

Otaraua Park

Reserve Management Plan

December 2014



Otaraua Park Preface

Preface

Whaia! Whāia!
Whaia ki te uru-tapu-nui-o-Tāne
Tāne te waiora, Tāne te pūkenga
Tane te wānanga, Tane te whakaputa nei
Ki te whaiao, ki te ao mārama
Tū te ngana, Tū ka maranga
Te Tuhi, te rarama
Tēnei au e noho Mataara nei
E Rongo whakairihia ake ki runga
Tūturu whakamoua kia tina! Tina!
Huia e! Tāiki e!

The above karakia was composed by Te Huirangi Waikerepuru from Taranaki. It sets out the intention of this Management Plan.

It invites us to seek out the great sacredness of the forests of Tāne, that gives life, knowledge and learning. Sharing this knowledge will deliver us from a state of potential to one of understanding, enlightenment and positive outcomes.

It calls us to action, with persistence, diligence and awareness, under the influence of a cohesive sense of peace for our community.

This management plan has been the result of collaboration between Kāpiti Coast District Council, community stakeholders and Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai as tāngata whenua, to take the different interests and knowledge bases existing in connection to the reserve and create a shared vision and understanding.

Tīhei mauri ora



Otaraua Park Executive Summary

Introduction

Otaraua Park is classified a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. It is a district wide park and is centrally located in the Kāpiti District which extends from Paekākāriki to Ōtaki. It is approximately 60 hectares comprising flat accessible moderately fertile alluvial river terraces sandwiched between the Waikanae River and the secondary sand dunes of Ōtaihangā. Otaraua Park is located on the south bank of the Waikanae River and is contiguous with land administered for flood control by Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).

Vision

Kāpiti Coast District Council purchased the land for the park under the Strategic Land Purchase Policy in 2012 for public use and enjoyment including: sport and recreation, a network of cycle, walking and bridle paths connecting surrounding communities, an open space buffer between the urban areas of Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Ōtaihangā, a parkland environment with high amenity values as well as for its ecological values with potential to support development of an ecological corridor that runs from mountain to sea through a marine reserve to include Kāpiti Island bird sanctuary.

Tāngata Whenua

Management of Otaraua Park will recognise the values of tāngata whenua. Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai are mana whenua, in particular Otaraua. This hapū has an on-going association with the park area, historically for mahinga kai. Otaraua have retained land holdings in the vicinity of Otaraua Park.

At this time, there are no recorded waahi tapu sites on Otaraua Park. A cultural impact assessment may disclose areas of interest and should be carried out prior to any development of the site. Management and development of Otaraua Park should include protection and enhancement of cultural values and any discovered iwi artefacts, features and values.

Ecological and Landscape Values

Otaraua Park is adjacent to the Waikanae River. Council's District Plan identifies the Waikanae River as one of seven prospective mountain-to-sea ecological corridors and areas of park land as suitable for restoration. The development of this ecological corridor is significant as it would link with Kāpiti Marine Reserve and the renowned bird sanctuary of Kāpiti Island to form a rare continuum.

The upper reaches and estuary of the river have been identified as Outstanding Natural Areas (ONL) and the lower reaches in which the park is located is a Significant Amenity Area (SAA).

Natural Features of Otaraua Park include a bush remnant listed in the Proposed District Plan as Ecological Site K184, two small surviving groves of native trees, two spring fed streams with a modified wetland and drain system and an alluvial river terrace landform. Management of Otaraua Park is required to include provision for protection and enhancement of valued landscapes and features of the site.

Volunteer Groups are active along the river, its tributaries and the estuary areas.

Otaraua Park Executive Summary

Historic Values

The flood bank is a flood control device but it is indicated on an 1892 title plan and is an historic feature. Apart from the flood bank there are no other recorded or significant historic sites identified on Otaraau Park. This does not preclude historic values or interests over the site. Management and development of Otaraau Park should include protection of any discovered historic artefacts or features and enhancement of any historic values.

National Assets

Transpower and KiwiRail have nationally important assets that are either on the boundary or within the site that need to be considered with management and development.

Access

There is currently only one vehicular access onto Otaraau Park off Lancelot Grove, a no exit rural road. Current constraints to future vehicular access include crossing of the Waikanae River, double track rail corridor and/or private land. Investigation of alternative vehicular access will continue to be explored.

Consideration will be given to barrier free access and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) with determining road layout and levels of service. Road widths will be minimised and designed to fit the rural environment and anticipated use. A metalled road and farm tracks service the reserve. Investigations will include a park loop road within the recreation reserve designation which may be used for off road non-motorised sporting events.

Cycle, walk and bridle networks are a key objective for the park. Investigations will include a variety of tracks, paths and linkages to, from and within the park.

Car park provision on Otaraau Park will be in small discreet areas alongside internal vehicular access, buildings and activities and will be designed to fit the environment and anticipated use. Where possible car park areas will be multi-purpose; green open space may be available for overflow car parking when required. Additional off site car parking is being developed on the northern side of the Waikanae River near the Te Arawai Foot Bridge for access to and from Waikanae.

Resilience

Parks and open spaces with a range of natural resources may be useful for emergency recovery following a natural disaster. With its multiple sources of water, flat land, moderately fertile soils and proximity to transport routes the upper terrace, which is outside of known natural hazards, has the potential to be of value for temporary accommodation.

Otaraua Park Executive Summary

Legislation and Strategies

The Reserve Management Plan must be in accordance with the Recreation Reserve Classification under the Reserves Act 1977. Its primary purpose is to conserve the natural environment and amenity resources that contribute to the use and enjoyment of the park and to manage development to provide for recreation and sport while protecting and managing indigenous, ecological, historic, cultural values.

Other regulatory and non-regulatory guiding documents that must be considered include National Policy Statements, Regional Policy Statements and Plans, District Plan and QE Trust to name a few as well as council strategies, policies and bylaws.

Development

Development of Otaraua Park will be staged within available resources. Development must be consistent with the objectives and policies of the Reserve Management Plan and all relevant regulatory and non-regulatory plans. Other guiding mechanisms include: Councils Open Space and Cycle, Walk, Bridle (CWB) strategies and Activity Management Plans.

A development plan will be completed following the management plan. It will include a spatial layout plan showing areas for preservation and restoration as well as areas available for potential development. Preparation of the development plan will use information gathered from public consultation as well as the principles listed in Section 5 of this management plan. A draft will be released for comment prior to any recommendation to adopt. The final development plan will be included in Section 5 of this plan.

Developments on the park may be by private groups e.g. clubs through leases and licences, volunteer initiatives, particularly with restoration works, or by council through the Long Term and Annual Plan process.

Operational management will change throughout the development of the park to maintain the publically accessible areas of the park at the best practicable level of service for users of the park. Areas of the park not yet ready for development may be leased in the short term for commercial benefit of the park in a manner that maintains or improves those areas for future development.

Otaraua Park Executive Summary

Current Development and Operational Management

Voluntary groups are active with ongoing restoration planting along the Waikanae River and within Otaraau Park. They have attracted funding from Transpower. There is opportunity to expand on this planting connecting it with the northernmost of waterways on the park as well as enhancing the kohekohe bush remnant in between.

There is a current shortage of sports and practice fields in the district. Part of the lower terrace and floodplain, land previously levelled and drained for agricultural use, has been developed ready for sport field use. This fits with the vision for strategic land acquisition of the park and recognises that ponding may occur.

The remainder of the grassed area has been managed for commercial production of hay and baleage through Council with a small financial return to the park. It provides an active presence on site and over time is expected to improve the land for sport and recreation purpose. This use of this commercial management will be gradually phased out as development occurs on the park.

The main and only vehicular access has been extended to allow for future development and includes car parking alongside the sport-fields.

Amenity specimen tree planting has been initiated as early as possible to establish shade and shelter trees. The mix includes: Acer (maples), Aesculus (horse chestnut), Betula (silver beech), Corymbia (eucalypt), Eucalyptus (gums), Fagus (Beech), Fraxinus (Ash), Ginko (maidenhair tree), Idesia, Liquidamber (sweetgum), Liriodendron (tulip tree), Magnolia, Michelia, Ostrya (hop hornbeam), Quercus (oaks), Paulownia (princess tree), Parrotia (Persian ironwood), Platanus (London plane tree).



Otaraua Park Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement

Kāpiti Coast District Council is pleased to issue Otaraaua Park Reserve Management Plan. The park was purchased by Council and declared and classified a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This Reserve Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Kāpiti Coast District Council in partnership with Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai has prepared this draft Management Plan with help from:

- Public via public feedback
- Transpower
- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Sport Wellington
- KiwiRail
- District Wide Councillors
- Waikanae and Paraparaumu and Raumati Community Boards
- Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti

The Kāpiti Coast District Council wishes to thank Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai and the above contributors and interested parties who have provided comments and suggestions to help develop this document.



Figure 1, Historical aerial photograph of Waikanae River and Kāpiti Island with Otaraaua Park central in the photo

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Part 1 – Introduction



Otaraua Park Introduction - Location

1.0 Introduction

Otaraua Park comprises 59.28ha of generally flat alluvial rural land which is located on the southern bank of the Waikanae River. It is approximately midpoint on the coastal plain, 14km north of Paekākāriki and 15.5km south of Ōtaki. Kāpiti Coast District Council purchased the land with the intent to make it a reserve that would provide an area for restoration and botanical plantings, Cycleway, Walkway and Bridleway (CWB) connectivity between communities, buildings for local purpose and multiple use sports grounds and facilities.

1.1 Location

Otaraua Park is located between Ōtaihangā and Waikanae, adjacent to the southern bank of the Waikanae River. (See Figure 2 below)

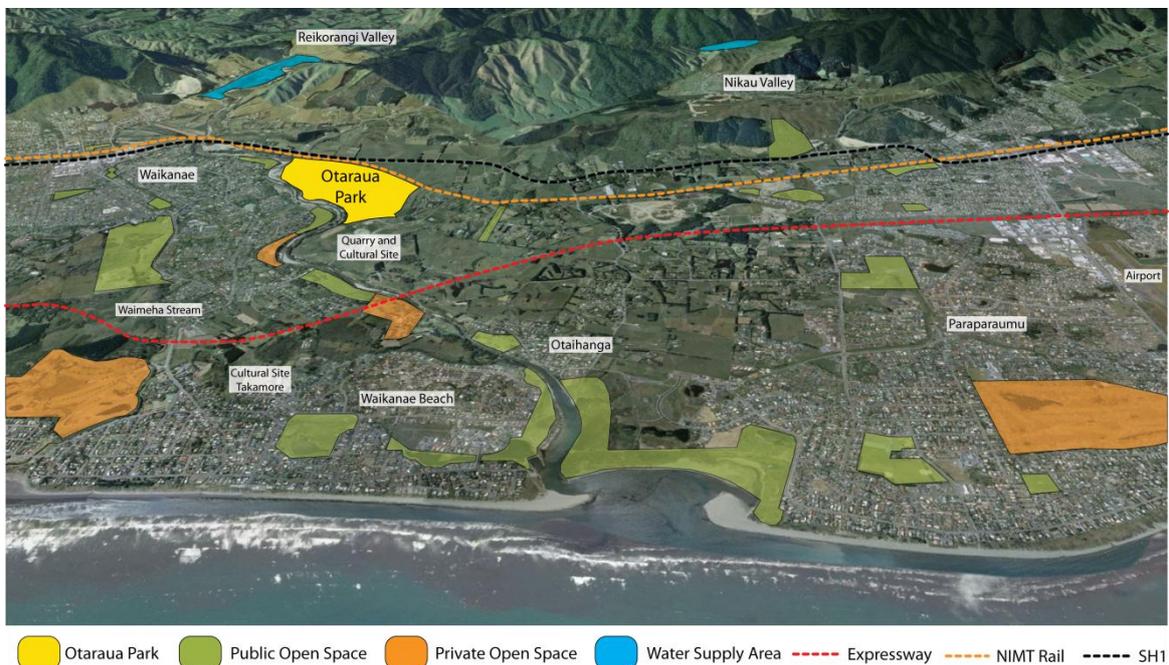


Figure 2, Aerial oblique showing open space and features surrounding Otaraua Park

The northern boundary is adjacent to the Waikanae River riparian area, the southern boundary runs along North Island Main Trunk Line (NIMT) and the western boundary abuts along private rural-residential or lifestyle properties.

The main and vehicular access is from Lancelot Grove via King Arthur Drive, a rural residential road which is off the arterial Ōtaihangā Road.

There are cycle, walk and bridle path accesses to the park from the north along both banks of the Waikanae River. The most direct access from the north off Te Moana Road in Waikanae is via Richmond Ave - Nimmo Avenue East to the Te Arawai pedestrian Bridge over the Waikanae River.

In addition a car park is being planned on land leased from Transpower adjacent to Jim Cooke Park which connects to Te Arawai Bridge via a short walkway. It is anticipated that this will form a pedestrian access from the north.

Otaraua Park Introduction - Location



Figure 3: Aerial of Otara Park showing extent and boundaries.

Otaraua Park Introduction - Legal Status

1.2 Legal Description

Kāpiti Coast District Council purchased the land for a reserve 'fee simple' from private ownership in two parts in 2011 and 2012 under the Strategic Land Purchase Policy. Lot 1 was known as the Turf Farm and had been used for supplying instant lawn. Lot 2 was known as Woodleigh Stud, a thoroughbred horse stud run by Ted Howarth.

Council advertised its intent in 2012 to declare the land a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. A key requirement of the Reserves Act 1977 is the declaration and classification of reserves so that they are managed according to their primary purpose. While there are restrictions on use imposed by the reserve classification there is also protection of the open space by the reserve declaration. The gazette notice confirming the park classification as a Recreation Reserve was published on 16 May 2013, New Zealand Gazette No.57, pg. 129-130 and subsequently lodged on the Certificate of Title in August 2013. (Refer to Appendix 1 & 2 for a copy of the Gazette Notice and Certificate of Title.)

The land parcels and legal description of lots that make up the reserve are listed below:

<u>Vested as:</u>	<u>Area (Hectares):</u>
LOT 1 DP 90442 – SO 449746 CT 57D/533 NZ Gazette Issue 57, 16 May 2013 p1695/96 455 State Highway 1 (sec 2 35.2751ha and sec 3 0.1488ha)	35.4239Ha
LOT 2 DP 90442 – SO 459021 CT 57D/534 NZ Gazette Issue 57, 16 May 2013 p1695/96 20 Lancelot Grove (sec 2 23.858ha)	23.858Ha
Total area	59.28Ha

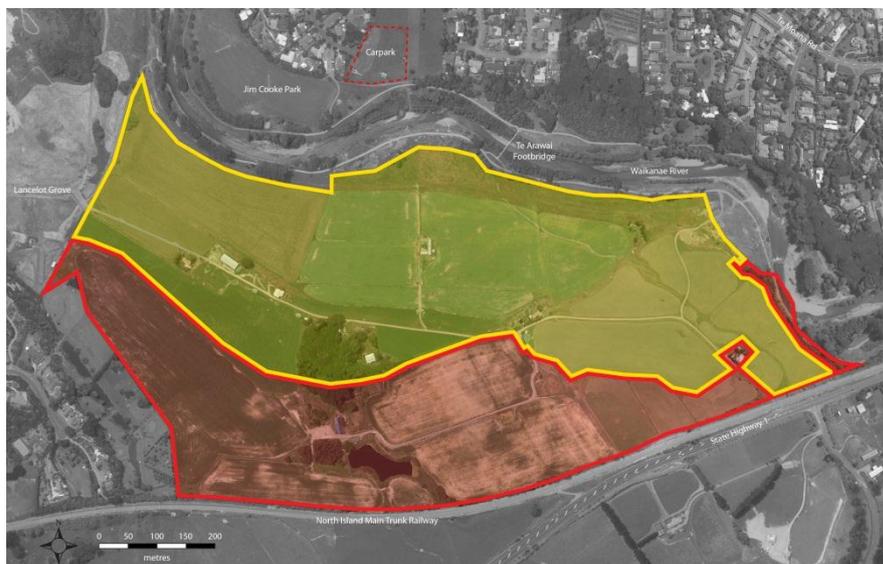


Figure 4, Aerial showing outline of the title blocks making up the Otaraua Park

Otaraua Park Introduction - Name

1.3 Park Name

The Reserves Act says that a reserve can be named at the time of classification or by a separate action at a later stage after further consultation. The park was not named at the time of classification. Council as the administering authority has the authority to confer a name. Council's Reserves, Structures and Commemorative Places Naming Policy 2014, includes objectives, principles and considerations to ensure appropriate names are applied.

A district wide park not only requires signage but an appropriate name that provides a sense of place for the community and visitors. The process for seeking recommendations for a name for the park was run parallel to preparing the draft reserve management plan and involved researching the history of the park, seeking input and advice from Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongatai, and a public submission process.

The name Otaraua was given to the reserve by the local mana whenua Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. There was significant support for Otaraua through the public consultation process. Otaraua has direct relevance to the park as well as historic, cultural and current relevance. It expresses the association of the hapū with the land and recognises mana whenua into the future.

The following citation outlines the significance of the park to Otaraua and the significance of the name for the park.

Otaraua is the name of a hapū of Te Ātiawa that originated in Waitara, in the Taranaki region and takes their name from a prominent pā site on the Waitara Valley. Otaraua played a critical role in settling the Kāpiti Coast. They first migrated from Taranaki to Waikanae with other Te Ātiawa hapū in the 'Heke Whirinui' migration. By the early 1830s these hapū were firmly established in a large pā.

However, the 1830s was a tense time for Te Ātiawa and neighbouring iwi Ngāti Toarangatira and Ngāti Raukawa as the three iwi sought to secure their tribal boundaries and establish themselves as mana whenua. Two key battles occurred in this decade, Haowhenua in 1834 and Te Kuititanga in 1839, primarily between Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Raukawa, as they challenged each other's hold on their respective pā. Many paramount chiefs from Otaraua were involved in the initial attack of Ngāti Raukawa and subsequent defence of the Waikanae area. After a decade of tension and war, the tribal boundary between the two was established, and Waikanae was secured for the people of Te Ātiawa, establishing them as mana whenua and kaitiaki in the area.

The people of Otaraua were instrumental in securing Waikanae as a settlement for the people of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the hapū were one of those that established kainga along the Waikanae River. The name Otaraua gives expression to this whakapapa or genealogy, and acknowledges the deeper cultural and spiritual histories that are embedded in the land.

The giving of this name was not decided upon lightly as mana whenua we see this as a gift and taonga, we have relationships with the land; we are all part of its whakapapa.

Otaraua Park Introduction - Management Plan Purpose and Format

1.4 Management Plan Purpose

A requirement of the Reserves Act 1977 under section 41 is the preparation of a reserve management plan. All reserves declared and classified under the Act are required to have a reserve management plan. The management plan addresses the expectations of the various interest groups and stakeholders and provides a framework for the protection, management and development of the reserve. Management plans are expected to be reviewed every ten years.

A key requirement of the Reserves Act is that management of the park is consistent with its classification. The park is classified a Recreation Reserve. Reserves with this classification are managed primarily for the purpose of:

Providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and physical welfare and enjoyment of the public and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities... (Reserves Act 1977 section 17(1))

The aim of Otaraua Park Reserve Management Plan is to provide for the enjoyment of a range of recreational and sport opportunities in a manner that is consistent with the conservation and enhancement of the unique character and ecological values of the reserve.

This reserve management plan provides a framework for carrying out the future management of this reserve in an integrated way. The management plan process established a vision for the park and objectives and policies for its management.

This plan has been created within the context of the Council's Long Term Plan, Open Space Strategy, Activity Plan, Cycleway Walkway and Bridleway Strategy and District Plan. This plan integrates the management of Otaraua Park with Greater Wellington Regional Councils Waikanae Floodplain Management Plan and Waikanae River Environmental Strategy.

To assist long term planning of the ongoing development of Otaraua Park, this reserve management plan proposes that a comprehensive development plan should be prepared. The objectives and principles that a development plan should address have been identified in this reserve management plan (see section 5).

1.5 Management Plan Format

The reserve management plan is in 5 parts

- Part 1 Introduction – covers the existing park location and natural, cultural and historical attributes as well as current building structures and service assets.
- Part 2 Vision and Objectives – states the vision for the park and key objectives to achieve this vision.
- Part 3 Management Areas – identifies constraints and areas suitable for development
- Part 4 Policies for Management – covers possible uses, provision of facilities, obligations and duties of providers and includes policies for these
- Part 5 – Guiding Principles for Development – lists principles for development.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Historic and Cultural Attributes

1.6 Culture and History

The secondary objectives of a recreation reserve are to manage and protect the ecological, historic, indigenous biodiversity, soil and water. This section identifies and describes the cultural and historical attributes of the park that are the values to manage and protect as part of the secondary objective of recreation reserves.

1.7 Site History

The Waikanae River is a prominent landmark and resource of the district and Otaraau Park is located on its southern bank. The river, which cuts through the Akatarawa ranges, formed the alluvial plains which are located on the river's path between the sand dunes of the coastal plains. These alluvial plains were once covered in native vegetation and adjacent to a navigable waterway and a valley system that provided a saddle and pass through the ranges which, made the area valuable for settling. The base of the foothills provided an alternative north south passage to the beach.

The river corridor between the coast and ranges supported varied and valuable habitats that provided a varied food source. The soils over alluvial gravels, outside active floodplains, were generally more fertile than those of the surrounding coastal dunes allowing for cultivation.

The entire park is within the alluvial plains and is adjacent to the foothills to the east, the river to the north and surrounded by the coastal dune systems to the south and west. The lower terrace on the west of the park is within the floodplain and would have supported varied habitat. The upper terrace of the park is outside the floodplain and would have supported soils allowing for cultivation.

The wider area was settled first by Māori extensively by the 1830's and then later by Europeans.

The first sighted survey was dated 1892. Otaraau Park was part of a much larger Ngarara West Block. Most land around the reserve area was in Iwi ownership, including Muaūpoko blocks to the South and other blocks identified as W. Te Nehu, T. Te Puke, Te K Tataara and CLM McGrath. The reserve area was owned then by Mia Tuhata and one other.

Settlement patterns changed from coastal communities dependent on sea and coastal travel with development of rail and the inland road approximately in line with the current SH1.

A title plan from 1892 shows most of the park covered in bush with a swamp to the west that drains through a waterway called Waimāhoe to the Waikanae River. Another site 'Te Rere' may be connected to the reserve but there is not enough information to determine the location of this site. The rail line is clearly identified and a marking 'FB' is shown adjacent to the river which is assumed to be the flood bank. A further plan with similar information is dated 1894. There were no known roads, tracks or buildings recorded.

A large part of the park remained under bush and was not drained or cleared until post 1894. It is assumed from this that the area supported traditional sources of food, flax and medicinal plants. Food gathering and transport were important values for this area.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Historic and Cultural Attributes

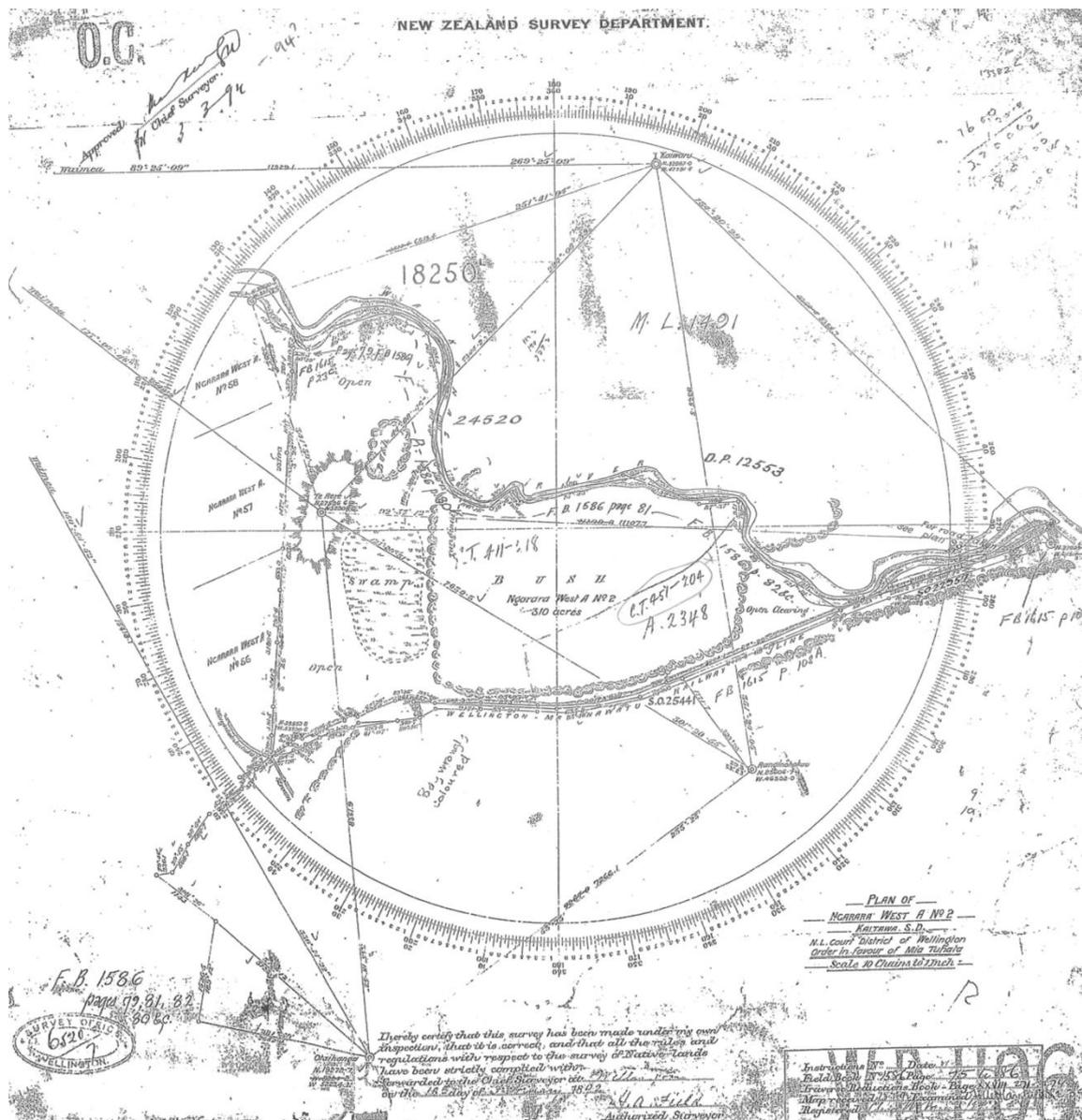


Figure 5, Title plan dated 1892 that includes Otara Park.

