



District Wide Reserves

Management Plan

October 2019

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User Guide

Purpose

This draft reserve management plan (management plan) has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and establishes the framework for management and development of 38 of the District's reserves.¹ The management plan provides for use, enjoyment, protection, maintenance, preservation and development of the reserves and guides day to day management. The Reserves Act requires that all reserves for which the Council is the administering body must be covered by an approved management plan, except reserves that have a local purpose. In practice, reserves with a local purpose are usually included in a management plan.

Term

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

Structure

This management plan has three sections:

Section 1: Identifies the reserves and puts them into five reserve categories based on the character of the reserve and what the reserve is used for.

Section 2: Proposes a vision and general objectives for reserve management and development, followed by objectives for the five categories of reserves.

Section 3: Has detail on the individual reserves and policy and development that are specific to the individual reserves.

¹ A reserve is land that has been set aside for a public purpose.

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

Management plan development

The review of the current management plan and preparation of this draft management plan follows the process according to section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (outlined in Figure 1 below). The management plan was developed after a public notice of the intention to review the current management plan and receiving comments from the public. Many suggestions were incorporated into the draft management plan.

Next steps

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

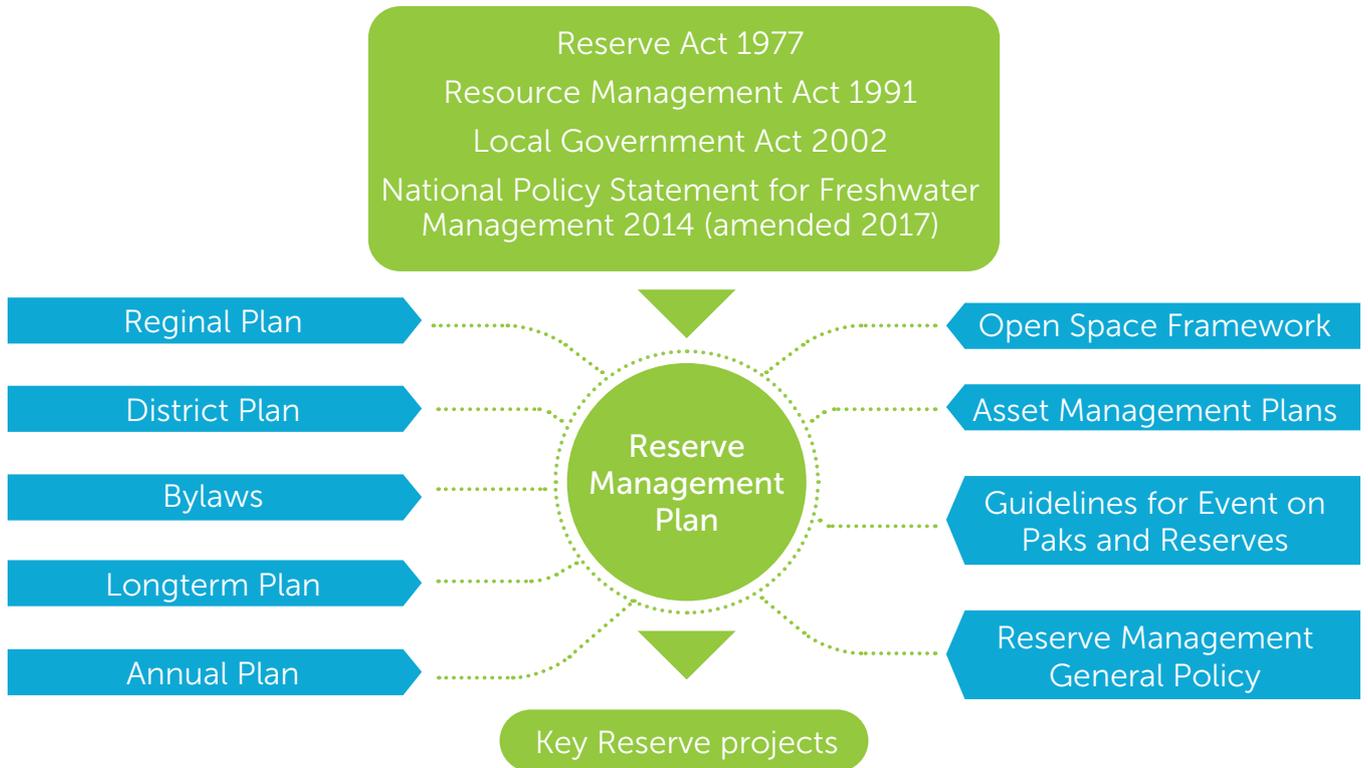
Figure 1: Process to review this management plan



How to use this plan

The draft management plan has links to a range of national and regional statutory requirements and policy statements and it should be read alongside the Reserve Management General Policy document and Council Bylaws, plans and strategies. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between this management plan, statutory requirements and other Council plans and strategies. Policy for individual reserves in this management plan has precedence over policy in the *Reserve Management General Policy* document.

