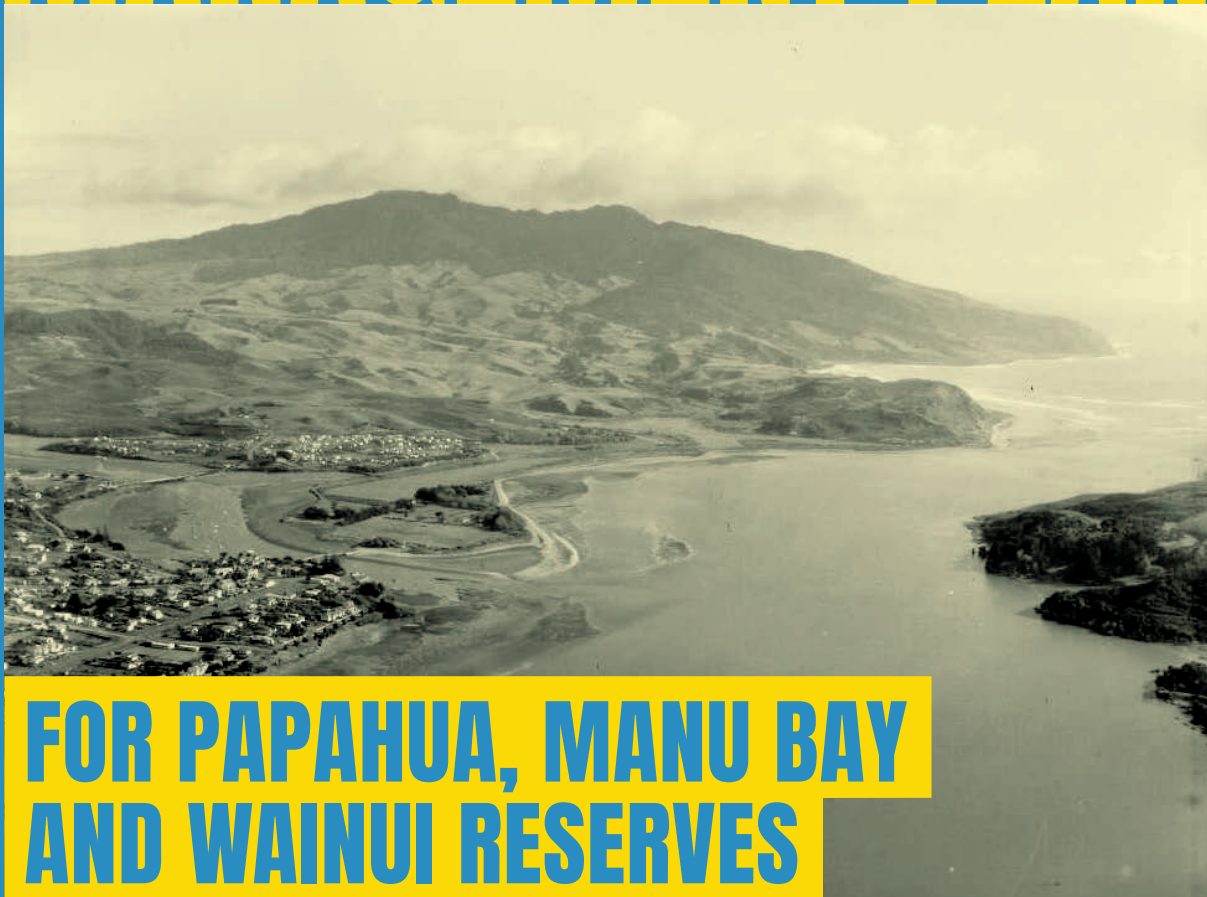


# RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN



**FOR PAPAHAUA, MANU BAY  
AND WAINUI RESERVES**

#### FRONT-PAGE PHOTOGRAPH

Raglan Harbour entrance 1955; "Waikato, view along the coast to the mouth of Raglan Harbour and Raglan Township, with farmland and Mt Karioi beyond".

Photograph Reference: WA-38851-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23527140



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

Adopted on 9 August 2021

#### PROCESS TIMELINE

Call for suggestions	March 2019
Draft Management Plan released for submissions	October 2020
Submissions closed	December 2020
Hearing	February 2021

#### MANAGEMENT PLAN ADOPTED

Waikato District Council meeting	August 2021
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# FOREWORD

Whaaingaroa-Raglan is one of the jewels of the Waikato. Nestled on the western shores of the district it is a source of enjoyment and wonder for all those who visit. Surrounding the coastline are three reserves: Papahua, Wainui and Manu Bay.

These reserves offer a diverse range of landscapes and recreational uses which are both rich in history and culture. They are places where people can gather and reflect.

Waikato District Council acknowledges the long association mana whenua has with each of these reserve areas. Papahua was given as a tuku (gift) for public use, Wainui reserve which contains many sites of significance, and Manu Bay which has been a key access point to the sea and area for kaimoana harvesting.

As such the Council is committed to developing and empowering its relationship with hapuu to ensure that the qualities and characteristics of these significant spaces are upheld for future generations to come.

This is the first reserve management plan covering the Papahua Recreation Reserve, and the second reserve management plan for Wainui and Manu Bay Reserves. The intention of this plan is to recognise the importance of each of these reserves and provide guidance to the future direction, use and care of these spaces.

Council recognises that while each reserve is succinctly different in shape and use, they each seek to work together in providing a network of key recreational open space for the community to enjoy. I encourage everyone to visit and explore the great vistas and landscapes that the reserves possess and understand and connect with the traditional values and cultural stories that cover the area, as well as appreciate the vast array of recreational opportunities on offer.

We regard the Papahua, Wainui and Manu Bay Reserves as some of the district's foremost reserves. The management of these spaces is vital in helping the Waikato District Council achieve its vision of creating **Liveable, Thriving and Connected communities**.

Allan Sanson  
Mayor

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

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

The Raglan (Whaangaroa) Coastal Reserves Management Plan presents a framework for the future management and development of Papahua Recreation Reserve, Wainui Reserve and Manu Bay Reserve (Figure 1). The purpose of reserve management plans is to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, development, protection and preservation of the reserves.

This plan replaces previous plans for Wainui Reserve adopted by Waikato District Council (Council) in 2011, and Manu Bay Reserve adopted by Council in 1996. This is the first reserve plan prepared for Papahua Recreation Reserve.

### Raglan / Whaangaroa Coastal Reserves

Raglan (Whaangaroa) is a popular tourist and holiday destination, being situated 46 km west of Hamilton and 50 km south west of Ngaaruawaahia. Outside of the main shops and cafes, the key destinations for visitors and locals in Raglan are the beaches used for swimming, surfing, walking and other active or passive pursuits. This Reserve Management Plan covers the three coastal reserves that attract the majority of visitors to the Raglan/Whaangaroa area (Figure 1)

**Papahua Recreation Reserve** (formerly known as “Kopua Domain” and “Raglan Domain”) is situated on a sand spit just west of the main Raglan commercial area and on the southern shores of the Raglan harbour. Papahua is a large reserve that includes public picnic facilities, playgrounds, bike/skate parks, and the Raglan Holiday Park campground. Linked to the Raglan township by a bridge over the Oporuru Creek, Papahua is the most accessible of these reserves for locals and visitors. The number of visitors coming to this reserve is estimated at approximately 600,000 per annum.

**Wainui Reserve**, situated 4.5km west of the Raglan township, and positioned on part of the southern headland to the Raglan harbour, is the largest reserve

that incorporates farming, forestry, bush land and public access to Ngarunui Beach, where swimming and surfing are the main attractions. A surf club is established above Ngarunui Beach and provides seasonal surf patrols. Tracks through the reserve provide access options for walkers, bikers and horse riders, while the farmed open ridgelines provide for visitor coastal vista views, hang-gliding and other aerial activities.

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

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

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





**+ FIGURE 1:**  
LOCATION OF (A) PAPA HUA RECREATION RESERVE, (B) WAINUI RESERVE AND (C) MANU BAY



## 1.2. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNCIL DOCUMENTS AND LEGISLATION

There are several legislative and policy planning documents that affect the development, management and use of these reserves, including the Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan. Reserves are required to be managed in accordance with their classification under the Reserves Act 1977 and other applicable legislation, such as the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014. The reserve must also adhere to relevant Waikato District Council planning documents and policy, as well as other governmental body policies and bylaws that apply to the reserve area.

### 1.2.1. RESERVES ACT 1977

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

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

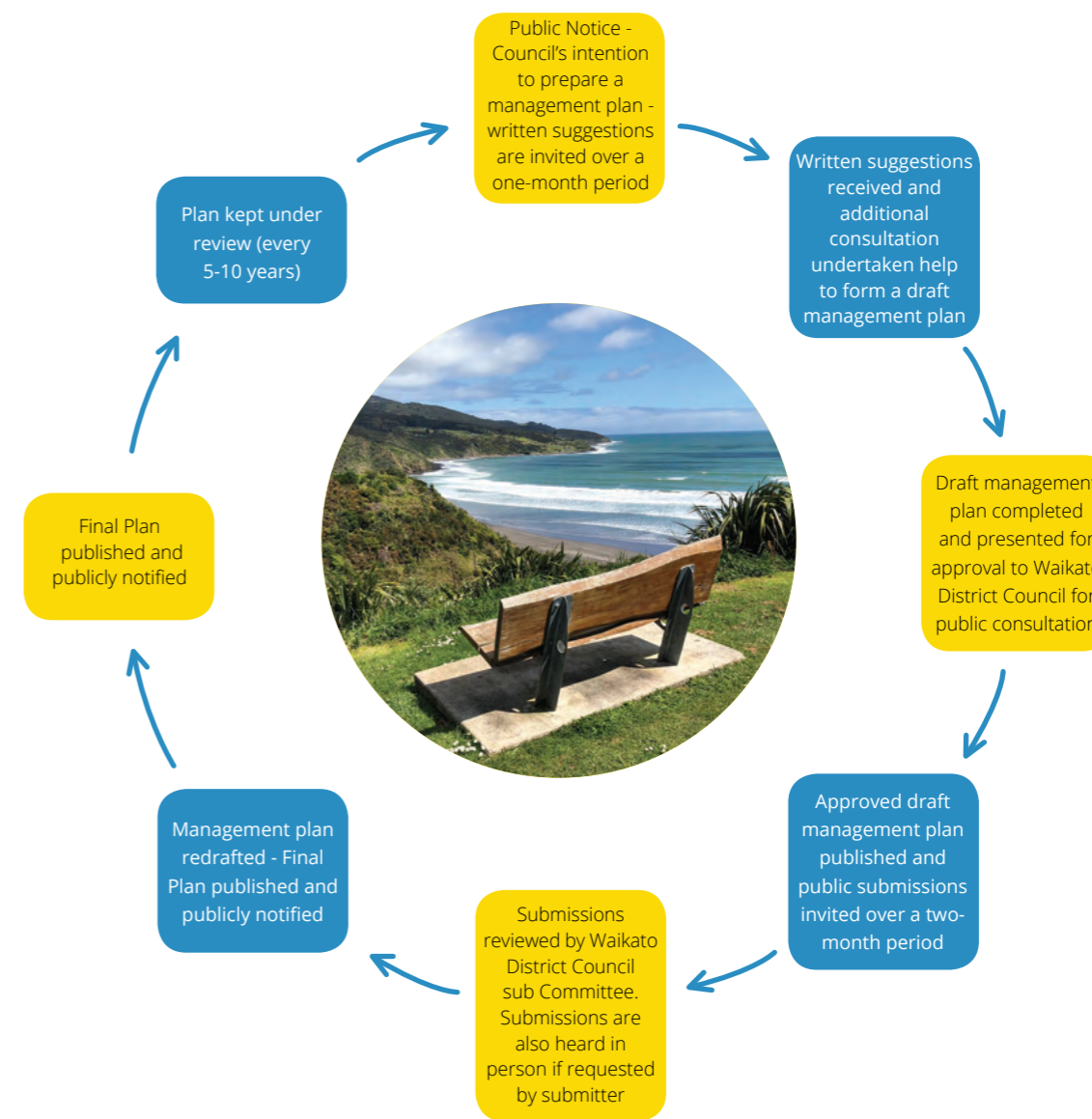
The development of this plan follows a reserve management planning process as detailed in Figure 2. The reserve management plan process has a strong focus on public engagement, allowing the communities to shape the document. In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, this management plan will remain under continuous review.

### 1.2.2. WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL POLICIES RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Waikato District Council’s General Policies Reserves Management Plan identifies Council’s responsibilities and roles regarding the provision of recreational facilities including the purchase, development and sale of reserves. This policy document sets out objectives and policies that identify the principles and process for decision-making related to the provision of reserve and recreation facilities. This document

should be read in conjunction with the individual reserve management plans in this document. Where any issue is addressed in both the General Policies RMP and a reserve management plan for a specific reserve(s), or specific category of reserve, then the policies in the specific management plan will take precedence over the General Policies RMP.

