



Coastal Reserves

Management Plan

October 2019

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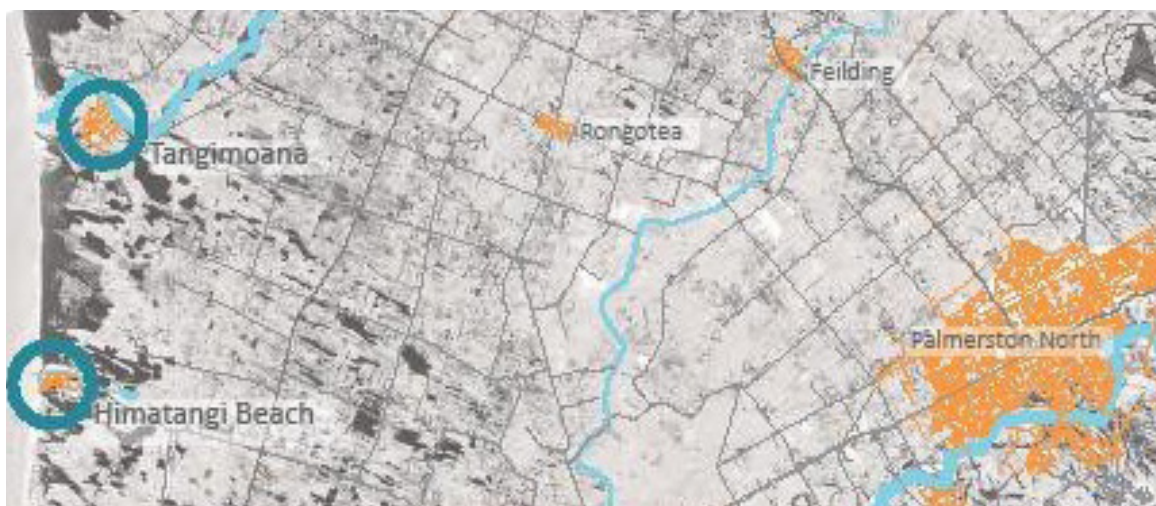


User Guide

Purpose

The purpose of this reserve management plan (management plan) is to provide for the use, enjoyment, protection, maintenance, preservation and development of reserves in the coastal settlements of the Manawatū, Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana (see Figure 1 for locations).

Figure 1 – Location Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana



The management plan establishes a vision, objectives and policy for long term management and development of the reserves at Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana and guides everyday management decisions. This allows the community and Manawatū District Council (the Council) to move forward with a clear vision and plan for management and development of the reserve as opportunities, resources and priorities allow.

Term

This management plan has a term of up to 10 years or until it is comprehensively reviewed or amended. Once Council approves this plan it will be on the Council's website.¹ A comprehensive review of this plan requires public notification and a public submission process as outlined in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. Corrections and amendments that the Council does not regard as comprehensive may be made during the plan's term so that management of a reserve adapts to changing circumstances and increased knowledge.²

¹ http://www.mdc.govt.nz/Living_Leisure/Parks_and_Reserves/Reserves/Reserve_Management_Plans.

² Reserves Act 1977 Section 41 (3) (8) (9).

Structure

This management plan has five sections:

Section 1: A brief description of the coastal setting, history and reserve classifications.

Section 2: Sets out the vision for the reserves and management objectives over the next 10 years.

Section 3: Sets out management policies.

Section 4: Outlines implementation of policies throughout the life of this management plan.

Plan development

The review of the current management plan and preparation of this draft plan follows the process according to Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (outlined in Figure 2). The plan was developed after a public notice of the intention to review the current management plan. Comments received from the public were incorporated into the draft plan where possible. Meetings and workshops were held with community groups and Council officers.

Next steps

Once this draft management plan has been approved by the Council it will be released to the public for a two month submission process. After the public submission process, hearing and decision making, the final management plan will be put to the Council for adoption.

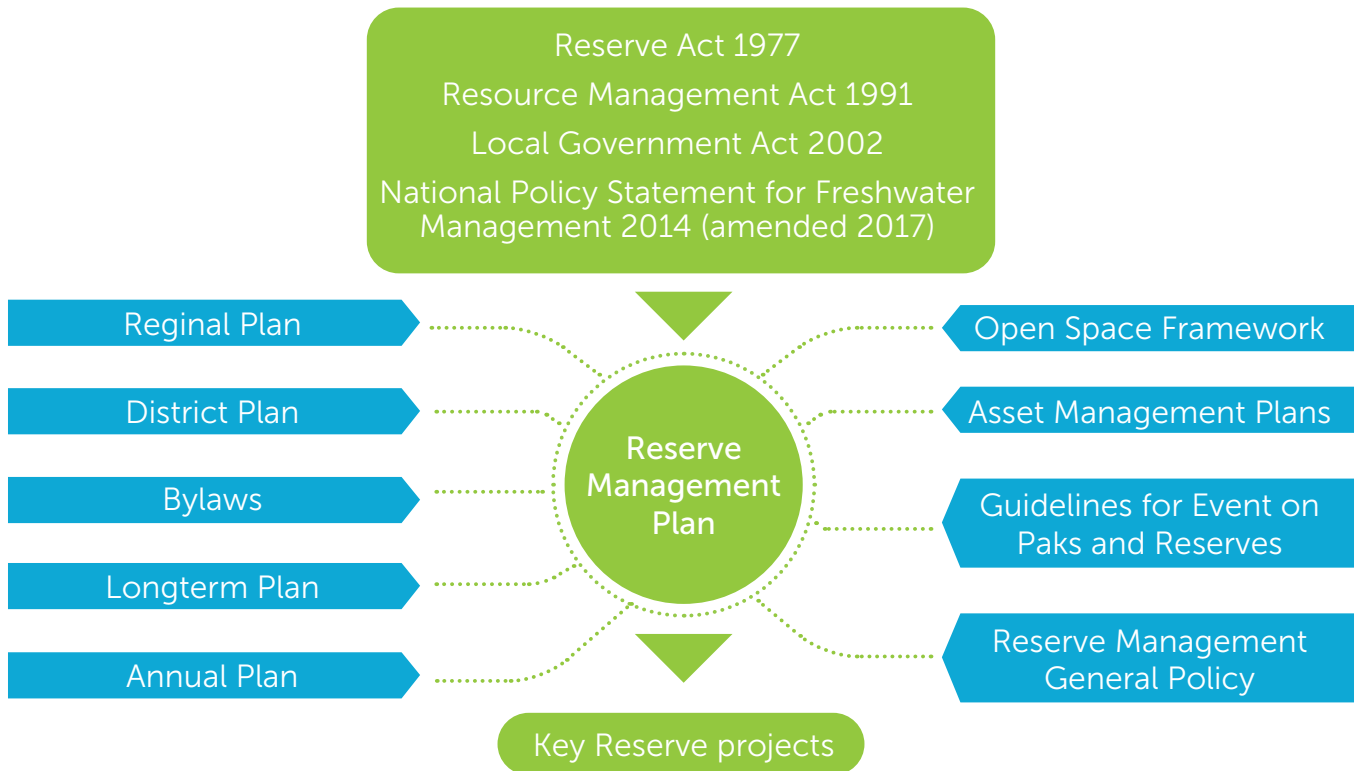
Figure 2: Process to review this management plan



How to use this plan

This management plan is specifically for reserves in Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana. The management plan has links to a range of national and regional statutory requirements and policy statements and it should be read alongside *Reserve Management General Policy* and Council Bylaws, plans and strategies. Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between this plan, statutory requirements and other Council plans and strategies. Policy for reserves in this management plan has precedence over policy in the *Reserve Management General Policy* document.