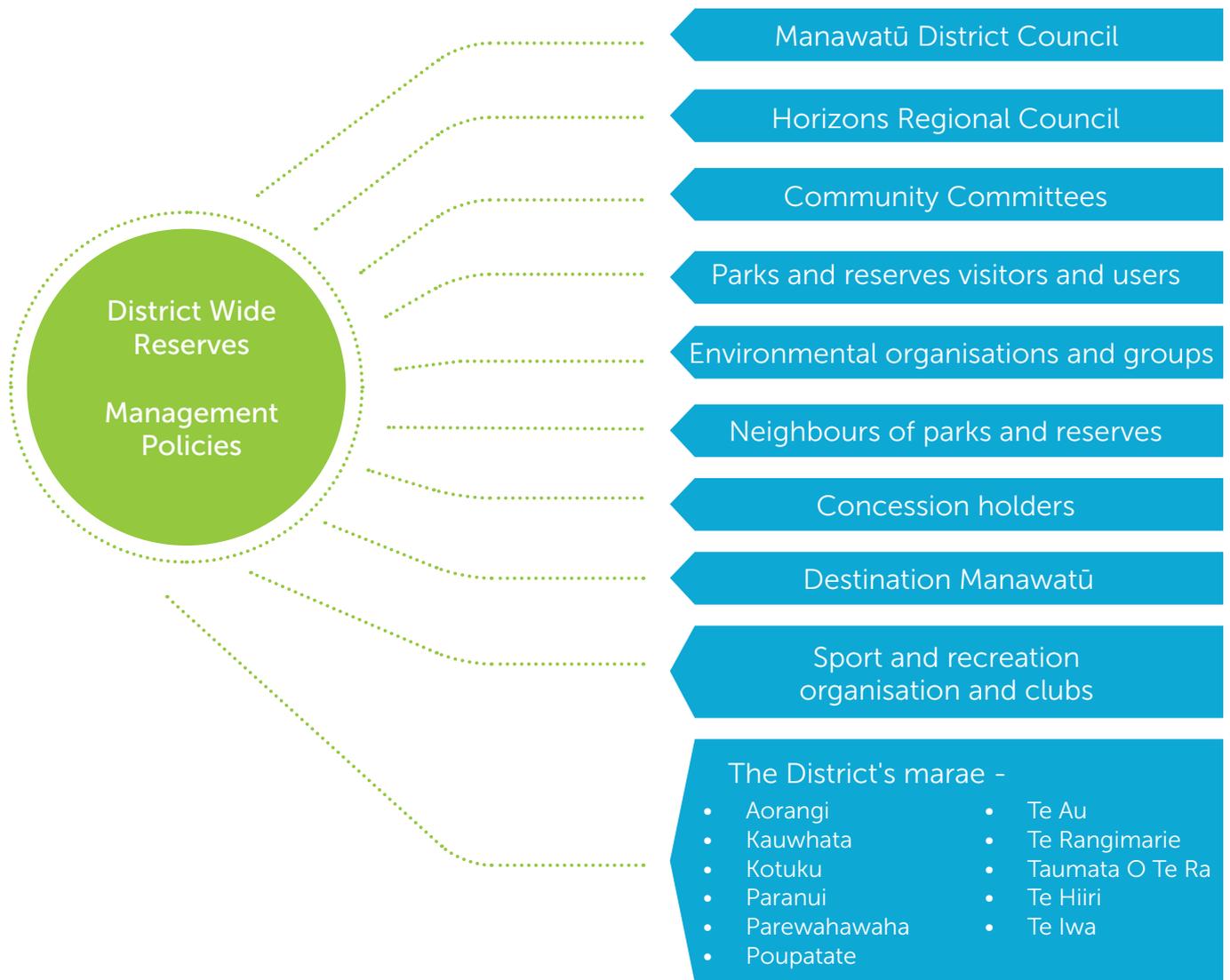
Figure 2 - Relationship with Council plans and strategies



Who this management plan is for

The management plan is a guide to all people and organisations with an interest in and undertaking activities in the parks and reserves covered by this management plan. Figure 3 identifies many of these people and organisations.