**+ FIGURE 2:**  
RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS AND DETAILED STEPS





### 1.2.3. HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) promotes:

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

*Ko aa taatau taonga tuku iho, e kaingaakautia ana, e whakanuitia ana, e tiakina ana moo aa taatau whakatipuranga, o naiaanei, o aa muri iho nei.”.*

The requirement of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, to obtain an archaeological authority to modify or destroy recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites may be applicable to works undertaken in reserves. The consideration of the presence or the potential for the presence of an archaeological site at an early stage enables avoiding modifying or damaging any sites through good project planning. Those planning works or activities on the reserve are encouraged to consult with HNZPT.

### 1.2.4. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

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

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

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

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

### 1.2.5. BYLAWS

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

### 1.2.6. JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Council and Waikato-Tainui have entered into a Joint Management Agreement in accordance with the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. The agreement acknowledges that Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977. The agreement also acknowledges that Council has a requirement to consult to determine appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider how management decisions may impact on any future return of the land to Waikato-Tainui.

#### 1.2.6.1. HAPUU CO-GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Through the drafting of this document, Council met with and took guidance from representatives of Tainui Awhiro and Ngaati Maahanga, who have mana whenua to these reserve lands. Council recognises the importance of these linkages, and seeks to have continued engagement with these hapuu with a future co-governance to achieve effective management of the environment and conservation resource. Council will continue to seek a future joint management agreement with each hapuu to undertake a shared responsibility arrangement for the appropriate reserve area that the hapuu have mana whenua status.

## 2. PAPA HUA RECREATION RESERVE

PAPA HUA & TE KOPIUA, 1966; WHITES AVIATION; RAGLAN, WAIKATO DISTRICT.



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



## 2.1. DESCRIPTION

Papahua Recreation Reserve (Papahua) was formerly known as Kopua Domain and Raglan Domain. It is an approximately 12 hectare reserve that includes public picnic facilities, playgrounds, bike and skate parks, open space playing fields and the Raglan Holiday Park (formerly the Kopua Domain campground). Also located within the reserve is Papahua No.3, an area held under Maaori title to Ngaati Hourua – Ngaati Maahanga as an urupaa. This urupaa is part of an older larger urupaa that stretches along the Oporuru riverbank towards the road bridge on Marine Parade.

This reserve management plan does not include the airfield as it is held for purposes other than recreation reserve (Local purpose – aerodrome). The campground is included within this reserve management plan however the daily operation of the campground is managed by the Raglan Holiday Park Papahua Governance Board.



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

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

In 1923 the Raglan Town Board made a formal approach to Ngaati Maahanga Hourua requesting that a “gift” be made of Papahua to the Board.

Under pressure from land legislation inimical to Maaori land interests Ngaati Maahanga Hourua made a decision to make a customary transfer (tuku whenua) of Papahua to the Board which maintained the tribal interest in the whenua (land).

The reserve is now managed by the Waikato District Council as a popular destination recreation reserve. A historical timeline, archaeological sites and services and easements are illustrated in the Appendices.

+ FIGURE 3:  
AERIAL VIEW OF PAPA HUA RECREATION RESERVE, IDENTIFYING LAND PARCELS



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image 2014

### 2.1.1. LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 3.

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

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

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

**Note 2.:** Part of the former Papahua No2 Block (approximately 2.3 hectares) was taken by the Crown in 1941 by NZ Gazette 1941 page 2789 for defence purposes. This land acquisition also included all Papahua No.1 and Te Kopua blocks. The remaining land currently forms the Raglan aerodrome being Lot 2 DPS 14166 and is not included as part of this reserve management plan, as the land is held for a different purpose (local purpose – aerodrome).



## 2.1.2. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

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

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

### Ngaati Maahanga

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

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

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



Travel and commerce for goods were via coastal shipping, native tracks and the main rivers (Waikato and Waipa River), Maaori and Paakehaa vessels were numerous and were regular callers at the Whaaingaroa port which provided a safe anchorage once the harbour bar had been negotiated. The provision of land for settlement coupled with the abundance of natural resources laid the foundation for the development of Raglan township known as Putoetoe.

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

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

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

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

### Conditions accompanied the exchange:

1. Land be a public reserve and never to be sold
2. Land be transferred to the Raglan Town Board / Crown
3. Raglan Town Board would derive no benefit from the land
4. Reserve and mainland be connected by a bridge
5. Burial ground on the beach be preserved and the monument in the main street be moved to the reserve
6. Both Paakehaa and Maaori have equal rights over the land

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

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

In 1980 the land was classified as Raglan Recreation Reserve and then later became known as Te Kopua Reserve and then transferred to the Waikato District Council through the local government reorganisation in 1989. This land area has also been known as Putoetoe Point<sup>1</sup>, being on opposite bank to the Putoetoe Redoubt, and as Rokikore.

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

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

## 2.1.3. RESERVE USES

Papahua is split into two distinctive zones, the campground and recreation area. The two zones and associated infrastructure have been illustrated in Figure 4

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

The holiday park / campground, occupying approximately 5.0 hectares of reserve land is managed by Council and receives guidance from a campground governance body for daily operation and maintenance. Currently the Raglan Holiday Park Papahua Governance Board includes representation from mana whenua, Council, and the community. The Board is a sub-committee of Council pursuant to Clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

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

<sup>1</sup> Land Information New Zealand map BD32 - Raglan



**+ FIGURE 4:**  
CAMPGROUND AND RECREATIONAL AREAS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE ON PAPAUA RECREATION RESERVE



Whilst the campground governance board is primarily responsible for the camping ground, it has undertaken joint development in the wider reserve including joint development of the BMX track and an exercise circuit. The public use of the campground area of Papahua Reserve, requires users to pay a daily fee for the use of a site and campground facilities.

#### Remainder of Papahua

Papahua is a well utilised location for active recreation including football, swimming, cycling and play. The reserve infrastructure has been designed to enable a range of recreation activities including changing rooms, toilets, children's playground, BMX track, Skatepark and half court.

Other infrastructure present includes a boat ramp, takeaway shop, picnicking areas and a foot bridge to connect the reserve to the township. The current facilities on Papahua are illustrated in Figure 3.



## 2.1.4. RESERVE ISSUES

Reserve issues can be identified in two groups being environmental and people:

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

Whaangaroa Harbour is a drowned river valley system with a shoreline of diverse geomorphological structures. The Papahua / Te Kopua sand spit forms the southern coast of the Whaangaroa Harbour with its northern shoreline characterised by a sandy beach and backed by dunes of various heights. As this land spit is immediately inside the harbour entrance, this area can be subject to high velocity tidal currents and periodic swell waves through the harbour entrance. These swell waves result in a net eastwards directed longshore sediment movement along the Wainamu Beach<sup>2</sup>. A sand groyne was in place under the foot bridge, however, was not replaced when the bridge was upgraded. Dependent on expert recommendation, the sand groyne may be reinstated to mitigate coastal erosion.

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

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

There is little data of the numbers of visitors to Papahua either via vehicle or pedestrian access from surrounding areas including over the bridge from Raglan township, except to detail that the reserve is often full of people and activities, particularly during the December – April summer period and fine weekends outside of the summer period. It is estimated that Papahua receives approximately 600,000 visitors per annum.

The high number of day visitors is often reflected with full carparks, cars and trailers parking along the access roads and overflow cars then being allowed to park on the playing fields area. There are also conflicts of the different activities happening in this area, for example boats accessing the harbour via the boat ramp and swimmers in the Opoturu estuary / swimmers jumping off the footbridge, secondly large groups having organized events including ball games, and smaller family groups on the playing fields.



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

<sup>2</sup> Dahm J, Gibberd B, 2010, Te Kopua Spit – Raglan Coastal Hazards and Setback Recommendations, Environment Waikato, page 3



## 2.2. PAPAHAUA RECREATION RESERVE VISION

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

### 2.2.1. CORE VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

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

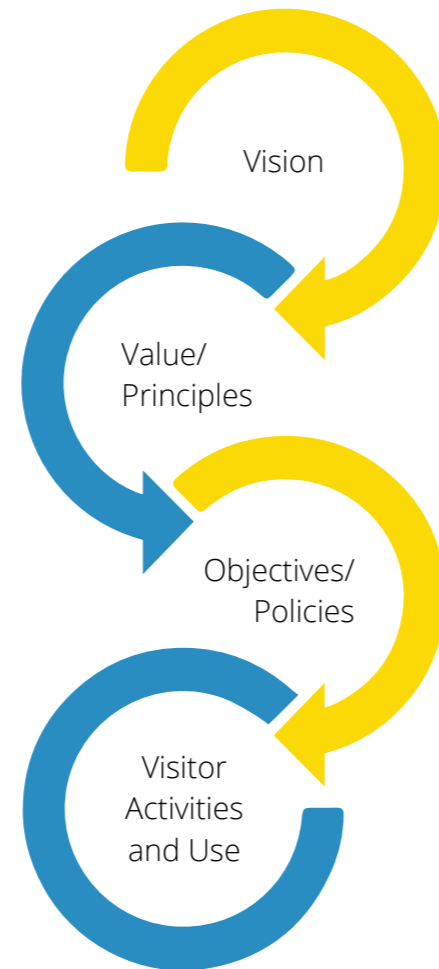
Papahua is a treasure and is to be protected in perpetuity.

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

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

### 2.2.2. OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

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



## 2.3. GUARDIANSHIP AND PROTECTION - KAITIAKITANGA

### Objective

- Recognise the tuku that allowed Papahua to become a public reserve.
- Enable Ngaati Maahanga and Council to co-govern together to administer and maintain Papahua as a public reserve.

### Policies

- Collaborate and foster a co-governance relationship with mana whenua to ensure the use and development of Papahua reflects the interests of mana whenua and the wider community.

### Explanation

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

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

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

### Actions to Implement

- Recognition: honouring the past, sharing the story**
  - Identify Ngaati Maahanga's mana whenua to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
  - Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.
- Partnership: Implement a co-management agreement with Ngaati Maahanga**
  - Identify and clearly define the role of the advisory groups (Community Board, Raglan Holiday Park Papahua Governance Board), including clearly details roles, custodianship and responsibilities
  - Work together in an open and transparent manner with mana whenua
  - The agreement is to encourage a collaborative platform for decision making to reflect mana whenua and the wider communities' interests
  - Provide opportunity for the community to be involved



## 2.4. CULTURAL / HISTORICAL HERITAGE - NGAA TAONGA TUKI IHO

### Objectives

- A. Retain and promote an understanding of the historical and cultural values of Papahua
- B. Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are preserved and protected through appropriate management actions.



### Policies

1. Maintain the cultural values and features of Papahua and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site
2. All archaeological sites and discoveries will be managed in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
3. Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

### Actions to Implement

- Ensure partnerships with mana whenua reflect the principles outlined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and tuku, to protect and manage waahi tapu, and establish an authentic Maaori presence
- Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area
- Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Council's accidental discovery protocols in regard to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains
- Support the installation of pou or other appropriate artwork that reflects Ngaati Maahanga's relationship to this land

### Explanation

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

Council and Ngaati Maahanga together will work with key stakeholders, being the Raglan Camp Board and the Raglan community, to protect and manage archaeological sites, historic sites and values. It is important to recognise and provide for the protection of archaeological sites and their values within the reserve environment and ensure that the sites and their values are not compromised by recreational activities (Appendix D:Archaeological Sites).

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

Papahua No.3 Block is an urupaa and private land, that is surrounded by the reserve. Only a small portion of this land is fenced off, with the remainder maintained by Council. Until such time as the land owners wish to manage this land separately, Council may continue to manage this by default, and allow for public access across this land.

## 2.5. ENVIRONMENT - TAIAO

### Objective

- A. Papahua's ecological values are enhanced, protected and maintained
- B. Ensure the landscape values of Papahua are maintained

### Policies

1. Where practical, sustainable coastal dune management shall be undertaken
2. Maintain a working relationship with mana whenua, community groups and other government agencies. To develop, maintain and create awareness relating to the ecological values of the dunes and coastal margins.
3. Collaboration with community groups to assist revegetation of the estuary dune areas and coastal margins.
4. Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and estuary views.

### Explanation

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

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

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

### Actions to Implement

- Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees
- Monitoring health of specimen trees and undertaking arboriculture work as required
- Provide successional planting with native species for natural shade
- Where trees and shrubs are used to screen buildings, take into account public safety and graffiti control issues identified through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principals (CPTED)
- Maintain a coastal margin enhancement and protection programme, based on local and regional advice
- Continue monitoring of dune changes and erosion along harbour foreshore.
- Encourage visitors and camp users to use only identified access routes between the reserve and harbour / estuary areas.

## 2.6. RECREATION AND LEISURE - NGA TAKARO PUANGI

### Objective

- Recreational opportunities allow for multiple reserve uses whilst maintaining a low impact on Papahua
- Recreation activities at Papahua are to be sustainable and allow for generation of money to fund the maintenance and development of the reserve.

### Policies

- Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.
- Reserve events shall be managed to ensure that these events have minor impact on the environment and other reserve users.
- Permanent commercial activities at Papahua are limited to and identified as (a) campground and (b) takeaway/shop.