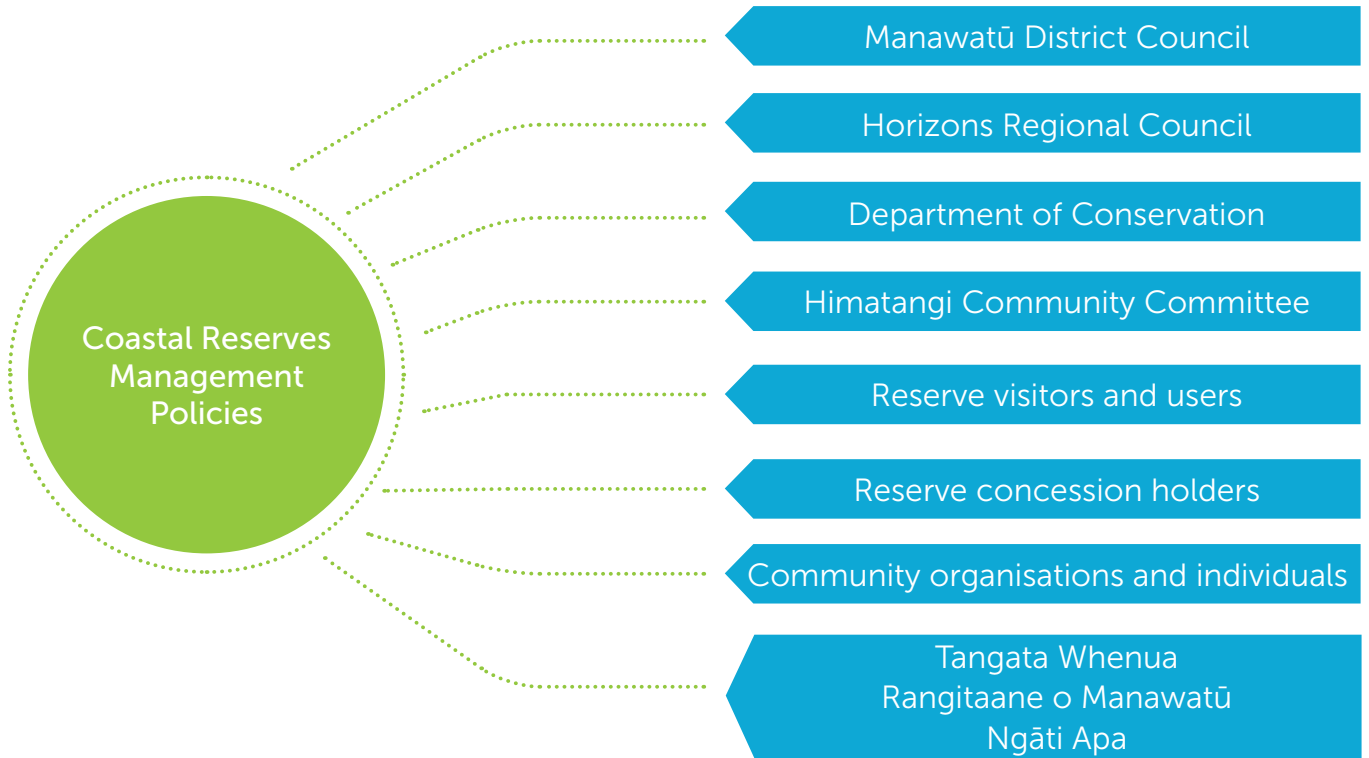
Figure 3 - Relationship with Council plans and strategies



Who this management plan is for

The management plan is a guide to all people and organisations with an interest in and undertaking activities in the reserves covered by this management plan. Figure 4 identifies many of these people and organisations.

Figure 4 - Organisations and people who may have an interest in the reserves



1. Introduction

The coastal area between the Rangitikei River and the Manawatū River contains archaeological evidence of the presence of the first moa-hunting peoples of New Zealand through to the Ngāti Mamoe people. The area was settled by descendants of the Kurahaupō waka, Rangitāne, Ngāti Apa and Muaūpoko.³

Haunui a Nanaia, an ancestor of Rangitāne, named the rivers between Whanganui and Pukerua Bay on the Kapiti Coast as he travelled along the west coast of the lower North Island. Later generations settled the Manawatū. The coastal areas were important for growing and gathering food and the rivers and beaches were the main routes for trade, transport and communication. The coastal lakes, lagoons and wetlands were seasonal settlements and important sources of food and tuna in particular, resource for harakeke/flax weaving material, raupō and for kākaho/toetoe seed stalks for wall linings. Pīngao grew in the dunes and was used for weaving.

Rangitāne o Manawatū, Ngāti Apa, and Muaūpoko occupied the area until the arrival of European whalers and settlers. Migration of northern iwi followed and the coastal Manawatū areas became an area of upheaval during the middle of the 19th century. The leasing of land by iwi to the first European settlers in the Himatangi area developed into the sale of large land blocks in the Manawatū.

The hearings of the Native Land Court documented the importance of the coastal area to Māori and some lands and reserves were returned to iwi. Many of these returned lands have since become public reserves.

Himatangi Beach

The name derives from 'Hi-matangi' and was named after Matangi, who lived in the area. Himatangi was an important area for food and was known for the eels and birds in the dune wetlands and Lake Kaikokopu. The beach was a seasonal gathering place for catching fish and gathering shellfish.

The dunes hold archeological records of the activities that took place there, and oven stones and middens are known to exist behind the first two rows of foredunes, where the beach-line sat in the 1800s. The dunes may also contain koiwi tangata (human remains) or burials.

Himatangi Beach started to be developed into a beach resort in the 1940s and reserve areas were set aside.

Reserves in Himatangi Beach (see Figure 5):

- Foredunes between the beach and properties on Hunia Terrace
- Along the banks of Kaikokopu Stream
- The campground, playground, skateboard area, tennis courts, picnic areas, toilets
- Community hall and surf lifesaving club
- Some small areas along Kaikokopu Stream at the town entrance and an undeveloped area at the town entrance
- Mahuri neighbourhood reserve and walkway connecting Kawana Grove, Mahuri Street and Te Awe Awe Grove and an undeveloped accessway off Te Kiri Street
- The Himatangi Beach Bowling Club and open grassed area with the base for the Himatangi Beach Community Patrol between Muapoko Street and Ruanui Street

³ Information in this introduction was sourced from <https://www.romst.co.nz/manawatū-coast.html> and Ngāti Apa (North Island) Statutory Acknowledgements.

<http://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Iwi%20and%20Hapu/Rangitane-o-Manawatū-Statutory-Acknowledgements-20170523.pdf>.

<https://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Iwi%20and%20Hapu/Ngati-Apa-Statutory-Acknowledgements-20170629.pdf>.

Tangimoana

The name Tangimoana originally referred to a small coastal area near the river estuary. The most recognised settlement nearest to the present day township was Tāwhirihoe which was a pā site then a mahinga kai⁴ with cultivations. Tawhirihoe is now known as Scott's Ferry and Tangimoana. Three local Ngāti Wairiki-Ngāti Apa chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Tāwhirihoe. This signing is commemorated by a stone monument at Tangimoana.

The Rangitikei River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Ngāti Apa (North Island) and Rangitāne o Manawatū and occupied by many hapū. The river was strategically important to both Māori and European as it gave access to the hinterland and led to many settlements in the lower stretches of the Rangitikei River. The river mouth was a busy port until 1897 when a severe flood changed the river and the port closed. After the ferry across the river closed in 1908 as roads and rail were constructed further inland, Tangimoana developed into a small coastal settlement.

Many of township's reserves were acquired by the Crown in 1908 and 1948. Erosion and river works continued to alter the course of the river and settlement in the area remains hazardous. The last severe flooding in the township was in 2004 and the regional council has constructed stop banks and other measures to help protect the township.

Reserves in Tangimoana (see Figure 6):

- Kina Street Reserve and West Square at the town entrance with amenity planting, picnic areas, public toilets and information
- Undeveloped estuarine reserves on the estuary and river side of the township
- Campground, reserve on Paua Street, open grassed 'domain', picnic area, playground and hard court
- Ellison Reserve with a wetland, native and exotic plantings and a network of paths