1.7.1 Iwi History

The local mana whenua are Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. They first migrated to Waikanae from Taranaki in the ‘Heke Whirinui’ migration and were firmly established by the 1830’s.

Waikanae was an appealing place for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai to settle due to the abundance of food available. In ‘The Kāpiti Coast - Māori History and Place Names of the Paekākāriki – Ōtaki District W.W.Carkeek 2004’ there is a reference to an area of the park ‘Waimāhoe’ being between pā sites and cultivations to the west and north on the north side of the Waikanae River.

As Te Ātiawa continued to grow in Waikanae, Waimāhoe would have served the people as a prime food collection and mahinga kai area. It would have been part of a series of kainga and food gathering areas that lined the southern banks of the Waikanae River.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Historic and Cultural Attributes

1.7.2 European History

A 1906 land title shows there was a subdivision and sale post 1894 into two blocks. These included the reserve area. The northeast section owner was identified as Isabelle Kebble. The southwest block which extends beyond Otaraaua Park was owned by David Keith Buchanan.

There are three areas of forest shown on the subdivision plan. An assumption is that the remainder of the land is cleared.

Current searches have the oldest photo of the site as 1900. In this photo Otaraaua Park is largely cleared of bush which has been replaced by grass and reeds. There are no distinctive open water, watercourses or swamp areas shown. This may mean the land was drained as well as cleared. The persistence of reeds in the photos indicates that the area remained damp. There is little change in topographic variability and slope gradients are gentle.

Post 1900 the land has remained largely cleared, similar to present, and used for agricultural purpose. The original farmhouse remains on the property. It is the north eastern most building on the site.

It is interesting to note that the bush remnant identified as an eco-site in the proposed district plan has endured in some form throughout the DP lot plans and various photos.

Recent land use included a racing thoroughbred horse stud, 'Woodleigh Stud', on the western lower section of the park and a turf farm for production of instant lawn on the upper river terrace.



Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

1.8 The primary objectives of a recreation reserve cover conservation of the natural environment and amenity values that contribute to the use and enjoyment of the park. This section identifies and describes the natural attributes including biodiversity, ecology soils and water of the park that are the values to manage and protect as part of the primary objective of recreation reserves.

1.8.1 Landscape Character

Otaraua Park is within the Waikanae Lowlands Landscape Character Unit, one of eleven units recognised across the district. It stretches from the base of the sand dunes that enclose the Waikanae River to the south through to Peka Peka Road in the north and from the coast to Hemi Matenga escarpment. The Paraparaumu Foredune Landscape Character Unit corresponds with the southern boundary.

The relevant characteristics of the Waikanae Lowlands are the:

- Landform which is a product of colluvial, alluvial and coastal processes
- Features including the Waikanae River and indigenous vegetation associated with the Waikanae River

It was an important area for Māori settlement and historic events. It remains a fast growing urban area which has seen a change of land use from a predominance of extensive pastoral to rural residential.

The upper reaches of the river in the Akatarawa Range and the estuary of the Waikanae River are recognised as Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONL's) and the lower reaches including part of Otaraau Park are recognised as a Significant Amenity Feature/Landscape (SAL). Both of these terms are defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and any landscape or features identified are worthy of protection and/or restoration.

The lower Waikanae River which forms the northern boundary to the reserve is valued as a defining feature in the coastal plain and an edge to the settlement of Waikanae. In these lower reaches including the park there are pockets of wilderness along the river and its tributaries. There are framed views to the east to Hemi Matenga escarpment and Kapakapanui. Natural character values associated with the lower reaches of the river corridor which includes the park are considered to be moderate with a potential to be high with restoration.

There are a range of values that have been identified and captured in various management documents that highlight the relevance of Otaraau Park for its ecological contribution in the wider environs. The key importance of this corridor is that it runs from the Akatarawa Ranges to the coast where it meets Kāpiti Marine Reserve that encompasses Kāpiti Island which is a well known bird sanctuary.

Otaraua Park has potential to add to and borrow from the Mountain to Sea to Island ecological corridor and to share in these natural values.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

1.8.2 Landform

The entire park is within the Waikanae alluvial plain formed by the Waikanae River. Although altered by flood hazard protection measures, the river still retains landform features associated with a river system, including distinct river terraces, shifting gravel banks, glacial outwash gravels and minor wetland areas and ox-bows.

In the lower reaches the alluvial landforms of the Waikanae River are squeezed between the sand dunes of the coastal plain. The extent of the dominance of floodplain over sand dune varies so in places the river corridor and floodplain are narrow, enclosed by sand dunes and in other sections the river floodplain is wide with old river banks and terraces.

The associated landform is a matrix of secondary sinuous dunes ranging in height from 5 to 25m, inter-dune areas, flood plain and river terraces. It has a generally gentle topography.

Areas of sand dunes have been significantly modified, levelled and drained for agricultural use, suburban development or sand quarrying. Due to their generally flat topography the river terrace landforms have not been subject to significant earthworks however the drainage patterns have been extensively modified.

The park has been modified but not so much as to forgo the character of the area. There are several distinctive landforms on the reserve area including: the flood plain that has surface water for some parts of the year, an old river bank from which the river has receded and a river terrace above the flood plain.

The old river bank indicates the extent of where the river overflows in the floodplain. The alluvial land in this area contains a lot of river gravels. It separates the floodplain from the river terrace. The river terraces provide versatile open space for active and passive sport and recreation and biodiversity restoration.

There is also a constructed flood bank that was shown as early as the 1892 title plan. The flood bank has minimised the wash activity although river gravels and reeds are prevalent in the pasture land.

The river bank and the flood bank are both landform features of the site and have legible natural and cultural values respectively.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

1.8.3 Waterways

The Waikanae River is a major waterway and forms the northern boundary of the park and the colluvial and alluvial patterns which underlie the park. It originates in the Akatarawa Ranges where it is fed by number of sizeable tributaries. It has cut an east west path to the sea. While the estuary is actively managed to retain the river in its current channel, the remaining lower and middle reach of the river channel has remained largely in a similar alignment throughout all land title plans. Albeit more recently controlled by flood management.

Other streams including the Muaūpoko to the south of the reserve area have shorter east west paths. It can be seen on aerial photos that they originate from the seaward slope of the foothills and flow to the river. These springs have resulted where alluvial materials are buried and on the foothills of the ranges and account for the two streams in the park.

Prior to settlement a sequence of interconnected waterways lagoons and peat wetlands existed between the dunes and along the lowland edge of the foothills in which this site is located. In Carkeek's Map 5 there is a short stream derived from two tributaries arising in the hills to the east and a wetland on the eastern side of the rail nearby the current day man-made lake. Early land title plans shows part of a wetland occupying the west of Otaraau Park.

Many of the smaller waterways and wetlands have been significantly modified and the land levelled and drained to make way for productive land and settlement.

On Otaraau Park currently there are two waterways:

- The southernmost of the waterways has been dammed to form a wetland on the southern boundary. From the dammed wetland the waterway has been split into two channels. One channel passes into neighbouring properties to the south where it feeds into a series of wetlands. The connection of the waterway to the neighbouring properties will remain. The other channel forms a drain on the southern and western boundaries of the park. The outlet of this drain to the Waikanae River is controlled by Greater Wellington Regional Council as part of the Waikanae River flood management works
- There is a small northern waterway that has a variable flow rate. Its flow path is well defined in its upper reaches, which appears to be a natural alignment. The alignment and flow path is not so clear through the floodplain. Here the channel is shallow and has been affected by livestock access. The waterway is controlled where it meets the flood bank

Both the waterways and wetland come from naturally arising sources and although modified remain open, not piped, and retain natural values. Improving the biodiversity of the man-made wetland and southernmost waterway will significantly enhance the ecosystem of the waterway and biodiversity of the park and the amenity and passive recreational use of Otaraau Park.

The small waterway and an existing stand of Kohekohe are in close proximity to Waikanae River riparian corridor. Restoration of the waterway and stand of kohekohe is viable and would work well with restoration of the Waikanae River. This would become part of the mountain to sea ecological corridor, not only benefitting the park but the wider district.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

1.8.4 Soils

There is a relatively narrow alluvial plain adjacent to the Waikanae River from the foothills through the floodplain path. The river is managed to control flood hazard in this alluvial plain. Beyond this most of the lowlands comprise north-east to south-west trending dunes dating back 6,500 years. The oldest and more predominant dunes are inland dunes some of which surround Otaraau Park and form the southern and western boundary.

The soils of Otaraau Park are largely silts over river alluvium in the river floodplain and on the upper terrace. Springs have resulted in some areas where silts cover alluvium. These small waterways caught between sand dunes of the coastal plains have resulted in the formation of peat based wetlands before draining to a larger stream, river and the coast.

The soils are free draining where the water table allows in the lower and upper terrace. The floodplain has a high water table and is sometimes inundated.

The soils are stony and moderately fertile and originally supported vegetation dominated by vigorous kohekohe native forest with high nutrient cycling species. These were drained for agricultural use and addition of fertiliser has been used to boost vegetation allowing for planting of agricultural pastureland and exotic specimen trees.

1.8.5 Climate

Otaraua Park, while located on the coastal plain, lies at the base of the foothills which have an influence on the local climate. The climate supports a rich coastal biodiversity.

The coastal plain has a gentle topography and a coastal influenced climate, which is characterised by typically warm summers and mild winters. The prevailing winds are west to north-west with quite frequent gales and salt laden air. There are frosts in the low lying areas. Rainfall is 800 – 1000mm per annum, evenly distributed throughout the year.

The ranges are subject to different climatic conditions than the coastal plain and have more cloud cover and a higher rainfall. Cloud cover is significant. Temperatures are less moderated by coastal influences and the air is not salt laden. It experiences year-round humidity. It can be frost free due to air drainage at night.

The park is exposed to prevailing winds but is far enough from the coast so the air is not salt laden. It does get year round precipitation. Frosts are not generally severe.

Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

1.8.6 Biodiversity

The park is part of a larger area identified in the Proposed District Plan as an area for restoration. This would enhance one of 7 proposed ecological corridors from the mountains to the sea identified in Council's District Plan. This ecological corridor is significant because it is contiguous with a marine and offshore island reserve.

Historically this area of the coastal plain comprised peat and riparian wetlands, river terraces and dunes and supported a diverse range of habitats. There was a mosaic of forest types depending on drainage and aspect, including kahikatea-pukatea-swamp maire, kohekohe-māhoe, kohekohe-titoki-māhoe and kohekohe-tawa-kanuka. Emergent species such as rimu, matai and totara rose above the canopy, and individual or pockets of nikau palms featured in the forest.

The humid temperate climate, waterways and soils meant this area was productive; and so it was cleared around 1900 for agricultural use followed in the 1990's by rural/residential settlement. This resulted in widespread loss of the forests of which only pockets remain.

Drainage has further altered the diversity of habitats and affected the remaining stands of native forest. Where there are streams, creeks, dune lakes, ephemeral wetlands and peat wetlands the natural water systems levels and flow of water needs to be considered for habitat survival and revival. This is important for any remaining natural wetlands, modified wetlands and drains especially where they connect to a natural system.

The remaining stands of native forest are isolated remnants of the once diverse forest and the mix of native species varies from stand to stand. Ecologists categorise these remnants according to criteria such as rarity, sensitivity, diversity, threats and habitat provision as a means of ranking significance. Whilst native forest remnants are limited and patchy they do form a series that contribute to links between the mountains and the sea.

This fragmented network of remnants provides important food sources and resting areas for native birds as they move through the landscape. The species mix provides food in different seasons and is important in maintaining a continuum of food sources over the year.

While Otaraau Park was largely cleared of its original forest cover for agriculture and some of the waterways were realigned and land drained there is one forest remnant, two small groves of old native trees, two waterways and a lake, all with restoration potential. These are welcome features of the current reserve and provide some amenity in what is otherwise pastureland. They will respond well to management designed to protect and enhance them as features, resulting in improvements to the amenity of Otaraau Park overall.



Otaraua Park Introduction – Existing Physical Attributes

The Waikanae River shares the northern boundary of Otaraau Park and is managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council for flood control which forms part of an overall Waikanae River Environmental Management Plan. There is recognition of the importance of the Waikanae River Corridor for its part in the Mountain to Sea to Offshore Island ecological corridor. Likewise there is recognition that this park can play a role in enhancing this corridor.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council support local volunteer groups who have over the years restored large areas of the Waikanae River riparian edge. There is an active volunteer group for the Maungakotukutuku Stream just to the south of the reserve that has likewise restored riparian areas. There has been a notable increase of both numbers and variety of birdlife species in these areas.

1.8.7 Ecological-Sites

The reserve is located in an area that has been described as the Nikau Belt. The largest remnant forest on the upper terrace has endured over time and has been identified as Ecological Site K184 in the Proposed District Plan. It comprises an area of coastal bush with mahoe, nikau and kohekohe. It has very little under storey and is currently not fenced. It would respond to restoration and would add to a series of fragments that helps build the ecological corridor from the mountain to sea as well as being a representative example of the forest type that once covered this area.

Ecological Site: 184
 Ecological District: Foxton
 Location: Upper Terrace on reserve
 Turf Dune Forest: Kohekohe-karaka-tawa-titoki forest
 Area: 1.37Ha

Description:

- Under-represented habitat type within the ecological district; acutely threatened land environment.
- Occasional habitat for kereru (chronically threatened - gradual decline),
- Management of plant and animal pests currently carried out,
- Site is very small and vulnerable to wind/edge effects but has compact shape and good regeneration,

Status: Vulnerable, potential for restoration and sustainable

Significance: Regional

There are other eco-sites on properties adjacent to the reserve that are representative of a continuum of the indigenous forest type, the description of forest cover are listed below

Ecological Site K083	Ecological Site K084
Location; Quarry west of the reserve area	Location; private property west of reserve
Turf Dune Forest B DoC 728 R26 817/342	Turf Dune Forest A DoC 332 R26 816/338
Kohekohe-māhoe forest – 1.11ha and Kohekohe-titoki-māhoe forest –1.11ha. Part of a series of fragments that jointly illustrate the diversity of habitat formally common in the area. Habitat type is uncommon in Foxton Ecological District.	Kahikatea swamp forest Mānuka scrub – 0.96ha. Lacking under storey. Very small area of nationally under-represented habitat type. Narrow area of Mānuka scrub. Lacking under storey. Both habitat types are under-represented in the Foxton Ecological District. Part of a series of fragments that jointly indicate the diversity of habitat formally common in the area.
Vulnerable.	Vulnerable
SIGNIFICANCE: Regional	SIGNIFICANCE: District

Otaraua Park Local, Regional and National Agencies and Assets

1.9 Existing Buildings, Structures and Services

There are a number of buildings, structures and services including houses and sheds, fences, water storage tanks, power and telecommunication lines, unsealed roads, transmission towers, rail tracks and a flood-bank on the park or park boundaries. Some of these are Council assets and some assets are managed by other agencies.

Management of these assets to ensure the safe, use and enjoyment of the park requires co-operation between agencies and consideration of each agency's requirement for access, maintenance and repair. The assets and agencies are outlined in this section.

1.9.1 Kāpiti Coast District Council Assets

Buildings

There are 11 buildings on site acquired through purchase of the land. Six of these may be sound enough to retain although they would require significant refurbishment for future use. These include two residences, one re-locatable office, one large implement shed, one stables and one barn. The stables have been structurally assessed and are able to be re-used. Five buildings including two residences and three sheds/barns are in disrepair.

Fencing

Existing fencing from recent agricultural uses remains. Some fencing in disrepair has been removed. Other fencing will remain in place particularly around areas managed for agricultural purpose until development occurs.

Power

There is power to the site via lines managed by Electra for Council. Location and distribution of power will be an integral part of development. There is opportunity on this site for producing and distributing power for local use.

Telecommunications

There are lines to various residential buildings on the site. Location and distribution of telecommunication will be an integral part of development.

Water

In addition to the two streams and pond there are four bores and town water supply on the site.

Town supply water may be needed for future development where potable water is required.

There is one shallow bore by the large shed and two other bores, one small and one large, by the river. There is consent for use of the large bore. There is enough capacity in this for irrigation purposes.

Wastewater

There are no wastewater pipes through the site. Current buildings are serviced by septic tanks and fields.

Otaraua Park Local, Regional and National Agencies and Assets

1.9.2 Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) Assets

GWRC are responsible for management of rivers, streams and artesian water. This includes monitoring quality and quantity and management of use i.e. water-bores. GRWC are also responsible for pest control management on a regional basis.

The reserve is bounded to the north by the Waikanae River. Greater Wellington Regional Council has recently updated the 'Waikanae Floodplain Management Plan' and the 'Waikanae River Environmental Strategy' which outline how they will manage the river over the coming years.

The land parcels of the river channel and the varying width of riparian area are largely under Regional Council administration. There are however some historic land titles on the Waikanae River that are outside regional council ownership. Administration of these are either DoC, Kāpiti Coast District Council or private. Greater Wellington Regional Council requires access to the river and flood-bank for maintenance purposes. This variable land ownership adjacent to the river may require Greater Wellington Regional Council to access the river via the park.

As part of flood control measures Greater Wellington Regional Council maintain the riverbank, river channel, tributaries flow as well as a flood-bank. The two waterways on the site flow into the Waikanae River and are controlled. The downstream tributary is managed to allow ponding in extreme events. The extent of the ponding area is shown in Figure 5. Part of the flood bank is within Otaraua Park land and there has been very little work on the flood-bank apart from mowing.

Greater Wellington Regional Council also manages the river and riparian area for recreation and biodiversity. There is a working relationship between Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council and a number of active volunteer groups.



Otaraua Park Local, Regional and National Agencies and Assets

1.9.3 KiwiRail Assets

The southern boundary of Otaraua Park runs along the North Island Main Trunk line (NIMT). The rail corridor is a nationally important asset and is administered by State Owned Enterprise, KiwiRail. It is a double track rail corridor.

There are strict requirements and legislation around the rail corridor including access, safety, clearways and working adjacent to and within the corridor. Normal rail operations and maintenance can be achieved within the rail corridor.

Development adjacent to rail must comply with the Railways Act 2005. Rail corridor set back consideration is required for any works on Otaraua Park, including planting. Licences can be obtained for working inside the corridor. There is an administration fee and the licence may include requirements for safety training, use of certified contractors and spotters.

Not all of the rail corridor adjacent to the park is fenced. Fencing off the NIMT may be required for safety of park and rail users. Proposed adjacent activities will have an influence on the type of fence required.

There have been closures of private level crossings over the rail from State Highway 1 by Kiwirail. This resulted in a boundary adjustment and relocation of an access from State Highway 1 to Lancelot Grove on the western boundary of Otaraua Park. Any future access from the State Highway will require a bridge over the double tracked NIMT with height clearance.

1.9.4 Transpower Assets

Transpower is a state owned enterprise and is the asset manager for the national transmission grid which transports electricity throughout New Zealand via its High Voltage Transmission Network. It is a nationally important asset. There are two parallel High Voltage Transmission (HVT) corridors that span the reserve on a north south path. There are two towers on Otaraua Park to the west of the ecological site.

There is no legal property ownership designation or lease, but there is specific legislation with provision for protecting the public and prevention of damage to the asset. Any development on the park adjacent to, or within the transmission corridors must comply with The Electricity Act 1992. Transpower have produced clear guidelines which are readily available for anyone working near lines with specific requirements around clearance and setbacks for different uses including access, planting, building and maintenance work. Access is required by Transpower to maintain and repair the lines.

The location of the lines is not considered to be obstructive to the development of Otaraua Park.

Part 2 – Vision and Key Objectives



Otaraua Park Strategic Vision and Key Objectives

2.1 General

The vision for Otaraua Park was informed by Council's Open Space strategy, Community and Local Outcomes as well as the process for developing the management plan, including public consultation.

Council's vision for open space is to develop a rich and diverse network of open spaces that protect the region's ecology and support the identity, health, cohesion and resilience of the District's communities. This vision applies to both public and private land.

Community and Local Outcomes, particularly of Ōtaihangā, in which Otaraua Park is located, include:

- That Ōtaihangā becomes a destination that is treasured, especially for its riverside and recreational areas
- That the open space provide attractive safe places for the community to enjoy
- That recreational facilities for children include natural and informal play as well as playgrounds
- That the water quality is improved to support greater biodiversity and improved recreational amenity
- Continue to enhance Waikanae River edge and green areas

2.1.1 Vision

The vision for Otaraua Park identifies what is important about the park and is the basis for management and development. The vision is achieved through the policies in the Management Plan.

Otaraua Park is a significant recreational open space for the Kāpiti Coast District. It will be developed and managed:

- To provide opportunities for active and passive recreation
- To establish a parkland environment with high amenity value
- To act as a buffer corridor alongside the Waikanae River between the rural Residential area of Ōtaihangā and residential area of Waikanae
- To provide cycle, walk and bridle access links between communities
- To enhance the mountain to sea ecological corridor alongside the Waikanae River
- To enhance the mauri of the area and connected communities

Otaraua Park Strategic Vision and Key Objectives

2.1.2 Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Vision

The vision of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai for planning and resource management has been captured through consultation as part of the Kāpiti Coast District Plan, which identifies specific matters and outcomes concerning tāngata whenua.

The key matters and outcomes as they pertain to the park are:

- Matter 1: The relationship of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai to the Waikanae River, and the land and taonga on the reserve is understood by the wider community.
 - That the management and enjoyment of the reserve abides by tikanga Māori
 - That information on the whakapapa (genealogy) of the land and the long standing kaitiaki relationship between Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the Waikanae River and reserve is prominent on the reserve.
 - That Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai are enabled to practice kaitiakitanga in the reserve
- Matter 2: The natural characteristic of the Waikanae River and adjacent reserve is protected.
 - That the mauri of the Waikanae River and reserve land is enhanced to support the recovery of natural taonga and species of significance to Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
- Matter 3: Planning and management of the reserve gives effect and takes into account the partnership between Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the Kāpiti Coast District Council, and provides for the views of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
 - That the practice of tikanga Māori, particularly kaitiakitanga are provided for in the planning and management of the reserve
 - That Kāpiti Coast District Council seek opportunities for co-management of the reserve with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai as a way of giving effect to their tino rangatiratanga



Otaraua Park Strategic Vision and Key Objectives

2.2 Otaraua Park Key Objectives

Key Objectives specific to Otaraua Park and fundamental to this management plan are:

- To provide opportunity for appropriate, sustainable, safe, multi-purpose sport and recreation activities
- To ensure the reserve is managed in terms of the Reserves Act 1977 and its reserve classification as a Recreation Reserve for the enjoyment and use of the local community and the regional community, now and in the future
- To develop Otaraua Park based on identified needs of the district and avoid duplication of activities already catered for in the region
- To strengthen access and connectivity between communities
- To identify, protect and promote the Iwi cultural and historical values of the reserve and associations with the wider district
- To allow for the implementation of the vision of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and their objectives for the reserve
- To identify, protect and enhance the open space, landscape, natural, biodiversity values of the reserve
- To enhance amenity values of the reserve and create a leafy green environment
- To work in an integrated way with asset managers of assets of national significance located in the park to ensure safety and enjoyment of park users and protection of the assets.