- All other short term commercial and community activities, public events, and mobile concessionaires, will be required to have a licence to operate issued by the Council and operate in accordance to agreements and rules.
- Any monetary funds generated through activities, concessions, events or user fees generated through the use of Papahua, will be used to maintain and develop the whole of this reserve area.



### Activities in Papahua Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping		○		Campground area only
Concessions /lease / licence		○		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Dogs		○		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Bylaws
Drones			✗	Not permitted due to location of adjoining airfield
Events		○		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Fires			✗	
Fireworks		○		Restricted to particular public events and conditions for the activity approved by Council. No private informal displays permitted.
Fishing	Y			Walking and boating access
Hang gliding /parapenting		○		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Horse riding			✗	
Hunting			✗	
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			✗	All areas of reserve
Scooters	Y			Roadways/ designated tracks only
Swimming/ surfing	Y			
Walking/ running /jogging	Y			

### Explanation

Papahua is one of the highest used reserves in the Raglan area. Most of the reserve has been modified to provide for a range of activities, including the Raglan Campground, carparks, boat ramp, sports fields, children's playground, bmx and skate areas and the open space areas for public use. Most visitors enjoy the coastal margins of this reserve, including swimming, walking and relaxing. A footbridge provides pedestrian access to the reserve over the Oporu estuary from the central Raglan township area.

Papahua is an area where there is a sharing of cultural, heritage, environmental and recreational values with the community and visitors. Based on the six tuku conditions that are allowed for on this land, any commercial activities on this land should support the ongoing maintenance and development of the reserve, thus re-investing back into the land for to maintain the reserve values with a focus on public access, education and enjoyment.

**Leases:** The Raglan Holiday Park is operated as a business unit by Council. As such they have an occupational lease over the land occupied by the

campground, this restricts other public activities being able to be undertaken on this land.

**Community events:** Any groups wishing to use the reserve for a community event will need to apply to Council via the booking system to ensure that the area is available, and to allow maintenance to be programmed. Fees and charges in Council's Fees and Charges may apply for these activities.

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

Part of the open space area at Papahua is used as football fields by the Raglan Football Club. The local club have identified growth of their club from nine teams in 2011 to 25 teams in 2020. The Raglan Football club may need to seek alternative fields and facilities to accommodate the club's growth.

### Actions to Implement

- Maintain current playground areas as safe and accessible.
- Enhance current walkways, and support pedestrian and cycling linkages through Papahua to other public destinations.
- Maintain current boundaries of campground and support the Raglan Holiday Park Governance Board to use generated funds to maintain and enhance Papahua in line with the objectives of this reserve management plan.
- Review lease/licence of takeaway/shop
- Review the Raglan Football Club's field and storage requirements, and work with the club to investigate alternative opportunities to accommodate the growth of their sport.
- Promote opportunities for the community and public to be involved in the enhancement of the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of Papahua.
- Community events are supported, encouraged and managed based on Council's event guidelines. Council will consider applications for one-off community events including (but not restricted to) the following criteria;
  - Promotion of zero waste and carbon neutral activities,
  - Holding events during the Christmas Holiday period (20 Dec – 6 Feb) is discouraged to reduce impacts on; the reserve, other visitors using the reserve, and the surrounding Raglan township/ community.



## 2.7. ACCESSIBILITY AND INFORMATION - WHAKATAPOKO

### Objectives

- A. Manage public access into Papahua in a way that seeks to protect the existing values and use of the reserve.
- B. Access to the Raglan Holiday Park is restricted to registered users only.
- C. To provide sufficient signage to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.



### Policies

1. Where appropriate, provide a range of access options onto Papahua to cater for various modes of travel.
2. Users of the Raglan Holiday Park (campground) are required to be registered at the camp office and pay a user fee.

### Actions to Implement

- The Council will provide interpretive information for areas of interest and/or historical importance in association with local mana whenua / hapuu.
- Ensure good signage with maps shows where dogs are permitted in accordance with Bylaws.
- Develop a signage review plan to ensure signage (information, interpretation, regulatory signage) across Papahua is up to date and consistent across the reserve

3. Papahua may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public's health and safety and safe management of facilities.
4. Council may close all or part of Papahua due to a range of natural occurrences, events or maintenance
5. The number and size of signs in the reserve shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the "natural" environment, give clear positive guidance to assist public enjoyment, and may provide interpretative information of areas of interest and/or historical importance.
6. All development within the reserve shall be designed to be accessible to all people.

### Explanation

Council wishes to maintain Papahua as a safe environment for all to enjoy, as it is a key reserve close to the town centre. If required for maintenance, health and safety or event purposes, Council may close access to the reserve for vehicles, and /or public access.

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

## 2.8. DEVELOPMENT - WHAKAWHANAKE

### Objectives

- A. Maintain the existing level of development on Papahua to ensure the overall levels of development does not detract from the cultural, archaeological, environmental or recreational values of the reserve.

### Policies

1. Where possible, existing infrastructure will be utilised, maintained and/ or enhanced depending on the demand of that infrastructure.
2. New development will be designed to meet the needs of existing users and be future-proofed to facilitate multi-use
3. Where possible, new development will utilise durable and sustainable materials
4. Consideration given to possible sea level change in the scoping of all future developments
5. Conditions of the Tuku must be assessed in the scoping of all development

### Explanation

The existing infrastructure on Papahua caters for a wide variety of active and passive activities. Any further additional development of infrastructure (i.e. buildings, facilities, hard surfacing) on the reserve may detract from the public enjoyment and the coastal vistas of the reserve.

Currently the whole reserve is highly modified and any development should only be a replacement of an existing structures and / or facilities, so as to provide an existing service to the general public using the reserve. Papahua has been identified as a site that is at higher risk of coastal inundation. Any proposed development should take into account possible sea level changes.

The Papahua concept plan (Appendix E: Concept Plans) illustrates a low level of development on the reserve. This concept plan is subject to change through further feasibility investigations and target consultation with key stakeholders.

### Actions to Implement

- Undertake stakeholder consultation with key user groups with regards to proposed developments. Refer to Raglan Community Board key stakeholder list.
- The replacement of Council owned public amenities will be undertaken as per Council's facilities strategies.
- Where possible, implement the use of uni-sex toilet units to provide for less wait times, inclusive of all people, provides benefits to families, and limits closure of toilets for cleaning purposes.
- Playground upgrades and replacement will be undertaken as per Council facilities and open spaces strategies.
- Develop a concept plan for Papahua including:
  - the enhancement planting of the Papahua coastal margins
  - access through the reserve including multiuse paths
- Where possible, maintain current amount of vehicle parking

# 3. MANU BAY RESERVE



Manu Bay Reserve, Raglan.

## 3.1. DESCRIPTION

Manu Bay Reserve (Manu Bay) formerly known as Te Wairiri and Waikeri<sup>3</sup>. The reserve is 6.5 hectares that includes public amenities, picnic facilities, a public boat ramp, and parking. Situated on a north-facing small promontory to a boulder beach which has an internationally recognised left-hand surf break.

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

There was a desire from the Raglan County Council to acquire the Manu Bay land in the mid 1960's. After a

period of ongoing consultation the County Council the land was purchased in 1971, with the understanding that it be managed as a recreation area with free public access and continued mana whenua access to the kaimoana resources.

The reserve is now managed by Waikato District Council as a popular destination recreation reserve and access to the coast.

+ FIGURE 5:  
AERIAL VIEW OF MANU BAY, IDENTIFYING LAND PARCELS



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image 2014

### 3.1.1. LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 5.

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

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

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

### 3.1.2. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

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

Similar to other Whaangaroa reserves, the history of mana whenua involvement at Manu Bay is complex, with the inheritors of the lands surrounding Manu Bay within the Karioi Native Reserve, being descended from Ngaati Hounuku, and Ngaati Te Ikaunahi, hapuus. This land was part of the larger Karioi Native Reserve that was set apart and reserved exclusively for Tainui Awhiro hapuu. For the local hapuu it was a popular place to launch and retrieve waka, allowing them to collect and harvest kaimoana resources around the coastline.

The land had been leased to a farmer, Mr Sexton, by the Maaori Trustee to clear of bush. The lessee was responsible for paying the rates but was forced to relinquish the lease when the rates increased, and he could no longer pay them.

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

Around this time local surfers started petitioning the Raglan County Council to purchase this land for public access to this surf break. Local fisherman also requested the County Council for access to the land as a launching area for boats which then did not have to navigate over the Raglan bar. In more recent times the Raglan Game Fishing Club have been a main contributor towards the development of the boat ramp.

The owners could not afford the rates or compensation debt. The Maaori Trustee and council called a meeting of the owners and the owners ended up reluctantly having to sell. After considerable consultation including several appeals to the Maaori Land Court, the owners sold sections of land on the northern side of Wainui Road for \$9,500 and the reserve was vested in the Raglan County Council in 1971. At the time of sale, the land was to be managed as a recreation area with free public access and continued mana whenua access to the kaimoana resources.

Initially the land was leased out and public access limited to a rough track. Full access did not occur until the late 1970's when the Raglan County Council developed a road access into the reserve and parking. Initial public access to the site was limited to just the foreshore for parking and boat launching, with the remainder of the land being grazed. The Raglan County began development of the land in the mid 1980's, with Council developing the present parking layout in the early 2000's.

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



**+ FIGURE 6:**  
RECREATIONAL AREA AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES AT MANU BAY



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image 2014

### 3.1.3. RESERVE USES

The main use of Manu Bay is for recreation land giving access to water-based activities and spectators to enjoy the recreation and coastal vistas from onshore. Council is responsible for development and maintenance of the Manu Bay and has developed physical infrastructure including public amenities and parking areas (Figure 6).

### 3.1.4. RESERVE ISSUES

Reserve issues can be identified in two groups being environmental and people:

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

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

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

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

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

The boat ramp has also become a popular place for launching boats as they did not have to cross the harbour bar. There is an increasing number of boats launched each year and parking space for vehicles and trailers is limited to the current areas. There is no intention by Council to increase the ramp or parking capacity.

## 3.2. MANU BAY VISION

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

### 3.2.1. CORE VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

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

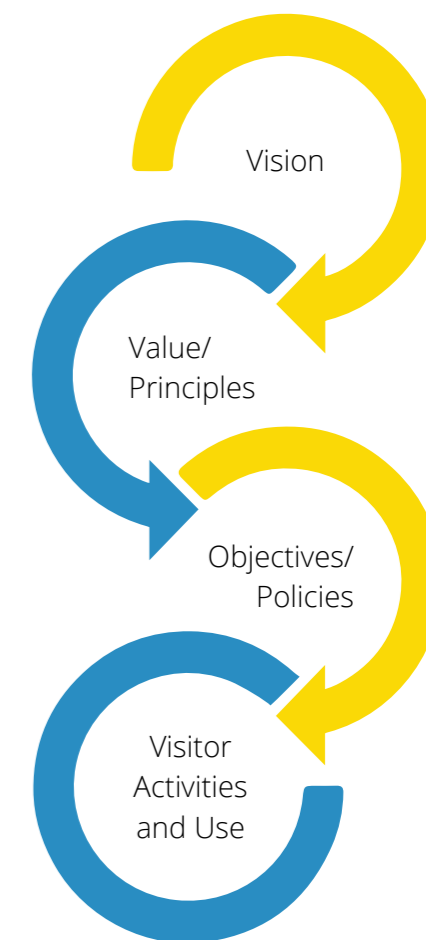
Manu Bay is a treasure and is to be protected in perpetuity.

Manu Bay is to provide access to the sea for mana whenua and visitors, as part of the land acquisition agreement.

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

### 3.2.2. OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

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



## 3.3. GUARDIANSHIP AND PROTECTION - KAITIAKITANGA



### Objectives

- A. Enable local hapuu and Council to co-manage together to administer and maintain Manu Bay as a public reserve.

- B. Collaborate and foster a co-governance relationship with mana whenua to ensure the use and development of Manu Bay reflects the interests of mana whenua and the wider community.

### Explanation

This land was part of the Karioi Native Reserve set apart for local hapuu, and allowed them to have a strong link from the maunga of Karioi to the sea. The previous Maaori owners requested that the land continue to provide for access to the coast for accessing kaimoana. It is important that this access is acknowledged by the community and visitors to Manu Bay.

### Actions to Implement

- **Recognition: honouring the past, sharing the story**
  - Identify local hapuu's connection to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
  - Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.
  - Survey of portion of reserve separated by road and vest in adjacent Maaori land owners
- **Partnership: Implement a co-management agreement with local hapuu**
  - Identify and clearly define the role of any advisory groups including clearly details roles, custodianship and responsibilities
  - Work together in an open and transparent manner with mana whenua
  - The agreement is to encourage a collaborative platform for decision making to reflect mana whenua and the wider community's interests
  - Provide opportunity for the community to be involved in the collaborative partnership

## 3.4. CULTURAL/ HISTORICAL HERITAGE - NGA TAONGA TUKI IHO

### Objectives

- A. Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are preserved and protected through appropriate management actions.

### Policies

1. All archaeological sites and discoveries will be managed in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
2. Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

### Explanation

Council and local hapuu, together will work with key stakeholders, to protect and manage historic sites and values.