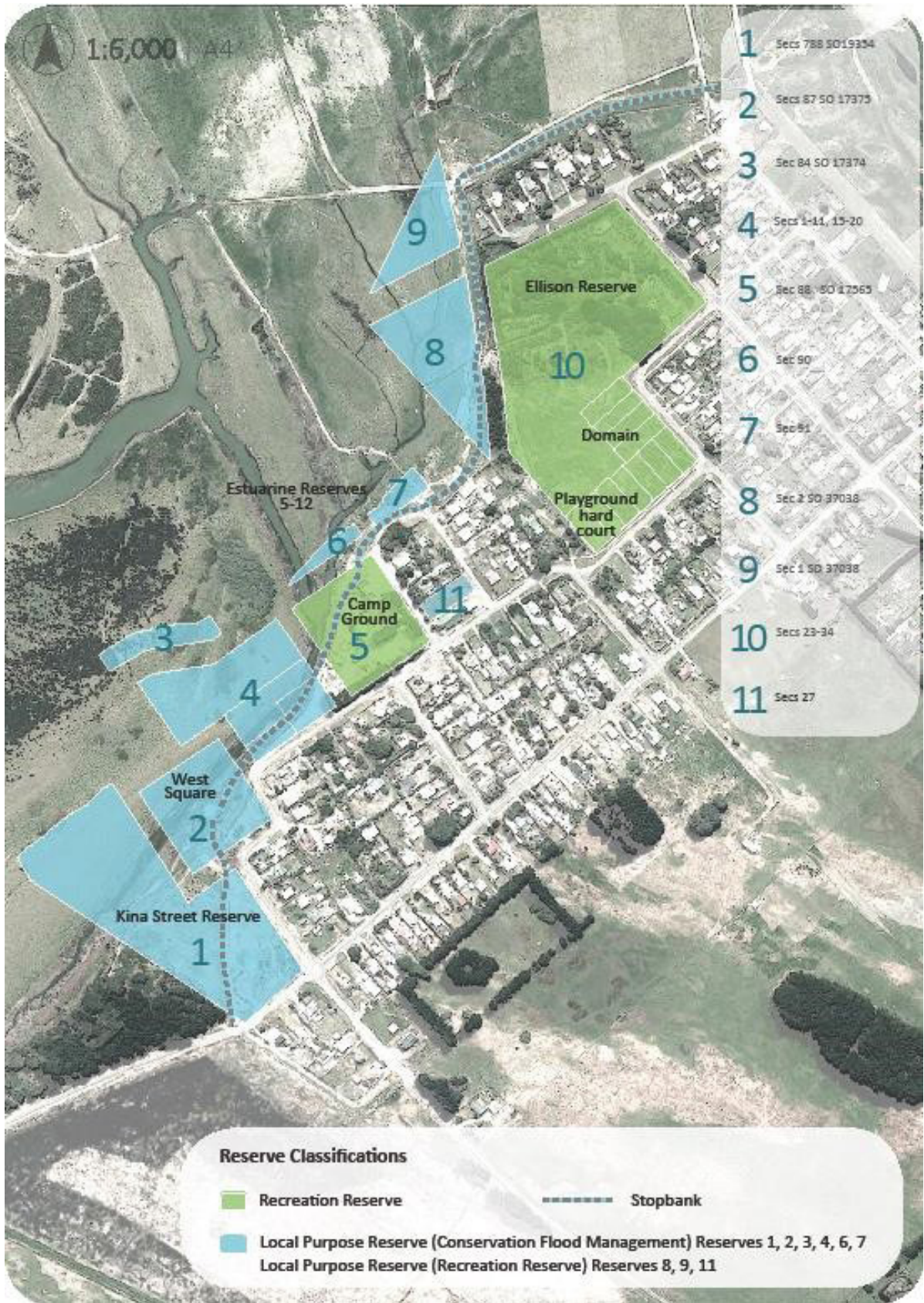


Estuarine Reserves and Tangimoana Walkway along the stop bank, Tangimoana

⁴ A term used to refer to a place where food and other natural resources are obtained.

Figure 5 - Reserves in Himatangi Beach and reserve classifications





Reserves Classifications

All the reserves are managed under the Reserves Act 1977. Classifying reserves under the Act is a mandatory process (s.16) and involves assigning a reserve to a particular class. The Council has delegated authority to classify reserves. Determining the class is based on the principle purpose of a reserve. Classifying reserve lands means that the reserves come under a statutory management plan whereas unclassified land do not, although they can be managed under the policies of a management plan.

Most of the coastal reserves are classified. For some, a change of purpose was approved under the previous coastal management plan and the final stage is to record details of the change of purpose in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see below and Appendix 1 for further details).

Recreation Reserves

Reserves that are classified Recreation Reserve are managed under the objectives and policy of this draft management plan in accordance with Sections 17 of the Reserves Act. Section 17 sets out that the main purpose and management objectives of Recreation Reserves are to provide for:

... areas for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment⁵ and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreation trails.

Recreation Reserves at Himatangi Beach:

- Campground and playground
- Himatangi Beach Bowling Club

Recreation Reserves at Tangimoana:

- Ellison Reserve
- Tangimoana Campground - Sec 88 SO 17565 Tangimoana

Local Purpose Reserves

Reserves classified Local Purpose under Section 23 of the Reserves Act are managed primarily for:

... the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve.

The Council specifies the local purpose and management of the reserves must comply with the designated local purpose.

⁵ Includes: a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and

b) All natural and physical resources; and c) Amenity values; and d) The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the conditions stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) (Resource Management Act).

Local Purpose Reserves at Himatangi Beach:

- Coastal Protection – the foredunes between the beach and Hunia Road (approved under the Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007)
- Conservation and Flood Control – reserves along Kaikokopu Stream (approved under the Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007)
- Accessway – Mahuri Reserve and Te Kiri Accessway (approved under the Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007)

Local Purpose Reserves in Tangimoana:

- Conservation and Flood Management – Kina Street Reserve, West Square, and the reserves on the river side of the township (approved under the Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007)
- Recreation – Two of the estuarine reserves and the reserve between Paua Street and Domain Parade

Other reserves

- Plantation Reserve - A small undeveloped reserve at the entrance to Himatangi Beach is vested in the Council as a Plantation Reserve subject to s.13 of the Land Subdivision in Counties Act 1946. A walk and cycleway is proposed through this reserve which requires land acquisition or easements. Once this has been achieved, this draft management plan recommends classifying this reserve Local Purpose (Accessway) under the Reserves Act (see Appendix 1 for details)



Himatangi Beach Play Area



Himatangi Beach

2. Vision and objectives

The vision has three parts to it and is a helpful touchstone when making decisions about reserve management, development and day to day maintenance.

Vision

A healthy, protected and valued natural environment. Attractive, well maintained and safe reserves with coastal character. Recreational activities in keeping with the values and fragility of the coastal environment.

Two questions to ask whenever a decision is being made for the reserve throughout the life of this management plan are:

- In what way does this decision contribute to achieving the vision for the reserve?
- Which objective is the decision meeting?

Objectives

Objectives are arranged under four headings – kaitiakitanga⁶, use, connections and development. Policies in the next section will help achieve these objectives:

Kaitiakitanga



1. Prioritise reserve management and maintenance practices that protect and enhance the natural environment and natural resources of the dunelands, streams, estuarine environments and wetlands of the reserves.
2. Carry out collaborative planting, weed and pest control initiatives to improve dune, stream, estuarine and wetland habitats.
3. Maintain and strengthen relationships with governance entities of post Treaty of Waitangi settlements and tangata whenua related to the reserves.
4. Support access to reserves and their natural resources⁷ in order to exercise kaitiakitanga.
5. Engage with tangata whenua and others in communicating stories that connect them to reserve settings.
6. Follow the 'Accidental Discovery Protocol' when activity on reserves uncovers archeological sites.

⁶ Kaitiakitanga is based on the idea of humans as part of the natural world. The exercise of kaitiakitanga responsibilities at coastal reserves include restoring the natural environment, natural resources and the mana and protection of wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, fauna, flora and fibre resources (in the coastal reserve setting the sand binder pingao in particular).

⁷ Includes plants and animals and their habitats, landscape and landforms, geological features, systems of interacting living organisms, and their environment (Conservation Act).



Use

7. Manage and maintain the reserves and look for opportunities to develop them for the enjoyment of the wider community and visitors.
8. Ensure that reserve facilities⁸ are well maintained and upgraded when necessary.
9. Promote recreational opportunities in reserves while protecting cultural, landscape, ecology and habitats.
10. Avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects of recreation activities on the dunelands, streams, wetlands and estuarine environments.
11. Minimise potential conflicts between reserve users.
12. Consider concessions for activities that are appropriate to the primary purpose of reserves as reflected in their reserve classification, will help achieve management plan objectives and have no adverse effects on reserves and reserve users.



Connections between people

13. Collaborate with and share relevant technical knowledge and studies with the Department of Conservation, Horizons Regional Council and other environmental organisations in foredune restoration and management, pest plant and animal control, indigenous planting⁹ at Himatangi Beach foredunes, Kaikokopu Stream reserves, Tangimoana estuarine reserves and Ellison Reserve wetland.
14. Engage with local communities, schools and organisations in the protection, management, use and development of reserves.



Connections between Reserves

15. Connect reserves and encourage physical activity by developing walk and cycleways between and through reserves.



Development

16. Reflect the coastal character of the townships in the design, development and maintenance of reserves, their facilities, planting, signage, structures and furniture (seating, bollards etc).
17. Identify sites of the past and bring their stories to life, enhancing community and visitor understanding of the historic, natural and cultural values associated with Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana.
18. Promote, facilitate and support community led reserve development.
19. Allow for the use of the reserves for approved activities and facilities by the granting of leases, licences or permits.