Part 3 – Management Areas



Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1 Management Areas and Landscape Features

Management of a recreation reserve includes conservation of natural resources that contribute to use and enjoyment of the park as well as provision of facilities. This requires identification of sensitive and valued natural resources and categorisation for preservation, conservation and/or restoration.

Preservation: this includes identification of sensitive landscapes and features with high or potential for high natural values for protection in Council plans including the District and Reserve Management Plan and the development plan e.g. Ecological-site 184 which is listed in the districts heritage register, the proposed district plan and in this plan.

Preservation of the landform features will include restrictions to access, zero or minimal earthworks, defining no build areas and possible fencing.

Conservation: this allows for managed use. These areas will have moderate or potential for moderate-high natural values but will be able to accommodate some levels of development and use.

Restoration: this includes identification of features with potential for contributing to ecology, biodiversity, culture or history of the park and surrounding area. Restoration requires mapping of project areas, retiring of some areas to establish a self-sustaining system, pest and weed control, controlling access, planting and possibly fencing. Plant species and plant source is particularly important for restoration planting. Plants should be eco-sourced and endemic to the area.

The natural resources of this park include physical landform attributes and natural features such as waterways and patches of remnant forest.

The park can be broadly split into four areas based on physical landform attributes and have different levels of sensitivity for development which may constrain versatility of use;

1. The Active Floodplain – a flat area with a high water table susceptible to ponding in flood events
2. The Lower River Terrace, Waimāhoe – a flat area adjacent to the river riparian area and protected from flood by the flood bank
3. The Old River Bank ‘Cliff’ – a landscape feature formed by the river cutting a channel in a previous alignment
4. The Upper River Terrace – a flat area adjacent to the old river bank that was once a floodplain before the river cut down to its current location, it has alluvial soil and is not constrained by risk flooding

The active floodplain, lower and upper terraces are generally flat, have been modified for agricultural use and provide versatile open space for managed recreational use. They can be developed for a range of sport and recreation activities.

The old river bank is a natural landform and landscape feature. It provides an edge in the open space and is a reminder of the story of the alluvial formation of the wider landscape. It has added value to the site in terms of coherence, identity and is a memorable feature that is best preserved.

Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1.1 Landscape Features

Waterways are sensitive natural features with biodiversity, ecological corridor and freshwater quality values; and include the Waikanae River riparian area, a small lake, streams and drains with isolated patches of riparian areas. Forest remnants are another sensitive feature that support habitats with biodiversity and potential ecological corridor values and include Ecological Site K184 and a small grove of long surviving kohekohe.

In addition to the biodiversity and ecological corridor values the forest, waterway and riparian areas are landscape features that contribute to a sense of place and have potential for high amenity values which make them desirable for passive recreation whether as a backdrop/edge or as a landscape to walk through.

In addition to the old river bank which is a natural landform and landscape feature there is the flood bank which is a cultural landform and has historic as well as functional values. Both features are visual reminders of alluvial processes that formed the park area.

The natural features, although in poor to moderate condition, have biodiversity and ecological values and are sensitive to development. They are a natural resource with values that positively benefit the reserve area; and management of these features for long term will require preservation and/or restoration.

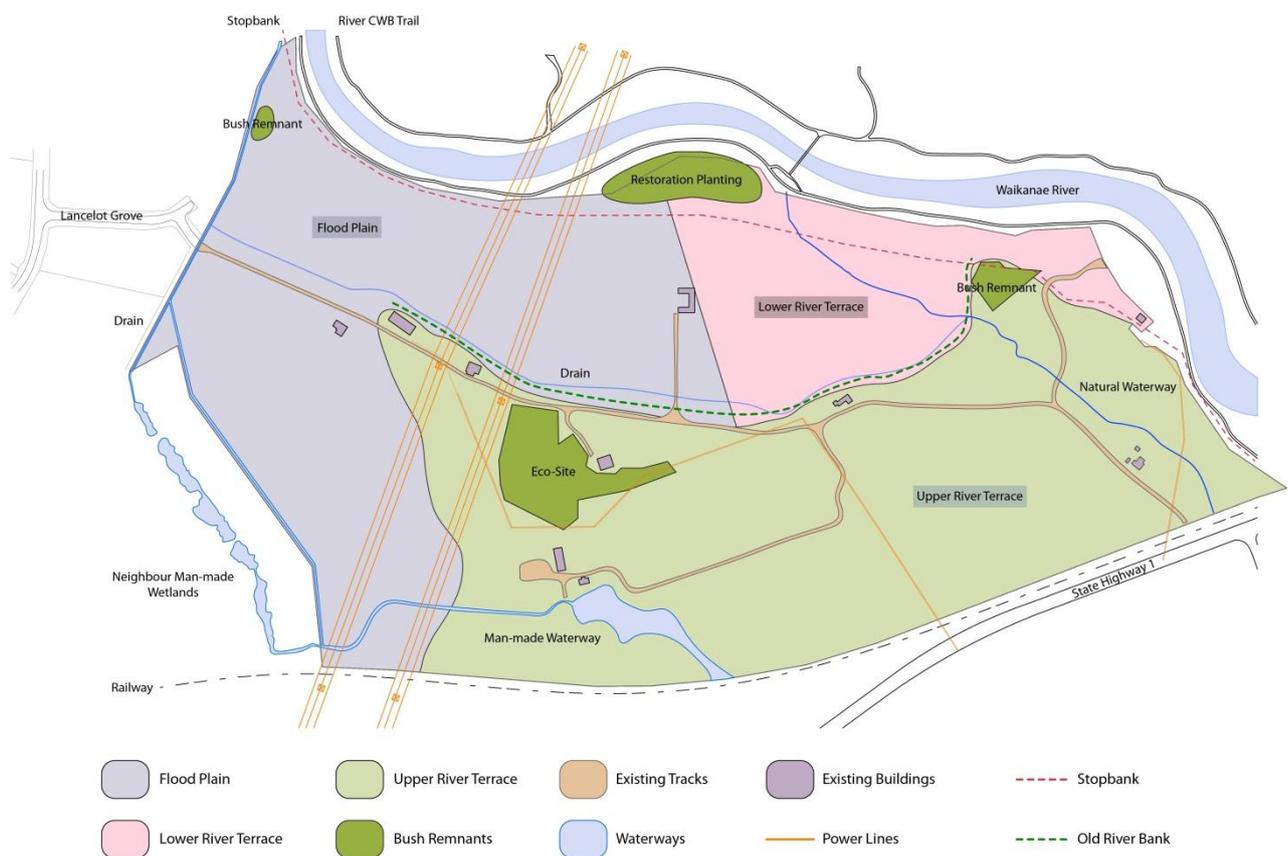


Figure 6, Otara Park management areas and features.

Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1.2 Active Floodplain

The active floodplain occupies the western extent of the Lower River Terrace. It is identified for ponding in a 1 in 100 year flood event and is shown on regional flood maps and in the District Plan hazard maps as a ponding area. Part of this area falls within a Significant Amenity Landscape/Area in terms of the Resource Management Act 2001.

Old title plans show a wetland on the western boundary of Otaraau Park on the lower terrace and a flood bank along the Waikanae River. The flood bank is still in existence today and is managed in a limited capacity by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Other historical information shows streams and wetlands arising on adjacent land parcels to the east and crossing Otaraau Park. These were modified to drain the terraces for agricultural use. The wetland is no longer in existence as a permanent wetland though the area does have periods of inundation and supports reeds in a dimpled surface pasture.

There are four buildings in the floodplain area, a residential house in disrepair and two barns/sheds and the stables. There are power poles for supply of power to the house and stables. The main access to the park is also within the floodplain along with fences and tracks.

Active Floodplain: Environmental Conditions and Constraints for Use:

- It is within an identified ponding area which is a controlled flood hazard with a flood-bank and streams with controlled outlets to the Waikanae River
- Soils are large gravels overlain with silt
- The landform is modified; levelled, drained and grassed
- The recent land use has been agricultural; 'Woodleigh Stud'
- It is adjacent to Waikanae River and contains landscape features including waterways and the flood bank
- The ponding area is crossed by high voltage transmission lines

Active Floodplain: Best Uses:

- Limit liability and loss
- Locate outdoor short term sport activities and passive recreation that requires minimal structural support and easy pack up events e.g. day events, music concerts, triathlons, kite flying, blokarts
- Avoiding overnight or long stay activities
- Locate easily replaceable low cost assets only in the area e.g. unlit grassed playing fields, paths
- Use of sustainable surface drainage, wetlands, use of natural materials
- Avoid large cost structures such as buildings, artificial turf, hard surface courts and athletic tracks, floodlights and costly infrastructure

Active Floodplain: Preservation and Enhancement of Biodiversity and Amenity:

- Retain and support wetlands and waterways (include weirs if needed)
- Restore riparian areas, link with forest remnants where adjacent
- Manage access and amenity (include boardwalks if needed)

Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1.3 Lower River Terrace – Waimāhoe

This comprises a small semi-circular area at the eastern edge of the lower terrace surrounded on its eastern and western edge by the Old River Bank which forms a natural amphitheatre. It is a river flat and comprised of river gravels with a cover of soil. It is protected by the flood bank managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council. The river flat has been drained generally to the edges of the terrace to open up a central area for use. It is outside the ponding area.

Its characteristics are similar to the active floodplain but it is not subject to the same risks of inundation and ponding during flood events. This reduced flood risk means there are less constraints on use.

There is a drain that runs west along the toe of the old river bank cliff. The other main drain runs along the perimeter of the reserve's southern and western boundaries.

A spring fed stream appears near the eastern boundary and flows in a natural channel to the Waikanae River approximately half way along the northern boundary adjacent to the current horse stables. The stream is narrow and shallow on this lower terrace and the water flow varies significantly. With no riparian planting this shallow stream is vulnerable to damage from indiscriminate access.

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai refer to this area and the spring fed water body as Waimāhoe. Waimāhoe is particularly significant to Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai as the likely area historically that supported mahinga kai, and today as an area that provides access to the Waikanae River. Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have already begun restoration planting in this area as part of flood protection works.

There is one half round barn building tucked down at the base of the terrace on the northeast of the park.

Part of this area falls within a Significant Amenity Landscape/Area in terms of the RMA 2001.

Lower River Terrace – Waimāhoe: Environment Conditions and Constraints for Use:

- The area is outside of identified natural hazard risk
- It has a high water table and surface water in times of high rainfall
- The soils are large gravels overlain with silt
- Its landform forms part of a natural amphitheatre it is drained and grassed
- The most recent land-use was agricultural, 'Woodleigh Stud'
- The area is beside Waikanae River and contains landscape features including the flood bank and waterways
- It has the potential for high natural values



Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

Lower River Terrace – Waimāhoe: Cultural and Historic Conditions for Management:

- Te Ātiawa have a special connection with Waimāhoe
- The area historically supported mahinga kai and access to Waikanae River
- This is the most suitable site for co-management arrangements between Te Ātiawa and Council
- Te Ātiawa are managing restoration planting in this area

Lower River Terrace – Waimāhoe: Best Uses:

- Versatile open space characteristics for a range of potential uses and development
- Access needs to be considered for any activities and development
- Retain natural amphitheatre with any development
- Particular regard to the vision of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
- Mahinga kai or maara for food and rongoā
- A 'kaitiakitanga facility' that provides for kaitiaki activities such as restoration work, environmental monitoring, training, research and knowledge dissemination, including hosting school groups.
- Display of information on the cultural and heritage narratives connected with the area

Lower River Terrace – Waimāhoe: Preservation and Enhancement of Biodiversity and Amenity:

- Protect existing biodiversity and amenity, manage access
- Retain open waterways and wetlands, manage any earthworks and drainage
- Restore forest remnants and waterway riparian areas



Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1.4 Old River Bank (Terrace Cliff)

The old river bank is a significant landscape feature of the reserve. It forms a distinctive edge to, and separates, the upper and lower river terraces. The old river bank height diminishes from east to west where it disappears and the two terraces coincide under a gentle slope. The eastern end is least modified and forms a small 'cliff' of unconsolidated gravels. The western lower end has been modified to form a slope and has been used as pasture.

There are very small patches of broadleaf vegetation and isolated shrubs on the 'cliff' but mostly this landform can be identified under a cover of pasture grasses and exotic weeds.

The 'cliff' form is a visible reminder of the alluvial system that formed this landscape, showing the changing path and power of the river and its role in detaining river flood waters. For its natural heritage and the protection it affords it is a valued feature of the site. Its preservation and enhancement is highly recommended.

Old River Bank: Environmental Conditions and Constraints for Use:

- The western extent of this landform has been modified and forms a gentle slope
- The eastern extent of this landform is steep and liable to frittering and erosion
- The soils are a mix of exposed river gravels or river gravels overlain with silt
- There is currently minimal protection of the old river bank
- Its recent land use has been agricultural, 'Woodleigh Stud'
- There is minimal plant cover mostly weeds and grass

Old River Bank (Terrace Cliff): Old River Bank: Best Uses:

- Include and map a zero earthworks setback from the top and toe of the bank at the eastern 'cliff' end
- Plant the eastern end of the bank with restoration plant species and some with amenity grassing and specimen trees
- Avoid or minimise earthworks on the western and of the bank
- Avoid location of structures on the entire length of bank and setback area
- Avoid activities that could cause erosive or contaminated overland water flow on or near the bank



Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

3.1.5 Upper River Terrace Flat

The landform of the upper terrace extends beyond the reserve to the foothills. It generally slopes from east to west and north to south. The base material is alluvium with a layer of river silt possibly mixed with windblown sand from the adjacent dunes.

The area was largely cleared and drained for agricultural purposes though some landscape features of significance that are worth preserving and enhancing remain, including two waterways and two forest remnants, one of which is an eco-site.

The two streams that flow to the lower terrace originate from springs in the foothills and flow through a culvert under State Highway 1 and the NIMT. The northernmost waterway continues to flow through the reserve area in a natural watercourse. The southern waterway flows into a man-made pond on the eastern boundary. From the pond the water flows out through a drain to the southern boundary where it is divided into two.

One drain feeds into the neighbouring property and replenishes wetlands. These wetlands have been persistent in this area and are shown on early titles. The other open drain runs along the southern boundary. These combine on the western fence line to flow to the Waikanae River.

Both streams have little and sporadic tree and shrub cover. The majority of the banks are under pasture grasses and weeds. Recent work on the western boundary around the access includes re-contouring of the banks to a gentle slope and riparian planting. The man made pond has been planted with a range of native and exotic species. The native plants are not specifically endemic to the ecological district.

There is a forest remnant 'proposed Ecological Site K184' on the upper terrace. It has been damaged by browsing stock. Stock has been removed; however the area has not been securely fenced. The longevity and regeneration of the eco-site is currently threatened by weed species and pests. The under-storey requires protection to maintain the eco-site's sustainability.

There is a small grove of very exposed Kohekohe atop the 'cliff' near the Waikanae River that require urgent restoration to ensure their survival. There is potential to connect the restoration of this remnant to the Waikanae River and the small stream riparian areas.

There are three residential houses; two in disrepair and one inhabited on the upper terrace. There are two barns on the upper terrace. One barn is adjacent to the farm track. The other barn is next to a small re-locatable office near the wetland. Both this barn and re-locatable office are in use.

Of significance are Transpower Pylons at the edge of the Active Floodplain and Upper Terrace. The access road, associated fences and power poles are the other structures on this upper terrace.

Otaraua Park Management Areas and Landscape Features

Upper Terrace: Environment Conditions and Constraints for Use:

- There are no identified natural hazard risks in this area
- There are overhead High Voltage Transmission Lines and Towers
- The soils are river silts over sorted gravels
- The landform is modified, levelled, drained and grassed
- Its recent land use was agricultural for growing of turf grass
- The area contains a forest remnant, Ecological Site K184, and a grove of exposed but surviving kohekohe
- The area also contains a man made wetland and two waterways

Upper Terrace: Best Uses:

- The area has versatile open space characteristics for a range of potential uses and development and could support court, field, track and artificial turf based sports
- There are suitable building areas for multipurpose, multi-code facilities including club and conference rooms
- It has potentially high community resilience, with a variety of water sources, water storage devices, existing buildings, toilets, shelter and amenity planting, roads and paths
- Possible future alternative access from the current State Highway 1
- Restoration of existing ecologically sensitive sites including riparian areas, Ecological-site K184 and the kohekohe grove to enhance ecological resilience

Upper Terrace: Preservation and enhancement of biodiversity and amenity:

- Protect existing forest remnants and riparian vegetation
- Retain open waterways and wetlands
- Restore forest remnants and waterway riparian areas



Part 4 – Management Policies



Otaraua Park Management Policies

4.0 Management Policies

The management plan addresses the expectations of the various interest groups and stakeholders and provides a framework for the protection, management and development of the reserve. This section identifies possible activities and uses of the park's open spaces, and facilities for these activities and uses. It also outlines the obligations and duties of the providers. The list of activities is not exhaustive and will be subject to review.

Policies are used to outline obligations and duties of providers; some are common across a range of activities and others are specific to a proposed activity.

General policies relate to the guiding principles for development as below:

- Protection of existing natural resources, which includes locating activities so as not to compromise the resource
- Accessibility for all users including those with disabilities where practicable
- Safety of users which includes a comprehensive layout with legible access, linkages that uses crime prevention through environmental design principles, ensuring all structures are compliant with New Zealand Standards
- Sustainability; encouraging all facilities, events and activities to use sustainable practises, devices and materials including wise use of water, lighting and waste minimisation
- Compatibility of uses, ensuring co-location of activities so as not to create nuisance

Council is a both a provider and the administrator of parks and will be responsible for the overall layout, supply of some facilities and for monitoring use. Where necessary for safety of the user or protection of the park asset Council may be required limit access and use.



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1 Sport and Recreation

4.1.1 Sport Areas – Fields and Courts

The park has suitable land for development of sports fields and courts. Where there is an identified need, playing surfaces including turf fields, courts and hard surface for multiple uses are to be developed at Otaraua Park.

Council undertakes responsibility for developing, marking and maintaining the turf field and small hard-court surfaces for practice, local and regional competition to the required standards for sports groups.

Artificial and specialist surfaces including high levels of service will be considered on their merits. Consideration will include a business case, risk analysis and shared funding.

In general the provision of equipment such as goal posts, nets and portable equipment is the responsibility of sports codes, clubs or groups who have a lease or arrangement for use. Council will become involved with provision of equipment where safety of the public is a risk.

Example Sports; Archery, Beach Volleyball, Bowls, Cricket, Croquet, Football, Hockey, Rugby League, Petanque, Rugby Union, Softball, Touch, Half-court Basketball, BMX, Netball, Skate-parks, Tennis.



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

Policies:

- 1. The playing fields/courts shall be developed suitable to the community needs and the carrying capacity of the park and environment.*
- 2. The location and density of playing fields and courts on the site will be best placement based on existing site conditions, other users and overall amenity of the park. Co-location, shared use and multi-use will inform the decision of any location. (Placement of the sports areas will: avoid areas with natural values for preservation or restoration, consider co-location with compatible activities, shared use of facilities such as clubrooms and car parks, multiple-use e.g. sports fields and events, accessibility for all users including those with disabilities, consider safety of users through use of CPTED methods and compliance with NZ Standards).*
- 3. Artificial and hard playing surfaces will be investigated on an as-need basis. A risk assessment will be required as part of the investigation.*
- 4. The condition of the playing fields/courts shall be regularly monitored. The playing fields/courts shall be maintained to a relevant high standard for practice and/or competition play. (From time to time sports grounds may be closed during wet or deleterious weather conditions in order to preserve the integrity of the field or for ground renovations. Procedures are required with sports codes to check the status of fields prior to practice/games by checking the Council website and or ringing an automated number that is updated by Council as required.)*
- 5. Council shall administer a booking system for formal use of the sports grounds. This includes bookings by clubs and leaseholders for club as well as competition use and shall give notice of restrictions and cancellations by way of agreed avenues. Where there are no bookings the sports grounds will be considered open for informal recreation use.*
- 6. Sports fields are on public space and may be used for events and for informal recreation outside of practice and competition play.*
- 7. Training sessions and sporting fixtures shall be restricted or cancelled at the discretion of Council where the safety of users and/or condition of playing fields is at risk.*
- 8. Equipment used for sporting activities installed and maintained by the ground users shall be dismantled at the end of play or end of the season by the ground users so as not to interfere with other uses and users.*
- 9. Equipment used for sporting activities installed and maintained by the Council shall be dismantled at the end of the season by the Council.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.2 Passive and Informal Recreation Activities

In general Council is the main provider of open space and facilities for informal and passive recreation. The park is suitable for a wide range of recreational activities including:

- Passive recreation; (no specialised equipment, individual or groups) e.g. walking, dog walking, jogging, picnicking, horse riding, kite flying, frisbee etc.
- Informal recreation; (specialised portable equipment, individual or groups) e.g. blokarts, model craft

Play and fitness are dealt with under a separate heading.

Careful development that ensures safety, accessibility, proximity, and amenity are important for passive recreation. Restoration of landscape features including bush remnants and waterways will help make the park more memorable; and provision of facilities such as path networks, toilets, seats, tables, barbecues, bins, signs and lights in suitable locations will add to the use and enjoyment of the park.

Large grassed areas may be used for sports fields but also provide unstructured open space that allows for events and informal recreation. Integrated provision of facilities allows for multiple and shared uses, reduces the clutter of structures leaving more open space, improves legibility and user safety. Combine this with a comprehensive system of paths and the results are benefits for passive and informal recreation.

Exotic and native amenity planting will be considered for shelter, shade and edging for activities including accesses and paths. Species will be selected that are non-threatening to local endemic naturalisation either directly or indirectly by dominance or introduction of pest and disease.

Examples of Passive Recreation and Informal Recreation: Jogging, walking, picnicking, recreational cycling and horse riding, kite flying, kicking around a ball etc.

Policies:

1. *The park shall be developed for passive and informal recreation in a well planned way that includes improvements to amenity and bio-diversity and has regard to CPTED principles.*
2. *Council will develop and maintain facilities to a relevant high standard for passive and informal recreation within resources available.*
3. *Council will develop fully accessible pathways that connect the amenity areas and facilities on the park.*
4. *A compatible balance between the needs of sport and passive and informal recreation shall be maintained. Compatible integration of sports grounds, buildings and facilities shall be encouraged that benefit informal recreational use.*
5. *Where there are no formal bookings the sports grounds shall be open for informal recreation use which will be on a first come, first served basis.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.3 Play and Fitness

Outdoor play spaces vary, and include natural play, playgrounds and open space for either unstructured or structured play.

The park has an abundance of natural resources and large expanses of flat grassed areas that can be used for imaginative natural play and structured outdoor play e.g. bullrush. Unstructured or free play is where children engage in open-ended play that has no specific learning objective.

There is plenty of capacity for a playground with play structures on the park when there is a need. Structured play or playgrounds and fitness areas require provision of equipment to required safety standards. These are generally installed, maintained and monitored by Council. All play structures and playgrounds must meet the New Zealand Standards.

The design and location of play areas should provide stimulating and safe play opportunities for a range of ages, with both play structures and open space for exploration. Where possible, the sites features, e.g. topography, should be incorporated into the design to extend play opportunities. Additional facilities provide an environment which encourages year-round use with adequate sunlight, shade, shelter and seating for supervision.

Similarly the location and design of fitness areas should provide safe and stimulating opportunities for a range of ages and fitness levels.

Policies:

- 1. The park shall be developed in a well planned way that includes improvements to amenity and bio-diversity and protection of landscape features and landforms.*
- 2. The location of play spaces, playgrounds and fitness areas, fitness trails on the park will be best placement based on existing site conditions; and include protection of landscape features, suitability of site for play and fitness, suitability of co-location with adjacent uses and overall amenity of the park.*
- 3. A detailed design plan shall be prepared for any proposed play or fitness area at the reserve. The play or fitness area shall be developed according to the design plan and shall conform to the requirements of New Zealand Standards.*
- 4. The playground, playground equipment and fitness equipment shall be inspected regularly and thoroughly for damage and faults by Council and any necessary remedial work carried out promptly.*
- 5. Consideration shall be given to co-location of the fitness areas and trails with sports.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.4 Freedom Camping

New Zealand's Freedom Camping Act requires Councils to have a policy on camping. Kāpiti Coast District Council Freedom Camping Policy 2012 Schedule 1 lists those public places designated by Council for self-contained freedom camping. At present the Council provides sites for self-contained freedom camping only. Otaraaua Park is currently not listed in the schedule.

The Reserves Act 1977 prohibits camping in all reserve areas unless in camping grounds specifically set apart under appropriate provisions of the Act. There are no facilities on the park that provide for non self-contained freedom camping. Non self-contained freedom camping under Councils Freedom Camping Policy is generally prohibited on all open space in the district including this park. Non self-contained freedom camping requires written approval by Council.