Council will ensure that HNZPT, as the regulatory body, and local hapuu are key partners in any archaeological and waahi tapu discovery, including site identification and management. There are currently no specific identified cultural or historical sites identified at Manu Bay, however the location and access to the sea is of significance.

### Actions to Implement

- Ensure partnerships with mana whenua reflect the principles outlined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi to protect and manage waahi tapu, and establish an authentic Maaori presence.
- Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area
- Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Council's accidental discovery protocols in regard to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains.



## 3.5. ENVIRONMENT - TAIAO



### Explanation

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

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

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

### Objectives

- A. Manu Bay's ecological values are protected, enhanced and maintained
- B. Ensure the landscape values of Manu Bay are maintained

### Policies

1. Where practical, sustainable coastal habitat management shall be undertaken
2. Encourage collaboration with community groups to assist revegetation of coastal margins.
3. Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and coastline views.

### Actions to Implement

- Limit changes to the coastal margins including structures in the coastal environment, to reduce further effects from these structures on the shoreline.
- Continue monitoring of erosion along foreshore.
- Undertake landscape plans for the planting of the steeper hillsides with low growing natives to maintain views from Wainui Road.
- Promote opportunities for the community and public to be involved in the enhancement of the cultural, heritage, and environmental values of Manu Bay

## 3.6. RECREATION AND LEISURE - NGA TAKARO PUANGI

### Objectives

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

### Policies

1. Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.
2. Reserve events shall be managed to ensure that these events have minor impact on the environment and other reserve users.

3. All fishing, surfing and other events will be required to have approval issued by the Council and operate in accordance to agreements and rules.
4. Any monetary funds generated through events or user fees generated through the use of Manu Bay and its facilities, will be used to maintain and develop the whole of this reserve area.
5. No commercial concessions will operate on this reserve.

### Activities in Manu Bay Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping			X	
Dogs		o		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Dog Bylaws
Drones		o		Restricted to specific conditions for the activity
Events		o		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity. Note: events are restricted to no more than two per calendar month; 1x surfing and 1x fishing
Fires / fireworks			X	
Fishing	Y			Walking and boating access
Hang gliding /parapenting			X	
Horse riding			X	
Hunting			X	
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			X	All areas of reserve
Scooters	Y			Roadways only
Swimming/surfing	Y			
Walking/ running /jogging	Y			



### Explanation

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

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

The boat ramp at Manu Bay was originally built for the hand launching of small trailer boats. With consecutive development over time of the boat ramp, including the building of a sea wall to provide a sheltered point for boat launching and retrieval,

larger boats are being launched at Manu Bay so the boat owners do not need to cross over the Raglan bar. As at other Raglan boat launching locations, the parking of trailers and towing vehicles can occupy considerable reserve space.

Fishing and surfing competitions are often held at this reserve. There is an agreement between the Raglan Point Riders and Raglan Sport Fishing Club that no more than 1 event per organisation (2 events per month) will be permitted. This is to reduce any impact on other public reserve use and the wider Raglan community.

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

**Community events:** Any groups wishing to use the reserve for a community event will need to apply to Council via the booking system to ensure that the area is available, and to allow maintenance to be programmed. Any fees and charges will be determined as per Council's Fees and Charges Policy.

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

### Actions to Implement

- Maintain current public amenities
- Support pedestrian and cycling linkages to link to other public destinations / reserves.
- Community and competitive surfing and/or fishing events are supported and managed based on Council's event guidelines. Council will consider applications for surfing and fishing events including (but not restricted to) the following criteria;
  - Promotion of Zero Waste and carbon neutral
  - Holding events during the Christmas Holiday period (20 Dec – 6 Feb) is discouraged to reduce impacts on; the reserve, other visitors using the reserve, and the surrounding Raglan township / community.

## 3.7. ACCESSIBILITY AND INFORMATION - WHAKATAPOKO

### Objectives

- A. Manage access to Manu Bay to protect reserve's values and existing use
- B. To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the reserve to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the open space

### Policies

1. Manu Bay may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public health and safety and safe management of facilities
2. Council may close all or part of Manu Bay due to a range of natural occurrences, events or maintenance
3. The number and size of signs in the reserve shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the "natural" environment, give clear positive guidance to assist public enjoyment, and may provide interpretative information of areas of interest and/or historical importance

### Explanation

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

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



### Actions to Implement

- The Council will provide interpretive information for areas of interest and/or historical importance in association with local mana whenua / hapuu
- Develop a signage review plan to ensure signage (information, interpretation, regulatory signage) across Manu Bay is up to date and consistent across the reserve



## 3.8. DEVELOPMENT - WHAKAWHANAKE



### Objectives

- A. Maintain the existing level of development on Manu Bay Reserve to ensure the overall levels of development does not detract from the cultural, archaeological, environmental or recreational values of the reserve.
- B. To provide spaces for the community to enjoy nature and the coastal vistas

### Policies

1. Where possible, existing infrastructure will be utilised, maintained and/ or enhanced depending on the demand of that infrastructure, allow for low key informal use of the reserve
2. Where possible, new development will utilise durable and sustainable materials

### Explanation

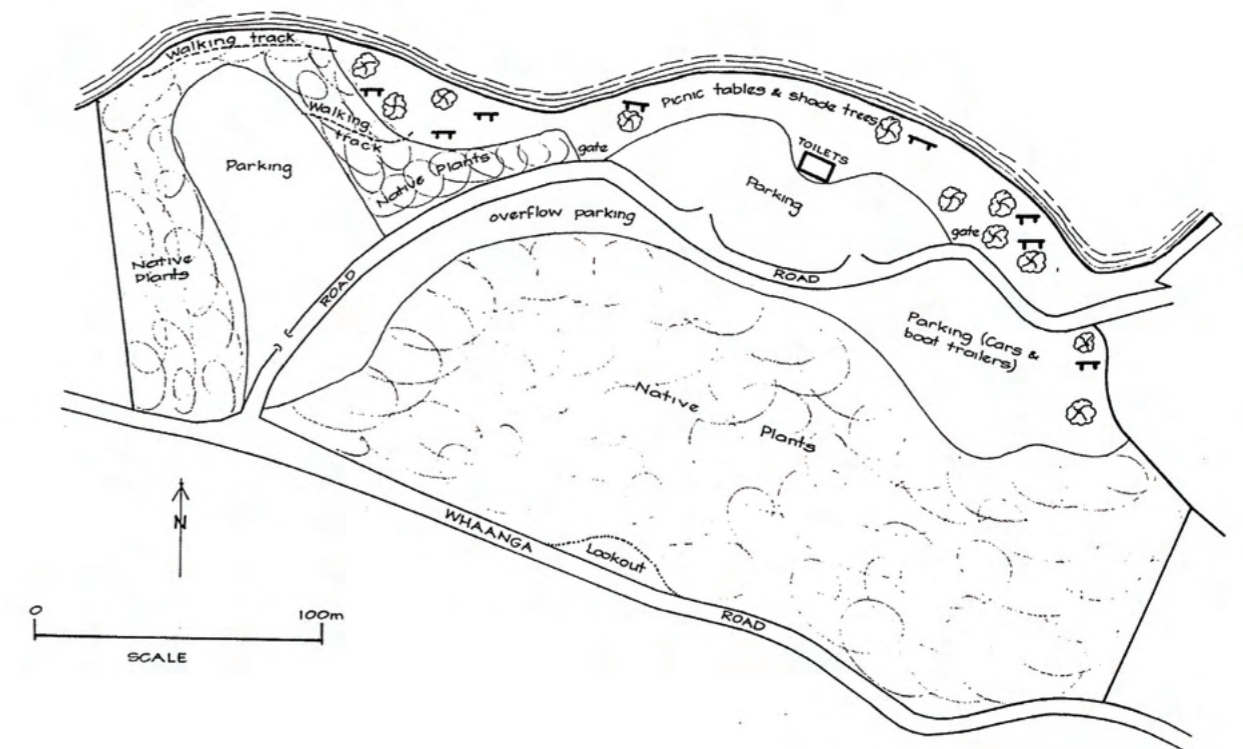
The existing infrastructure on Manu Bay Reserve caters for a variety of water-based activities and spectator viewing areas. Any further additional development of infrastructure (i.e. buildings, facilities, hard surfacing) on the reserve should not detract from the public enjoyment of the reserve.

Through public consultation a “people first, cars second” design, proposed originally in the Manu Bay Reserve Management Plan (1996), has been supported for implementation. The 1996 Manu Bay Reserve Management Plan showed a concept plan to develop parking adjacent to and behind the toilet block (Figure 7). When the carpark was developed in early 2000’s the parking was pushed to be in front of the toilet and close to the coastal edge, reducing public green space for people to enjoy the reserve.

The Manu Bay concept plan (Appendix E: Concept Plans) has been designed to illustrate the potential re-development of Manu Bay. This concept plan is subject to change through further feasibility investigations and target consultation with key stakeholders.

Considerations for any future development includes the volume of vehicle parking and large vehicle access to amenities (i.e. boat ramp). Any proposed development should take into account possible sea level changes and be undertaken to have a reduced impact on the reserve to meet the objectives of the reserve development.

+ FIGURE 7:  
COPY OF THE CONCEPT PLAN FROM MANU BAY RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN 1996



### Actions to Implement

- Undertake stakeholder consultation with key user groups with regards to proposed developments. Refer to Raglan Community Board key stakeholder list.
- Ensure any development on or adjacent to the foreshore considers takes into consideration the national significance of the surfbreak to protect the reefs, tidal, current and surge flows or the surrounding natural environmental features that contribute to the unique characteristics of Manu Bay as a surfing break.
- Public amenities (toilets / change rooms) – replacement of public amenities will be undertaken of these facilities as per Council’s facilities strategies.
- Where possible, implement the use of uni-sex toilet units to provide for less wait times, inclusive of all people, provides benefits to families, and limits closure of toilets for cleaning purposes.
- Maintain current amount of hard-stand vehicle parking and improve water-permeable large vehicle and trailer parking where possible.
- Investigate the option to move the existing beachfront carpark back in line with the toilet facility to give more public green space between carpark and the coastal margin, and to manage any future coastal erosion
- Develop a concept plan for proposed amendments to the reserve, including
  - Repositioning of bus stop location to top carpark
  - Review of 1996 concept – repositioning of visitor carpark back from water edges to provide more public green space



# 4.0. WAINUI RESERVE



## 4.1. DESCRIPTION

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

Tainui Awhiro reside here and Te Pae o Te Kura (a former name of the area) was valued as a lookout, pa site and fishing station. This land area was excluded from the initial European land purchase of the settlement of Raglan township in 1840.

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

The final payment was made in 1989. Council gazetted this land as a reserve in 1991.

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

The reserve is managed by Council as a popular destination reserve. This reserve is likened to a regional park (being large in size) and has people from the wider Waikato and North Island regions coming to visit.

### 4.1.1. LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal title of this land is shown in Figure 8. Wainui Reserve comprises 11 parcels, held by Council as recreation reserve, local purpose esplanade and fee simple.

Allotment 245 Parish of Karioi, Part Lot 1 DP 28849, Part Lot 1 DPS 44506, Lot 6 DPS 45471, being 133.5 hectares, held by the Crown as recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by the Waikato District Council by Reorganisation Order 1989, NZ Gazette 1989, page 2460.

Part Allotment 15 Karioi, Lot 14 DPS 49408, Lot 2 DPS 49048, Lot 8 DPS 45471, Lot 9 DPS 45471 being 5.4 hectares held by Waikato District Council in local purpose reserve – esplanade.

Lot 7 DPS 45471, Allotment 4A Karioi PSH being 3.5 hectares held by the Waikato District Council in fee simple.

**Note 1.:** Lot 9 DPS 45471 is not included as part of this reserve management plan due to its spatial separation from the main Wainui reserve network.

### 4.1.2. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Hapuu with history at this site include Ngaati Maahanga and Tainui Awhiro. The original Maaori name of the reserve area was Te Pae Akaroa. There are 14 recorded archaeological sites within the reserve including three large pa ( Appendix D: Archaeological Sites ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.1.3. RESERVE USES

Wainui Reserve provides picturesque views, access to Ngarunui Beach, and location to nearby surfing facilities make the reserve a key asset for the Waikato District. Wainui Reserve has several distinctive zones including beach access, farmland, bush area and woodlots ( Figure 9 ). The diverse zones facilitate a range of passive and active recreational activities catering for all levels of accessibility and activity capability.