⁸ Buildings, structures, equipment or resources that enable recreational use and enjoyment of a reserve.

⁹ Association of native plants that occur naturally or once occurred naturally, and which may have characteristics that vary from place to place.

3. Reserve Management Policy

The following section has reserve management policy for coastal reserves. The policies have been developed to achieve the vision and management objectives set out in section 1 of this management plan.

Policy relevant to all reserves

1. Support and enhance ongoing collaborative relationships with the Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana communities in the implementation of this Reserve Management Plan.
2. Engage with tangata whenua on reserve management where major developments are proposed and activities are likely to disturb or impact on the natural and cultural significance of the reserves.
3. Establish design guides for reserves at Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana so that materials and the design of structures, facilities and furniture in reserves reflect the coastal character of the townships.

Explanation

Over time, changes and additions to facilities, equipment and furniture such as seats, bollards, picnic tables, shelters etc may become ad hoc and do not always reflect the coastal character of the setting. For example, at Himatangi Beach bollards at the carpark near the toilets have a style appropriate to the coastal setting, while bollards along the side of the main beach access have more of an urban style, and a third style of bollards define the carpark in Kaikokopu Stream Reserve. A design guide can be a useful reminder of the materials and character of the coastal setting and facilitate selection of new facilities, equipment and furniture.

4. Design and construct walkways so that they are accessible and useable by all people to the fullest extent possible

Explanation

The aim is to have paths that are accessible and comfortable for all users including the elderly, children and people with disabilities. Considerations include ample width, gentle gradients, good drainage, surfaces that can be used in wet weather and smooth transitions between surfaces.

5. Allow use of the reserves for special activities and events where they are compatible with the primary purposes of the reserves.
6. Manage lease agreements to ensure the most effective use of reserves for the protection of the natural environment and for the enjoyment of the community and reserve visitors.
7. Consider concessions on reserves (leases, licences or permits) for activities that:
 - Are appropriate to the reserves and their primary purpose (as reflected in their reserve classification)
 - Help achieve management plan objectives
 - Have no adverse impact on the reserve and existing activities.
8. Generally do not allow utilities, rights of way, other easements or communication stations within the reserves unless exceptional circumstances apply.

Explanation

Exceptional circumstances' allows for the placement of a utility on a reserve to be considered (rights of way, other easements or communications infrastructure) when the reserve is the only site available and all other sites or options are proven to be unsuitable and when the utility is an essential service for wider community benefit. Effects will be taken into account and the normal notification and consultation process will apply before an application for a utility is approved or otherwise. This does not preclude requirements under both the RMA resource consent process and delegated authority under the Reserves Act.

9. Ensure utilities, rights of way, other easements or communication stations within or over the reserves are unobtrusive and have minimal impact on the functioning and amenity values¹⁰ of the reserves.
10. Clarify through signage where dogs may be exercised off leash and on leash.

Explanation

While Tangimoana has no designated dog exercise areas, the beach at Himatangi 400 metres away from Kaikokopu Stream is a dog exercise area where dogs are permitted unleashed but supervised.

Himatangi Beach

This section has policy for reserves along Kaikokopu Stream, reserves in the foredunes between the beach and Hunia Terrace, reserves where the main purpose is recreation and walk and cycleways that link reserves and parts of the township.

Kaikokopu Stream Reserves - Introduction

The three kilometre long stream drains Lake Kaikokopu, a dune lake in private ownership. The lake is covered by a QEII Trust covenant and is of significance to Māori. In the early 20th century, local farmers drained the wetlands around Lake Kaikokopu by cutting Kaikokopu Stream to the coast in order to gain more pasture land. Where the freshwater stream meets the sea was culturally significant to tangata whenua because of the shellfish found in that environment. For these reasons, Rangitāne o Manawatū and Ngāti Apa are particularly interested in the reserves along Kaikokopu Stream because they give access to the stream and its natural resources.¹¹

The stream is relatively shallow with a low freshwater flow. It is tidal near its mouth and can become restricted or blocked with logs and other debris that is washed up from the sea. The shallow stream mouth is popular for swimming, especially for young children, although at times there are swimming restrictions due to E.Coli bacteria concentrations.¹² Water quality is also affected by elevated levels of algal growth (chlorophyll) along with nitrogen and phosphorus.¹³ Indigenous vegetation in and along the banks of the stream has largely been lost and replaced with non-native vegetation including water celery (*Apium nodiflorum*), some dense beds of floating duckweed (*Lemna* species) and green algae. Whitebait, made up of species of native fish, spawn amongst riparian¹⁴ vegetation in the stream margins and it is important to protect and enhance the stream for whitebait spawning.

The reserve on the northern side of the stream has not been developed, has limited access and includes weeds and trees that have been affected by storms. Some of these trees have been removed but others remain. A subdivision has been in the planning stage for a number of years and would be accessed from the road reserve

¹⁰ Natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contributes to peoples appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes (Resource Management Act)

¹¹ Information from the Statutory Acknowledgements for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region identified by Ngāti Apa (North Island) and Rangitane o Manawatū.

¹² <https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/manawatū-wanganui-region/river-quality/kaikokopu/kaikokopu-stream-at-himatangi-beach/>.

¹³ Horizons Regional Council, 2019 State of the Environment.

¹⁴ The area along streams, rivers, lakes and wetland. These areas have important roles in retaining nutrients and soil, habitat biodiversity and cleaner water.

between the stream and Koputara Road. Construction of a bridge across the stream as part of a prospective subdivision would enable the reserve on the northern stream bank to be accessed.

A number of small reserve areas along the stream near Himatangi Beach Road at the entrance to the township are not currently publicly accessible because they are surrounded by private land.

Comments on Kaikokopu Stream reserves received after the public notice of the intention to review the current management plan include the following:

- Concerns about pollution in the stream
- The desire for ecological and recreational improvements along the stream
- Clarification of where dogs can be exercised off leash
- A request for seats by the stream
- A suggestion to establish a care group
- Retaining beach access alongside the Kaikokopu Stream mouth

Figure 7 – Kaikokopu Stream Reserves



Policy

11. Record the change of purpose of Kaikokopu Stream reserves (approved under the previous Coastal Reserves Management Plan in 2007) in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1 for details).
12. Ensure that activities in the Kaikokopu Stream reserves do not negatively impact on the stream, its ecology and habitats, whitebait spawning and overall management of the stream.
13. Develop a Kaikokopu Stream Rehabilitation/Enhancement Plan in collaboration with tangata whenua, Horizons Regional Council, private land owners upstream of the reserve, the local Himatangi Beach community and whitebaiters.

Explanation

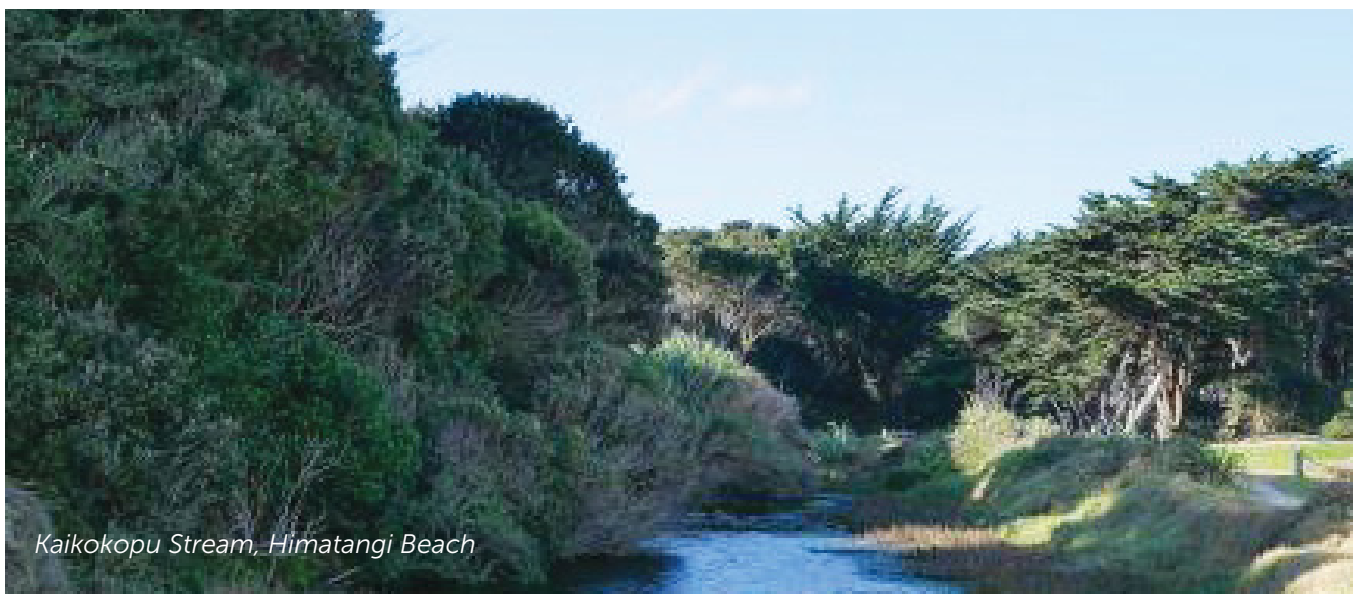
Development of a stream rehabilitation and enhancement plan would include assessment of the stream's water quality, ecology and fish habitat, measures to improve the stream's ecology, habitat and amenity, stream monitoring and an action plan to implement improvements.