Figure 3 – Possible users of the management plan



1. Introduction

This management plan guides the protection, management and development of 38 of the District's reserves. These are scattered throughout the District, range in size from 810² metres hectares to nearly 30 hectares and have multiple roles. Some of the reserves are in urban areas and others are in rural areas. Some are known throughout the District and others are valued by the local community. Some are a short walk from people's homes and others are further afield and require a journey to get to them (see Figure 4 for reserve locations).

There are many reasons for protecting, developing and maintaining the reserves in this management plan. They protect and preserve the natural environment³ and the landscape, and contribute to the history and culture that give our District its character. They are places where people and visitors to the Manawatū can enjoy the outdoor environment and be physically active.

It is important to have places that are easy to access in order to help increase physical activity. Research into the costs of physical inactivity found that costs range from direct health costs of illness to more indirect effects on the economy such as lost productivity and costs for the individual such as disability.⁴

The most popular physical activities for adults and young people are walking, running, jogging and biking. Popular activities for younger people include running, climbing trees, make believe, and playing in a playground with equipment.⁵ These are the sorts of informal activities that take place on the District's parks and reserves. Parks, playgrounds and reserves with bush, rivers and streams are the most popular locations for physical activity after people's homes and schools.⁶

The elderly and the young are the two demographics that are growing in the Manawatū. The younger end of the elderly demographic are often active and users of paths and tracks in reserves. Older people in this demographic are likely to use pleasant neighbourhood reserves that are close to their home and are easy to access. Young children use playgrounds and other play spaces close to their home. Those aged 39 and younger are often involved in active recreation and organised sport and are users of sportsfields and facilities⁷ such as cycling trails and skateparks. The middle- aged are more likely to want flexibility in when and where they recreate.

³ The Resource Management Act 1991 defines environment as ... ecosystems and their constituent parts including people and communities, all natural and physical resources, amenity value, and social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the conditions stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) (Resource Management Act).

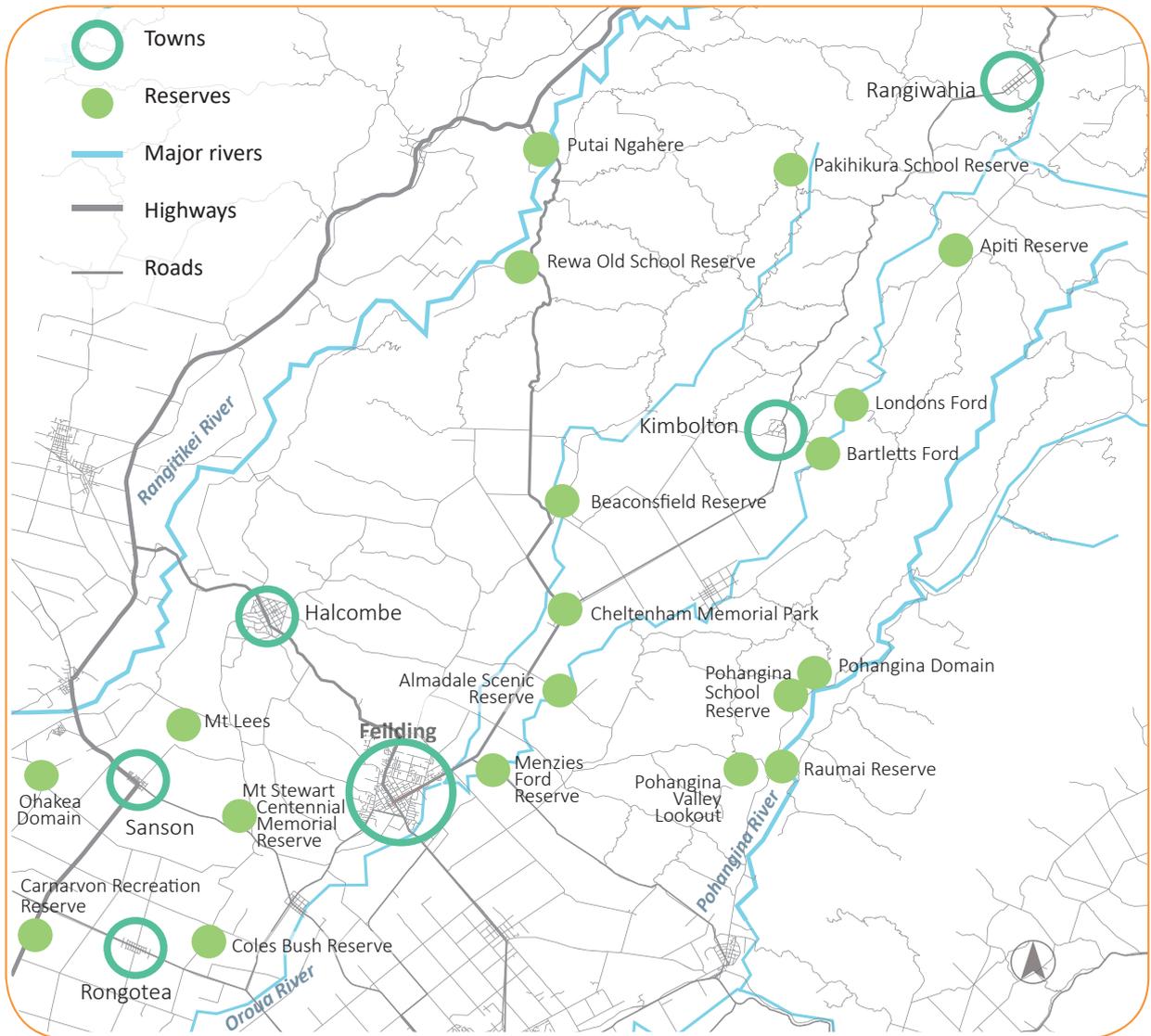
⁴ The Costs of Physical Inactivity. February 2013. Wellington Regional Council Committee, Waikato Regional Council and Auckland Council