Self-contained freedom camping may be considered as a suitable activity on this park provided that the integrity of the park and public use is not compromised and that it is compatible with the overall recreational use of the reserve. Any development of the park that includes self-contained freedom camping shall have regard to the Reserves Act and Freedom Camping Policy and be clearly identified on the park and on a plan and included in the policy schedule. (Refer to Appendix 6 Definitions and Glossary for Freedom Camping definitions)

Policies:

- 1. The location of any self-contained freedom camping areas on the park will be best placement based on: existing site conditions avoiding landscape features, suitability for freedom camping, harmonious co-location with other users and overall amenity of the park.*
- 2. Any self-contained freedom camping area shall be developed according to an overall park development plan and shall have regard to CPTED policies and disabled access.*
- 3. The location of any self-contained freedom camping shall be clearly marked, maintained and monitored by Council.*
- 4. From time to time any self-contained freedom camping areas may be closed for safety or in order to preserve the integrity of the park. The Council may introduce 'no camping' signage at its discretion. Procedures will be put in place so that information on the status of self-contained freedom camp sites is available by checking with Council.*
- 5. Any camping outside of the designated areas or in contravention of this reserve management plan and associated development plan will be subject to the rules of prosecution under the Reserves Act 1977.*
- 6. Any camping outside of the designated areas or in contravention of Council's policy will be subject to the rules of prosecution under the Policy.*
- 7. Non self-contained freedom camping is a prohibited activity on this park unless by prior written agreement by Council.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.5 Commercial, Educational and Private Activities

Private, educational and commercial use that is compatible with the overall recreational use of the park, contributes to the public sporting or recreational use and enjoyment of the park and facilities would be permitted; provided that the integrity of the park and public use is not compromised, there is no conflict of uses and there is no unreasonable disturbance to local residents.

This plan addresses two main types of private/commercial or educational uses;

- Events or short term/temporary commercial, educational or private organised activities e.g. *Sports competitions, fund raisers, festivals, fairs, circus, market days, food carts, wedding 'ceremony only' and filming*
- Long term or permanent commercial activities e.g. *Café, multi-use club rooms – sports coaching and/or conference centres*

Commercial users, traders and commercial uses associated with events and a regular market and filming may be considered compatible uses.

There are limits to exclusive private, commercial and educational use of public reserves and use requires a written agreement from Council. The agreement may be either a lease, license, permit or concession and will have conditions relating to time of operation, noise levels, parking provision, traffic management, and crowd management. Fees for use may apply (refer to 4.4.1 Leases and Licenses).

Any future events venue at the reserve shall be considered, firstly, with regard to the potential benefit for public use and enjoyment of the reserve, bearing in mind compatibility with existing reserve uses. Development of such a venue will be subject to the Building Act and other legislation and regulations and will require a resource consent, notification and building permits (refer to 4.1.9 Buildings and Structures).

In general the provision of all equipment for the private/commercial/ and educational use is the responsibility of the groups who have been granted written agreement for use. The group is responsible for all maintenance, monitoring and health and safety of the event and users as per the written agreement; and any legal requirements as well as for closing, pack down and removal of all equipment and any rubbish generated by the event from the park.

Kāpiti Coast District Council's Film Friendly Policy 2012, has a main objective to work cohesively with the rest of the region to support the Wellington Region's film industry and applies to availability of open space for filming.

Policies:

1. *Events and short term activities of a recreational nature or of value to the local community such as fetes, festivals and sports competitions shall be encouraged; and commercial use in conjunction with special events or regular markets may be permitted provided that they do not damage the park, conflict with recreational use or cause unacceptable disturbance to local residents.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

2. *All events will require prior written approval from Council. Forms are available from Council. Applications and approvals and formal agreements including all leases, licenses, permits and concessions with Council for commercial, private and educational use may incur a fee. (Information required will include time of use, layout plan, list of vehicles and plant, health and safety, traffic management, crowd control, pack down procedures as well as the groups contact person).*
3. *Council shall administer a booking system for formal club and repeat use as well as for one off events and organised informal use of the sports grounds and recreational areas. Where there are no formal bookings the sports grounds shall be open for compatible events or informal recreation use which will be on a first come, first served basis.*
4. *The event shall be managed according to the agreement; and all equipment will be supplied, installed and maintained by the operator and shall be dismantled immediately at the end of use, and all rubbish removed and the area restored to its original condition so as not to interfere with other uses and users.*
5. *The event may be monitored by Council and where necessary Council may request remedial work. Council shall take timely corrective action where it deems there is a risk to other park users or the integrity of the park. Council may seek to retrieve costs for corrective action. Council retains the rights to withdraw permission without notice.*
6. *Any commercial venue and or permanent commercial use at the reserve shall be considered, firstly, with regard to the potential benefit for public use and enjoyment of the reserve, bearing in mind compatibility with existing reserve uses as well as multi-purpose use.*
7. *All compatible uses require a written agreement with Council and are subject to applicable bylaws and policies including: Public Place Bylaw 2010, Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw 2013, Trading in Public Places Policy 2010, Fire Prevention Bylaw 2010, Food Safety Bylaw 2006, the District Plan rules including conditions and consenting for land use, the Building Act and including permits covering temporary structures, signs, and any other, leases, licenses, permits, rights to occupy, health and safety and traffic management requirements.*
8. *The location of any private, educational or commercial events shall be best placement based on existing site conditions and suitability and compatibility for use, avoid any landscape features, avoid conflict with other users and enhance (not detract) the overall amenity of the park.*
9. *Commercial vendors are responsible for removal of all litter and rubbish generated from their activity on the reserve.*
10. *Council encourages use of sustainability including waste minimisation, wise water use and use of sustainable materials.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.6 Vehicle Access and Car Parking

Vehicle Access and Roads

There is limited vehicle entry to the park at present. The main vehicle entry is off Lancelot Grove a short 80m road off King Arthur Drive. It has been planted both sides with street trees and there is a sign for the park. King Arthur Drive is a quiet, windy, no-exit, rural road with grass berms. It connects directly to Ōtaihangā Road, a main, rural east west arterial in the Kāpiti district.

An internal access was developed in conjunction with the Lancelot Grove entry to the land by Kiwi Rail when the access from State Highway 1 over the rail 'at level' crossing was closed for safety purposes. It is adjacent to playing fields and has been upgraded with a metal surface and includes car parking alongside.

Future vehicle access will continue to be considered. Various options are being investigated for temporary limited access and future full access to meet the needs of demand, use and when the opportunity arises.

The remaining internal access consists of existing narrow farm tracks connecting the various houses and sheds. The main farm track follows the top of the old river bank, the alignment of which is functional. However, these roads will not cater for anticipated mini buses or buses. There is also a lack of turning areas for vehicles.

Further road access will be required to open up the eastern and southern areas of the park. A loop road would open up the eastern and southern areas, connect to all buildings and resolve the need for turning circles.

Investigations will include a park loop road able to be used for off road non-motorised sporting events. The road is part of the recreation reserve and not road reserve. It will be able to be closed off without attracting high levels of traffic management required for local roads. CWB on the park should connect with the park's internal road.

Car Parks

To reduce congestion on adjacent rural roads some off-street parking will be provided on the reserve. Formed car parking will be located beside the proposed internal road to minimise the total road and car park area by sharing manoeuvring space.

Car parking will be contained in small discreet areas adjacent to destinations. Overflow car parking will be by way of existing grassed areas that are not assigned to other uses.

A car park is proposed on land leased from Transpower on the north bank of the Waikanae River opposite Otaraūa Park. It will service Jim Cooke Park, the river trails and Otaraūa Park via Te Arawai Bridge.

Roads and car parks will be located in areas that minimise impacts on the landscape features and landforms identified for protection and the need for earthworks. Green engineering options will be considered for surfacing and drainage. Roads and car parks will be best fit into the environment.

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

Policies:

1. *Adequate vehicle access and car parking shall be provided to service the various recreational areas and facilities in the reserve within resources available.*
2. *Council will continue to investigate a second vehicle access to the park.*
3. *The location of roads and car parking shall be best placement based on: existing site conditions, avoidance of areas for protection, needs of other users, suitability and compatibility for shared use, and overall amenity of the park. Location of roads and car parking shall have regard to CPTED principles.*
4. *Road and car park development shall minimise earthworks and impacts on the natural environment and make best use of green infrastructure.*
5. *Council will monitor the roads and car parks for recreational uses and maintain them to an appropriate standard for the various users.*
6. *Council will not supply car parks for private use or sole use by a particular group.*
7. *Vehicles are not to be parked overnight unless by specific agreement with Council.*
8. *Overflow car parking requires approval by Council. Overflow car parking may not be available for use in grassed areas where there is risk of damage to the park by car parking.*
9. *Council will investigate the design of an internal loop road for use for non-motorised sport events.*
10. *The road on the park will remain vested as recreation reserve and prescribed a suitable speed limit depending on the park development and use.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.7 Cycle, Walk and Bridle Paths

Development of cycling, walking and bridleway networks is one of the key objectives for the park. Connector paths are important social infrastructure between the local communities of Ōtaihanga, Waikanae and Paraparaumu. The Waikanae River is an important destination area for recreational walking, cycling and horse riding and attracts visitors from outside the local communities. The Te Arawai Bridge over the Waikanae River is adjacent to the park and links to Jim Cooke Park on the opposite riverbank.

CWB paths will be developed on the park for recreation and for commuter use to a relevant standard within the available resources. CWB on the park will link to existing path networks within the surrounding communities including those along both banks of the Waikanae River and along the eastern boundary of the Park. CWB will be identified on the development plan, the districts Cycle, Walk and Bridle brochure and in the Cycle Walk and Bridle Strategy and will provide access to park activities without impacting on protected areas or other designated uses.

There is opportunity to develop a comprehensive road-wise learn to ride area within the park which could utilise the CWB and internal road networks or could be a purpose built facility.

Motorised sporting events are a non-compatible use of the park. Council may consider installing mechanisms to deter incompatible use by motorised vehicles.

Policies:

- 1. Cycleways, Walkways, and Bridleways (CWB) shall be developed to connect to existing path networks in surrounding communities and to facilitate access and use of the reserve within the resources available. CWB will be developed to be accessible to a wide range of user abilities and barrier free where practicable for disabled users. Investigation will include options for an internal loop road for access and for non-motorised off-road sporting events*
- 2. Development of CWB shall comply with Councils CWB strategy.*
- 3. The location of cycle, walk and bridle paths shall be best placement based on: connectivity between communities and park facilities, existing site conditions suitability and compatibility for use, avoiding landscape features, compatible co-location and avoidance of conflict between users and integration with the overall amenity of the park. Location shall have regard to CPTED principles.*
- 4. The development of paths shall ensure minimisation of earthworks and impacts on the natural environment and make best use of green infrastructure.*
- 5. The CWB network shall be monitored and maintained to a high standard.*
- 6. Motorbikes are considered an incompatible use on the CWB network and are prohibited everywhere except on the road. Motorised sports are an incompatible use of the park and are a prohibited activity.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.8 Buildings and Structures

The design and location of buildings, structures and site furniture impact on the reserve. As a general principle, constructed features should be complementary to the open space and general amenity of the reserve. Council encourages clubs or groups to collaborate to provide joint or shared and multi-use facilities. Single use or occupancy buildings or facilities are not favoured by Council.

Council will prepare a development plan that will identify any no build zones and show areas for protection and restoration, passive recreation, sports use, CWB networks, access and parking, services and amenity planting; allowing for a balanced variety of suitable uses for the reserve.

There are six existing buildings on the park that may be able to be repaired for re-use. These include two single storey residences, a re-locatable office, a large implement shed, stables and a barn. One residence and the implement shed are in use by Council. The implement shed is likely to become the plant shed for maintaining the park in the short to medium term. It could be adapted for use for emergency recovery as required. Where investigations show existing buildings are viable for upgrading and use they will be retained for future upgrading as long as is practicable.

Interest in clubrooms and facilities has been identified through consultation. New buildings will be established on a needs basis. Applications for new buildings and/or use of existing buildings will be considered firstly, with regard to the potential benefit for public use and enjoyment of the reserve; bearing in mind compatibility with existing reserve uses as well as multi-purpose use, and then on merits including a sound business case, schedules and programme of works and similar for maintenance.

All building applications require a written agreement with Council and are subject to applicable bylaws and policies including;

- Public Place Bylaw 2010
- Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw 2013
- Trading in Public Places Policy 2010
- Fire Prevention Bylaw 2010
- Food Safety Bylaw 2006
- The District Plan rules including conditions and consenting for land use
- The Building Act and including permits covering temporary structures, signs; and
- Any other, leases, licenses, permits, rights to occupy, health and safety and traffic management requirements



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

Policies:

- 1. The Council shall support the establishment and activities of community groups whose purpose is advocacy for and hands-on assistance with development of the reserve, as an open space, sport and passive recreational reserve.*
- 2. Council will prepare a spatial layout plan for the park identifying features to preserve and restore, path layouts, existing buildings to retain and areas suitable for buildings; it will become the Development Plan and form part of section 5.*
- 3. Council shall provide facilities to enhance the use of the reserve for passive recreational activities as resources allow. Council will be responsible for all maintenance and repair of Council owned structures.*
- 4. Council may lease suitable land for clubs and groups for clubrooms and facilities consistent with the Reserves Act 1977. The ownership and responsibility of the land will remain with Council. The ownership and responsibility of the building will remain with the clubs or groups if they build their own facilities.*
- 5. Council will consider applications for clubrooms, proposed buildings and facilities firstly, with regard to the potential benefit for public use and enjoyment of the reserve, bearing in mind compatibility with existing reserve uses as well as multi-purpose and shared use. An application for such uses and or development of a building shall be subject to public notification and assessment of effects under the resource consent process, with the likelihood of special conditions relating to building location, size, visual impact, use, operation times, parking provision and crowd management.*
- 6. Council encourages shared and multiple use of buildings where practicable. Single use or occupancy for proposed buildings is not favoured by Council. Council will only consider such proposals on their merit for the park and the public.*
- 7. The location of any buildings and structures shall be best placement based on existing site conditions, including suitability and compatibility for use, avoid landscape features and landforms, avoid conflict with other users and integrate with the overall amenity of the park.*
- 8. CPTED principles are to be given regard to for location of buildings and structures on the park.*
- 9. All compatible uses require a written agreement with Council and are subject to applicable bylaws and policies including:
Public Place Bylaw 2010, Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw 2013, Trading in Public Places Policy 2010, Fire Prevention Bylaw 2010, Food Safety Bylaw 2006, the District Plan rules including conditions and consenting for land use, the Building Act and including permits covering temporary structures, signs, and any other, leases, licenses, permits, rights to occupy, health and safety and traffic management requirements.*
- 10. Buildings owned by clubs and groups will be maintained and repaired by the club or group. The building may be monitored by Council and where necessary Council may request or take remedial action where it deems there is a risk. Council may seek to retrieve costs for any corrective action it has undertaken.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.9 Facilities and Street Furniture

Facilities such as pedestrian bridges, toilets, boardwalks and street furniture will be established as required and resources allow for the enhancement of the use of the reserve for passive recreational activities.

Location of facilities and street furniture shall be best placement based on function and co-location and compatibility with other uses and developments on the park while avoiding protected landscapes and features and visual cluttering the park.

Although these facilities are small in scale they need to be well designed with careful consideration of function, size and scale, materials and colour. Site furniture such as seating, tables, rubbish bins and vehicle barriers will be located as required for enjoyment of the park by users. Design will consider needs of all ages and abilities including impaired mobility and vision. Design will consider CPTED principles and use of sustainable practices; e.g. picnic tables, barbeques and bins should be located near amenity areas that provide shade and shelter. Rubbish bins should be placed where they will be seen and used but must be of a scale, colour and material so as not to appear prominent within the reserve.

Policies:

1. *Council shall provide facilities to enhance the use of the reserve for passive recreational activities. These facilities shall be disability friendly. Location of facilities will be shown on the Development Plan.*
2. *Council will be responsible for all maintenance and repair of these facilities.*
3. *The location of facilities shall be best placement based on existing site conditions including protected landscape features and landforms, suitability and compatibility for use, other users and overall amenity of the park.*
4. *Location of facilities shall have regard to CPTED principles.*
5. *The design of constructed features should be to a high standard and complementary to the open space and general amenity of the park.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.10 Signs

Signs are used in public places:

- To identify places or routes (directional and names)
- To inform about public use and safety (information and regulatory)
- To provide information of interest about the site or locality (interpretation panels)
- For advertising or sponsorship

Well designed signs, used sparingly in well chosen locations, can be inviting and complement a reserve's image and intended use. Proliferation of different signs can, on the other hand, be obtrusive.

Signs may be erected by Council, event organisers, clubs and groups with presence on the park or by users of the park. All use of signage must comply with the district plan. Signs are to be well designed, fit for purpose and installed using robust materials and appropriately located avoiding protected areas and visual clutter. Signage may be permanent or temporary.

Council will design, construct and install signs as required for the enhancement of the use of the reserve. Permanent signs may include names, directions, facilities, features and allowed and prohibited activities. Temporary signs may be required for warnings where there are public health and safety issues or maintenance and closures of Council assets. Warning signs will require regular monitoring and timely replacement of damaged signs.

Council reserve signs should be identifiable and provide the Council identity and clear information either pictorially or in English and Te reo where appropriate. Where possible, location of direction, identification and interpretation signs will be identified in the development plan.

Council may request signage by clubs, groups and asset managers where:

- Maintenance work or activities could impact public use
- Warning public of potential hazards where emergency works are required
- Events are planned

These may be temporary or permanent signs. Permanent signage may include a club's name, directions, facilities and allowed and prohibited activities. These signs will require approval by Council and must comply with the district plan.

Council approval may be required where temporary information and advertising signage is to be erected by clubs, event organisers and/or asset managers. All temporary signs are to be monitored and maintained by the group responsible for installing the sign for its duration on site. All temporary signs must be removed at the end of the event and the area reinstated to original condition. Permanent advertising signage will only be allowed at the discretion of Council.

Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

Policies:

1. *The Council shall provide signage for the park giving direction and site information to the public as required. Sign design shall be complementary to the open space and general amenity of the reserve. Sign design and installation shall be fit for purpose and robust.*
2. *Council signs shall be well designed and appropriate to the character of the site. Signs shall be constructed, installed and maintained to a high standard.*
3. *Sign requirements shall be reviewed and signs upgraded as part of a regular maintenance programme.*
4. *Club signage shall be identified with the application to Council for any building and/or lease.*
5. *Event signage shall be required and the application to Council for the event shall include details on signage.*
6. *Advertising hoardings may be permitted on a temporary basis only, at the discretion of Council.*
7. *All signage must comply with the district plan except emergency signage at the time of emergency*
8. *Where signs are about personal safety they need to be appropriately located with a clear, concise message to minimise risk of danger. Consideration should be given to a standard approach allowing rapid construction of robust and fit for purpose signage.*
9. *The location of signs shall be best placement based on existing site conditions and compatibility with uses and overall amenity of the park. Sign placement shall have regard to CPTED principles.*
10. *Council reserves the right to remove signs where they have not been authorised or are considered obstructive or offensive or a risk to public use and enjoyment of the park.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Sport and Recreation

4.1.11 Exterior Lighting

Lighting may be required in public reserves to light buildings and sports grounds where used in the evening. Lighting will also be considered for major paths and vehicle accesses.

Council will supply exterior lighting for passive recreational activities particularly where it is considered that it will enhance use of the reserve and improve overall safety.

Floodlights for active formal sports are generally supplied by the sports code and require Council approval. Provision for exterior lighting for buildings and associated car parks will be shown on applications.

All proposed exterior lighting will require a lighting plan that addresses light design, lighting layout, lux levels, light efficiency and vandalism. Exterior lighting design should consider park user safety and CPTED principles as well as light pollution.

Any exterior lights, particularly those for public safety, shall be regularly monitored, maintained and replaced by the organisation responsible for the asset.

Policies:

- 1. Council shall provide exterior lighting for passive recreational activities to enhance the safe use of the reserve where need arises within available resources. The location of these will be shown on the Development Plan and an as-built held in the asset register.*
- 2. Exterior lighting should be complementary to the open space and general amenity of the reserve.*
- 3. All exterior lighting must be approved by Council and must comply with the relevant New Zealand standards. All installation must be by a registered electrician specialising in outdoor lighting.*
- 4. Council lighting will be installed and maintained at a high standard.*
- 5. Lighting supplied by clubs including floodlights shall be maintained by the club.*
- 6. The location of lights shall be best placement based on needs of the user, existing site conditions avoiding protected landscape features and landforms, suitability and compatibility for use and overall amenity of the park. Location of lighting to have regard to CPTED principles.*
- 7. Lighting spill and/or pollution is to be minimised.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

4.2 Culture and Heritage

4.2.1 Historic Heritage

To date, apart from the flood bank, investigations have found no recorded or identified significant historic heritage sites on the park.

The flood bank, although a flood control device and subject to continual management, was indicated on an 1892 title plan and may be considered an historic feature of interest. It has been identified in this plan as a landscape feature to protect. The flood bank is managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council. There are no plans to change management of the flood bank.

There are references to a mahinga-kai, cultivations, and pre-European iwi dwellings, but the actual location on site has not yet been determined and may have been modified by subsequent land use.

Management and development within the park should include protection of any discovered historic artefacts or features and enhancement of any historic values.

Policies:

1. *There are requirements and procedures for any development under the Historic Places Act 1993 for accidental discovery during development particularly during excavation. This applies to any development on this reserve whether Council or a public interest or organisation development. These requirements include investigations during planning for the development and compliance with conditions set by Council for development.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

4.2.2 Whakapapa

Whakapapa are the inter-relationships of all living and non-living things within the natural environment. Whakapapa provides people with a genealogical framework for understanding how they relate to each other and the environment. Underlying an understanding of whakapapa is the principle that the health of the people and the health of the environment are inextricably linked

Best practice management of the park would be with understanding and respect of the whakapapa connection between the park and Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. It is part of the Waikanae River corridor, with which Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have a strong whakapapa connection. The nature of the relationship Te Ātiawa has with the Waikanae River is evidenced by proverbs such as:

“Ko tōku waikanaetanga tenei.”

“This is my peace and humility.”

The park provides an opportunity for the expression of ūkaipōtanga, that is, it is a place where Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the wider community can feel they belong, have value and are able to contribute. Aspects of the reserve should be identifiably Te Ātiawa.

Waahi tapu sites deemed sacred or imbued with spiritual and heritage significance, are a distinctive feature of the Kāpiti Coast. Investigations to date have not uncovered any waahi tapu sites on the park. This does not preclude discovery of waahi tapu at the park, as knowledge of waahi tapu in the Kāpiti Coast is still unfolding. Work is currently being conducted by the Kāpiti Coast District Council to better understand the extent and nature of waahi tapu in the District. Management and development of the reserve should include protection and enhancement of any discovered iwi artefacts, features and values.

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai see cultural and ecological tourism as an industry with untapped potential on the Kāpiti Coast. The park provides an opportunity for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the wider community to practice manaakitanga (generosity, care, or hospitality) toward others by sharing heritage, cultural and natural features to be enjoyed by tourists.

Policies:

- 1. Development of the reserve shall have respect for the whakapapa connection between Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and the reserve.*
- 2. A cultural assessment is required as part of preparation of a development plan and before any major works on-site.*
- 3. Cultural and heritage narratives connected to the reserve will be captured and displayed at information points and through pou whakairo (carved posts).in the reserve.*
- 4. Activities at the reserve will promote ‘waikanaetanga’; be peaceful and respectful of the Waikanae River and its surrounds.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

- 5. There is a protocol in place between Council and Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai in the event of a discovery during any development which applies on this reserve. This protocol includes investigation during the planning stage as well as compliance with conditions set by Council for development.*
- 6. Cultural and ecological tourism will be promoted and the education and economic benefits will be considered as part of the planning process.*

4.2.3 Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is the traditional resource management system of Māori. The ethic of kaitiakitanga is based on the maintenance of the mauri (natural energy) of the natural world. The exercise of kaitiakitanga involves the observance of tikanga Māori (Māori customary law). It is not an alternative method of resource management, but rather western and kaitiakitanga based systems can complement one another. The practice of kaitiakitanga is an obligation to both tūpuna (ancestors) and mokopuna (grandchildren).

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust are recognised as the relevant iwi authority to represent the tāngata whenua and kaitiaki interests in the reserve.

The exercise of kaitiakitanga in the reserve provides the opportunity for the expression of pūkengatanga, that is, mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) creation, dissemination and maintenance; particularly in knowledge around biodiversity, ecosystems and ethno-biology.

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai believe that biodiversity management and other kaitiakitanga activities should be viewed as a positive career choice and that the reserve should provide opportunities for iwi members to develop kaitiaki skills.