14. Monitor for pest animal and plant species identified in the Horizons Regional Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037, and notify the Council when found.
15. Collaborate with tangata whenua to develop informative signage about the stream's natural and cultural values and history.
16. Establish a Kaikokopu Stream care group.

Explanation

To be successful, a stream care group needs to be a community led, locally based and be supported by the Council and Horizons Regional Council.

17. Remove dead, damaged and fallen trees in the reserve on the northern side of the stream and plant with indigenous trees and plants in order to shade the stream and improve stream habitat.
18. Kaikokopu Stream Reserves are not designated dog exercise areas.¹⁵



Kaikokopu Stream, Himatangi Beach

¹⁵ Refer to Manawātū District Council Dog Control Policy 2019.

Foredune reserves

Introduction

The dunelands of Himatangi Beach have been affected by changes in climate, land use and human intervention. The most significant changes took place between 1940 and 1990 when pasture grasses and forestry were planted on the dunelands. In 1941, dune and beach front lands were purchased and plans for a beach resort were drawn up. Pine trees were planted on the dunelands and land was set aside for a surf club, a children's playground, tennis court, a shop and other amenities, and Himatangi Beach slowly took shape as land was purchased.

Dune erosion

The foredune reserves are dominated by 'parabolic' dunes that develop when dunes are eroded by the wind and 'blowouts' lead to U-shaped depressions that move inland.¹⁶ Erosion and blowouts are exacerbated where stabilising native dune vegetation has been modified and where non-native marram grass has helped lead to the development of steep-sided dunes. These dunes easily collapse and have difficulty recovering because marram grass grows upright rather than downwards over the surface of dunes.

In 1996, the foredunes became so big that they threatened houses on Hunia Terrace, sand was removed and a dune planting programme implemented. Currently the Council is developing a strategy to stabilise the foredunes. The strategy is likely to include dune reshaping and planting in indigenous dune species.

A positive development is that the beach is accreting (building outwards) and sand is replenished by strong currents and the prevailing westerly winds. This means that the erosion of the foredunes may not be permanent.

¹⁷

In the meantime, this management plan seeks to address the following:

- Weeds, and acacia in particular, have colonised the landward side of the foredunes and outcompeted native plant species
- Browsing animals such as rabbits reduce vegetative cover
- Plant establishment on higher dunes may be affected by lack of water due to the distance from the surface to the water table
- Recreational activities damage dune plants and expose bare sand. Activities include people cutting through the dunes outside of official tracks, quad bike and motor bike riding, playing in the dunes and horse riding
- Dumping garden waste in the foredunes
- The planting of non-native and potentially invasive plant species on neighbouring properties
- Encroachment into foredune reserves from neighbouring properties

Main beach access

The main beach access and the surf club are located within foredune reserves at the mouth of the Kaikokopu Stream. From time to time, beach access for vehicles is reduced due to changes to the mouth of the stream. In response the stream bank has been reinforced using logs washed up onto the beach.

A suggestion received after the public notice of the intention to review the current management plan was to

¹⁶ Hesp, Patrick. (2008). The Manawatū Dunefield: Environmental Change and Human Impacts. New Zealand Geographer 57.

¹⁷Ibid.

not allow beach access for 2wd vehicles because they are more likely to become stuck in the sand. The beach is outside the reserves covered by this management plan and this is a matter that could be addressed through other Council channels.

Figure 8 - Foredune Reserves



Policy

19. Accreting lands between the Mean High Water Spring (MHWS) and reserves along the coast of Himatangi Beach will be managed in line with policies in this management plan.
20. Record the change of purpose of foredune reserves (approved in 2007 under the previous Coastal Reserves Management Plan) in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1 for details).
21. Review the locations, design and number of accessways through the foredunes from Hunua Terrace and construct a limited number of well-signed accessways where people want to cross foredunes to the beach.

Explanation

Constructing accessways where people want to cross the foredunes will encourage people to keep to official routes. Limiting access through the dunes to these well signposted accessways and designing them to reduce exposure to the prevailing wind will help plants establish and the dunes to stabilise.

22. Keep open the main beach access from Koputara Road. Explanation.

Explanation

Himatangi has a tradition of beach access for vehicles that goes back to early European times when the beach was used as a highway. While there continues to be community support for vehicle access, development of structures and engineered modifications to the stream mouth are likely to be on-going.

23. Complete and implement a dune restoration and management plan to reduce blowouts and erosion within the foredunes in collaboration with tangata whenua, Horizons Regional Council, Department of Conservation and expertise within Massey University.
24. Develop a strategy, plant list and action plan for eradication of acacia and other invasive non-native plant species on the foredunes, their replacement by indigenous plant cover, control of pest animals and ongoing control and monitoring in collaboration with tangata whenua, Horizons Regional Council and the local community.

Explanation

Restoring indigenous plant cover on the dunes will need to be carefully carried out and monitored. The Coastal Restoration Trust of New Zealand recommends a planned approach for eradicating and controlling non-native plant species and their replacement with indigenous dune plants on the landward side of dunes and for planting the seaward toe of dunes.¹⁸

The Trust advocates planting that starts on lower parts of the dunes where plants can more easily reach the water table, dense planting to create shade, protection from disturbance by animals and humans, and to monitor progress.

The planting of spinifex, a native sand binder that sends runners that trap sand, helps rebuild the seaward toe of a dune after a period of heavy seas. Pīngao is another native sand binder. Planting these species on the seaward side of dunes among driftwood for shelter in rows parallel to the coast for shelter helps develop new dunes. As the beach continues to extend seawards, this restored foredune area may eventually become a back dune, and back dune plant species may need to be added.

25. Work with Himatangi Beach residents, holiday makers, beach users and people with properties who share their boundaries with the foredune reserves on the importance of naturally functioning dune systems, the native species they support and keeping to signed accessways.

Explanation

While Himatangi Beach residents may be familiar with reasons for keeping off the dunes, people with holiday homes, users of the campground and other visitors and holiday makers may not be aware of the fragility of dunes, the importance of retaining a native vegetative cover and the effects on vegetation when people access the dunes for recreation.

26. Identify encroachments onto the dune reserves from properties that share boundaries with dune reserves and work with property owners to remove them.
27. Collaborate with tangata whenua to develop informative signage about the natural landscape, culture and history of the dunelands.

¹⁸ <https://www.coastalrestorationtrust.org.nz/dune-restoration/>.

Explanation

Informative and interpretive signage is a feature at Himatangi Beach. These will need to be updated and added to as values are recognised, knowledge grows and conditions and activities change.

28. If activities or work in the dunelands uncover archeological sites or koiwi (human remains), the Accidental Discovery protocol will be followed (see Appendix 2 for the Accidental Discovery Protocol).

Explanation

The Himatangi dunes are known to contain archaeological sites. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga defines archaeological sites as a place associated with pre- 1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Evidence includes but is not limited to oven stones, charcoal, middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Māori and European origin or human burials.

29. From time to time renew signs at the main beach entrance to update information.

Explanation

As issues arise signs are often added and messages can become less clear with a proliferation of signs. A solution is to renew signs, combine messages and design signs so that temporary messages can be attached.

30. Foredune reserves are not a designated dog exercise area.



Recreation Reserves

Apart from the beach, the main recreation area is between Kaikokopu Stream and Koputara Road. This area has the campground and an open grassed area, large trees for shade, a playground with play equipment, a flying fox, a small pump track, skateboarding, basketball, tennis, picnicking with tables, BBQs and shelter, toilets, a recycling centre, the community hall and carparking (see Figure 9).