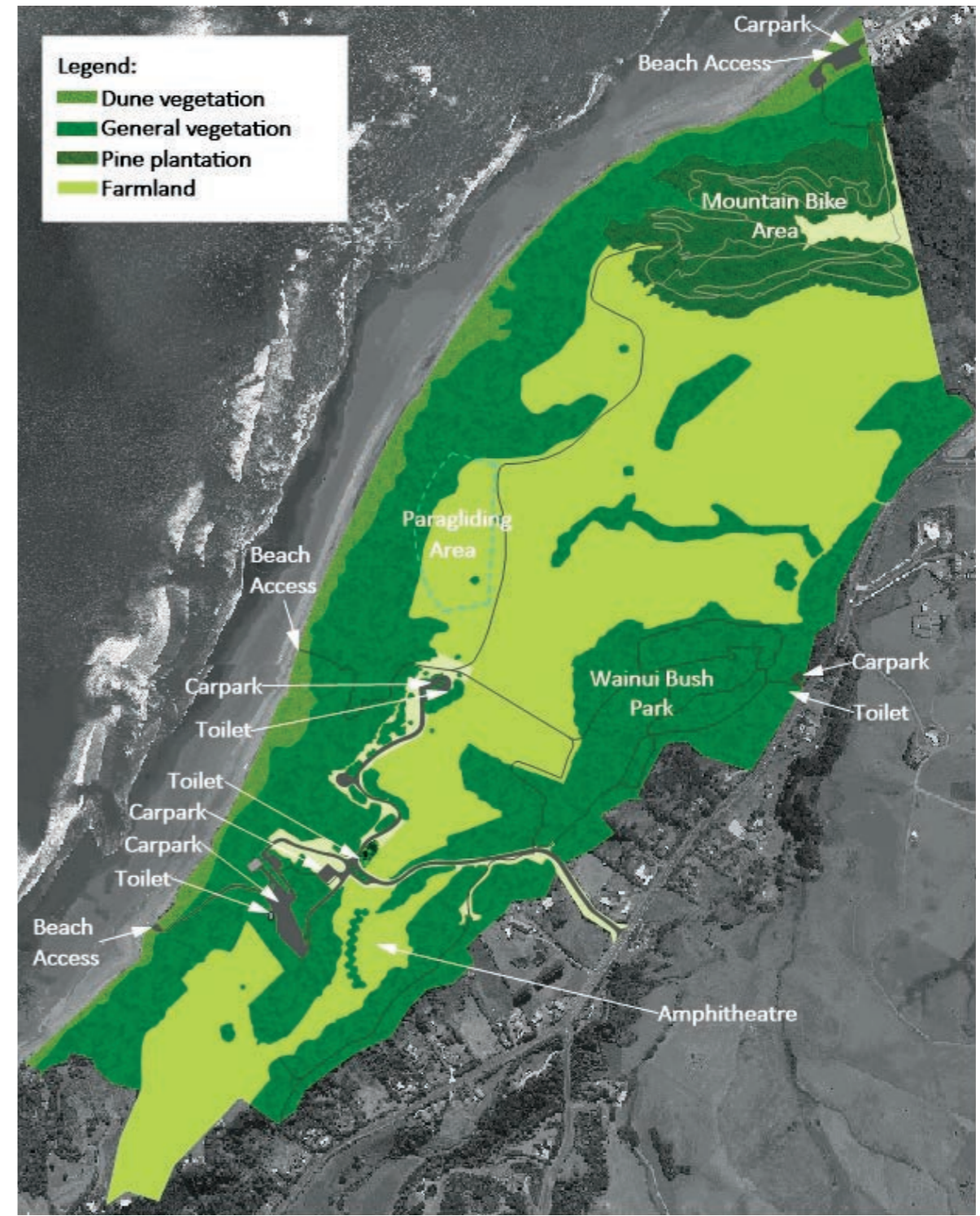


**+ FIGURE 8:**  
AERIAL VIEW OF WAINUI RESERVE, IDENTIFYING LAND PARCELS



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image 2014

**+ FIGURE 9:**  
WAINUI RESERVE RECREATIONAL AREAS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE



Waikato District Council GIS Aerial Image 2014



## A. Beach Access Zone

The beach access is provided for with wide walking tracks from the main and northern carpark. Access to the beach for swimming and surfing are the two most popular activities the reserve caters for.

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club provides lifeguard services on Ngarunui Beach, with seasonal patrolling services provided. The organisation runs volunteer-based services, with a mix of volunteer and professional lifeguard services used during Summer. Ngarunui Beach is also utilised for commercial surfing lessons and board hire.

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club building is situated at Wainui Reserve close to the reserve's main carpark, and a surf club tower is located on the beach itself. The organisation also provides training in beach and surf activities for junior members on Ngarunui Beach. Only emergency, surf lifesaving and approved vehicles may drive on the beach access way from the main carpark.

Sand dunes are located along the whole length of Ngarunui Beach. These sand dunes had become badly eroded, due to public use and high wind levels. A Raglan Beach Care group was established in 2003, and this group has made an impact on restoring the coastal margin area. Working bees have been undertaken at the site since 2004 with exotic plants removed, dunes reshaped and binding species planted. Waikato Regional Council leads the Raglan Beach Care group and supply plants for the group's dune care activities. Waikato District Council provides annual funding to assist with dune restoration work.

## B. Farmland

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

Areas of the farmland have been developed for public access, amenities, parking and event spaces. Public

can access across the reserve via a series of walkways and mountain bike trails. Horse riding is permitted along marked horse tracks on the reserve, and not allowed within Wainui Reserve Bush Park or on the beach. Coastal vistas are able to be enjoyed from various picnicking sites and seats.

A range of events are held on the reserve from small weddings to large public gatherings. Wainui Reserve's amphitheatre has been utilised for music festivals and camping. General event guidelines have been developed by Council and all events held at the reserve must comply with these general guidelines. Council may specify additional requirements depending on the type of event being held.

## C. Bush area

The Wainui Reserve contains a variety of both native and exotic plant species. The level of vegetation within the reserve has increased markedly since the Friends of Wainui Reserve began planting within the bush margins along the Wainui Stream area. There are a range of walkways within the bush area and across the reserve, connecting the beach, farmland and bush.

Whaingaroa Harbour Care has propagated and planted 2 million trees between 1995 and 2020, with approx. 150,000 planted on the Wainui Reserve. The Whaingaroa Harbour Care nursery is situated on the reserve. Whaingaroa Harbour Care has planted coastal escarpments on the reserve to enhance seabird habitat and planted gully wetlands and riparian areas throughout the reserve to enhance water quality and biodiversity.

## D. Woodlots

There are a stand of plantation pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) approximately 10 ha in size at the northern section of the reserve, accessible via Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive. The pines provide for land stabilisation. Beneath the pines, the hillside has been utilised for mountain biking and an access track up onto the reserve.

## 4.1.4. RESERVE ISSUES

Reserve issues can be identified in three different groups being people, activities and environmental:



### 1. People: High visitor numbers and parking

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

### 2. Activities: Recreation activities and user impacts

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

There is also an increasing desire for a range of land based activities, including walking, mountain biking, horse riding, and hang gliding. The locations for these activities will be ideally located in the farmland and bush areas of the reserve, on designated tracks, routes and locations.

Although there are large open spaces, reserve users need to be mindful of how their activity may impact other reserve users.

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

### 3. Environmental: Coastal erosion

Coastal erosion of the dunes continues to be an ongoing issue. The dunes are an important buffer zone between land and sea and to reduce public impact on the dunes, they are fenced off, and planted where possible. Access to dunes is only permitted for the existing walkway crossing points at the southern end from the main carpark, northern Te Paeakaraoa Road carpark boardwalk and Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive Carpark locations.

In addition to reserve users, the coastal margin experiences high impact weather events which further exacerbates erosion. Whilst dune restoration efforts have improved the stability and ecology, on-going dune care work and continual education is necessary. Public awareness of dune care issues needs to increase in order to protect the dunes from being damaged by reserve users.

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





## 4.2. WAINUI RESERVE VISION

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

### 4.2.1. CORE VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

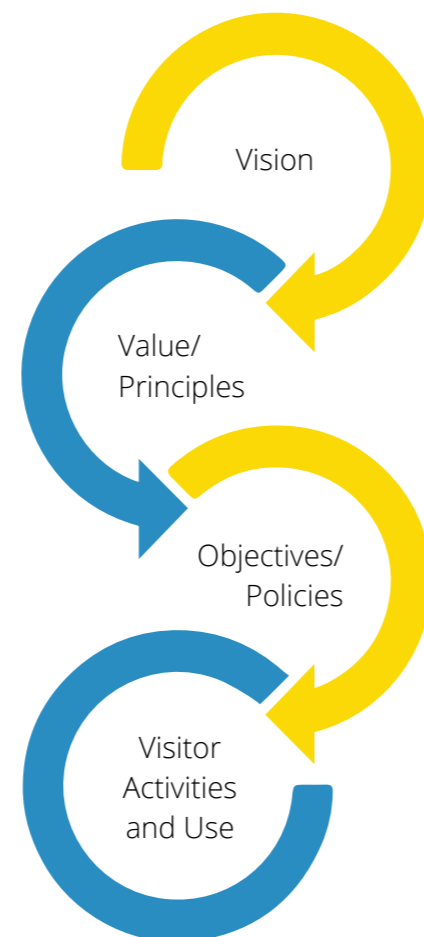
The values expressed in this section weave together mana whenua views and the diverse connections all people have to Wainui Reserve.

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

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

### 4.2.2. OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

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



## 4.3. GUARDIANSHIP AND PROTECTION - KAITIAKITANGA



### Explanation

This highlights the special relationship that local hapuu have with Wainui, which has significance as a site of cultural and historic significance including pa and kainga. Local hapuu's relationship to Wainui should be recognised and fostered to ensure their knowledge and aspirations for the land are considered with regards to existing uses, future development and any impact activities may have on culturally sensitive areas within the reserve.

Currently there is no present agreement between local hapuu and Council with regards to a co-management / governance relationship. Any agreement will involve a series of korerorero and matapaki, which may take time to address any issues.

### Objectives

- A. Enable local hapuu and Council to co-manage together to administer, develop and maintain Wainui as a public reserve.

### Policies

1. Collaborate and foster a co-governance relationship with mana whenua to ensure the use and development of Wainui reflects the interests of mana whenua and the wider community.

### Actions to Implement

- **Recognition: honouring the past, sharing the story**
  - Identify local hapuu's connection to the land through their identification of key sites for protection and recognition.
  - Ensure the stories of the people and the land are present and visible.
- **Partnership: Implement a co-management agreement with local hapuu**
  - Identify and clearly define the role of any advisory groups including clearly details roles, custodianship and responsibilities
  - Work together in an open and transparent manner with mana whenua
  - The agreement is to encourage a collaborative platform for decision making to reflect mana whenua and the wider communities' interests
  - Provide opportunity for the community to be involved in the collaborative partnership

## 4.4. CULTURAL / HISTORICAL HERITAGE - NGAA TAONGA TUKI IHO

### Objectives

- A. Retain, promote an understanding of the historical values and stories of Wainui
- B. Archaeological and historic sites within the reserve are protected and preserved through appropriate management actions.

### Policies

1. Maintain the cultural values and features of Wainui and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site
2. All archaeological sites and discoveries will be managed in accordance with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and consultation with mana whenua.
3. Signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with local mana whenua wishes.

### Explanation

There are 14 known archaeological sites recorded across the reserve including pa site with defences, kainga sites which do not have defences, storage pits and middens (Appendix D: Archaeological Sites).

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

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

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

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

### Actions to Implement

- Ensure partnerships with mana whenua reflect the principles outlined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi to protect and manage waahi tapu, and establish an authentic Maaori presence.
- Develop interpretive signage that provides visitors with an understanding of the cultural and historic values of this area, with pedestrian / cycling access to these sites.
- Ensure that Council staff and contractors are aware of Councils accidental discovery protocols in regard to the uncovering of cultural or historical artefacts and/or remains.
- Engage an archaeologist to examine the state of the sites as required and to determine whether any further management actions (e.g. fencing, weed control) are needed to ensure the protection and preservation of the archaeological sites
- Support the installation of pou or other appropriate artwork that reflects local hapuu's relationship to this land.
- Work with mana whenua to create knowledge sharing opportunities, e.g. signage, navigational star charts.

## 4.5. ENVIRONMENT - TAIAO

### Objectives

- A. Wainui's ecological values are enhanced, protected and maintained
- B. Ensure the landscape values of Wainui are maintained

### Policies

1. Where practical, sustainable coastal habitat management shall be undertaken
2. Maintain a working relationship with mana whenua and other government agencies to develop, maintain and create awareness relating to the ecological values of the bush, streams, dunes and coastal margins.
3. Collaboration with community groups to assist revegetation and pest control of the dunes, coastal margins and bush remnants.
4. Maintain and enhance the landscape values of the reserve, including the open space nature and coastal views.

### Explanation

The dunes on the Whaaingarua/Raglan harbour side of the reserve form a coastal barrier between the land and sea. Wainui is a coastal headland, which has undergone major modifications due to European influences over the last century. The main environmental concerns at Wainui is high wave action can have an immediate impact along the coastal edge dunes, whilst the gradual rebuilding of the dunes is often not observed. Human impact including the trampling of dune plants inhibits the ability of dunes to recover and rebuild. These areas need to be protected as healthy dunes are wide, gently sloping and have many diverse dune plants to help anchor them, plus catch and bind wind blown sand.

Bush enhancement and protection activities have been undertaken over many years. This activity needs to be extended further around the whole margins of the reserve to ensure that dunes, coastal escarpments, bush remnants are retained, visitors are informed of the importance to protect these areas, and to enhance visitor experiences of the reserve.