Policies:

- 1. Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai will have the ability to exercise kaitiakitanga practices such as rāhui (temporary bans on resource use) when deemed necessary. Council will work with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai to develop protocols for this that respects users of the park.*
- 2. Council will work with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai to support kaitiaki activities such as management and restoration work, environmental monitoring, training, research and knowledge dissemination.*
- 3. Application for a kaitiakitangi facility will be considered subject to the building and structures section 4.9, including best placement ensuring protection of landscape landforms and features and integration with other users and overall amenity of the park.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

4.2.4 Mauri

Mauri is the life-force and energy associated with the natural environment. Mauri can be observed in the quality and health of soils and fresh and ground water, biodiversity and habitat diversity and the endurance of the natural character of the landscape.

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have observed a significant decline in the mauri of their rohe since they settled it. The park is an area that can be restored, therefore contributing to the enhancement of mauri of soil, water and biodiversity systems in the rohe of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai.

Water is viewed by Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai as a source of both physical and spiritual nourishment, and the management of the reserve should ensure that there are no negative effects of activities on water quality or the water table.

Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have identified that the character of the Waikanae River can be improved by both riparian planting and providing for “soft” sides to cushion flooding. The flood plain area of the reserve in particular can provide one such area where the Waikanae River can be allowed to breach and store flood water and some wetland features can be restored. Less than 10% of the original wetlands of the coastal plains are remaining.

Early descriptions of the ‘Waimāhoe Bush’ mention well established kahikatea, rimu, matai and miro, but that following settlement of the area by 1839, kahikatea and rimu ‘disappeared without a trace’.

The restoration of native and endemic species and bush remnants on the park is a high priority for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. Plant species of particular significance are kahikatea, rimu, matai, miro, harakeke, rongoā species and other species with specific customary uses.

Lizard species or ngārara are also of special significance as a kaitiaki species. Species used for food that are of particular significance include:

- Inanga (*Galaxias maculatus*)
- Kokopū (*G. argentus*, *G. fasciatus*, *G. postvectis*)
- Kahawai (*Arripus trutta*)
- Kanae (*Mugil cephalus*, *A. forsteri*)
- Patiki (*Rhombosolea leporine*, *R. retiaria*)
- Koura (*Paranephrops planifrons*)
- Tamure (*Chrysophrys auratus*)
- Toheroa (*Paphies ventricosa*)
- Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*)
- Tuna (*Anguilla dieffenbachia*, *A. australis*)

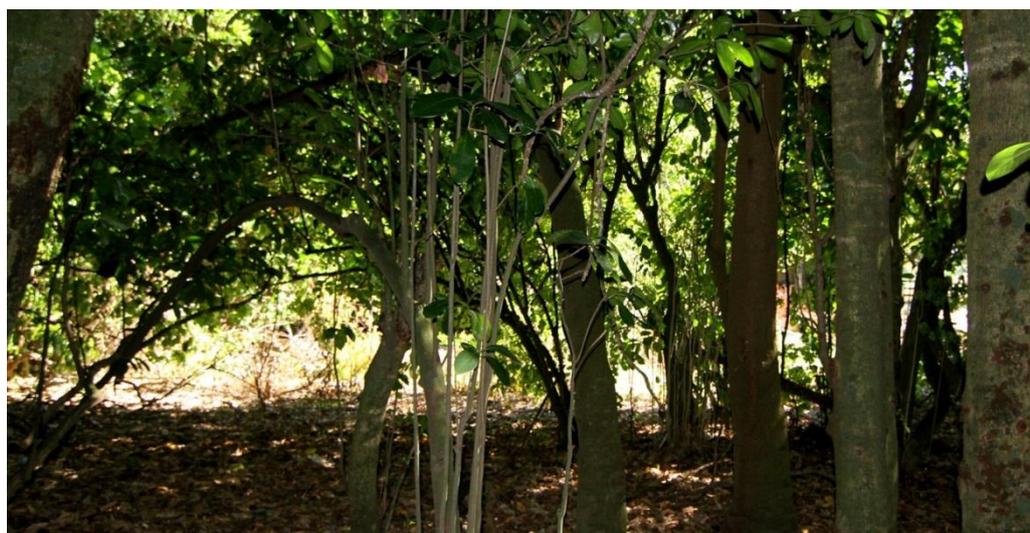
The protection and enhancement of mahinga kai and maara kai and maara rongoā, or food and medicine gathering and cultivation areas in the park are a key mechanism identified by Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai to not only enhance the mauri of the reserve, but the human communities that are connected to them.

Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

4.2.4 Mauri

Policies:

1. *Riparian and wetland planting will be priorities for the protection and restoration of existing landscape and amenity areas.*
2. *The development of the reserve shall include the removal and limitation of the extent of exotic and non-endemic species in the reserve.*
3. *Where Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai develop a maara kai and maara rongoā strategy, it shall be used to inform future planning and management of the reserve.*
4. *Mahinga kai and maara shall be established to create a sanctuary of endemic species, an 'eco-source' of seeds for other local restoration projects, a food and rongoā supply for the community and an educational resource for schools and the community.*
5. *Seeds will be 'eco-sourced' from the bush remnants existing in the reserve, and from other local sites.*
6. *Incompatible activities are to be prohibited in particularly sensitive areas of the reserve, including areas where food and rongoā are collected. E.g. Horse riding.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

4.2.5 Gardens for Community, Maara Kai, Rongoā

Council's 'Council Policy for Community/Maara Kai Gardens provides a framework for consideration of community gardens within public parks and reserves. Current community gardens are neighbourhood community gardens located in urban areas in local neighbourhood parks, for which written applications were received and subsequently approved by the relevant Community Board.

Community Gardens are not generally considered in premier parks or native regeneration management areas. This is a district-wide park located in a rural residential area and the localised neighbourhood community garden model is unlikely to be suitable or integrate with the overall park use.

Historic use of this park area included mahinga kai and cultivations particularly around spring fed areas including the area identified as Waimahoe. Alternative models of community gardens, maara kai and rongoā that integrate with the overall park, including the natural, cultural and historic heritage and values, would be considered an appropriate use on the park; provided these gardens are for the local community only and are not for profit use. Commercial gardens and forestry are not considered a compatible use of the park.

Location of gardens areas planted for use and education will be required to fit within the overall planting concept for the reserve and will be best placement based on existing site conditions, other users, suitability for use and overall amenity of the park. Planted areas and harvest shall not conflict with public use and access of the park.

In general the provision of equipment is the responsibility of the groups who have an arrangement for use. The group will be responsible for maintenance, monitoring and health and safety of the garden and users as per the agreement. Use of these garden areas will be monitored by Council and may be altered or access restricted where there are actual or perceived risks to the public or integrity of the park and environment.

Policies:

1. *The location of gardens for community use and harvest on the site will be integrated into the overall planting and best placement based on existing site conditions, other users and overall amenity of the park.*
2. *Applications for community use for gardens will be made to Council's asset manager for parks and reserves. Council's policy for Community Gardens/ Maara Kai includes a list of selection criteria against which an application will be measured.*
3. *The garden shall be developed and managed according to the agreement and health and safety requirements.*
4. *An annual rental may be charged in line with existing reserve charges.*
5. *All equipment for care and harvest will be supplied by the group in accordance with the agreement. Harvest times are to be pre-arranged and Council to be notified.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Culture and Heritage

6. *Equipment used, installed and maintained by any group shall be dismantled and removed at the end of use; and any litter or rubbish disposed of by the group and the area restored to its original condition so as not to interfere with other uses and users.*
7. *The gardens shall be monitored regularly by Council and where necessary Council may request remedial work from the group. Council may take corrective action where it deems the garden or aspect thereof poses a risk to other park users or the integrity of the park. Council may seek to retrieve costs for corrective action.*
8. *Council reserves the right to close the gardens down where park users or the integrity of the park are compromised.*

4.2.6 Public Art

Public art is a visible and accessible form of art which can be a contributor to local identity, enhance the environment and increase the amenity and use of open space. It is considered an appropriate activity for open space including the park.

Council's Public Art Policy 2013 is part of Council's Strategy for Supporting the Arts. It applies only to public art on Council land or facilities. It includes a number of processes for integrating public art into public spaces or facilities. In addition there are processes for determining significant sites including working with the Public Art Panel including representation from tāngata whenua, Historic Places Trust and other agencies.

The policy provides direction for Council in regard to acquisition and commissioning, asset management, managing donated/gifted works, relocation and removal of public art works.

Policies:

1. *This reserve is part of public land administered by Council and is part of the open space that can be considered for use for public art as per the Public Art Policy.*
2. *Location of art work will be as per the public art policy and best fit for the development plan for the park and park uses and users. Best fit will be based on existing site conditions, suitability and compatibility for use, other users and overall amenity of the park.*
3. *Criteria for public art for the reserve will be considered as part of the Public Art Policy.*
4. *Management of Public Art on the reserve has also been identified in the Public Art Policy and will be managed by the appropriate asset manager.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Natural Resources

4.3 Natural Resources

4.3.1 Protection and Restoration of Existing Landscapes and Features

The park is part of a larger area that has been identified in the Proposed District Plan as an area for restoration. This would enhance one of seven proposed ecological corridors along the Waikanae River from the mountains to the sea identified in Council's District Plan and Open Space Strategy as well as by the Greater Wellington Regional Council. This ecological corridor is significant because it is contiguous with a Kāpiti Marine Reserve and Kāpiti Island Bird Sanctuary.

Features of the park that have been identified for protection and enhancement include endemic forest remnants, modified waterways i.e. ponds and diverted streams, the landform of the old river bank and the flood bank. These features are a visible identification of natural and cultural processes that have formed the environment of the park and contribute to a sense of place and the general amenity.

One of the forest remnants is listed in the Proposed District Plan as Ecological Site K184. It is currently a vulnerable remnant. The other kohekohe forest remnant is even more vulnerable. The change of land use from rural to open space has reduced the threat of damage by grazing of stock. The remnants have good potential for restoration if fenced and weed released. If restored both remnants would enhance the ecological corridor, encourage birdlife, provide a self-perpetuating feature as well as shade, shelter and visual amenity values.

The waterways too have been managed for rural use and aligned for drainage to suit field size and shape and for stock. Drains are aligned to topography and property boundaries with straightened channels and modified edges with very little vegetation. The flow rates, quality and temperature of water can vary significantly so that they are not self-perpetuating and require maintenance.

Like the forest remnants, the waterways have potential to become complex self-perpetuating systems with improved water quality and fresh water biodiversity. With restoration works including reshaping of edges and riparian planting they could provide defining amenity values for the park.

Collectively these features, if restored, will enhance not only the ecological corridor, but provide islands of habitat that connect a patchwork across the district.



Otaraua Park Management Policies Natural Resources

4.3.1 Preservation, Protection and Restoration of Existing Landscape Features

Policies:

- 1. The reserve shall be developed in a well planned way that includes: improvements to amenity and bio-diversity, protection of landscape features and landforms and minimises threats to vulnerable areas and environmental damage.*
- 2. The Development Plan will clearly map the landscape features and landforms for restoration, protection and enhancement including suitable buffer areas where required.*
- 3. The location of activities and structures shall be best placement based on existing site conditions including protected landscape features and landforms, suitability and compatibility for use, other users and overall amenity of the park. Location of activities will have regard to vulnerable areas and preclude or minimise risk of damage.*
- 4. Areas for protection and enhancement will include best practice techniques of restoration that may include fencing, weed control and restoration planting.*
- 5. Weed control is to be suited to the site and surrounding environment. This may be hand release or use of approved agri-chemicals. Any use of agri-chemicals will be by Council authorisation and require a qualified applicator and shall comply with all required controls and approvals.*
- 6. Only approved endemic species from the appropriate ecological areas are to be used for restoration planting.*
- 7. Avoidance of earthworks on or adjacent to landform features is recommended. Any proposed earthworks on or adjacent to landform features shall be subject to consent and approval of Council. Where earthworks are deemed necessary earthworks are to be minimised and strict conditions will apply.*
- 8. Location of structures other than those for protection and passive recreation purpose compatible with the landscape feature should be avoided where possible in areas for preservation, protection and enhancement.*
- 9. Damage to features, protected areas and restoration work where the damage may be exacerbated if not put right shall be remedied promptly.*
- 10. On-going maintenance and renewal programmes shall be prepared and implemented.*
- 11. Development of a non-commercial nursery for plant supply for restoration work for the park may be considered a compatible activity on the park provided it does not affect the public use and enjoyment of the park. A restoration nursery will be subject to: requiring an agreement with Council; suitability of the nursery location on site; reporting procedures to Council; list of plant to be used in the nursery; installation and maintenance of any nursery structures; management of the nursery; health and safety; bio-security procedures and pack down and restoration of the site to original condition when the nursery closes.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Natural Resources

4.3.2 Volunteers

There are a number of active voluntary organisations working on open space and riparian areas surrounding the park. A lot of riparian and restoration planting has been achieved over the decades resulting in large tracts of established re-vegetation and habitat renewal, particularly around Greendale Reserve, Waikanae Estuary, Waikanae River and the Waimanu Lagoons. There has been a measurable increase in birdlife in these areas and birdsong and the overall amenity of the open space has been improved for recreation as a result of planting and restoration work.

In addition the groups have attracted corporate sponsorship for restoration work. Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council provide on-going support to the volunteer group. Council would like to encourage Volunteer and Friends groups to adopt Otaraua Park and bring their expertise, experience and support of corporate sponsors.

Otaraua Park is large and there are several waterways and forest remnants that require restoration, some urgently. There is a large area adjacent to the parks northern boundary recently planted by one of the volunteer groups with corporate sponsorship. There is opportunity to connect this planting with riparian planting of the spring based streams on the park.

Policies:

1. *Council shall encourage and support a Friends of Otaraua Park group.*
2. *Council will continue with support for friends and volunteer groups to help achieve restoration goals.*
3. *Council will identify areas on the park for restoration planting and mark these on the Development Plan and include a list of suitable plant species for restoration.*
4. *Council will plan for the on-going restoration and maintenance of restored areas including ensuring a continuing and timely supply of plants, plant guards and mulch where possible.*
5. *Council will plan in conjunction with volunteer groups for weed control in Councils operations budget.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Natural Resources

4.3.3 Amenity Planting

Amenity planting is not to be confused with restoration planting although restoration planting provides amenity. For the purposes of this management plan:

- Restoration planting is to restore for preservation local endemic vegetation cover to provide recovered habitats that fit with the ecological district and uses locally sourced endemic species
- Amenity planting is to provide vegetation for shade, shelter, screening and fruit that enhance the use and enjoyment of the park

Care is required with amenity planting that it does not compromise restoration planting and the establishment of eco-corridors.

This 60ha park is open and exposed with little perimeter and internal planting. The area has been managed for agricultural and horticultural activities and consists mostly of grassed areas. The limited amount of existing vegetation comprises a mix of endemic native vegetation, native and exotic plantings. The park is outside the high wind and salt zone, has easy access and plenty of room and hence is well suited to support a parkland environment with tall trees.

There is scope to improve the amenity of the park with planting:

- To define and give identity to areas or uses within the park
- For shade and shelter
- For screening
- Fruit trees
- To provide trees for play and climbing
- For overall amenity

Planting, particularly tree planting, can be used to help make the layout of the park easy to read or legible for users. Planting can provide edges that may coincide with different activities or uses on the park. These edges can double as screen and shelter planting. Edges may include any internal road berms, overflow car parks, path networks and boundaries. Careful location of amenity planting is required so that it does not compromise the open spaces and capacity for activities or areas for restoration.

Selection of plant species that are appropriate for use and the environment is critical. Plant species may be endemic or exotic but bio-security threat is a risk when using non-endemic and exotic planting. Care with species selection is required.

A maintenance and renewal programme is necessary.

Otaraua Park Management Policies Natural Resources

4.3.3 Amenity Planting

Policies:

1. *The reserve shall be developed in a well planned way that includes improvements to amenity and bio-diversity and protection of landscape features and landforms and minimises threats to vulnerable areas and environmental damage.*
2. *The Development Plan will clearly map landscape features and landforms for protection and restoration and other areas suited for amenity planting. Amenity planting shall not interfere with restoration planting.*
3. *The location of amenity planting shall be best placement based on existing site conditions, and compatibility with uses and overall amenity of the park.*
4. *To aid with place making of the park, structural and amenity specimen tree planting of either exotic or native species should be commenced as early as possible in suitable locations.*
5. *Only approved plant species, either exotic or native, that are known to be non-invasive, threatening to local biodiversity, problematic to uses and users and that have characteristics suitable for public places are to be used for amenity planting.*
6. *All planting requires approval from Council's relevant asset manager and biodiversity officer.*
7. *Damage to amenity planting where the damage may be exacerbated if not put right shall be remedied promptly.*
8. *Best practice techniques for planting are to be used for planting including weed control, ground preparation, mulching and shelter where necessary.*
9. *On-going maintenance and renewal programmes shall be prepared and implemented.*



Otaraua Park Management Policies

4.4 Property Administration

4.4.1 Leases and Licenses

At present there are no leases or licenses held at the reserve, these may be negotiated as recreation facilities are developed. Leases and licenses relating to public reserves may be issued by Council for uses considered compatible with the aims and objectives of the particular reserve in accordance with the primary and secondary objectives of Recreation Reserve classification under the Reserves Act 1977.

Leases may be for club use or occupancy of an area of the park. Leases are generally used where the use requires facilities and is for a long duration. Leases are not generally for sole or exclusive use. All leases are subject to the provisions contained within the Reserves Act 1977, reserve management plan, district plan and any relevant acts, bylaws or policies, conditions set by Council including any permitted activities, development, maintenance, operation procedures and standards of behaviour. All new leases will require public notification unless the activity is considered to be compatible with and contemplated by this management plan.

Licences concessions and permits may be for temporary occupancy or activities. Lease holders may also require licences for activities. Leases or licenses to carry out commercial activity may be permitted so long as they are considered to be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve (refer to section 4.1.5). Other licences including commercial food safety may be covered under separate agreements with Council.

The Council will encourage leases to be negotiated so that facilities can be shared by compatible multiple users by trust or in partnership. Single use or occupancy buildings or facilities are not favoured by Council. Where portions of an individual building are owned by different entities or where there are shared facilities there shall be written agreement between all parties in regards maintenance, repair, damage and nuisance. Council encourages leases and licenses to have common tenure periods and rent review dates where possible to aid administration. Review periods are set by Council.

Council may have particular requirements for lease or license holders to comply with building and/or structure location and development, building and structure maintenance, exterior colour schemes for buildings, design and maintenance of permanent equipment such as flood lights, location and maintenance of temporary structures, signage, operational procedures such as removal of equipment at the end of use and clean up operations for after events and restoration of the park to original condition (refer to section 4.1.8).

Council will seek to limit any likelihood of assuming responsibility for an asset or building which the Lessee(s) can no longer look after.



Otaraua Park Management Policies Property Administration

Policies:

- 1. Leases and licenses shall be negotiated on terms to encourage use of Otaraua Park's sport and recreational potential.*
- 2. All leases and licenses shall have common tenure periods and anniversary dates. Review periods will be set by Council.*
- 3. Fees and/or charges for leases and licences will apply.*
- 4. Breaches of leases and licenses will be investigated by Council.*
- 5. Lessees and license holders shall be required to comply with the Council's conditions for maintenance and management of buildings and equipment, rubbish disposal and management of special events.*
- 6. Council will inspect leased areas from time to time. Council may require maintenance and repairs to be undertaken in a timely manner. Where there are any aspects that pose a risk to safety of park users Council will require urgent remedial work. Where Council has to undertake emergency remedial work Council will seek to retrieve all costs. Where Council is required to remove rubbish or reinstate the park after an event there will be a charge to the lessee or license holder.*

4.4.2 Neighbours

Reserves are managed to provide for public benefit and enjoyment while considering the interests of adjoining neighbours and their property. Otaraua Park boundaries include the Waikanae River, the railway corridor and a number of private properties. While there are existing acts and by-laws that cover procedures should there be any concerns between neighbours, Council's practice is to be a good neighbour and to promote open communication between Council and the neighbouring community.

Regulatory requirements for setbacks or restrictions on use for NIMT, Transpower and GWRC are dealt with in section 4.4.3 below.

Policies:

- 1. Council shall maintain communication with the community and neighbouring properties over significant reserve issues.*
- 2. Neighbours will be encouraged, and assisted to protect land with natural heritage values adjacent to reserves.*

Otaraua Park Management Policies Property Administration

4.4.3 Existing National and Regional Assets

The park is surrounded and crossed by assets of National Importance including:

- Two parallel high voltage transmission lines managed by Transpower NZ Ltd which bisect the park in a North South direction
- The North Island Main Trunk Line (NIMT) managed by KiwiRail which forms the South Western boundary of the park.
- The Waikanae River which has been assessed as nationally, regionally and locally significant and forms part of an ecological corridor that covers mountain to sea to Kapiti Island bird sanctuary, managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council, forms the Northern boundary of the park

All of these assets require maintenance and at certain times collaboration between the various asset managers. All organisations have legislation to comply with and asset management plans and requirements. These requirements include managing risks, health and safety for staff, contractors and public, asset access, maintenance programmes, emergency repair, environmental controls.

4.4.4 Transpower

Transpower have an easement for the path for the two lattice pylons and high voltage cables that bisect the park. There are rules about activities within 20m of Transpower property under both the Electricity Act 1992 and in Council District Plan. All activities must comply with the NZECP 34:2001 New Zealand Electrical Code Of Practice For Electrical Safe Distances and Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003, which generally relates to safe distance for construction machinery, earthworks and vegetation around transmissions lines and structures. In general:

- Activities such as passive recreation activities and car parking are fine around the transmission lines
- Any buildings should be more than 12m from the centreline and the outer edge of the support structures
- Earthworks and land use activities may have conditions as follows 'construction activities must comply with NZECP34 for Electrical Safe Distances'
- Any vegetation must be selected or maintained in compliance with the Electricity (Hazard from Trees) Regulations 2003 which includes the distances for planting and the span for these lines, which are between 350 and 470mtrs (220kV)

(Refer to Appendix 4 Transmission Line Clearances)

From time to time Transpower will require access over the park for routine maintenance of the cables and towers. Transpower also carry out 6 monthly inspections on vegetation when needed.

Transpower have a parcel of land on the northern banks of the Waikanae River directly opposite the park and are working with Council to investigate car parking for access to the river walkways, Jim Cooke Park and to Otara Park via the Te Arawai Bridge.

Refer – Electricity Act 1992, which includes provision for the protection of the health and safety of members of the public, regulation of electrical workers and prevention of damage to property in connection with the supply and use of electricity.

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4.4.5 KiwiRail

KiwiRail is a state owned enterprise responsible for the NIMT, which runs adjacent to the southern boundary of park and includes double tracking and a secure corridor with no 'at level crossings'. KiwiRail have height and corridor width clearance and access requirements for the rail corridor. These vary depending on single or double tracking, volume of rail freight and commuter trains, location within New Zealand and type of electrification. Permits, train spotters and staff training may be required for works near the rail corridor.

Issues for KiwiRail with development alongside rail include: light spill and glare, earthworks, retaining walls and services on boundaries, establishment of noise sensitive activities and vegetation. KiwiRail may require plans for adjacent land developments. KiwiRail's priorities in managing corridor vegetation is safety first – vegetation needs to be kept clear from the rail corridor so that train drivers have a clear view of the railway including all signs, traction poles and level crossings as well as road users and pedestrians. This includes clearing of trees on private land with prior discussion with landowners.

There are no requirements to fence railway land; however, where there are risks of children, pets or livestock accessing rail land fencing is advised. Under the Fencing Act 1978 KiwiRail is not required to contribute to costs for erecting or maintaining fences, similar to councils that have road frontages.

Refer – Railways Act 2005, which includes provision for protection of public and rail user, rail workers and the rail corridor.

4.4.6 Wellington Regional Council

Waikanae River forms the Northern boundary of the park. Greater Wellington Regional Council administer the river, a river riparian area and flood bank and are responsible for the flood management of the Waikanae River. Management of the river requires work on private and public property not directly administered by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Part of the flood bank is on the park. Access across the park maybe required for flood management purposes.

There has been an on-going working relationship between Councils for a number of reserves along the river, including Ōtaihanga Domain and Jim Cooke Park, as well as for recreation including cycle walk and bridle paths and biodiversity. There are biodiversity and recreation gains to be made by not being restrained by property boundaries and working to environmental patterns and good path networks.

