reserves have been classified. Additionally, a few reserves have been declared and classified. There are only a small number of reserves contained in the plan that have no reserve status. Under each individual management plan, the reserve status is identified.

7.5 Reserve revocations

At this time, the Council does not intend to revoke any reserve lands covered by this management plan.

7.6 Reserve naming

Policies on the naming of reserves are outlined in Section 2.2.4 of the *General Policies for Council Administered Reserves*.

Glossary

Administering body

The Board, trustees, local authority, society, association, voluntary organisation, or person or body of persons...appointed under the Reserves Act 1977 or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under the Act or any corresponding former Act.

Amenity values

Those natural and physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes.

Archaeological site record

Information detailing the nature of the archaeological values contained on a site.

Classification

Classification of a reserve is conducted pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 where the purpose for which the land is protected under the Act has been declared and then confirmed through classification.

Commercial activity

An activity that results in economic gain by the organiser of the activity.

Council

New Plymouth District Council or, where delegation has been given, any committee or subcommittee or any officer of New Plymouth District Council duly authorised and any commissioner duly appointed.

Cultural heritage value

Encompasses the qualities and attributes of places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. These values may be seen in a place's physical features, but importantly can also be intangible qualities such as peoples associations with, or feelings for a place.

District Plan

The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Easement

Generally, an interest in land granted under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 over a reserve or acquired under Section 12 of the Act over private land or similar. An easement is a right of one person in respect of another person's land and include a right of way (the right to pass over another person's land); a right to lay pipes on another person's land and, through them, convey water or other specified matter; and a right of access to light and air by means of restricting building on another person's land.

Encroachment

A building or structure, or some portion of it, or other modification of the land, that extends beyond the land of the owner and illegally intrudes on reserve land.

Esplanade reserve

A land parcel located along a riverbank, lakeshore or seashore either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access. Esplanade reserves are generally acquired through the subdivision of land in general where the land borders a priority water body, as identified in the District Plan and outlined in Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Esplanade strip

Esplanade strips are a set width of land along a water body that remain in private ownership but include an 'instrument' that is an agreement registered on the land title that provides in general for public access, although a strip may be agreed to conserve the vegetation contained within the strip. The strip moves in the situation of a change in the boundary of a water body. Esplanade strips are in general acquired when a subdivision occurs where the land borders a priority water body, as identified in the District Plan and outlined in Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Facility

A building or structure that provides a particular service.

Gazette

The New Zealand Gazette is the official newspaper of the Government of New Zealand, produced every Thursday by the Department of Internal Affairs. Publications in the gazette are useful as acknowledgement of the establishment of reserves, the vesting of land in trust with local authorities and the classification of reserves.

Hapū

Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Historic place

Any land (including an archaeological site); or any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and includes anything that is in or fixed to such land (Section 2 Historic Places Act 1993).

Indigenous vegetation

Flora occurring naturally in New Zealand; or belonging naturally to New Zealand. Indigenous vegetation does not include flora established through introduction by humans.

Infrastructure

Public works and utilities provided by the Council. In the case of reserves, this includes facilities such as toilets, rubbish bins, lights, vehicle parking spaces and other developments that contribute to the use of the reserve.

Interpretive signage

Signage erected to provide information to the public on the environmental, historic, cultural or other values of an area.

Intrinsic values

In relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including:

- a) their biological and genetic diversity; and
- b) the essential characteristics that determine and ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning and resilience.

Iwi

Tribe or grouping of people with tribal affiliations.

Kaitiakitanga

The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga māori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship.

Landscaping

To develop and/or enhance the amenity value and natural features of an area by planting vegetation, creating contoured features, etc.

Landscape development plan

A plan that describes in detail the future layout of vegetation and facilities in a reserve in order to guide future works.

Lease

A lease is an estate in land. It arises when one party, the lessor, confers on another party, the lessee, the right to the exclusive possession of specified premises or area of land for a specified period of time.

Lessee

The holder of a lease.

Licence

A licence issued under the relevant sections of the Reserves Act 1977 to occupy reserve land or carry out an activity on reserve land for a specified period of time and in accordance with the conditions in the licence. A licence is essentially a permission granted by the occupier of land to a person to do something on that land which would otherwise be a trespass. Licensees do not have possession of the land.

Licensee

The holder of a licence.

Local authority

A regional or territorial authority.

Mana whenua

Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapū over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe.

Mitigative measure

An action to offset, but not completely restore, an adverse effect. To cause to become less severe or harsh.

Natural processes

A series of actions, changes, or functions occurring in the natural environment without direct human intervention e.g. erosion, successional processes, use and alteration of vegetation by wildlife.

Network utility infrastructure

Water reticulation or supply, electricity supply, a telephone service, a sewer system, drainage or another system or service designed to improve the amenity, or enhance the enjoyment, of lots or the common property.

Non-commercial activity

An activity that does not result in economic gain by the organiser of the activity.

Pathway

Surfaces constructed or formed as a way for pedestrians, cyclists, or other non- motorised users (and those motorised under 300 Watts) to get from one place to another.

Policy

A specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action when working towards and objective.

Public liability insurance

A class of insurance covering liability exposures of individuals and businesses for damage to property and injury to individuals.

Reserve

A reserve or public reserve means any land set apart for any public purpose.

Reserves Act

Introduced in 1977, its short title being:

'An Act to consolidate and amend certain enactments of the General Assembly relating to public reserves, to make further provision for their acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation (including the protection of the natural environment), development, and use, and to make provision for public access to the coastline and the countryside'.

Reserve management plan

A plan provided for in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 to enable an administering body to establish the desired mix of uses and value for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place policy to guide day to day management.

Right of way

A right to pass over another person's land; a form of easement.

Risk management plan

A plan that imposes management tools to reduce the risks of an event or activity to an acceptable level.

Rural domain

Public reserve land as under the former repealed Reserves and Domains Act 1953. Domains are now typically recreational reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Domains generally have underlying Crown ownership and are administered by Domain Boards with many Boards comprising of local authorities.

Rural domain committees

Committees formed as trusts or incorporated societies to oversee the upkeep of rural domains on behalf of the Council.

Service level agreement

A contract between a service provider and a client that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish.

Sewerage reticulation

A wastewater network.

Statutory requirement

Requirements set out in New Zealand legislation.

Tangata whenua

In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapū that holds tangata whenua over that area.

Taonga

Treasure or property that are prized and protected as sacred possessions of tangata whenua as determined by tangata whenua.

Tikanga māori

Maori customary values and practices.

True left bank, true right bank

Description based on look downstream; true left bank is on the left side of the river going downstream.

Waahi tapu

Places or things that are sacred or spiritually endowed, and includes, but is not limited to pā, area (tracks), urupa (burial ground), battle sites and tauranga waka (canoe landings)



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**