A second and smaller recreation area has an open grassed area accessed from a driveway between Muapoko and Ruanui Streets and the Himatangi Bowling Club. The Himatangi Board Community Trust Incorporated has a lease for storage of their community patrol vehicle on the reserve. A proposed use for the open grassed area next to the bowling club is to establish a Council plant nursery to propagate coastal plants for restoration projects on Himatangi Beach Reserves (see Figure 10).

Current strong residential growth at Himatangi Beach with potential for subdivision on the northern side of Kaikokopu Stream is likely to increase the population of Himatangi Beach and the demand for recreational facilities.

Comments on Himatangi Beach recreation reserves received after the public notice of the intention to review the current management plan and discussions with the Himatangi Beach Community Committee include:

- A request that recreational areas are multifunctional, able to be used by a range of people for diverse activities, are flexible and can adapt to different uses
- Completion of the area around the community centre, toilets and car parking as the 'heart' of the community and for community events
- Concern that the skatepark upgrade has not been completed and a suggestion for user friendly jumps and ramps
- Additional recreational activities, facilities and play opportunities. Suggestions include permanent chess boards and climbing obstacles or a climbing wall
- Establishment of a community sportsfield once a need has been demonstrated
- An area where horse floats can park and load and unload horses safely

Policy

31. Complete projects for the recreation area between the campground and the Community Centre so that the area is an attractive setting for visitor information and community activities and events.
32. Allow use of the reserves for special activities and events where compatible with their primary purpose.
33. Renew the children's playground when existing equipment reaches the end of its lifecycle and update to reflect trends in play, demand and need.
34. Encourage multiple use of existing recreational facilities.

Explanation

Existing facilities can be expanded to cater for a range of uses. For example the tennis court could be marked out for a range of activities. The dimensions of the open green space next to the children's playground is too small for a regulation sportsfield, but could be used and promoted for informal community games with a football goal, rugby goal post etc.

Figure 9 – Campground, recreation area, playground



35. Ensure adequate parking for visitors to the reserves and encourage visitors to park and walk to the beach rather than drive to the beach for the safety of beach users and to safeguard the natural beach system.
36. Develop a designated parking area for horse floats.
37. Maintain the reserves to a high standard of presentation and maintenance.¹⁹

¹⁸ Parks Categories Framework produced by Recreation Aotearoa, a national organisation which represents recreational professionals, has developed management standards based on reserve use, asset provision, materials and design, response times and programmed operations

¹⁹ Framework, recreation reserves at Himatangi Beach provide a good range of quality assets and are to be managed to Management Standard 2 which means they are maintained at a high standard..

Explanation

Himatangi Beach is experiencing residential growth, is a holiday destination and attracts visitors. The campground is popular and well managed. It is important that the recreation reserves are maintained to a high standard.

38. Establish a small Council native plant nursery in the open space next to the bowling green.

Explanation

A proposed Council native plant nursery would propagate plants for use in Himatangi Beach reserves. Plants would be indigenous to the area and would be adapted to conditions at Himatangi Beach. A plant nursery would be a useful resource, support restoration and development of Himatangi Beach reserves and be an appropriate use of this open space (see Figure 10 below).

Figure 10 - Himatangi Bowling Club



Walk and cycleways

Walking and cycling are the most popular physical activities for adults along with jogging and running and reserves offer opportunities for these activities.²⁰ Developing walk and cycleways between and through reserves connect parts of the township, encourages physical activity and community interaction, supports socialisation and improves physical and mental health.

Existing routes through Himatangi Bowling Club Reserve and Mahuri Reserve connect streets. New routes require all-weather paths, signage and information. Proposed new routes are along Kaikokopu Stream and the proposed Sandown Walkway. Both of these routes require land acquisition or easements. A future path is planned through reserves on the northern side of Kaikokopu Stream. This path would connect to the proposed residential development and be accessed via the bridge to the development area (see Figure 11).

²⁰Active NZ 2017 Participation Report. 2018. Wellington. Sport New Zealand.

Policy

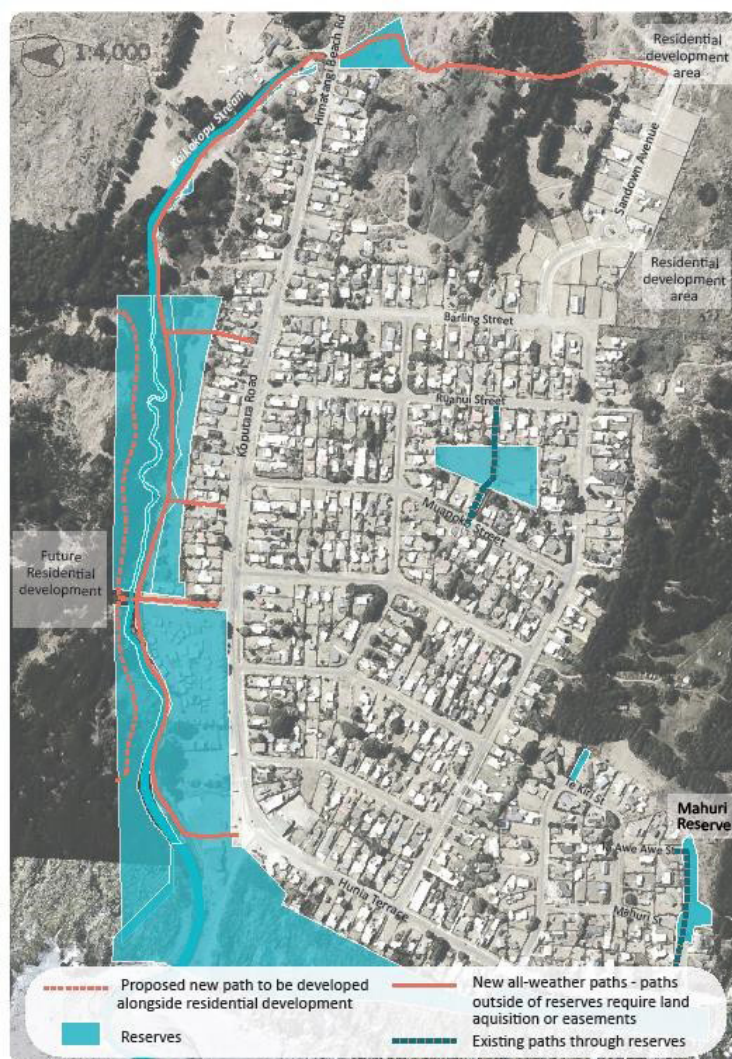
39. Identify walk and cycle way routes, acquire the necessary land or negotiate easements.
40. Record the change of purpose of Mahuri Reserve (approved under the previous Coastal Reserves Management Plan in 2007) in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1 for details).
41. Classify the six small reserve areas along Kaikokopu Stream Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Control). Refer to Appendix 1 for details.
42. Paths are to be shared paths i.e. used by pedestrians, cyclists, scooters, mobility scooters etc.
43. Design and construct paths so that they drain well and have surfaces that can be used in wet weather.

Explanation

It is important that paths drain well and have surfaces such as compacted aggregate over a compacted subgrade so that they are hard wearing, long lasting and comfortable to use.

44. Install seats at strategic locations along the paths.

Figure 11 - Walk and cycleways



Tangimoana

Introduction

Reserves in Tangimoana contribute to the special natural character and environment that is valued by residents and that attracts visitors to the township.²¹ Reserves include walkways that connect parts of the township, the playground, open green spaces, vegetation, wetlands and habitats for terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna. Many of the reserves are in the estuarine and river environment on the northern side of the township. Reserves within the township are pleasant environments for walking, picnicking, community events, play and casual recreation activities.

The community is engaged in the development and on-going management and maintenance of some of the reserves.

Comments received after the public notice of the intention to review the current management plan concerned Ellison Reserve, provision of walkways and development, retention and improvement of the special character of the township and its environment, and development of directional signage, information and interpretation.

General policy for Tangimoana reserves

45. Develop consistent reserve signage that reflects and strengthens the character of Tangimoana and includes wayfinding and signage with information and cultural, historical and natural interpretation.
46. Investigate opportunities for reserves to be maintained spray-free.
47. Identify plant species indigenous to the river and estuary environment and use in reserve planting in order to increase and preserve the wildlife and the character of Tangimoana.