*Refer - Greater Wellington Regional Council Regional Policy Statement
Greater Wellington Regional Council. 'Waikanae Floodplain Management Plan' and the
'Waikanae River Environmental Strategy'
Greater Wellington Regional Council Pest Management Strategy 2002-2022*

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Policies:

- 1. Council shall maintain close working relationships with all agencies to ensure the best outcomes for the park and park users, as well as ensuring developments comply with legislation.*
- 2. Council will maintain a close working relationship with Greater Wellington Regional Council when considering areas of restoration and recreation uses that cross their shared boundaries.*
- 3. Safety of the public is paramount. Asset managers are required to inform Council when there will be work on site and what restrictions there will be for access and use. Asset Managers may be required to submit a programme and scope of works and health and safety procedures for any inspection and maintenance works. Any significant restrictions on public access shall be publically notified. The decision of significance will be determined by the Asset Manager and Council.*
- 4. All maintenance work shall be arranged so as not to coincide with any sporting code competition periods or any annual or special events.*
- 5. No hazardous substances are permitted on site without written authorisation by Council (refer to Appendix 6 Glossary and Definitions for hazardous substances).*
- 6. Any work on the park will be subject to this management plan, district plan and relevant bylaws and policies.*
- 7. Council will not cause or permit structures on reserve land adjacent to waterways, in a way that would adversely affect existing utilities or flood protection works*



Otaraua Park Management Policies Property Administration

4.5 Legislation

4.5.1 Legislation, Plans, Statements, Policies and Bylaws

This Reserve Management Plan has regard to legislation and regulations that govern the development of public open space for public use and enjoyment. Activities undertaken in accordance with this plan must also be in accordance with any other relevant New Zealand legal requirements. Relevant Legislation includes (Acts):

- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Building Act 2004
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Fencing Act 1987
- Freedom Camping Act 2011
- Electricity Act 1992
- Electricity (Renewable Preference) Amendment Act 2008
- Fire Service Act 1975
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Local Government Act 2002
- Native Plants Protection Act 1934
- Railways Act 2005
- Conservation Wildlife Act 1953
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Telecommunications Act 2001
- Walking Access Act 2008

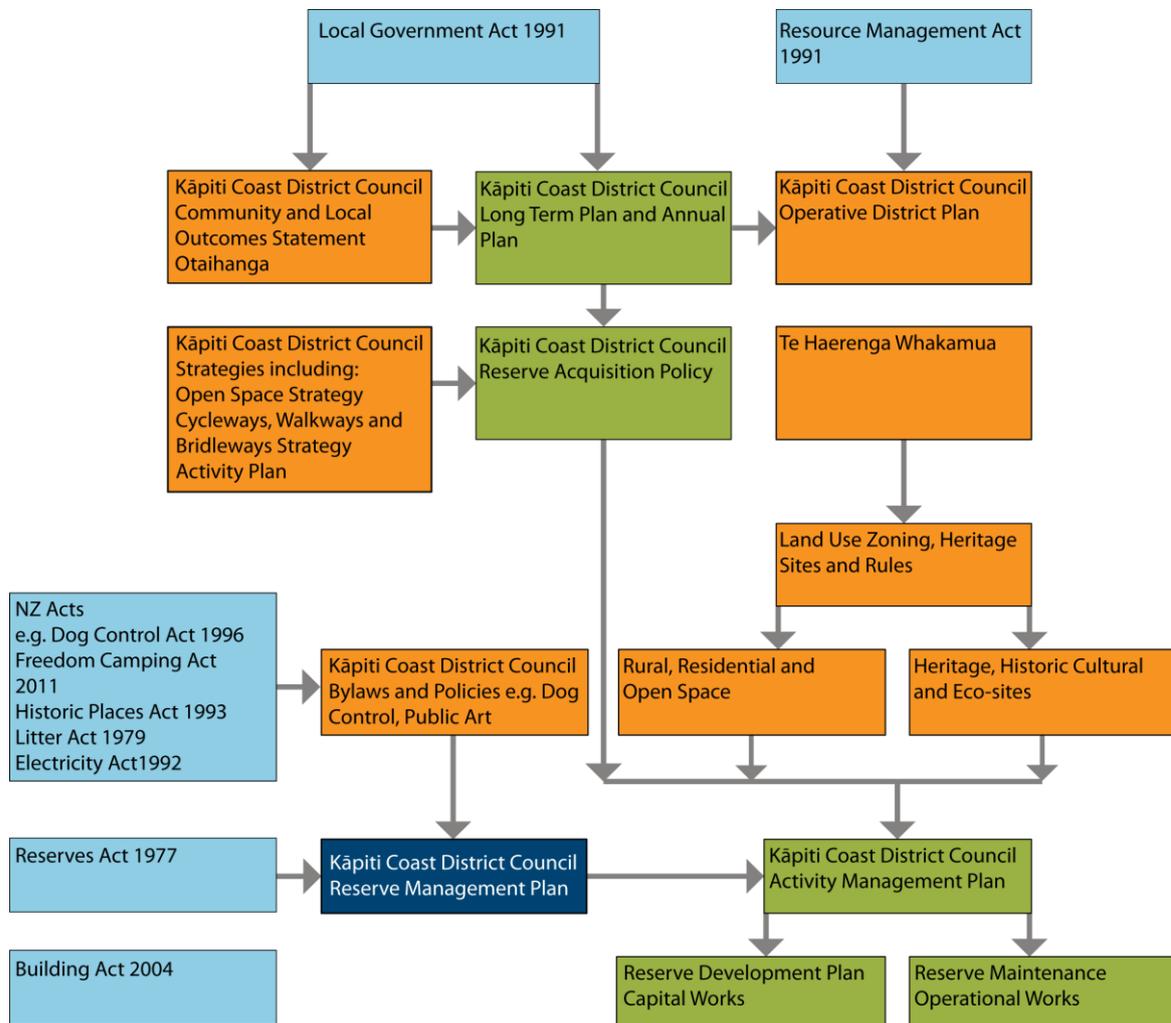
Other relevant district and regional regulations that govern activities include the District Plan and Regional Plan; and relevant Council regulations including bylaws and policies (refer figure 7 below). The Management Plan provides the terms of reference for the Development Plan. The Development Plan will be governed by consents, permits, licenses, leases and special conditions.

Figure 7: Legislation, Regulatory and Guiding Documents for Reserve Management Plans;



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Figure 8: Legislation, Regulatory and Guiding Documents for Reserve Management;



Policies:

1. Council will regularly update the Management Plant to adequately reflect changes of the relevant legislation and regulation. Council will advise all lease and license holders of new legislative and regulatory requirements.
2. Council will monitor the park and all development to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and regulations.
3. Council will provide information to applicants to help with their applications for development or permits to help the application process.

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4.5.2 Resilience

The park is well located between the three communities of Paraparaumu, Ōtaihangā and Waikanae may be a valuable space for people to gather following an emergency event.

The upper terrace is outside all identified hazard areas. It has 60 hectares of accessible flat land suitable for temporary accommodation. There is room to land emergency helicopters. The NIMT runs alongside. There are two spring fed water courses as well as the Waikanae River for available water. There are bores, one large, as well as town water supply available on site. The park has a moderate climate and is outside the high wind and corrosion zone.

This park should not be considered for dumping or storage for construction following an emergency event.

The identifiable risks include the lower terrace area which is a planned ponding area during flood events.

Development of the park could improve the resilience values of the park including:

- Enhancing biodiversity so that habitats are self-sustaining, once viable, self-sustaining environments require little intervention to maintain and could deter erosion and provide shelter
- Protecting and improving the waterways and planting riparian areas, open water ways allow for easy access and a viable self-sustaining riparian edge may deter erosion and degradation of water quality
- Amenity planting for shelter and specimen trees including fruit and nut species
- maintaining open multi use spaces which includes event areas and playing fields which could double as temporary housing or tent sites
- Possible location of a grounds maintenance shed or park managers office on the park that can double as a first aid post
- Encourage high standard multi-use sports club facilities with potential to be hired that have kitchen facilities, and full change facilities that can service temporary accommodation
- Use of free standing facilities i.e. bio-loos and green infrastructure and solar or photovoltaic energy sources that can function independently from network systems

Policies:

1. *Council shall identify the park for a potential gathering area for emergency recovery following an emergency.*
2. *Development of the park shall consider emergency recovery potential.*
3. *Council shall avoid where possible using the area as a dump or construction storage or depot following an emergency event.*

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4.5.3 Sustainability

Council advocates sustainable development and encourages use of:

- Green infrastructure including the use of swales and rain gardens for drainage where possible
- L.E.D and solar lighting for public open space
- Alternative energy sources including photovoltaic
- Local manufacturers services and suppliers where appropriate.
- Rain water tanks
- Waste minimisation including re-cycling, use of biodegradables for food, worm farms
- Impermeable surfaces where possible
- Sustainable building materials.

It is Council policy that water needed for extensive irrigation of reserve land should not be taken from the town water supply. There are bores on this park that are used for irrigation purposes. The taking of ground water is subject to a water right permit issued by the Greater Wellington Regional Council. Permits are issued for a specified number of years and must be reapplied for upon expiry. It is anticipated that some areas will have diminishing requirements for irrigation while other areas, particularly sports fields, will have constant irrigation requirements. Renewal of permits will be required to ensure continuity of irrigation for sports fields.

Policies:

1. *Council developments will investigate and make best use of sustainable building techniques, green infrastructure and energy efficient technology.*
2. *Council will consider sustainable, green infrastructure, energy efficiency in all applications for use of the park.*
3. *Ground water extraction shall not exceed the permitted usage levels. Subject to continued need for irrigation at the reserve, Council shall re-apply for water permit rights to ensure continuity of irrigation.*



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4.6 Operational Administration

4.6.1 Hours of Opening

Public open spaces that are not specifically fenced and have path networks do not generally have particular opening or closing hours for passive recreation use. Opening hours relate to facilities on the park e.g. car parks and toilets, rather than the park grounds. Council's normal hours of opening for parks facilities are from dawn to dusk which result in shorter winter and longer summer opening hours. Signs at the park entrance include opening hours. Arrangements by clubs, lessors and events managers may result in longer opening hours in areas of the park.

There are curfews on Council halls, particularly near residential areas, of 12.00 midnight for activities, although cleaning may be done after this time. Where club buildings are hired out opening hours will be passed on through terms of hiring but should be similar to Council halls for closing of activities.

Bylaws, Acts and the District Plan, including Alcohol Control in Public Places and Noise Control are mechanisms to manage behaviour. Alcohol is prohibited on the park between the hours of 9.00pm-6.00am (unless by Council approved liquor license). Noise Control is governed by the Resource Management Act 1991 and specific rules in the District Plan. There are different permitted noise levels for different land uses, activities and times of day (unless by Council approved dispensation).

Policies

- 1. There are no opening or closing times for public open spaces for informal passive recreation activities. There may be some restrictions on access to park facilities.*
- 2. Council opening hours for park facilities is generally from dawn to dusk unless by prior arrangement for reasons of public safety and park security. Where there are gates on vehicle entries and/or public facilities these may be locked.*

4.6.2 Booking Systems

Council has booking systems, hire terms and procedures for parks, sports grounds and buildings owned and operated by Council. These include leases with a specified term, seasonal use of sports grounds by clubs and one off events. There are booking systems and hire terms for private use.

Buildings owned and operated by clubs and/or groups are controlled by the terms of the lease but may have provision to be hired out.

In addition to booking or hiring buildings and grounds there are contractual agreement requirements for trading, alcohol, livestock, motorised vehicles and other controlled or prohibited activities authorised with special conditions. These may be by way of licences and concessions.

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Policies

- 1. Council shall administer a booking system for formal use of the sports grounds. This includes bookings by clubs and leaseholders for club as well as competition use.*
- 2. Council shall give notice of restrictions and cancellations by way of agreed avenues.*
- 3. Where there are no bookings the sports grounds will be considered open for informal recreation use which will be on a first come, first served basis.*

4.6.3 Closures

Council endeavours to keep park grounds open. However where the public or park users may be at risk in extenuating circumstances for emergency response, including inclement weather, parks may be partially or fully closed to public for use and/or access. Where weather may result in playing surfaces being vulnerable to damage Council may close them. Where parks are undergoing development or maintenance there may be areas cordoned off that are not available for public access.

Council will put in place procedures to advise the public of risks and or closure. On areas that are isolated for protection of park users or the park Council will, where possible, erect warning signs. Where closure affects known bookings Council has procedures in place to advise of closures.

Policies

- 1. Development of the reserve shall be well planned and carried out to a high standard of design and activities that are damaging to the reserve's resources shall be restricted to minimise environmental problems that may lead to closure.*
- 2. Council reserves the right to stage development of the park having regard to the Long Term and Annual Plan processes and the Development Plan. Areas not developed may require restricted access to preserve integrity for future management.*
- 3. In exceptional circumstances, the reserve shall be closed to the public, at the discretion of the Council e.g. where agri-chemicals are in use, during significant construction or after an emergency event during emergency recovery.*
- 4. The condition of the playing fields and grounds shall be regularly monitored and shall be maintained to a relevant high standard to minimise the need for closure.*
- 5. Council shall administer a booking system for formal use of the sports grounds; this includes bookings by clubs and leaseholders for club as well as competition use and Council shall give notice of restrictions and cancellations by way of agreed avenues.*

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4.6.4 Hazards and Safety

Council monitors and maintains all parks, this includes all Council structures and park grounds to maintain assets in safe repair to minimise risks for public health and safety. Council also monitors weather conditions and effects on the park grounds. Users are encouraged to report hazards and damage or the need for repair to Council. Council's contact information is made available on the park. There are after hours duty officers on call.

Council will put in place procedures to minimise risk to park users and the park including isolating any hazard or work site areas and advising public of risks and or closure. On areas that are isolated for protection of park users or the park Council will, where possible, erect warning signs alerting the type of hazard or danger. This includes any notice about water quality of waterways on the park.

All asset managers with assets on the park are required to maintain their assets in safe repair. Where asset managers require access to the park for maintenance it is their responsibility to seek authorisation from Council and to protect and advise the public. Asset managers are required to ensure the health safety of park users is not put at risk and that access to the park for use and enjoyment is not impeded.

No hazardous or contaminating substances are to be taken onto or stored on the park without written authorisation of Council. Where maintenance or repair work requires use of a hazardous substance it must be used by registered persons only and in accordance with instructions and any conditions set out by Council.

Policies:

1. *Council will monitor and maintain the park to high standards and endeavour to maintain public access to the park.*
2. *Council has in place procedures to advise public and/or park users of health and safety concerns and partial or full closure of the park.*
3. *Council will isolate hazardous areas and advise the public until the repair, clean up or restoration is complete.*
4. *Asset managers on the park may require authorisation from Council to carry out maintenance, this includes special access requirements.*
5. *Asset managers are required to regularly monitor their assets and have procedures in place for protecting park users where assets are damaged or in need of repair.*

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4.6.5 Controlled and Prohibited Use

The Council seeks to encourage use of the reserve for active and passive recreation. A park of this size can accommodate many different recreational uses and users including large events. However conflicts can occur in public reserves when recreational activity or use is incompatible with the reserve's objectives or when a booking protocol is not followed.

Controls and prohibitions seek to manage or avoid problems and conflicts between recreational uses and users, generally:

- Active sport and recreation uses require specific facilities that will occupy designated areas on the park e.g. sports fields and will require a booking through Council
- CWB (paths), roads and car parks are designed for particular uses
- Unspecified grassed areas have the potential for a range of uses and require booking for any organised use or large events
- Forest, riparian and habitat restoration areas have amenity values and may be suitable for passive recreation but are vulnerable to over use
- Landscape and cultural heritage have 'sense of place' values and are vulnerable to disassociation

Excluded uses of the park are generally those incompatible with the objectives of the park and those that have a potential high risk to the public or the integrity of the park. Some of these may be allowed by special discretion and written approval of Council on very strict conditions.

Excluded activities on this park include:

- All motorised vehicle sport activities (unless by Council approval and subject to notification)
- Open fires and fireworks (unless by Council written approval and permit)
- Firearms (unless for specific programmed use by Council)
- Alcohol is prohibited between the hours of 9.00pm-6.00am (unless by Council approval and liquor license)
- Hazardous substances (unless by Council written approval and subject to GWRC regulations)

General exclusions across all parks and open space include (except where authorised by Council):

- Vegetation removal (except for specified areas for Community Gardens/Mahinga Kai and Rongoā)
- Littering
- Memorials and ashes (except donation to public furniture/art by prior arrangement with Council)
- Camping (except for specified areas for Self Contained Freedom Camping)
- Animals (except for specified areas)

Other environmental control activities under specific control by council include:

- No unauthorised pest control and spraying of agri-chemicals

Other exclusions have been covered under separate sections of this management plan and may be regulated by Acts or by Council by laws and policies.

Antisocial behaviour in public open spaces and vandalism may be able to be managed where possible. Where Council is made aware of vandalism it prioritises reparation, particularly where vandalism results in safety issues or where defacing of an area makes it feel unsafe. Council will use CPTED guidelines and best practise when preparing the development plan and when considering any development of the park to reduce opportunities for anti-social behaviour.

Policies:

1. *Council will monitor the park to ensure compliance of activities and use.*
2. *Council will develop a booking system to enable shared use of facilities.*
3. *For applications for controlled or prohibited use Council conditions will apply these will include public notification of the use that includes dates, time and type of use.*
4. *Motorised sports are prohibited unless by specific authorisation from Council.*
5. *Unauthorised vehicle access is not permitted outside the designated access road and parking areas.*
6. *Littering and rubbish dumping shall be prohibited and offenders may be prosecuted under the Litter Act 1979.*
7. *The lighting of open fires shall not be permitted but portable barbeques may be used for special events at the discretion of Council.*
8. *Hazardous substances are not permitted on-site unless by authorisation of Council.*
9. *Use of agri-chemicals shall be by Council authorisation only. Pest control shall be by Council authorisation only.*
10. *Type and placement of memorials shall be by Council authorisation only.*
11. *Spreading of ashes is prohibited in all open space public places.*
12. *Camping that does not comply with Councils Freedom Camping Policy is prohibited and offenders may be prosecuted under the Reserves Act 1977.*
13. *Measures to reduce vandalism shall be investigated and where appropriate, action taken.*

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4.6.6 Animals – General

The park is zoned rural and was previously managed for agricultural and horticultural purposes. This park is one of the district's largest easily accessible parks on the coastal plain and has large areas of pasture land suitable for accommodating animals. There may be opportunities and benefits for using agricultural practises, including livestock, for managing some areas of the park during staged development. Key objectives for the park include passive and active recreation. Dog walking and horse riding are commonly enjoyed recreation activities on the Kāpiti Coast. Some events may include having animals on the park e.g. pet shows, circus.

Dogs

Council has a Dog Control Bylaw and Policy as required by the Dog Control Act. It allows for dogs and their owners to have access to public places which allows for their reasonable recreational and exercise needs whilst ensuring that danger, distress and nuisance to the rest of the community is minimised.

Council have identified areas for dog walking on maps throughout the district. There are leash or off leash requirements and restrictions relating to times which are subject to seasonal change. There are times of the year when it may be inappropriate to allow access of dogs to certain areas e.g. when an organised event is being held. Reducing dog access during peak times will allow the unimpeded enjoyment of busy public places.

Pertinent to the park management are the sections of the Dog Control Act identifying no dog areas including: within 10 metres of any children's playground equipment and inside the marked boundary of all sports fields at all times. Other no dog areas may include protected landscapes, particularly those with vulnerable or threatened biodiversity values. Suitable areas of the park shall be identified for dog exercise and identified on the development plan and the Dog Exercise Area maps.

Horses

Kāpiti Coast District has been well supplied with a mix of public and private horse riding paths and specialised event areas. However, with growth and development, protection of bridle paths is crucial to maintaining networks. Council has mapped walk, cycle and bridle paths in the district. Suitable areas of the park shall be identified for bridle paths.

There will be areas and uses of the park that will not be suitable for horse access due to risk to park users, incompatibility of activities or potential damage to the park. No horse areas include all sports fields, within 10 metres of a children's playground and protected landscapes. There may be times when horse access is inadvisable during some events.

Livestock

On developed parks free ranging livestock is considered generally incompatible with public use and access. Where rural parks are not yet ready for public access Council may consider grazing as suitable management where it is beneficial for future development, maintains a presence on site and provides a small return to the park.

Council's written approval is required for allowing livestock on the park and specific conditions will be required, particularly around securing of livestock and continued safe access of the park for public. No livestock will be allowed on sports fields, within 10 metres of playgrounds or in protected and restored landscapes.

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Policies:

1. *Council shall provide paths and facilities for dog and horse exercising as part of the park's passive recreational activities. These will be shown on the Development Plan. Council will be responsible for all maintenance and repair of these facilities.*
2. *The park's dog exercise areas will be shown on the district's Dog Exercise Area Maps.*
3. *The park horse trails will be shown on the district's Cycle Walk and Bridleway brochures.*
4. *Council may exercise its right to use livestock for management of the park. Council may appoint a manager to run livestock. Council will be responsible to fence and clearly identify areas where livestock may be used and to ensure adequate signage to alert public and users of the park.*
5. *Dogs are not be permitted in the children's play area, picnic area or on playing fields, but shall be permitted in other areas if under the owners control and/or on leash.*
6. *Horses are not permitted in the children's play area, picnic area or on playing fields and restoration areas but are permitted on the designated formed paths.*
7. *Any event which involves animals on the park will require written approval of Council. Council will need to be satisfied that all precautions of care for the animals welfare and safety of the public and compatibility of the event with the use and enjoyment of park are being met.*
8. *Council retains the right to close the event where there is a breach of conditions or there is a public health or safety concern.*



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4.6.7 Environmental Controls

The appearance and upkeep of reserves, particularly in or adjacent to suburban locations, is of general interest to all users and passers-by and may be important in deterring vandalism and reducing risk of fire. The levels of service of facilities, once set, requires regular maintenance to retain. Continued maintenance of areas of restoration is required until it is self-sustaining.

Council must also set an example of sound environmental management on reserves, including the control of noxious and invasive plants and noxious animals. Maintenance methods must be carefully considered and controlled to ensure the safety and protection of reserve users and neighbours, in particular the use of herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers and heavy machinery. Where Council uses selected areas for grazing or cropping while the park is being developed these areas will be securely fenced off. In exceptional circumstances it may be necessary to close the entire park from the public to protect public safety or to protect the park environment. For example when there is an issue with flooding, reparation of extensive damage (such as storm damage) or major redevelopment.

Air and water quality are governed by National Environmental Policy Statements and Standards and Management Plans and administered by Greater Wellington Regional Council. Water is monitored regularly. The public will be notified of any issues with water quality.

Signs will be erected where environmental controls and management restrict public access. Where necessary, Council will action a communication plan that includes public notification.

Greater Wellington Regional Council has noted land on the reserve on its Selected Land Use Register. The site has been categorised as “Contamination Acceptable /Managed / Remediated” which means “this is a site where hazardous substances exist above background concentrations but the risks to human health or the environment were considered to be acceptable through management or remediation interventions, for the identified land use.”

Noise control is governed by the Resource Management Act 1991 and specific rules in the District Plan. There are different noise limits for different land uses and activities and times of day e.g. construction noise. Use of open space must comply with the District Plan rules. Users of the park must comply with the noise limits. Complaints about noise and any penalties or prosecution are dealt with under the Resource Management Act

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Policies:

- 1. Development of the park shall be well planned and carried out to a high standard of design to minimise environmental problems.*
- 2. Council shall monitor and maintain the park regularly to a relevant high standard to suit levels of service and rectify damage or environmental problems promptly.*
- 3. Council's control of pests shall be in accordance with Greater Wellington Regional Council Pest management Strategy to ensure a consistent approach for best effectiveness.*
- 4. Rubbish bins shall be provided in high use passive recreation areas and shall be emptied regularly.*
- 5. Additional rubbish receptacles and disposal will be required for special events. The event organisers are responsible for managing litter and cleaning up during and after an event.*
- 6. In exceptional circumstances, the reserve shall be closed to the public, at the discretion of the Council.*
- 7. Council will ensure public are advised of any issues with water contamination in the park.*
- 8. There are provisions in the District Plan about noise and noise limits. Council manages a noise control service and has procedures in place for responding to complaints about excessive noise.*

4.6.8 Monitoring, Levels of Service

The extent and type of public use and the condition of the reserve and levels of service of facilities requires monitoring and appropriate action taken to ensure the enjoyment and safety of users and protection of the reserve itself.

Liaison with the local community and user groups is an integral part of the management, of the park enabling the Council to be responsive to user needs and local concerns. There will be an evolving relationship over years to come as the local community changes over time and sports and other groups become actively involved.