⁵ Active NZ 2017 Participation Report. 2018. Wellington. Sport New Zealand.

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Includes buildings, structures, equipment or resources that enable recreational use and enjoyment of a reserve.

Figure 3 - Reserve Locations



Sanson



Halcombe



Rongotea



Fellding



Rangiwhia



Kimbolton

Reserve Categories

The reserves and policies for their management have been grouped using a variation of the park categories that were developed by Recreation Aotearoa.⁸ Each reserve has been allocated to a category based on the character of the reserve and what the reserve is used for. Some reserves come under more than one category because they have multiple uses. For example, the Council buildings are located in Makino Park as well as the aquatic centre, mini golf and the Makino Stream.

Parks and Sportsgrounds

These reserves are used for active recreation and sporting activities that are generally organised by recreational organisations and clubs who book the facilities and in some situations lease or own facilities on a reserve. Facilities include toilets, sportsfields, clubrooms, hard courts, changing rooms and other facilities such as a children's playground. Sportsfields are used for casual recreation outside of times when they are booked for organised recreation. Two examples are Halcombe Domain with sportsfields, changing room, hard court, children's playground and a community walkway, and Sanson Domain which is the base of the Manawatū Blokart Club.

Walkways and cycleways

These walkways and cycleways in Feilding provide off-street walking and cycling routes, connecting streets and neighbourhoods. Examples are Lovers Lane Reserve, Makino Park and Makino Bridge Reserve which form part of the Makino Walkway along Makino Stream. Stonebridge Reserve connects two streets and is an example of a reserve that allows for safe off-road pedestrian and cycle movement.

Natural heritage

Natural heritage refers to the reserves that offer the experience and protection of the natural environment which includes biodiversity⁹, ecosystems, geology, landform and waterways. The purpose of this type of reserve is to protect the natural environment and provide places where people can experience the natural environment. Many of these are reserves with rivers and streams running through them and some protect remnants of the forest that once covered the Manawatū. Providing access connects people to these natural environments. Examples of reserves with river and stream access are Bartletts Ford Reserve, Raumai Reserve and Herlihy Reserve. Reserves with access to the forest remnants are Almadale Reserve, Coles Bush Reserve and Kimbolton Recreation Reserve.