### Actions to Implement

- Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees
- Monitoring health of specimen trees and undertaking arboriculture work as required
- Where trees and shrubs are used to screen buildings, take into account public safety and graffiti control issues identified through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principals (CPTED)
- Encourage and support community involvement in:
  - Habitat enhancement planting
  - Erosion mitigation initiatives
  - Flora and fauna pest control
  - Education
- Continue monitoring of dune changes and erosion along the coastal margin.
- Encourage visitors to use only identified access routes between the reserve and coastal beach.



## 4.6. FARMED SETTINGS - PAMU

### Objectives

- A. Ensure the farmed areas of Wainui reserve maintains the rural landscapes through sustainable farming practices, which allow for a range of recreation activities.



### Policies

1. Undertake farming activities that ensures reserve settings are managed and presented to an appropriate standard.
2. Ensure animal welfare and husbandry, and alternative agricultural practices are undertaken in a sustainable and safe manner and do not affect public use and enjoyment of the reserve.
3. Allow for the provision of safe access across farmed areas for a range of recreation activities.

### Actions to Implement

- Select livestock breeds for their temperament that suits farming a public setting.
- Provide and maintain gates and stiles that are easily accessible for public access
- Manage pasture areas for recreational use, withdrawing livestock from grazed areas prior to event or parking use
- Investigate alternative farming practices to reduce environmental impacts

4. Identify opportunities for sustainable management, including limiting use of agrichemicals for weed control on farmed areas and encouraging the use of mechanical or biological controls.
5. Ensure farming practices, including stock management, planting and weed removal do not compromise the integrity of archaeological sites.

### Explanation

Most of the original vegetation of Wainui was cleared by European farmers to maximise grazing area. Today, farming is used as a management tool to maintain landscape values and facilitate safe recreational use of the reserve.

Ongoing sustainable farming practices such as fencing off waterways to exclude stock and planting areas of indigenous vegetation have been undertaken.

During the coming decade, additional steep and unstable land will gradually be retired from farming and replanted in native species to provide bush lined streams and valleys. Where possible fence lines will be kept off ridgelines to maintain vistas and viewpoints and recreation access.

## 4.7. WOODLOTS - PINE NGAHENGAE

### Objectives

- A. Manage woodlots for land stability and recreation purposes



### Policies

1. Harvest woodlots that have been planted for harvesting and replacing harvested areas with native species for biodiversity and land stability
2. Maintain woodlots in a sustainable manner while ensuring the protection and preservation of archaeological sites.

### Explanation

The 10 hectares of woodlots at the northern area of the reserve was planted for soil stabilisation and subsequently has provided a recreational setting for activities such as orienteering, horse riding or mountain biking. However, the woodlots are nearing full maturity for harvesting and will be progressively removed, avoiding, wherever possible, damage to recreational uses and archaeological sites.

Successional planting of natives will replace exotic woodlots with suitable species that provide for land stabilisation. Ageing forestry trees that pose a risk to reserve visitors from falling trees or limbs will be removed. Likewise, wilding exotic trees that are not appropriate from an ecological or landscape perspective will be removed.

### Actions to Implement

- Maintain woodlots for future harvesting through good silviculture practices.
- Where woodlots are not to be harvested, undertake progressive removal and long term succession planting with native species.
- Ensure all archaeological sites are protected and not impacted by the planting or harvesting of woodlots.
- Monitor risk assessment of pines and undertake fire control strategies as required.

## 4.8. RECREATION AND LEISURE - NGA TAKARO PUANGI

### Objectives

- A. Recreational opportunities allow for multiple reserve uses whilst maintaining a low impact on Wainui Reserve environment and resources.
- B. Reserve users are able to access the reserve freely and safely while ensuring health and safety requirements are being met.
- C. To provide a limited level of commercial activity that enhances the reserve user experience and has a limited impact on the reserve.
  - b. Areas occupied by the Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club.
  - c. Through cultural, archaeological and environmentally sensitive areas
3. Manage all commercial and concession activities by way of a consent, concession, lease or licence, and require concessionaires as a condition of their concession to report annually to the Council on the scale, frequency and nature of their activities use of Wainui.
4. Commercial concessions (surf schools) will be capped at nine. Council has the ability to modify this number by Council Resolution.
5. Any monetary funds generated through events or user fees generated through the use of Wainui Reserve and its facilities, will be used to maintain and develop the whole of this reserve area.

### Policies

1. Recreational activities should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.
2. Reserve users are allowed to range freely over the reserve except for the following locations:
  - a. Around the farm homestead, workshop and stock yards.

### Activities in Wainui Reserve

	Permitted	Restricted	Prohibited	Notes
Camping			X	Campground area only
Concessions /lease / licence		O		May be restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Dogs		O		Restricted to particular sites, refer Council Dog Bylaws
Drones		O		Restricted to specific conditions for the activity
Events		O		Restricted to specific sites and conditions for the activity
Fires / Fireworks			X	
Fishing	Y			Walking access only
Hang gliding / parapenting	Y			Designated sites only
Horse riding		O		On designated trails and areas only, not permitted on the beach or dune areas
Hunting			X	
Mountain biking / E bikes	Y			On designated trails only and roadways
Motorised vehicles off-road			X	All areas of reserve
Scooters	Y			Roadways/ designated tracks only
Swimming/surfing	Y			
Walking/ running / jogging	Y			

### Explanation

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

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

An example of concessionaires is surf schools – as a commercial activity they are required to have a concession licence to operate over or from the reserve. Licences may be limited to a specified number of concessionaires allowed to operate from a space, have a set duration that they are allowed to operate before being required to apply for a new licence, pay a licence fee charge for the degree of benefit of using the space.

Council may make a decision on whether to grant or decline any commercial activity / concession, on reserves, based on the provision of good information, predetermined criteria, and consideration whether the activity is appropriate to the location and values of the reserve. Bonds may apply to some activities depending on the size and nature of the events, preparation disruption and reinstatement fees.

### Dogs - Kuri:

- Dogs are only permitted as per the WDC Dog Exercise Maps 2015, or any subsequent amendment of the Council Dog Control Bylaws and Maps.
- Dogs are not permitted on the farmland areas of Wainui Reserve
- Dogs must be on a leash in all other areas of the reserve

**Equestrian:** Equestrian activities are permitted on farmed areas of the reserve. Future developments are proposed to further facilitate this activity. Horse riding, including leading horses, is not permitted on the beach due to coastal erosion at beach access points, environmental impacts on kaimoana, and potential conflict with beach users.

### Actions to Implement

- Undertake the development of a well graded walking / cycling trail shared path from Wainui Road (Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive intersection) to provide a link for walkers and cyclists into Wainui Reserve.
- Undertake the provision of horse riding access, including;
  - The development of a loading zone adjacent to Wainui Road.
  - Development of trails through the farmland and along the central ridge
- Ensure identified hang gliding / parapenting sites are kept free from plantings / fence lines to allow for safe access and landing during flights.



## 4.9. ACCESSIBILITY AND INFORMATION - WHAKATAPOKO

### Objectives

- A. Manage access onto Wainui to protect the reserve's values and existing use.
- B. To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the reserve to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the open space.



### Policies

1. Where appropriate, provide a range of access options onto Wainui to cater for various modes of travel.
2. Wainui may be closed to public vehicular access during the hours of darkness to ensure public health and safety and safe management of facilities.

3. Council may close all or part of Wainui due to a range of natural occurrences, events or maintenance
4. The number and size of signs in the reserve shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the "natural" environment, give clear positive guidance to assist public enjoyment, and may provide interpretative information of areas of interest and/or historical importance

### Explanation

Council wishes to maintain Wainui Reserve as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Raglan's recreation outcomes. If required for management or event purposes, Council may close access to the reserve or part of the reserve for vehicles, and /or public access to ensure the protection of the reserve, management activities including but not limited to spraying, tree felling, earthworks, construction etc. No compensation will be given by Council to concession holders for the closure of the reserve.

### Actions to Implement

- Develop a signage review plan to ensure signage (information, interpretation, regulatory signage) across Wainui Reserve is up to date and consistent across the reserve
- The Council will provide interpretive information for areas of interest and/or historical importance in association with local mana whenua / hapuu.

## 4.10. DEVELOPMENT - WHAKAWHANAKE

### Objectives

- A. Maintain the existing level of development on Wainui Reserve to ensure the overall levels of development does not detract from the cultural, archaeological, environmental or recreational values of the reserve.
- B. To create connectivity across Wainui Reserve

### Policies

1. Where possible, existing infrastructure will be utilised, maintained and/ or enhanced depending on the demand of that infrastructure.
2. New development will be designed to meet the needs of existing users and be future-proofed to facilitate multi-use
3. Where possible, new development will source durable and sustainable materials

### Explanation

It is Council's and the community's first preference to utilise the reserve and its infrastructure in a sustainable manner. Through this principle all existing infrastructure will be utilised, maintained and, when needed, enhanced to accommodate an increase in demand. New infrastructure, such as shared paths, are to be designed to align with all Wainui Reserve policies.

Wainui Reserve provides visitors with access to a large open space area where they can visit with friends or alone and experience the vistas of nature.

Some areas of the reserve do have heavy public usage, whilst other areas receive few daily visitors – so there is opportunity to find social and quiet experiences within the reserve. Any development undertaken within the reserve needs to recognise and protect existing cultural and archaeological sites, the protection and enhancement of the ecological habitats, natural bush and revegetation areas, and minimising impact and disturbance of public use.

Identified through public consultation, key developments on the reserve include a shared multi-use arterial path to connect discrete locations of the reserve together, where possible forming loop tracks. Acknowledgement of overflow parking areas that although may not be formalised during the lifespan of this plan, have been allocated for potential future development.

A Wainui Reserve concept plan (Appendix E: Concept Plans) illustrates the proposed future development, and is subject to change through further feasibility investigations and target consultation with key stakeholders. Furthermore, detailed concept plans are able to be developed on discrete areas of the reserve (i.e. woodlots) which require stakeholder engagement and Council approval prior to works commencing. Council may investigate alternative landuse such as irrigation of highly treated, reclaimed wastewater, however alternative landuses shall not impact on recreational activities that align with the primary purpose of the reserve.

### Actions to Implement

- Undertake stakeholder consultation with key user groups with regards to proposed developments. Refer to Raglan Community Board key stakeholder list.
- Develop a concept plan and feasibility studies to identify: in association with local mana whenua / hapuu.
  - Horse riding access – develop new parking / unloading location and riding trails across farmland.
  - Mountain biking – develop trails through possible bush and farm land
  - Regeneration of steep valley sides – integration of walking, riding trails
  - Shared arterial paths and loop tracks across Wainui

# APPENDIX A: PAPAHUA RECREATION RESERVE HISTORICAL TIMELINE

THE SAND SPIT THAT IS PAPAHUA, BETWEEN OPOTURU INLET AND WHANGAROA HARBOUR.



Photo reference: Harbour bar at Raglan. Ref: 1/2-000986-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22690197 (circa 1910-1920's)

## Papahua No2 Block - Timeline

- 1854** European settlement dates from 1854, when the government began buying land in the area. First called Whaaingaroa village, in 1858 it was renamed after Lord Raglan, British commander in the Crimean War.
- 1866** **April 27** – Te Awautaiā died, buried in urupaa on Paphua No.2 Block (BECA, 2015<sup>4</sup>)
- 1870** Letters from H Maahanga for investigation of title to Papahua / Te Kopua Blocks
- 1880's** Road surveyed through middle of Papahua and Te Kopua Blocks to provide for European access to the coast
- 1885** February Survey Office Plan (SO 3809) identifies burial ground known as Tuaha on Papahua No.2 Block
- 1896** Investigation of title of the Papahua Blocks
- 1896** Papahua prepared for subdivision – plans unknown (BECCA)
- 1915** Raglan Town Board investigates acquiring Papahua land
- 1918** Land contested by three claimants: Ngaati Hounuku, section of Ngaati Maahanga.
- 1919** **April** – Native Land Court dismissed the case of Ngaati Hounuku as a result of conquest by Ngait Maahanga. 10 shares were awarded to children of Wetini Mahikai and 34 shares to section of Ngaati Maahanga.  
  
The land was then vested in the Waikato Maniapoto Land Board (whose members were Paakeha) who acted as administrators.
- 1920** Application to summon meeting of owners of Papahua No.2 Block made by Remana Nutana
- 1923** **June 8th** – meeting held at Raglan – only 1 person in attendance, 5 by proxy. Chairperson recommends meeting adjourned to be held in Whatawhata
- 1923** **October 18** – meeting held at Whatawhata, 8 persons present, 1 by proxy. Resolution as per accompanying schedule “that a tuku (gift) of the said block (Papahua No2) be made to the Raglan Town Board”  
  
Mr Jackson (Chairman of the Raglan Town Board) expressed “that the Board was anxious to obtain the Block as is Public Reserve”.  
  