Policies:

- 1. The Reserve Management Plan shall be reviewed regularly and amended where necessary in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act (1977).*
- 2. The Council shall prepare a long term Development Plan for the reserve in accordance with the development principles set out in Part 5 of this document.*

Part 5 – Guiding Principles for Development



Otaraua Park Guiding Principles for Development

5.1 General

The Reserve Development Plan shall:

- Be consistent with the Strategic and Community Vision, Key Principles and Management Policies of this Management Plan
- Seek to enhance the ecological and recreational values of the reserve throughout the site
- Provide facilities for future sport and recreation; including cycle, walk, and bridle paths, bridges, fences, planting, sports fields, courts, community use areas, picnic areas, education opportunities, road access and some car parking
- Seek to enhance and consider long term opportunities for physical links that extend beyond the reserve and add to the local open space network
- Seek opportunities for projects that encourage community participation
- Identify and prioritise development actions, including estimated timeframes and costs
- Be consistent with relevant statutory and non-statutory planning documents including Council strategies such as the *Open Space Strategy, 2012 LTP, Community Outcomes and Local Outcomes, Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy, the District Plan and all Bylaws and Policies*

5.2 Council Development Priorities

Council's decision-making over where to prioritise development effort within the reserve network occurs through several mechanisms in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Reserves Act 1977.

Although efforts must be consistent with reserve classifications and other provisions of the Act, the overall priority for works in reserves is set by Council's Long Term Plan, Local Community Outcome Statements and the Open Space Strategy, CWB strategy and the District Plan.

5.3 Principles for Open Space Development

Principles for development will be carried out in consultation with the community.

Principles include:

- Responsiveness to Community needs
- Good working relationship with iwi
- Retention of accesses, with paths and tracks maximising access for informal recreation and connection between communities
- Retaining visual permeability and a sense of openness through the site
- Protection and enhancement of natural landscapes and features of the park particularly around existing waterways and bush remnants
- Protection and enhancement of cultural values and sites of significance

- Use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles
- Provision of sports areas based on local sport gaps and needs while minimising replication or oversupply of sports
- Consideration of the park's potential for use as a gathering place for people after an civil emergency event
- Amenity planting of exotic and native species
- Fostering the development of a mountain-to-sea ecological corridor along the Waikanae River, and improving other ecological connections
- Rationalisation of development in the active floodplain, accepting that ponding in this area may occur
- Location of high cost development and activities on the upper river terrace outside of natural hazard areas
- Use of sustainable principles for any buildings, structures, infrastructure and services
- Waste minimisation across all aspects of the park use including events
- Use of sustainable lighting systems for both indoor and outdoor lighting
- Zero light pollution,
- Use of water saving devices
- Minimisation of earthworks, hard engineering and impacts on the rural environment and feature landforms
- Location of buildings, structures and infrastructure to suit site conditions and minimise environmental and visual impacts
- Design of buildings and structures to retain the rural scale in height and bulk, make use of natural materials and subdued colours to blend with natural surroundings
- Minimisation of clutter by use of shared and multi-use or multi-purpose facilities
- Consideration of public use, accessibility and enjoyment with any commercial, education, community and private use application whether a temporary or seasonal function or event
- Good working relationship with all asset managers Transpower, GWRC, Kiwirail, with development consistent with access and safety requirements for national assets
- Good working relationship with neighbours.



Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazette Notice
Appendix 2 Land Title



Otaraua Park – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Gazette Notice

16 MAY 2013

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, No. 57

1695

**Road Realignment—Tauranga Eastern Link,
Bell Road, Tauranga City**

Pursuant to the Public Works Act 1981, and to a delegation from the Minister for Land Information, Kerry McPhail, Land Information New Zealand:

(a) Pursuant to section 114, declares the land described in the First Schedule to this notice to be road which, pursuant to section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003, will form part of the State highway network and shall remain vested in the Crown;

(b) Pursuant to section 52, declares the land described in the Second Schedule is set apart for the functioning indirectly of a road (segregation strip) and shall remain vested in the Crown

on the date of publication hereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

South Auckland Land District—Tauranga City**First Schedule***Land Declared Road*

Area ha	Description
5.4233	Part Lot 3 DPS 54113; shown as Section 1 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register SA45B/855).

Second Schedule*Land Set Apart for the Functioning Indirectly of a Road
(Segregation Strip)*

Area m ²	Description
127	Part Lot 3 DPS 54113; shown as Section 2 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register SA45B/855).
104	Part Lot 3 DPS 54113; shown as Section 3 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register SA45B/855).

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of April 2013.

K. MCPHAIL, for the Minister for Land Information.

(LINZ CPC/2006/11670)

ln2853

**Road Realignment—Tauranga Eastern Link,
Bell Road, Tauranga City**

Pursuant to the Public Works Act 1981, and to a delegation from the Minister for Land Information, Kerry McPhail, Land Information New Zealand:

(a) Pursuant to section 114, declares the land described in the First Schedule to this notice to be road which, pursuant to section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003, will form part of the State highway network and shall vest in the Crown;

(b) Pursuant to section 20, declares that, pursuant to an agreement to that effect having been entered into, the land described in the Second Schedule to this notice is acquired for the functioning indirectly of a road (segregation strip) and shall vest in the Crown

on the date of publication hereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

South Auckland Land District—Tauranga City**First Schedule***Land Declared Road*

Area ha	Description
2.2292	Part Lot 69 DP 345260; shown as Section 5 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register 185541).

Second Schedule*Land Acquired for the Functioning Indirectly of a Road
(Segregation Strip)*

Area m ²	Description
42	Part Lot 69 DP 345260; shown as Section 6 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register 185541).
46	Part Lot 69 DP 345260; shown as Section 7 on SO 427562 (Part Computer Freehold Register 185541).

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of April 2013.

K. MCPHAIL, for the Minister for Land Information.

(LINZ CPC/2006/11670)

ln2854

**Land Acquired for Road—State Highway 1
Limestone Creek, Hundalee Road, Hurunui District**

Pursuant to section 20(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, and to a delegation from the Minister for Land Information, Kerry McPhail, Land Information New Zealand, declares that, pursuant to an agreement to that effect having been entered into, the land described in the Schedule to this notice is to be acquired for road which, pursuant to section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003, forms part of State Highway 1 and shall vest in the Crown on the date of publication hereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

Marlborough Land District—Hurunui District**Schedule**

Area m ²	Description
1460	Part Section 2 Block XXI Hundalee Survey District; shown as Section 1 on SO 449196 (part Computer Freehold Register MB1B/297).
5920	Part Section 2 Block XXI Hundalee Survey District; shown as Section 2 on SO 449196 (part Computer Freehold Register MB1B/297).
220	Part Section 2 Block XXI Hundalee Survey District; shown as Section 3 on SO 449196 (part Computer Freehold Register MB1B/297).

Dated at Wellington this 3rd day of May 2013.

K. MCPHAIL, for the Minister for Land Information.

(LINZ CPC/2009/13511)

ln2774

Reserves Act 1977**Declaration That Land is a Reserve**

Under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Kapiti Coast District Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on it, resolved on 13 December 2012 that the land held by the Council in fee simple and described in the Schedule hereto shall be and is hereby declared to be a recreation reserve within the meaning of the Act.

Wellington Land District—Kapiti Coast District**Schedule**

Area ha	Description
23.9981	Section 2 SO 449746 and Section 2 SO 459021 (Computer Freehold Register 606173).
35.2751	Section 3 SO 449746 (Computer Freehold Register 587643).

Otaraua Park – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Gazette Notice

1696

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, No. 57

16 MAY 2013

Dated at Paraparaumu this 7th day of May 2013.
PAT DOUGHERTY, Chief Executive, Kapiti Coast District Council.
ln2871

LEONIE FECHNEY.
(DOC PAR-12-02-13)
ln2840

Classification of Reserve—Walter Mildenhall Park

Under section 16(2A) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Hutt City Council, pursuant to a resolution dated the 11th day of December 2012, hereby classifies the reserve properties described in the First Schedule to this notice as local purpose (community buildings) reserve and the reserve properties described in the Second Schedule to this notice as recreation reserve.

Wellington Land District—Hutt City**First Schedule**

Area m ²	Description
15852	Lot 2 DP 17448 (Computer Freehold Register WN939/62).
381	Lot 1 DP 83141 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/91).
612	Lot 1 DP 30050 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).

Second Schedule

Area m ²	Description
7615	Lot 1 DP 56217 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).
1355	Lot 1 DP 58441 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).
743	Part Lot 1 DP 30537 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).
13451	Part Lot 1 DP 17448 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).
143	Part Lot 1 DP 17448 (Computer Freehold Register WN50B/92).

These properties situated in Naenae are owned by the Hutt City Council.

Dated at Lower Hutt this 8th day of May 2013.

TONY STALLINGER, Chief Executive Officer, Hutt City Council.

(HCC 12/1442)

ln2783

Authorisation of the Exchange of Part of a Reserve for Other Land

Under the Reserves Act 1977, the Acting Community Support Manager for the Canterbury Conservancy of the Department of Conservation authorises the exchange of that part of the recreation reserve described in the First Schedule for the land described in the Second Schedule.

Canterbury Land District—Christchurch City**First Schedule**

Area ha	Description
0.0021	Lot 58 DP 43526 (part Computer Freehold Register CB25B/987).

Second Schedule

Area ha	Description
0.0021	Lot 19 DP 43526 (part Computer Freehold Register CB22A/1434).

Dated at Christchurch this 3rd day of May 2013.

Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993**Notice Redefining the Purpose for Which the Māori Reservation is Made**

Pursuant to section 338(5)(d) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, on the recommendation of the Māori Land Court, the Māori lands referred to in the Schedule in the notice dated the 28th day of September 1960 and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, 6 October 1960, No. 64, page 1561, are hereby redefined in terms of the persons or class of persons for whose use or benefit the reservations are made by replacing the hapū name

“Mahurihuri”

with the name

“Te Mahurehure”.

North Auckland Land District**Schedule**

All that piece of land situated in Block IX Purua Survey District, Block XVI Mangakahia Survey District, Block XIII Purua Survey District and described as follows:

Area ha	Description
0.4046	Whatitiri 13Z3, all the land in 294603, North Auckland Land Registry.
0.8093	Whatitiri 13Z4, all the land in 294604, North Auckland Land Registry.
1.6187	Whatitiri 5, all the land in 485094, North Auckland Land Registry.
0.4046	Whatitiri 7, all the land in 492809, North Auckland Land Registry.
8.0937	Whatitiri 8, all the land in 476720, North Auckland Land Registry.
0.0893	Whatitiri 9, all the land in 501468, North Auckland Land Registry.
4.8000	Whatitiri No. 1C No. 3 (Part general land in Computer Freehold Register NA203/185), North Auckland Land Registry.

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of May 2013.

MICHELLE HIPPOLITE, Chief Executive, Ministry of Māori Development.

(Appln A20110007133)

ln2882

Inclusion of General Land as a Māori Reservation

Pursuant to section 338(2) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, on the recommendation of the Māori Land Court, the general land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby included in the Māori reservation in the notice dated the 28th day of September 1960 and published in *New Zealand Gazette*, 6 October 1960, No. 64, page 1561, as a burial ground to form part of the Oraerae Wahitapu together with Whatitiri 5 Block.

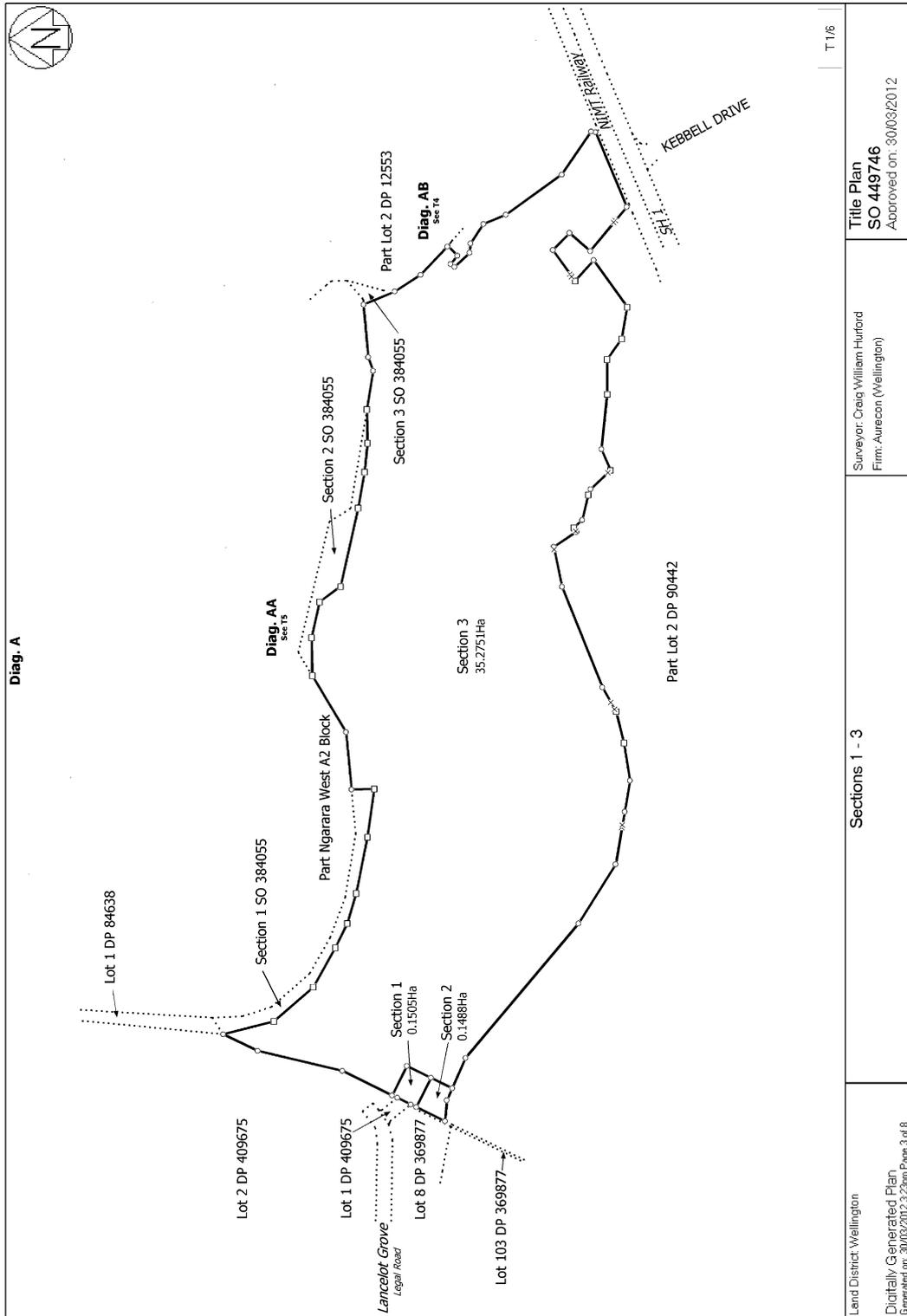
North Auckland Land District**Schedule**

Part of the general land contained in NA203/185 North Auckland Land Registry and described as follows:

Area ha	Description
4.8000	Whatitiri No. 1C No. 3.

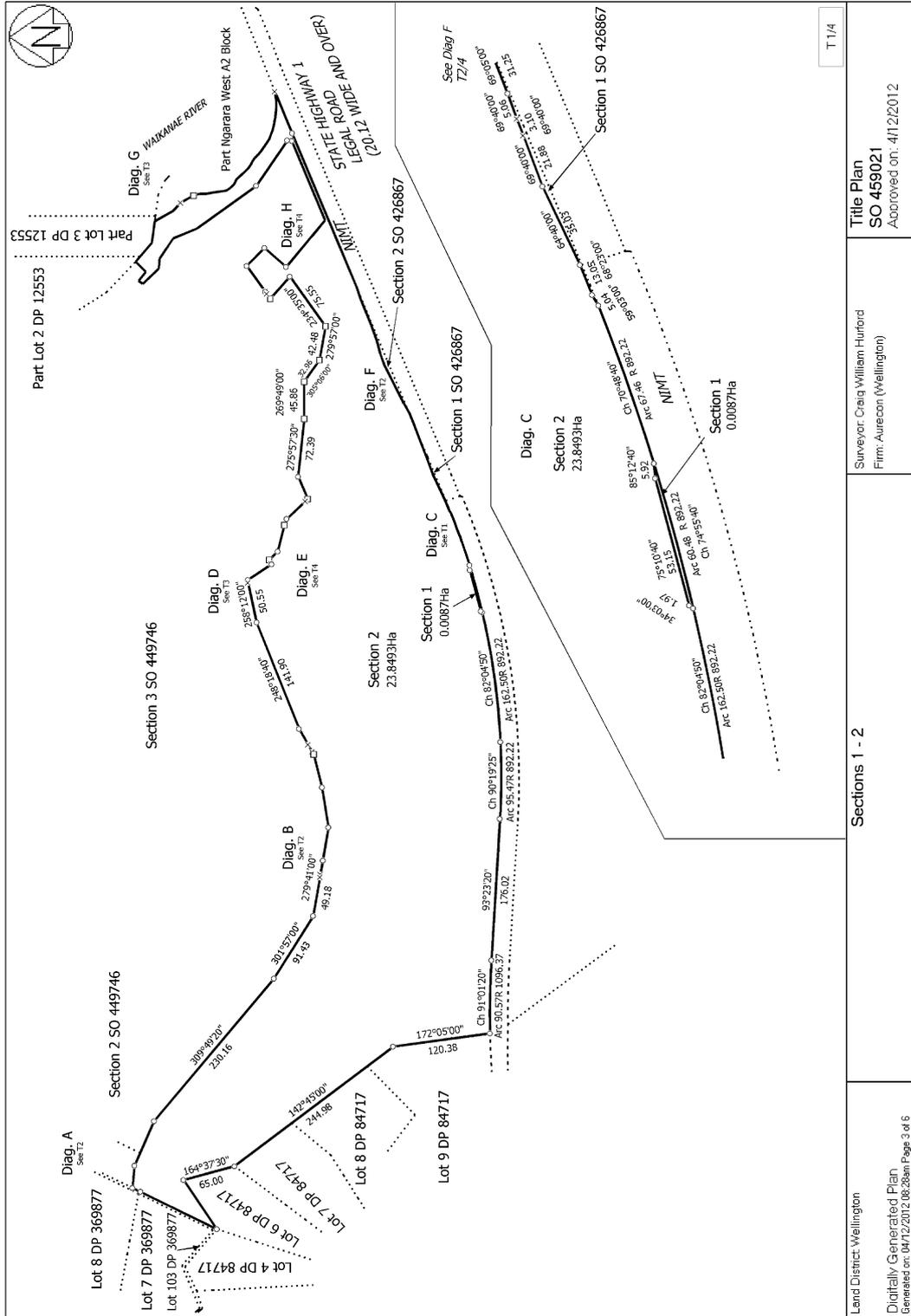
Otaraua Park - Appendices

Appendix 2- Certificate of Title



Otaraua Park - Appendices

Appendix 2- Certificate of Title



Otaraua Park - Appendices

Appendix 2 - Certificate of Title



**COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**



Search Copy

R. W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

Identifier 587643
Land Registration District Wellington
Date Issued 16 July 2012

Prior References
WN57D/533

Estate Fee Simple
Area 35.2751 hectares more or less
Legal Description Section 3 Survey Office Plan 449746
Purpose Recreation Reserve

Proprietors
Kapiti Coast District Council

Interests

Subject as to part to a right of way created by Transfer 65113 - 18.11.1907 at 10:15 am
826917 Gazette Notice declaring State Highway 1 to be a limited access road (affects part formerly in CT WN8B/1014)
B783687.8 Consent Notice pursuant to Section 221 Resource Management Act 1991 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Appurtenant hereto is a right of way created by Transfer B783687.10 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm (affects part formerly in CT WN56B/515)
Subject to an electricity right (in gross) over part marked V on DP 90442 in favour of Horowhenua Energy Limited created by Transfer B783687.12 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Subject to a telecommunication right (in gross) over part marked M on DP 88727 in favour of Telecom New Zealand Limited created by Transfer B783687.14 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Subject to an electricity right (in gross) over parts marked B, F, G, I & R DP 90442 in favour of Horowhenua Energy Limited created by Transfer B783687.15 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
B822908.4 Consent Notice pursuant to Section 221(1) Resource Management Act 1991 - 20.2.2001 at 2.28 pm
8547313.2 Surrender of the right of way created by Transfer 65113 insofar as it is appurtenant to Lot 1 DP 409675 - 7.10.2010 at 2:58 pm
8762367.1 Compensation Certificate pursuant to Section 19 Public Works Act 1981 by Kapiti Coast District Council - 1.6.2011 at 10:33 am
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Transaction Id 41938226
Client Reference bcarthew001

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Register Only

Otaraua Park - Appendices

Appendix 2 - Certificate of Title



**COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**

Search Copy



Identifier 606173
Land Registration District Wellington
Date Issued 21 December 2012

Prior References
WN57D/534

Estate	Fee Simple
Area	23.9981 hectares more or less
Legal Description	Section 2 Survey Office Plan 449746 and Section 2 Survey Office Plan 459021
Purpose	Recreation Reserve

Proprietors
Kapiti Coast District Council

Interests

Subject as to part to a right of way created by Transfer 65113 - 18.11.1907 at 10:15 am
826917 Gazette Notice declaring the adjoining State Highway 1 to be a limited access road (affects the part formerly in CT WN8B/1014
B783687.8 Consent Notice pursuant to Section 221(1) Resource Management Act 1991 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Subject to a right of way over part marked A and C on DP 90442 created by Transfer B786387.10 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
The easement created by Transfer B786387.10 is subject to Section 243 (a) Resource Management Act 1991
Subject to a telecommunication right (in gross) over part marked A,C & L on DP 88727 in favour of Telecom New Zealand Limited created by Transfer B783687.11 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Subject to an electricity right (in gross) over part marked A, D, E & J on DP 90442 in favour of Horowhenua Energy Limited created by Transfer B783687.12 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
Subject to an electricity right (in gross) over part marked S on DP 90442 in favour of Horowhenua Energy Limited created by Transfer B783687.15 - 16.5.2000 at 3.40 pm
B822908.4 Consent Notice pursuant to Section 221(1) Resource Management Act 1991 - 20.2.2001 at 2.28 pm
8547313.2 Surrender of the right of way created by Transfer 65113 insofar as it is appurtenant to Lot 1 DP 409675 - 7.10.2010 at 2:58 pm
Pursuant to Section 107(9A) Public Works Act 1981 Section 2 SO 449746 is included in this CFR - See 9099553.2 - 16.7.2012 at 12:35 pm
Subject to the Reserves Act 1977

Transaction Id 41938226
Client Reference bearthew001

Search Copy Dated 1/12/14 10:45 am, Page 1 of 1
Register Only

Definitions/Glossary

- Appendix 3 Plant Lists as Guides
- Appendix 4 Transmission Lines Clearances



Otaraua Park – Appendices

Appendix 3 - Plant Lists as Guides

Amenity Planting: Initial Council Plant List

Ref: Management and Provision of Trees on Council Administered Land, draft 2014

Acer	(maples)
Aesculus	(horse chestnut)
Betula	(silver beech)
Corymbia	(eucalypt)
Eucalyptus	(gums)
Fagus	(beech)
Fraxinus	(ash),
Ginko	(maidenhair tree)
Idesia	
Liquidambers	(sweetgum)
Liriodendron	(tulip tree)
Magnolia	
Michelia	
Ostrya	(hop hornbeam)
Quercus	(oaks)
Paulownia	(princess tree)
Parrotia	(persian ironwood)
Platinus	(London planetree)

Restoration Planting: Volunteer Groups Waikanae River Plant Lists

Ref: Greater Wellington Regional Council, Waikanae River Environmental Strategy, March 2014

Alectryon excelcus	(titoki)
Beilschmedia tawa	(tawa)
Aristotelia serrata	(wineberry)
Carex secta	(purei)
C. geminata	(ruatahi)
C. virgata	(carex)
Coprosma areolata	
C. grandiflora	(kanono)
C. propinqua	
C. rhamnoides	
C. robusta	(karamu)
Cordyline australis	(cabbage tree)
Cortaderia fulvida	(toetoe)
Cortaderia toetoe	(toetoe)
Dacrycarpus cupressinum	(rimu)
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	(kahikatea)
Dysoxylum spectabile	(kohekohe)
Elaeocarpus dentatus	(hinau)
Hebe stricta	(koromiko)
Knightia excelsa	(rewarewa)
Kunzea ericoides	(kanuka)
Leptospermum scoparium	(manuka)
Macropiper excelsum	(kawakawa)

Otaraua Park- Appendices

Restoration Planting continued

Melicope ternata	(wharangi)
Melicytus ramiflorus	(māhoe)
Myrsine australis	(mapou)
Nestigis corymbosa	(white maire)
Oleria solandri	(coastal tree daisy)
Pennantia corymbosa	(kaikomako)
Phormium tenax	(harakeke – flax)
Pittosprum tenuifolium	(kohuhu)
Pseudopanax arboreus	(five finger)
Pseudopanax crassifolius	(lancewood)
Podocarpus totara	(totara)
Rhopalostylis sapida	(nīkau)
Sophora microphylla	(kowahi)
Streblus banksii	(towai)