Estuarine Reserves

The estuarine reserves are made up of Kina Street Reserve, West Square and a number of small reserve areas on the river side of the township (see Figures 12 and 13). Most of the reserves are undeveloped and bisected by an old river loop to the north of Kuku Street. The exception are the parts of West Square and Kina Street Reserve closest to the township which have been developed with native planting beds, grassed areas for picnicking, visitor information, picnic tables and public toilets. Although natural vegetation in the estuarine reserves has largely been lost, the reserves and the old river loop are important for fresh water fish, birds and habitat. Habitat diversity in the wider river and estuary has been assessed to be moderate to high.²²

Parts of the stopbank that protects Tangimoana from flooding lie within the estuarine reserves. Flood protection measures were completed between 2010 and 2012 and include a removable flood gate in the stopbank near Tangimoana Beach Road as an outlet for flood water before it is able to build up and pond.²³

A walk and cycleway has been developed along the stopbank and links West Square and Kina Street Reserve to Ellison Reserve. The elevated stop bank also allows views across the estuarine reserves to the wider estuary and river area.

²¹ See Tangimoana Community Plan, December 2017.

²² Manawatū-Wanganui Region Estuaries Habitat Mapping Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring Recommendations, Horizons Regional Council, Sept 2016.

²³ The Rangitikei River, its Tributary Waterways-Scoping Report commissioned by Crown Forestry Rental Trust, February 2012.

Figure 12 – Estuarine Reserves



Figure 13 - West Square and Kina Street Reserve



Policy

48. Record the change of purpose of three of the estuarine reserves to better reflect their values and purpose (see Appendix 1 for details).
49. Protect estuarine habitats on reserves from stock incursions and from pest plants and animals.
50. Provide information and interpretation on the ecology of the Rangitikei estuary and river.
51. Provide information and interpretation of the history and culture of Tangimoana and the wider Rangitikei estuary and river.
52. Avoid structures and tree planting on the stopbank that may compromise the integrity of the stopbank.
53. Manage Kina Street Reserve and West Square as the entrance to the township with amenity planting using indigenous plant species.

Recreation Reserves

Recreation reserves are made up of the Tangimoana Campground, Tangimoana playground, hard court, picnic area, domain and wetland area (see Figure 14).

The Tangimoana Campground is made up of permanent or semi-permanent sites with some sites for overnight camping and camper vans. The playground has play equipment, a multi-use hard court, volley ball net, an overgrown BMX/pump track and neighbouring picnic area with shade trees and public toilets. The domain is an undeveloped open space between the playground and the wetland area. Ellison Reserve is the start of the Tangimoana Walkway.

Tangimoana Campground, boating club and reserve on Paua Street

The boating club occupies the north east corner of the reserve near the stopbank. The campground is leased and its development, management and maintenance is the responsibility of the lease holder.

Figure 14 – Tangimoana Campground, boating club and reserve on Paua Street



Policy

54. Continue to provide a campground at Tangimoana.
55. Work with the leaseholder to maintain tidy boundary fences and vegetation.
56. Encourage overnight and short term camping in order to attract visitors to Tangimoana.

Ellison Reserve

- Ellison Reserve has three parts to it: the Tangimoana playground, hard court and BMX/pump track the 'domain', a picnic area with public toilets and a wetland with paths meandering through mixed native and non-native planting (see Figure 15).

Figure 15 – Playground, Picnic Area, Domain and Ellison Reserve



Playground, domain and picnic area

The playground and hard court offers a range of play and casual recreation opportunities for all ages. The BMX/pump track was developed with tyres creating track features but is currently overgrown and needs reshaping. The domain is a large undeveloped open area with a mown pathway that connects the play and wetland areas. The picnic area lies within road reserve but is managed by the policies of this management plan (see Figure 15). It is a pleasant area with large shade trees and public toilets and is located next to the playground.

Policy

57. Renew play equipment and casual recreation facilities in consultation with the Tangimoana community when the existing equipment and facilities need replacing with the aim of engaging and challenging a range of ages from toddlers to teens.
58. Engage with the Tangimoana community on whether to retain and redevelop the BMX/pump track.
59. Develop the picnic area in conjunction with the community committee.
60. Construct an all-weather path between the playground and Ellison Reserve to encourage walking for fitness and health.
61. Retain the domain as an open grassed area with the option of future development should the need arise.

Explanation

The domain is an undeveloped green open space and can be used for casual recreation. The population of Tangimoana is not expected to grow and it is not anticipated that the domain will be developed further.

Ellison Reserve wetland

The reserve is named after Tangimoana residents to acknowledge their work in the establishment and development of this part of the reserve. A group of local people, 'Ngā Kaitiaki o Ellison Reserve - Ellison Reserve Community Group', have continued to maintain and develop the reserve with support from the Council with both native and non-native plantings, a network of paths, a shelter, seats, bridge, and wetland lookout. The group's vision is for the reserve to be "mainly a place of nature with safe enjoyable places for people".²⁴

The reserve was originally developed as a wetland reserve and a pond with a tidal inlet was constructed with two islands for birds. The surrounding area was planted with a mix of native and non-native vegetation.

Pine trees at the reserve are being removed over time, but the reserve has a number of problem plants, including plants identified as pest plants by Horizons Regional Council. Problem plants include pampas grass, blackberry, honeysuckle, gorse, lupin, evergreen buckthorn, Japanese spindle tree, ivy, stinking iris, agapanthus, convolvulus, horsetail and wilding pines.

The community group have prepared a comprehensive plan for the reserve and identified a number of issues and priorities:

- Raise the profile of the reserve and attract people to the reserve through development of entrances, path linkages and reserve visibility
- Ecological improvements including wetland and native planting, habitats for birds, lizards, bees, insects and water fauna and problem plant control

²⁴ Ngā Kaitiaki o Ellison Reserve – Ellison Reserve Community Group. Reserve Management Plan Review for the Manawātū District Council.

- Wayfinding, information and interpretation
- Water quality improvement
- Development of some open areas for picnicking, community gatherings and events

Policy

62. Refine proposed development of the reserve and prepare an implementation plan using a community design process.

Explanation

A development and implementation plan that is prepared with interested community members will build on the extensive plan developed by Ngā Kaitiaki o Ellison Reserve - Ellison Reserve Community Group. It will identify what is important about the reserve and what needs improvement and development. It will also prioritise and guide development, implementation and maintenance. It will clarify communication between the Tangimoana community and the Council on matters to do with the reserve. It will include a list of suitable plants and can be used by community members to apply for funding from external agencies.

63. Monitor for pest animal and plant species identified in the Horizons Regional Council Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037, and notify the regional council when found.

Walk and cycleway

Tangimoana Walkway is a six kilometre walkway between Ellison Reserve and Tangimoana Beach. The walkway passes through Ellison Reserve and along the stop bank to Tangimoana Beach Road or along a path to Tangimoana Beach. A section of the path along the stopbank has a crushed lime surface which allows walking in all weathers.

A mown path from Tangimoana playground and picnic area leads to the wetland area of Ellison Reserve and paths that loop around the wetlands connect to the Tangimoana Walkway along the stop bank.

Policy

64. Utilise the elevated stop bank for the walk and cycle way and for views over the wider estuary area.
65. Complete the all-weather path along the top of the stop banks from Kina Street Reserve to Ellison Reserve.



4. Implementation

This section outlines implementation of policies throughout the life of this management plan. It identifies actions that arise from the management plan, the policy the action refers to and who is responsible. Actions are numbered for ease of reference, but are not prioritised.