The following conditions were part of the tuku (gift / customary use of the land)
  - “They would derive no benefit from it
  - It was their intention to connect the Block with the main land by a bridge

<sup>4</sup> BECA, 2015, Te Kopua Domain Information Stocktake, Report for Waikato District Council and Raglan Camp Board





Photo reference: Whites Aviation; Airfield, Raglan, Waikato district. Ref: WA-05569-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/30627944

- There is a burying ground on the Block and this would be reserved to the native owners, and
- The monument now in the Main Street would also be transferred by the Board to the Reserve
- The land would be vested in the Crown as a Public Domain
- And would never be sold
- Both Paakehaa and Iwi would have equal rights over the land"

**1923 November 27** Maaori Land Board confirmation of resolution of owners of Papahua No.2 Block to tuku / gift the block as a public reserve to the Raglan Town Board

Transfer document 182007 transferring Papahua No 2 Block to the Raglan Town Board

**1929** First footbridge built linking town to Papahua.

**1938** Sand dunes levelled to make room for a campground with cookhouse, showers, and toilets.

**1941** Raglan Aerodrome land acquired by the Crown for Defence Purposes, including part of Papahua No.2 Block

**1950** NZ Gazette 1950 p322 – Crown formerly declares Papahua No.2 Block to be a reserve subject to Public Reserves Domains and National Parks act 1928, to be known as Kopua Domain.

**1950** NZ Gazette 1950 p321 – Kopua Domain Board appointed by the Crown

**1951** NZ Gazette 1951 p 1867, Kopua Domain changed to Raglan Domain, new Domain Board appointed by Crown

**1955** Road through Papahua No.2 (campground / reserve) and aerodrome land) closed

**1960** NZ Gazette 1960 p 15, Crown appoints new Domain Board

**1961** Airfield land no longer required for defence purposes

**1963** Second bridge linking town to Papahua built and opened.

**1960's** Civil Aviation requested Raglan County Council take over administration of the airfield land

**1970** Aerodrome and Golf course land redefined as Lots 1 & 2 DPS 14166

**1970** Raglan Golf club established on Lot 1

**1971** Aerodrome land questioned on being transferred back to original Maaori owners

**1979** Lots 1 & 2 classified as Local Purpose Reserve – Aerodrome. Late 1979 Lot 1 classification revoked.

**1980** NZ Gazette 1980 p 2705 Raglan Domain classified as recreation reserve under Reserves Act

**1986 March 23** – Mrs Eva Rickard as spokesperson for Ngaati Maahanga, met with Raglan Domain Board and Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands – the conditions pertaining to the gift were aired, including the return of the burial ground to Maaori ownership at no expense to the Maaori people concerned. Noting that the Crown (Raglan Town Board / Maaori Land Board) were remiss in taking title to the whole of Papahua No 2 Block without first surveying out the Tuahu burial ground.

**1987** Lot 1 (formerly airfield / golf course) transferred to Maaori owners as Te Kopua No.4 Block

**1988** NZ Gazette 1988 p3663 reservation over part of Papahua No.2 Block revoked and redefined as Papahua No.3 Block – Tuaha urupaa area.

**1989** NZ Gazette 1989 p 1305 – Raglan Reserves Board replaced by Raglan County Council to control and manage Raglan Recreation Reserve

**1989** NZ Gazette p2460 – Raglan County Council replaced by the Waikato District Council

**2011** Third bridge linking town to Papahua opened.



# APPENDIX B: MANU BAY HISTORICAL TIMELINE

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

**1855** Crown purchased from the Chiefs and people of Whaiaingaroa what is known as the Karioi purchase on 5 November 1855. Four pieces of land were reserved out of the Karioi purchase: Whaanga, Rakaunui, Te Kopua and Papahua, but only Whaanga was specified as a Native Reserve in the deed<sup>5</sup>.

Marleina Te Kanawa described how the whaanau and owners of land in Waikeri (Manu Bay) were forced to sell land to the Raglan County Council as payment for unpaid rates in the early 1970s. The land had been leased to a Paakehaa farmer by the Maori Trustee. The lessee was responsible for paying the rates but was forced to relinquish the lease when the rates increased, and he could no longer pay them. The owners could not afford the rates or compensation debt. The Maori Trustee and council called a meeting of the owners and 'the owners ended up reluctantly having to sell'<sup>6</sup>.

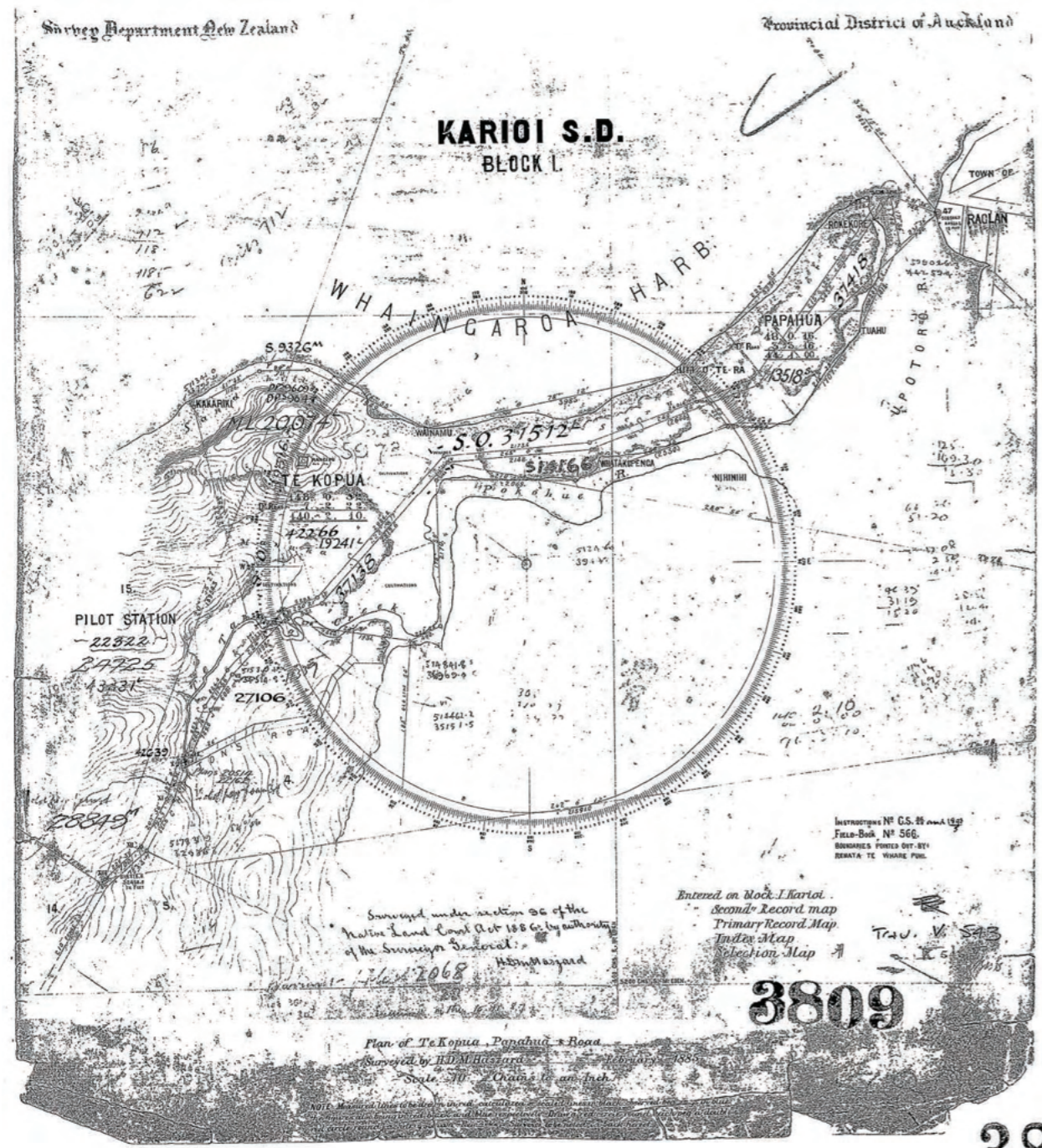
**1950's** Fishing whare near foreshore was destroyed by fire

**1964 August 24** – Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Advice received from deputy register of Maaori Land Court that the major land owners are prepare to sell to the Council, the price suggested being £1,500

**1964 September 28** – Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Letter received from Mr J W Bates, Raglan, advising that a number of citizens in the town are prepared to contribute up to £500 towards the cost of the purchase of Whaanga 1B2B2 in order to secure this property for public purposes. The donors would require permanent access to the beach. Also stated that the Surf Riders Club was prepared to make a contribution.

<sup>5</sup> Walker K, 2013, Wai 898, A142, History of pre 1865 Crown Purchase Reserves in Te Rohe Potae, Ministry of Justice

<sup>6</sup> 2019, Te Mana Whatu Ahuru Part IV, Wai 898, Waitangi Tribunal Report, p114



Source: SO Plan 3809, 1885, Survey Department of New Zealand, copy supplied by Ngaati Maahunga

**2018 June 1** – Te Kopua Reserve , proposed name change to Papahua Recreation Reserve report presented to Waikato District Council

**2020 January 14** – Gazettal notice declaring part of the recreation reserve known as Raglan Recreation Reserve to be known as the Papahua Recreation Reserve



- 1964** **November 23** - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Advice received from register of Maaori Land Court that he is prepared to call a meeting of the Whaanga 1B2B2 owners subject to Council increasing its offer for the property to £1,025, and depositing £20 to meet owners expenses.
- 1966** **March 28** - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. "That a further approach be made in regards to the acquisition of an area of land at Manu Bay at some future date".
- 1966** **April 29** - Special Committee meeting. The Committee recommended that the Council proceed with the acquisition of the 5 acre property and if possible purchase the adjoining properties (3 sections).
- 1966** **November 28** - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Consideration given to purchase the Maaori land at Manu Bay. Assurance required from Mr N B Saxton (sec) (grazier/leasee of land) to terminate his lease of the land before any further action is taken.
- 1967** **August 28** - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Chairman reported he had spoken to Mr Sexton, and he be invited to next meeting. It was considered that Council should acquire the full area of 20 acres covering several individual sections of Maaori land.
- 1967** **September 25** - Ordinary meeting Raglan County Council. Mr Sexton stated that the capital value of the 23 acres of land leased by him was \$7,200, but it would cost in vicinity of \$10,000 to purchase the area from the Maaori owners.
- 1968** **July 22** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Maaori Land Court sent letter to Council outlining terms on which the Maaori land owners are prepared to sell their land; Part Whaanga 1B2C2B \$11,450, 1B2B2 \$3,200, 1B2C1 \$4,400.
- 1968** **September 23** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. County Solicitors be directed to proceed with calling of meetings of owners in respect of the three areas of land, and that for the transfer of any leases on these land areas.
- 1969** **January 28** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. County solicitors to engage Mr Iver to assist with the acquisition of the land at Manu Bay.
- 1969** **October 28** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Report circulated to members in relation to meetings which took place at Raglan, outlining the prices requested by the Maaori owners for the property conditional upon the land being declared a reserve. Part Whaanga 1B2B2 \$3,200 being 5a 0r 22p, 1B2C1 \$5,000 for 3a 2r 16p. A meeting would be called at a later date in Ngaaruawaahia in relation to the third property.
- 1969** **November 24** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Chairman reported on a meeting of Maaori owners held in the Tainui Maaori Trust Meetinghouse, Ngaaruawaahia on 17 November 1969. The Maaori owners requested \$15,000 for the seaward severance of Whaanga 1B2C2B and a counter offer was made by Council of \$9,000. Meeting was adjourned until 19 December 1969.
- 1970** **June 22** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Letter received from the secretary of the Manu's Bay Fishing Club seeking authority to maintain a ramp erected on the property and carry out works, charge a fee for the use of the ramp and construct a permanent clubhouse on the land. Council informed the club that the matter will be considered if and when the Council purchases the land.
- 1970** **June 22** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Letter received from the secretary of the Manu's Bay Fishing Club seeking authority to maintain a ramp erected on the property and carry out works, charge a fee for the use of the ramp and construct a permanent clubhouse on the land. Council informed the club that the matter will be considered if and when the Council purchases the land.
- 1970** **September 28** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Resolution of Council to raise a Land Purchasing Loan 1970 for \$24,000 for the purpose of purchasing land for recreational purposes, meeting the cost of fencing, legal costs and public amenities.
- 1971** **March 19** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Town Committee suggested to have representation of the Committee to develop Manu Bay Reserve. Question asked if Council was prepared to lease areas to clubs etc. Chairman stated that in general the land would be required for public use rather than for the use of restricted groups.
- 1971** **September 27** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Manu Bay development of roading access, fencing and weed control be undertaken. Support from Manu Bay Boating and Fishing Club to provide \$1,500 towards the construction cost of a boat ramp.
- 1972** Boat ramp and breakwater built at Manu Bay by Raglan County Council with monetary support from Manu Bay Boating and Fishing Club and fees from ramp users.
- 1972** **August 28** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Letter received from the Solicitor of the Manu Bay Fishing and Boating Club that consideration be given to furnishing some form of title to an area of land to be set aside for the erection of clubrooms. Application also made for permanent exemption of Club members from paying the charge of \$1 for use of the ramp.
- 1972** **October 9** - Meeting of Raglan Town Community Committee. Request that urgent consideration be given to erecting temporary toilets at Manu Bay owing to the great numbers of visitors over summer and arrangements be made for permanent facilities in the near future.
- 1973** **February 26** - Ordinary meeting of Raglan County Council. Request received that Council consider the request to allow a burger bar to be situated at Manu Bay. Council was not prepared to make commercial sites available at Manu Bay.
- 1977** Permanent toilet facilities built at Manu Bay
- 1984** **March 7** - Reserves, Project Employment and Civil Defence Committee. Plans produced showing proposed development of reserve, including grazing, fencing off areas, planting of trees.
- 1996** First Reserve Management Plan prepared for Manu Bay
- 2000s** New toilets and facilities built and upgrade to boat ramp