Rongoā – Maori Medicinal Planting: Plant List

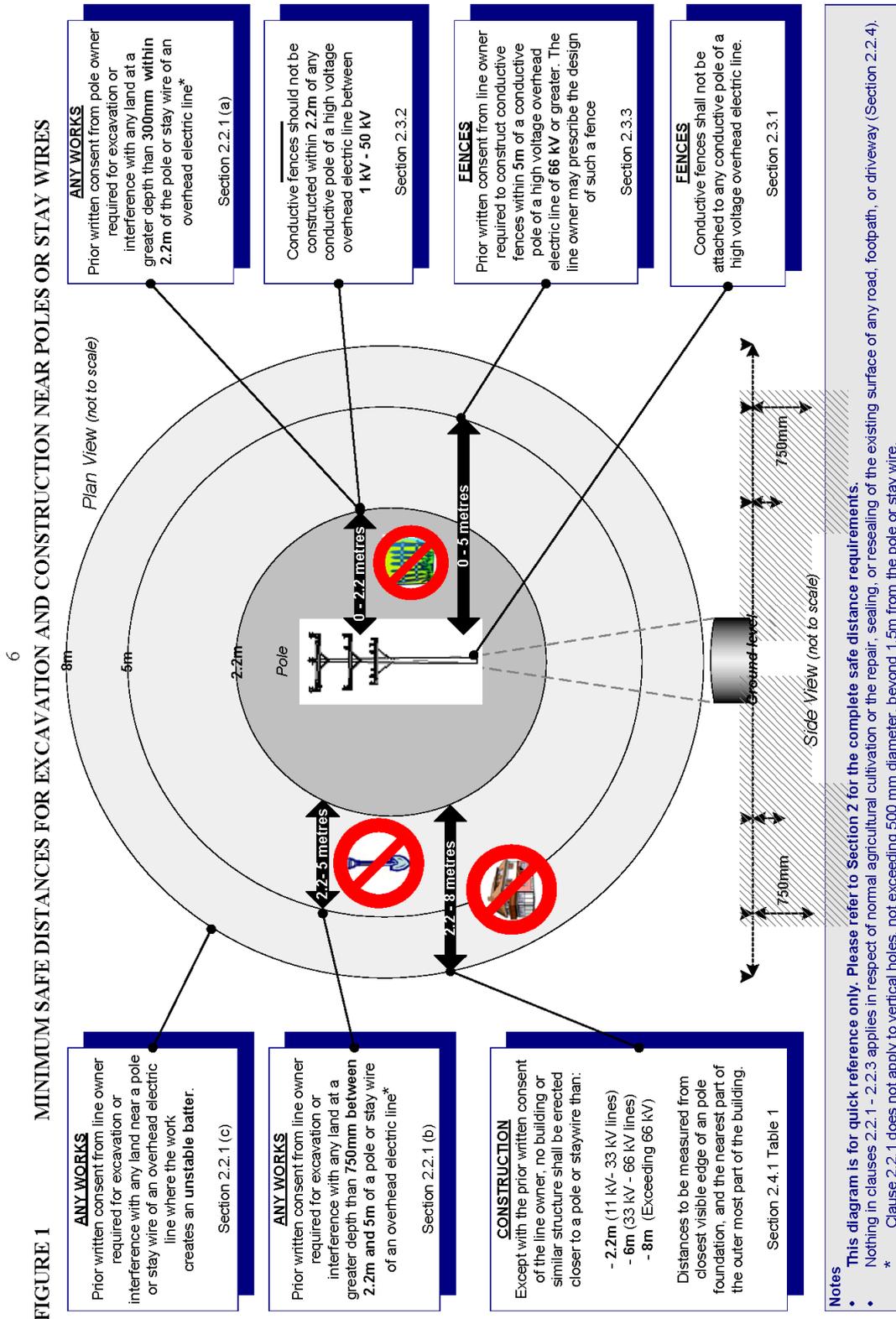
Ref: Anna Royal, Investigation of Rongoaa In Kapiti Reserves/Parks For Te Whakaminenga & Kapiti Coast District Council, June 2011

Harakeke	Phormium tenax (flax)
Kawakawa	Macropiper excelsa
Karamu	Coprosma robusta
Koromiko	Hebe stricta
Kowhai,	Sophora microphylla
Kumarahou	Pomaderris kumaraho
Mamaku	Cyathea medullaris
Mānuka	Leptospermum scoparium
Matai	Prumnopitys taxifolia
Pukatea	Laurelia novae-zelandiae
Piripiri	Acaena anserinifolia
Rātā	Metrosideros robusta
Rātā	Metrosideros umbellata
Raurekau	Coprosma grandifolia
Rimu	Dacrycarpus cupressinum
Teteaweka	Oleria angustifolia

Otaraua Park- Appendices

Appendix 4 - Transmission Line Clearances (2001)

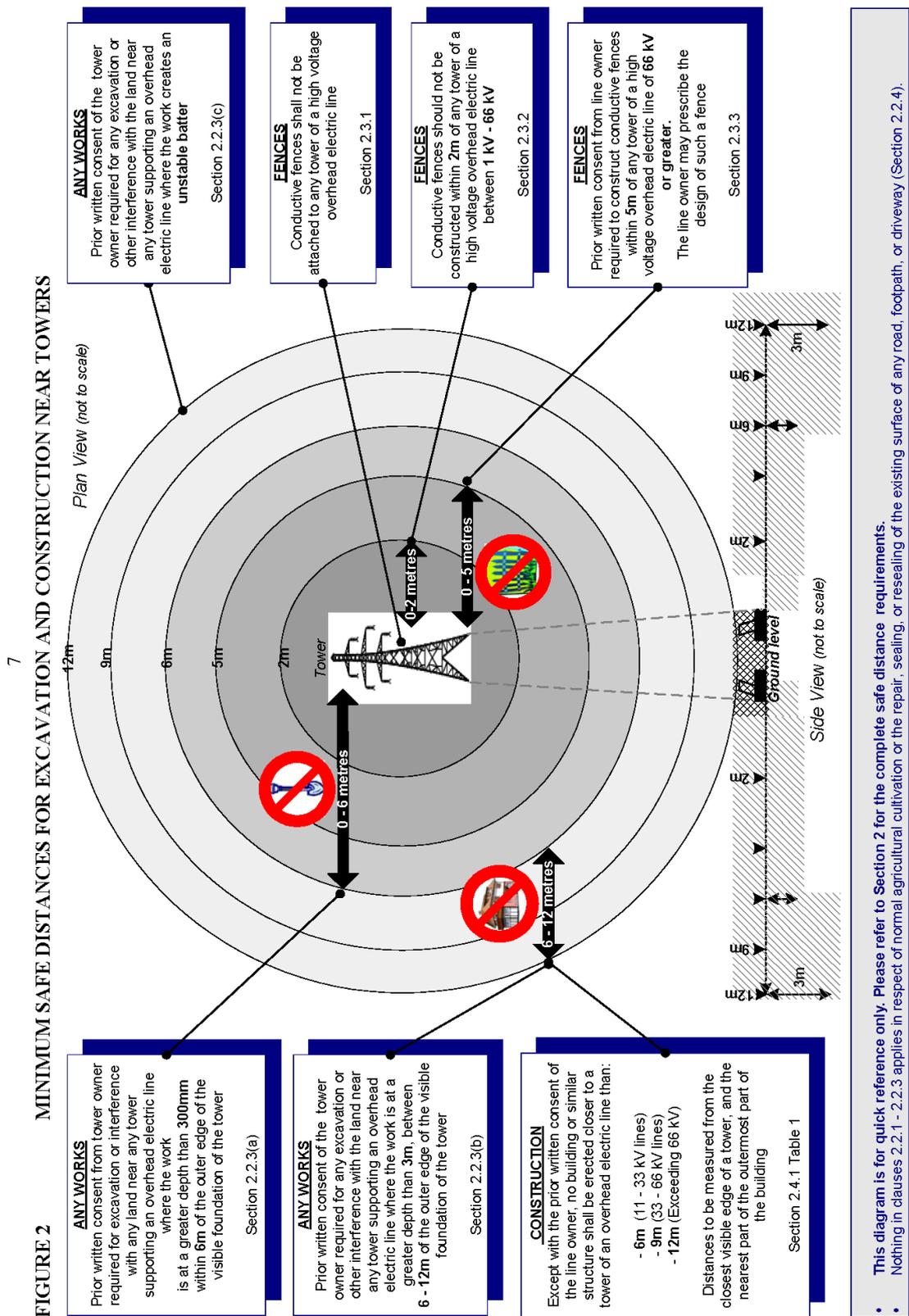
Ref: NZECP 34:2001 New Zealand Electrical Code Of Practice For Electrical Safe Distances



Otaraua Park- Appendices

Appendix 4 - Transmission Line Clearances (2001)

Ref: NZECP 34:2001 New Zealand Electrical Code Of Practice For Electrical Safe Distances



Otaraua Park- Appendices

Appendix 4 - Transmission Line Clearances

Ref: NZECP 34:2001 New Zealand Electrical Code Of Practice For Electrical Safe Distances

TABLE 2 SAFE DISTANCES FROM CONDUCTORS WITHOUT ENGINEERING ADVICE

Circuit voltage	Maximum span length (m)	Minimum distance beneath conductors under normal conditions (m)	Minimum distance to the side of conductors under normal conditions (m)
Not exceeding 1 kV	50	4	3.5
Exceeding 1 kV but not exceeding 11kV	80	5.5	5
Exceeding 11 kV but not exceeding 33 kV	125	7	8.5
Exceeding 33 kV but not exceeding 110 kV	125	7.5	9.5
Exceeding 110 kV but not exceeding 220 kV	125	8.5	11
275 kV d.c. & 350 kV d.c.	125	8.5	7.5
Not exceeding 33 kV	250	8	12
Exceeding 33 kV but not exceeding 110 kV	250	8.5	12.5
Exceeding 110 kV but not exceeding 220 kV	250	10	14
275 kV d.c. & 350 kV d.c.	250	10	11
Not exceeding 33 kV	375	9.5	20.5
Exceeding 33 kV but not exceeding 110 kV	375	10	21
Exceeding 110 kV but not exceeding 220 kV	375	11	22.5
275 kV d.c. & 350 kV d.c.	375	10.5	18
For all other spans		Engineering advice required	

(voltages are a.c. except where specified as d.c.)

NOTES

- (a) Observance of potential conductor motion is required to ensure safe distances during construction.
- (b) Where supporting structures are not located on equal elevations, a specific engineering study may be required to ensure distances are in accordance with Table 3.

Otaraua Park- Appendices

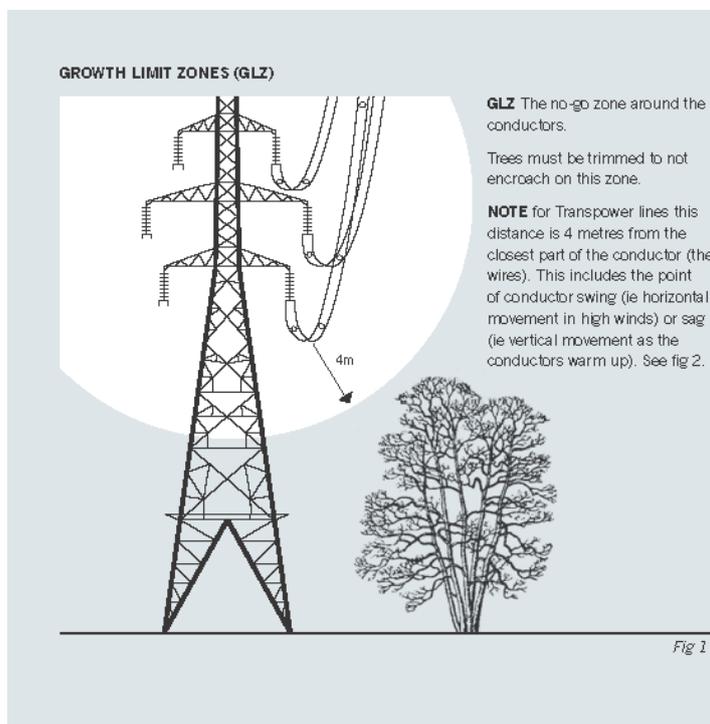
Appendix 4 - Transmission Line Clearances

Ref: NZECP 34:2001 New Zealand Electrical Code Of Practice For Electrical Safe Distances

TABLE 9 MINIMUM SAFE APPROACH DISTANCE LIMITS FOR PERSONS FROM EXPOSED LIVE PARTS *(Where consent from the owner of the live parts has been obtained)*

Circuit Voltage	Distance Limits (m)
Below 1 kV	0.5
11 kV	1.5
22 kV	2.0
33 kV	2.5
66 kV	3.0
110 kV	4.0
220 kV and above	6.0

Ref: Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.



Otaraua Park Appendices

Appendix 4 - Transmission Line Clearances
 Ref: **Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003**

Table 1

Distances For Spans Less Than And Equal To 150 Metres In Length	
Voltage of conductors other than aerial bundled conductors or conductors insulated by other means	Distance in any direction from any point on conductor (metres)
66 kV or greater	4
50 kV to 66 kV	3
33 kV	2.5
11 kV	1.6
400/230 v	0.5
Voltage of aerial bundled conductors or conductors insulated by other means	Distance in any direction from any point on conductor (metres)
Any voltage where the conductor is an aerial bundled conductor or is otherwise insulated	0.5

Key:
 kV = kilovolts
 v = volts

Table 2

Distances For Spans More Than 150 Metres In Length		
Length of span (metres)	Vertical distance from horizontal plane drawn from any point on conductor (metres)	Horizontal distance from a vertical plane drawn from any point on conductor (metres)
150 to 300	4	D1=4 D2=8
301 to 500	4	D1=7.5 D2=15
501 to 700	4	D1=15 D2=30
Greater than or equal to 701	4	D1=25 D2=50

Key:
 D1 = distance for the 15% of each span at either end of the span
 D2 = distance for the centre 70% of each span

References

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Otaraua Park - Appendices

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Otaraua Park – Appendices

Appendix 5 - Definitions/Glossary

Activities Classes of Activities as per the Resource Management Act 1991;

Permitted Activity

(1) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a permitted activity, a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Controlled Activity

(2) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a controlled activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and—

- a) the consent authority must grant a resource consent except if—
 1. (i) section 106 applies; or
 2. (ii) section 55(2) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 applies; and
- b) the consent authority's power to impose conditions on the resource consent is restricted to the matters over which control is reserved (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- c) the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Restricted Discretionary

(3) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and—

- a) the consent authority's power to decline a consent, or to grant a consent and to impose conditions on the consent, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Discretionary Activity

(4) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and—

- a) the consent authority may decline the consent or grant the consent with or without conditions; and

- b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Non Complying Activity

(5) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including a national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a non-complying activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and the consent authority may—

- a) decline the consent; or
- b) grant the consent, with or without conditions, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that the requirements of section 104D
- c) a permit holder; or
- d) the grantee of an easement—under section 59A

Prohibited Activity

(6) If an activity is described in this Act, regulations (including a national environmental standard), or a plan as a prohibited activity,—

- a) no application for a resource consent may be made for the activity; and
- b) the consent authority must not grant a consent for it.

(7) However, subsection (6) does not apply to a concurrent application lodged under subpart 4 of Part 7A

Amenity Values means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Archaeological Site means any place in New Zealand that—

- a) either—
 - i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or
 - ii) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and
- b) is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand

Atua means deity; god; child of Ranginui and Papatūānuku.

Biological diversity means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems

Conditions are requirements to be met as set out in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.

Consent authority means a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under this Act.

Contaminant includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—

- a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or
- b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged

Concession or Concession document—means

- a)
 - i) a lease; or
 - ii) a licence; or
 - iii) a permit; or
 - iv) an easement—
granted under section 59A; and
- b) includes any activity authorised by the concession document

Concessionaire means a person who is—

- a) a lessee; or
- b) a licensee; or

Contaminated land means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—

- a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or
- b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment

Contravene includes fail to comply with

Controlled activity see above

Designation means a provision made in a district plan to give effect to a requirement made by a requiring authority.

Discharge includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.

Dumping means,—

- a) in relation to waste or other matter, its deliberate disposal; and
- b) in relation to a ship, an aircraft, or an offshore installation, its deliberate disposal or abandonment;—

but does not include the disposal of waste or other matter incidental to, or derived from, the normal operations of a ship, aircraft, or offshore installation, if those operations are prescribed as the normal operations of a ship, aircraft, or offshore installation, or if the purpose of those operations does not include the disposal, or the treatment or transportation for disposal, of that waste or other matter; and **to dump** and **dumped** have corresponding meanings.

Earthworks means any alteration to the land contour or disturbance of land including the deposition of clean fill and the excavation and backfilling or recompaction of existing natural ground, but excludes cultivation and domestic gardening. The limits on earthworks in the standards apply to any earthworks within any 5 year period except in relation to overflow paths, ponding areas and the River Corridor.

Ecological domain(s) means mapped areas of land which share broad vegetation types in the District; these are identified as being the salt zone, dunelands, lowland alluvial terraces, and lowland hills.

Ecological site(s) means ecological features or areas which have been mapped in the natural features maps of this plan with the description and significance of the sites

Effect means the same as in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Effects type (in relation to hazardous substances) means the group into which any hazardous substances can be categorised. The three groups are:

1. Fire/Explosion: concerned with damage to property, the built environment and safety of people;
2. Human Health: concerned with the wellbeing, health and safety of people; and
3. Environment: concerned with damage to ecosystems and natural resources and systems.

Each *Effects Type* is divided into levels (high, medium or low) reflecting the severity of the effect potentially associated with a hazardous substance.

The Hazard Level for each hazardous substance is based on the hazard classification system established under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Environment 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 matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters

(means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.)

Excessive noise

(1) the term **excessive noise** means any noise that is under human control and of such a nature as to unreasonably interfere with the peace, comfort, and convenience of any person (other than a person in or at the place from which the noise is being emitted), but does not include any noise emitted by any—

- a) aircraft being operated during, or immediately before or after, flight; or
- b) vehicle being driven on a road (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998); or
- c) train, other than when being tested (when stationary), maintained, loaded, or unloaded.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), **excessive noise**—

- a) includes noise that exceeds a standard for noise prescribed by a national environmental standard; and
- b) may include noise emitted by—

- i) a musical instrument; or
- ii) an electrical appliance; or
- iii) a machine, however powered; or
- iv) a person or group of persons; or
- v) an explosion or vibration

Existing Use Certificate means a certificate issued

Fauna means animals of any kind

Flora means plants of any kind

Flood Hazard categories means the areas based on the 1 in 100-yr extent shown on the District Plan Maps. The flood hazard categories are river corridor, stream corridor, flood storage, flood erosion, fill control, over flow path, residual overflow path, ponding and residual ponding. The purpose of the flood hazard categories is to describe the varying hazard risk across the floodplain. The flood hazard categories have determined by taking the following into account:

1. The depth and speed of flood waters;
2. The threat to life;
3. The difficulty and danger of evacuating people and their property; and
4. The potential for damage to property and social disruption.

There are two types of flood risk identified in the Natural Hazard Maps:

1. **Direct Flood Risk**
The direct flood risk affects areas that are not protected from flooding by flood protection structures (such as stop banks or floodwalls) built to the 1 in 100-yr flood event standard. A direct flood risk can also occur where existing structural protection, built to less than the 1 in 100-yr standard, is vulnerable and likely to fail in a 1 in 100-yr flood event.
2. **Residual Flood Risk**
The residual flood risk is the additional or 'left over' risk due to possible breaching and overtopping of flood protection structures (such as stop banks or flood works) built to the 1 in 100-yr flood event standard.

Flood storage area means the defined areas on the District Plan Maps within which ponding of flood waters is expected to occur in significant flood events and which are necessary for the management of the associated flood risk.

Freedom Camping - Definitions for freedom camping include:

- **Not Self-Contained Freedom Camping**; means freedom camping that requires the use of public ablutions, kitchen and waste disposal facilities and vehicles or caravans used for freedom camping that do not comply with the requirements for water supply, sanitary plumbing and solid waste containment as specified in New Zealand Standard (NZS) 5465:2001: Self Containment of Motor Caravans and Caravans
- **Self- Contained Freedom Camping**; means any vehicle or caravan that meets the ablutionary and sanitary needs of the occupants for a minimum of three days without requiring any external services or discharging any waste and complies with NZS 5465:2001: Self Containment of Motor Caravans and Caravans

Fresh water means all water except coastal water and geothermal water

Hapū means sub-tribe

Hazardous substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance—

- a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - i) explosiveness:
 - ii) flammability:
 - iii) a capacity to oxidise:
 - iv) corrosiveness:
 - v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity):
 - vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or
- b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a)

Heritage protection authority means—

- a) any Minister of the Crown including—
- b) the Minister of Conservation acting either on his or her own motion or on the recommendation of the New Zealand Conservation Authority, a local conservation board, the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, or a Fish and Game Council; and
- c) the Minister of Maori Affairs acting either on his or her own motion or on the recommendation of an iwi authority:
- d) a local authority acting either on its own motion or on the recommendation of an iwi authority:
- e) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in so far as it carries out its functions under section 13(1)(i) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:
- f) a body corporate that is approved as a heritage protection authority

Historic heritage —

- a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
 - i) archaeological:
 - ii) architectural:
 - iii) cultural:
 - iv) historic:
 - v) scientific:
 - vi) technological; and
- b) includes—
 - i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
 - ii) archaeological sites; and
 - iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and

- iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources

Historic heritage feature means any item listed in the schedule of historic heritage or identified in this plan

Infrastructure, in section 30, means—

- a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy:
- b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001:
- c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989:
- d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person—
- e) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and
- f) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person:
- g) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation:
- h) a drainage or sewerage system:
- i) structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means:
- j) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means:
- k) an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966:
- l) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990:
- m) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988:
- n) anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166

Intrinsic values, in relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including—

- a) their biological and genetic diversity; and
- b) the essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning, and resilience

Iwi authority means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so

Joint management agreement means an agreement that—

- a) is made by a local authority with 1 or more—

- i) public authorities, as defined in paragraph (b) of the definition of public authority;
 - ii) iwi authorities or groups that represent hapu; and
- b) provides for the parties to the joint management agreement jointly to perform or exercise any of the local authority's functions, powers, or duties under this Act relating to a natural or physical resource; and
 - c) specifies the functions, powers, or duties; and
 - d) specifies the natural or physical resource; and
 - e) specifies whether the natural or physical resource is in the whole of the region or district or part of the region or district; and
 - f) may require the parties to the joint management agreement to perform or exercise a specified function, power, or duty together; and
 - g) if paragraph (f) applies, specifies how the parties to the joint management agreement are to make decisions; and
 - h) may specify any other terms or conditions relevant to the performance or exercise of the functions, powers, or duties, including but not limited to terms or conditions for liability and funding

Kaitiakitanga means the exercise of guardianship by the tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship

Lake means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land

Land—

- a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and
- b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and
- c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river

Landfill means any premises used for the lawful deposit or disposal of waste materials into or onto land

Local authority means a territorial authority or a regional council

mahinga kai means the areas from which food resources are gathered

Mana whenua means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area

Natural and physical resources includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures

Natural hazard means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment

National environmental standard means a standard prescribed by regulations

National policy statement means a statement issued under [section 52](#)

1. The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations, to be known as national environmental standards, that prescribe any or all of the following technical standards, methods, or requirements:
 - a) (a) standards for the matters referred to in [section 9](#), [section 11](#), [section 12](#), [section 13](#), [section 14](#), or [section 15](#), including, but not limited to—
 - i) contaminants:
 - ii) water quality, level, or flow:
 - iii) air quality:
 - iv) soil quality in relation to the discharge of contaminants:
 - b) (b) standards for noise:
 - c) (c) standards, methods, or requirements for monitoring.
2. The regulations may include:
 - a) qualitative or quantitative standards:
 - b) standards for any discharge or the ambient environment:
 - c) methods for classifying a natural or physical resource:
 - d) methods, processes, or technology to implement standards:
 - e) exemptions from standards:
 - f) transitional provisions for standards, methods, or requirements.
3. [Section 360\(2\)](#) applies to all regulations made under this section

Network utility operator has the meaning set out in [section 166](#)

New Zealand coastal policy statement means a statement issued under [section 57](#)

Permitted activity see above

Prohibited activity see above

River means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal)

Soil conservation means avoiding, remedying, or mitigating soil erosion and maintaining the physical, chemical, and biological qualities of soil

Structure means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft

Tāngata whenua, in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area

Taonga raranga means plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving

Tikanga Maori means Maori customary values and practices

Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) has the same meaning as the word Treaty as defined in section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

Waste or other matter means materials and substances of any kind, form, or description

Water—

- a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:
- b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:
- c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern

Water body means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area

Wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions

Otaraua Park - Appendices

Appendix 5 - References

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