Himatangi Beach

Action Number	Action	Policy Number	Who is Responsible
1	Establish guidelines for reserves so that materials and design of structures, facilities and furniture in reserves reflect the coastal character of Himatangi Beach.	Policy 3	MDC
2	Clarify through signage where dogs may be exercised off leash and on leash.	Policy 10	MDC
3	Record the change of purpose of Kaikokopu Stream reserves in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1 for details).	Policy 11	MDC
4	Develop a Kaikokopu Stream Rehabilitation and Enhancement Plan.	Policy 13	MDC, HRC
5	Monitor for pest animal and plants.	Policy 14	MDC Community HRC
6	Develop informative signage about the natural and cultural values and history of Kaikokopu Stream and dunelands in collaboration with tangata whenua.	Policy 15 & 27	MDC
7	Establish a Kaikokopu Stream care group.	Policy 16	Community with support from MDC
8	Remove dead, damaged and fallen trees from the northern side of the stream and plant with indigenous vegetation.	Policy 17	MDC
9	Record the change of purpose of foredune reserves in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1).	Policy 20	MDC
10	Review accessways through foredunes and construct accessways where people want to cross dunes.	Policy 21	MDC, Community Committee

11	Complete and implement a fore dune restoration and management plan.	Policy 23	MDC
12	Develop a strategy, plant list and action plan and implement to eradicate invasive non-native plants from foredunes and replace with indigenous plants.	Policy 24	MDC, HRC
13	Educate on the importance of natural functioning dune systems, their indigenous dune species and reasons to keep to marked accessways.	Policy 25	MDC, HRC, Community
14	Identify encroachments into foredunes from properties on Hunia Terrace and work with property owners to remove them.	Policy 26	MDC
15	Complete projects for the recreation area and playground and implement.	Policy 31	MDC
16	Renew and update the children's playground to reflect trends in play when existing facilities reach the end of their lifecycle.	Policy 33	MDC
17	Develop a designated parking area for horse floats.	Policy 36	MDC
18	Establish a small Council native plant nursery in the open space next to the bowling green for plants to be used use in Himatangi Beach reserves.	Policy 38	MDC
19	Identify walk and cycle routes and acquire necessary land or negotiate easements.	Policy 39	MDC
20	Record the change of purpose of Mahuri Reserve in Council records and notify the Department of Conservation and the Registrar (see Appendix 1).	Policy 40	MDC
21	Classify the six small reserve areas along Kaikokopu Stream Local Purpose (Accessway). (see Appendix 1).	Policy 41	MDC
22	Install seats at strategic locations along Kaikokopu Stream paths and other walkways.	Policy 44	MDC

Tangimoana

Action Number	Action	Policy Number	Who is Responsible
23	Develop consistent reserve signage that strengthens the character of Tangimoana.	Policy 45	MDC

24	Investigate opportunities maintained spray free for reserves to be maintained spray free.	Policy 46	MDC
25	Identify plant species indigenous to the river and estuary and use in reserve plantings.	Policy 47	MDC. HRC
26	Record the change of purpose of three of the estuarine reserves to better reflect their values and purpose (see Appendix 1).	Policy 49	MDC
27	Provide information and interpretation on the ecology, history and culture of the Rangitikei estuary and river.	Policy 50 & 51	MDC. HRC
28	Renew play equipment and casual recreation facilities to reflect trends in play when existing facilities reach the end of their lifecycle and broaden to engage and challenge ages from toddlers to teens.	Policy 57	MDC
29	Come to a decision on whether to retain and redevelop the BMX/pump track.	Policy 58	MDC Community Committee
30	Develop the picnic area.	Policy 59	MDC Community Committee
31	Construct an all-weather path between the playground and the wetland of Ellison Reserve to encourage walking for fitness and health.	Policy 60	MDC
32	Refine proposed development of the reserve proposed by Ngā Kaitiaki o Ellison Reserve - Ellison Reserve Community Group and prepare an implementation plan.	Policy 62	MDC Community
33	Monitor reserves for pest animals and plants.	Policy 63	MDC, HRC
34	Complete the all-weather path along the stopbank between Ellison Reserve and Kina Street Reserve.	Policy 65	MDC

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Appendix 1 – Lands that make up Coastal Reserves

Himatangi Beach

Reserve No.	Name (see Figure 25)	Legal Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Classification
1,2	Foredunes, surf club, beach access	Lot 62 DP 42975 Lot 62 41835 Lot 40 DP 13009 Sandy Survey District	Vested in MDC - Gazette 1981/2254 CT11B/1107 CT 25B/216	5.242	Current: Lot 62 Foreshore Amenity Reserve and Lot 40 Recreation Reserve. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Coastal Protection) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
3	Campground playground, recreation area, Community Centre	Lot 30, Lot 71 DP 13009	Vested in MDC - Gazette 1981/2254 CT 25B/216	2.3775	Recreation Reserve.
4,5,6,7,8	Kaikokopu Stream Reserve	Lots 221, 222, 223 DP 14252, Pt Lot 1 DP 2833 Lots 2-7 DP 43009BLK III Sandy Survey District	Vested in MDC Gazette 1981/2254 CT 25B/564 CTF4/706 Lots 2-7 DP Vested in MDC	4.2648 0.0740	Current: Lots 221, 222, 223 DP 14252, Pt Lot 1 DP 2833 Recreation Reserve. Lots 2-7 currently Reserve for Riverbank subject to Reserves & Domains Act 1953. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Conservation and flood protection) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
9	Himatangi Beach Entrance	Lot 21 DP15628	Vested in MDC. No CT Land subdivision in Counties Act 1946	0.3212	Plantation Reserve. Classify Local Purpose (Accessway) when Sandown Walkway has been finalised.
10	Himatangi Beach Bowling Club	Lot 369 DP 16536	Vested in MDC	0.8674	Recreation Reserve.
11	Access from Te Kiri Street	Lot 63 DP 43308	Vested in MDC CT 11B/1107	0.8689	Current Local Purpose (Utility). Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Accessway) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
12	Mahuri Reserve	Lot 64 DP 43308	Vested in MDC CT11B/1107	0.3209	Current Local Purpose (Utility). Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Accessway) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.

Tangimoana

Reserve No.	Name (see Figure 25)	Legal Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Classification
1	Kina Street Reserve	Sections 788 Town of Carnarvon Blk II Sandy Survey District SO 19354	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 Gazetted 1985/597	5.242	Current: Lot 62 Foreshore Amenity Reserve and Lot 40 Recreation Reserve. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Coastal Protection) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
2	West Square	Section 87 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 Gazette 1985/597	1.023	Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management).
3	Estuarine Reserve	Sec 84 SO 17374 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	MDC. Acquired from Crown under s.54 Land Act 1948. CT 43A/625	0.239	Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management).
4	Estuarine Reserve	Secs 1-11, 15-17, 18- 20, Town of Tangimoana, Block II Sandy Survey District	Secs 1-11 & 15-17 MDC. Acquired from Crown under s.54 Land Act 1948. CT 43A/473. Secs 18-20 vested in MDC as Plantation Reserve under the Land Act 1908. Sec 19 Crown land without title Gazette 1869/544	1.449	Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management).
5	Campground and Boating Club	Sec 88 SO 17565 Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	Vested in MCC as Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 Gazette 1985/597	1.113	Recreation Reserve.
6	Estuarine Reserve	Sec 90 Town of Tangimoana, Blk II Sandy Survey District	Vested in MCC as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 Gazette 1985/597	0.338	Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management).

7	Estuarine Reserve	Secs 91 Town of Tangimoana, Blk II Sandy Survey District	Vested in MCC as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 Gazetted 1985/597	0.140	Current Recreation Reserve. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of the change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
8	Estuarine Reserve	Sec 2 SO 37038	MDC. Acquired from Crown under s.54 Land Act 1948 Gazetted 1985/597	1.087	Current Recreation Reserve. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of the change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
9	Estuarine Reserve	Sec 1 SO 37038	MDC. Acquired from Crown under s.54 Land Act 1948	0.540	Current Recreation Reserve. Complete reclassification to Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management) approved under Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2007 - record details of the change in Council records, notify DOC and the Registrar.
10	Ellison Reserve	Secs 27 Tangimoana Suburban	Vested in MCC as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977 NZ Gazette 2005	5.156	Recreation Reserve.



Appendix 2 - Accidental Discovery Protocol

1. When physical works are undertaken on the park uncover archaeological sites, the person undertaking the works is required to adopt the following protocol.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga defines archaeological sites as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Evidence includes but is not limited to oven stones, charcoal, middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Māori and European origin or human burials. Archaeological sites include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Māori and European origin or human burials:

- Work shall cease immediately at that place
 - The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area and advise the contract manager
 - The contract manager shall notify the Central Region Archaeologist of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and if necessary the appropriate consent process shall be initiated
 - The contract manager shall notify the following iwi in the first instance to determine what further actions are appropriate to safeguard the site or its contents:
 - Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Inc as the mandated iwi organisation for Rangitāne o Manawatū
 - Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa as the mandated iwi organisation for Ngāti Apa.
2. If skeletal remains are uncovered the contract manager shall advise the Police.
 3. Works on the site shall not resume until the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the Police (if skeletal remains are involved) and appropriate iwi groups have each given the appropriate approval for work to continue.

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 all archaeological sites (within the meaning of the Act) are afforded statutory protection. This applies to unrecorded archaeological sites that may be accidentally uncovered. If there is 'reasonable cause' to suspect an archaeological site may be modified, damaged or destroyed in the course of any activity, an archaeological authority is required from the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. An authority is required whether or not the land on which an archaeological site may be present is designated, or a resource or building consent has been granted, or the activity is permitted by a district or regional plan.





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