# APPENDIX C: WAINUI HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- 1855** Crown purchased approximately 12,000 acres from the Chiefs and people of Whaaingaroa (which included Pilot Reserve land).
- 1883** Pilot and Signal Station Reserve established by the Crown (Gaz p. 253)
- 1896** Reserve leased to A R McJannet. Rental paid to Raglan County Council as a substitute for lack of Harbour endowment.
- 1911** Chairman of Raglan Town Board asks Crown to reserve land from lease for a road to provide access to beach and "Tattooed Rocks" (southern end of Ngarunui Beach).
- 1912** Lease of reserve sold to A R Langley
- 1915** Lease of reserve sold to E N Peacock
- 1915** Reserve vested in the Raglan County Council in trust, without the power of sale, for the purposes of a pilot and signal station (gaz p. 731)
- 1924** Boundary alteration to provide for new road alignment.
- 1925** Lease of reserve sold to W. Baker.
- 1936** Churton's Road closed and land added to Pilot Reserve.
- 1938** Special legislation enacted to clear up disagreement between vesting order to Council (1915) and survey plan (S0 22322).
- 1946** Lease of reserve made to E G Tait (83 ha), C Jackson (9 ha) and H L Dando (8 ha).
- 1962** Waikato Public Relations Foundation approaches Council seeking road access to Ngarunui Beach. Ngarunui Beach Life Saving Club formed and approaches Council for access to beach.
- 1963** Council draws up plans for road access and subdivision of reserve. Unable to proceed because of reserve designation.
- 1964** Council introduces Local Bill to Parliament to enable subdivision of land, but opposed by Lands and Survey Department.
- 1965** Crown offers to sell reserve to Council on preferential basis and in doing so uplift reservation. Council purchases property by deferred payment over 30 years. Reservation revoked (gaz p 64 1890).
- 1967** Leases to E G Tait, C Jackson, and H L Dando renewed for a further 21 years.
- 1974-87** Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Club ask Council to provide road access to Ocean Beach. Various drownings at Suckers Point.
- 1981** Construction of Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Clubrooms in reserve at the end of Ocean Beach Road. Subdivision of property to enable leasehold initiated.
- 1988** Portion of reserve on the eastern side of Wainui Road (Allot 243) sold to H L Dando.
- 1988** Council purchases 21 year renewable lease over reserve from E G Tait. Also purchases lease from Jackson family except for a house site.
- 1989** Council resolves to prepare a management plan for Wainui Reserve Farm Park. An advisory committee of local people is established.
- 1990** Claim lodged with Waitangi Tribunal for Pilot Reserve Block.
- 1990** Council purchased Wainui Block from Grasshopper Limited
- 1991** Council prepares first Wainui Reserve Management Plan
- 1991** Council subdivides part of Wainui Block to create 13 rural-residential lots between Wainui Stream and Wainui Road.
- 1993** Wainui Reserve Management Committee formed.
- 1996** Access road and car parks built with funds from Waikato Foundation Trust.
- 1999** Lot 1 DPS 44506, previously owned in fee simple, gazetted as a recreation reserve
- 2004** New surf club building constructed
- 2004/05** Car park established at the old Surf club site  
Parking sites for people with disabilities established close to the wheel chair access to the beach.  
Michael Hope memorial officially unveiled
- 2006** Lower (main) car park at Wainui Reserve sealed  
Combined toilets and changing rooms open for public access
- 2009** The lower car park was redesigned to provide better navigation and access to car parking within this car park area.  
A wooden staircase is constructed to provide walking access from the upper car park areas and reserve area to the lower (main) car park and Ngarunui Beach.
- 2011** 2nd Reserve Management Plan prepared for Wainui Reserve



# APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

This list is all recorded archaeological sites, there may be unrecorded archaeological sites in the same vicinity that are also protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.



**Raglan Coastal Reserve Management Plan**  
Papahua cultural and historical heritage sites

Legend  
 • NZAA Site  
 Cultural Sites  
 Reserve Extent



Date: 09 June 2021  
 Projection: NZTM

Imagery owned by Waikato Regional Aerial Photography Service (WRAPS) 2012. Copyright WRAPS 2012.



**Raglan Coastal Reserve Management Plan**

Manu Bay cultural and historical heritage sites

Legend  
 • NZAA Site  
 Cultural Sites  
 Reserve Extent



Date: 03 May 2021  
 Projection: NZTM  
 Imagery owned by Waikato Regional Aerial Photography Service (WRAPS) 2012. Copyright WRAPS 2012.



# APPENDIX E: CONCEPT PLANS

## PAPAHUA RECREATION DOMAIN RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN



### LEGEND

- ① Proposed dune enhancement with access routes to the beach
- ② Pump track
- ③ Skatepark
- ④ Playground
- ⑤ Public toilets
- ⑥ Footbridge link to the town centre
- ⑦ Parking
- ⑧ Existing coastal margin vegetation
- ⑨ Playing fields / Open space / Overflow Parking
- ⑩ Playground
- ⑪ Proposed walkway/cycleway linkage
- ⑫ Campground
- ⑬ Public toilets and campervan dumpstation
- ⑭ Maaori Reserve for cultural/historical purposes (Urupa)
- ⑮ Boatramp
- ⑯ Proposed coastal margin enhancement - native species planting/soft engineering options
- ⑰ Proposed shower



## Raglan Coastal Reserve Management Plan Wainui Reserve cultural and historical heritage sites

### Legend

- NZAA Site
- ▨ Cultural Sites
- ▭ Reserve Extent



Date: 09 June 2021  
Projection: NZTM

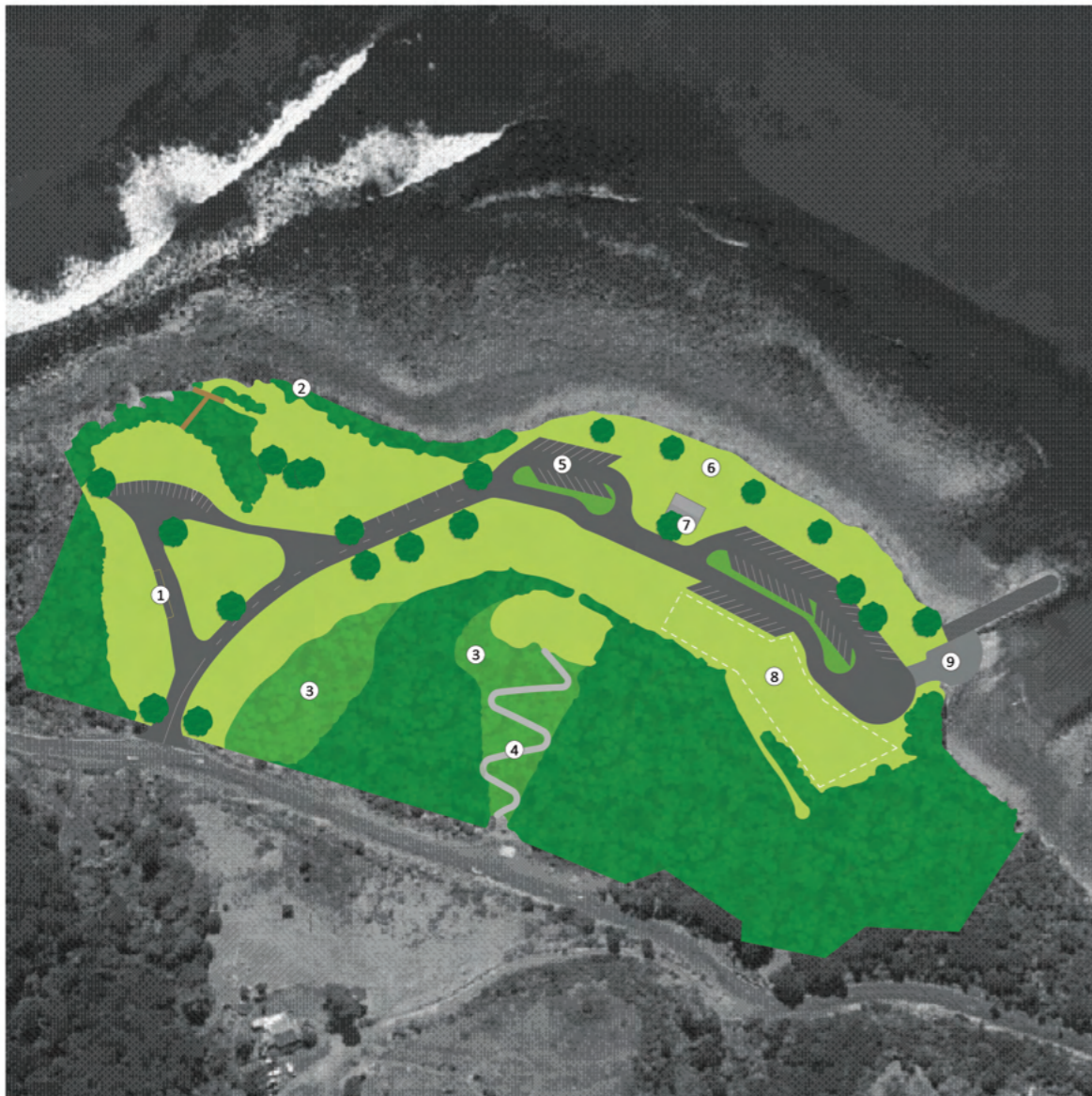
Imagery owned by Waikato Regional Aerial Photography Service (WRAPS) 2012. Copyright WRAPS 2012.



DATE: 05/2021



**MANU BAY RESERVE**  
**RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN**



- LEGEND**
- ① Bus stop and turn around
  - ② Maintain coastal margin enhancement with native plant species
  - ③ Steep hillside areas planting with low growing coastal native plant species
  - ④ Walking track to viewing area
  - ⑤ Reconfigure carparking and widen road
  - ⑥ Picnic area
  - ⑦ Toilet and change facilities
  - ⑧ Parking area for vehicles and trailers to be permeable to allow for stormwater run-off
  - ⑨ Boat ramp and break wall



DATE: 05/2021

**WAINUI RESERVE**  
**RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN**



- LEGEND**
- ① Northern carpark
  - ② Te Ara Kākāriki mountain bike trails
  - ③ Paraglide launch site
  - ④ Public toilet
  - ⑤ Wainui Bush Park
  - ⑥ Public toilet
  - ⑦ Surf Life Saving Club
  - ⑧ Public toilet
  - ⑨ 'Overflow' carpark / bus stop
  - ⑩ Bridge upgrade
  - ⑪ Proposed horse float parking area
  - ⑫ Public toilet
  - ⑬ Public toilet
  - ⑭ Amphitheatre venue
  - Walking access
  - Cycle access
  - Proposed horse access
  - Proposed dune vegetation enhancement
  - General vegetation
  - Pine plantation
  - Proposed native revegetation planting



DATE: 05/2021



# APPENDIX F:

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Concession	Means a (a) a lease, (b) a license, (c) permit, (d) easement granted under section 59. [Does not apply to reserves vested in an administering body.] Further definition and function outlined in the General Policies reserve management plan.
Council	Abbreviation referring to Waikato District Council
Easement	Generally an interest in land granted under section 48 over a reserve or acquired under section 12 over private land, or similar.
Esplanade reserve	A type of local purpose reserve, see Reserve Act 1977.
Fee simple	Commonly called the freehold. interest in land, the highest or most absolute interest in land held under the Crown
Hapuu	Sub tribe with common interest in land.
Legal description	The unique description of a parcel of land given to it on a Survey Office Plan or a Deposited Plan or a Maaori Land Plan. [Refer to Survey Regulations 1998].
Iwi	Tribe, people.
Kainga	Village, settlement, dwelling.
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of guardianship / custodianship / stewardship by mana whenua.
Mana whenua	People of a particular area of land.
Parcel of land	An area of land with a unique legal description.
Public reserve	Any land set apart for any public purpose.
Raupatu	Confiscation or conquer of land without right
Recreation reserve	A class of reserve provided for, see Reserve Act 1977.
Right (in land)	Generally the same as an interest in land, but it could be a lesser interest, e.g. a permit.
Taonga	Treasure, artifacts.
Te Wairiri	Angry waters
Tuku	Conditions of a gift of use; customary allocation is always about reciprocity, maintaining relationships, and no severance to the land.
Urupaa	A cemetery or burial site
Waikeri	Swirling waters
Whakapapa	Family, genealogy or decedence from a lineage.

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







RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES  
MANAGEMENT PLAN