Rural recreation

These are reserves in rural areas. Some of them are former sportsfields such as Apiti Domain and Rangiwahia Recreation Reserve. Others allow access to rivers for swimming and fishing and have open areas for picnicking and camping. Examples are Londons Ford, Putai Ngahere and Menzies Ford. Activities range from organised community recreation activities to casual use. Some reserves in this category are former schools like Pohangina School Reserve and Rewa Old School Reserve. They utilise former school buildings, tennis courts and swimming pools. They are used and maintained by their communities for a variety of community purposes, although their use and community interest in them changes as people move in and out of the District and as demographics change. These facilities also have a civic role in that they are used for community activities and events.

⁸ The categories used in this management plan are the same as those used in the Manawatū District Council *Community Facilities Asset Management plan - Parks and Sportsgrounds, September 2017*.

⁹ The variety of all biological life – plants, animals, invertebrates, insects, fungi and micro-organisms

Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood Reserves are small reserves in urban residential areas. Most have play equipment and open grassed areas for play and relaxation. Neighbourhood reserves are especially important in areas where there is urban residential development, where residential properties have small outdoor spaces, and in areas with children and the elderly. Neighbourhood reserves serve their immediate community and are easily accessible. Examples are Fowlers Park in Kimbolton, Te Kawau Playground in Rongotea, and Vista Playground, Stonebridge Reserve and Fraser Park in Feilding. Rimu Park is no longer used for active sports and comes under this category.

Cultural heritage

Our cultural heritage¹⁰ connects us to all who came before us. Reserves under this category include five reserves with memorial sites. They are Mt Stewart Centennial Memorial Reserve, Cheltenham Memorial Reserve, Rewa Old School Reserve and Douglas Square. Some reserves have examples of built heritage. The old grandstand in Apiti Reserve is an example.

Public gardens

Mt Lees is an example of this type of reserve. It has feature plantings with garden beds and specimen trees and people come for relaxation, appreciation, contemplation and enjoyment. It is also a setting for functions such as weddings.

Civic squares and spaces

These are town squares, community hubs, streetscapes or reserves with community halls. They are often in a town centre and used for community meetings and other gatherings, markets and events. Douglas Square in the centre of Rongotea is an example, as is Makino Park, Rangiwahia Hall and Sanson Hall.

Reserves Classifications

Classifying reserves is a mandatory process under the Reserves Act 1977 (s.16) and involves assigning a reserve to a particular class. Determining the class is based on the principle purpose of a reserve.

Most of the reserves covered by this management plan have already been assigned a reserve classification - Recreation, Scenic, Historic and Local Purpose. 11 A small number are still to be classified and others are Road Reserve, Esplanade Reserve or land leased from LINZ (Land Information NZ)

Recreation Reserves

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

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

¹⁰ Cultural heritage includes archaeological, traditional, historic and commemorative sites, buildings, objects, areas and trees.

Scenic Reserves

Five reserves are classified Scenic Reserve. The main purpose of a scenic classification is to protect and preserve a reserve:

... in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

This classification has two types, Scenic A and Scenic B. Scenic A reserve land preserves indigenous flora and fauna as much as possible. An example is Coles Bush. Scenic B Reserve land has both indigenous and non-native flora. Mt Lees is a Scenic B reserve because indigenous and non-native vegetation are both part of the character of the reserve.

Historic Reserves

Mt Stewart Centennial Memorial Reserve is classified Historic under Section 18 and is managed primarily for:

... the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special features.



¹¹ Some parts of reserves have different classifications e.g. Parts of Makino Park have a Local Purpose classification and other parts Recreation.

Local Purpose Reserve

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

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

The Council specifies the local purpose. Seven reserves come under this classification. Four of these reserves are managed as esplanade reserve, one for its amenity¹², one as a community hall and swimming pool and one for Council administration.

Unclassified reserves

Other areas of open space¹³ are included in this management plan. They are along streams and rivers, land leased from LINZ or on Road Reserve land. These lands have been included in this management plan and their management is guided by the policies in this management plan.

Lands in this category are:

- Esplanade Reserve – Makino Bridge
- Lands leased from LINZ – Halcombe Domain
- Road Reserve land – Douglas Square.

Five areas are managed as reserve but do not appear to have been declared reserve or classified under the Reserves Act. This means they are not protected under the Act. This management plan recommends that research is undertaken to check on the reserve status of these reserves, declare them reserve under the Reserves Act and classify them according to their purpose and manage them for this purpose. This gives everyone certainty on the future of these lands and their management.



¹² Natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contributes to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes (Resource Management Act).

¹³ Any area of land or water with recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural and/or historic value which provides public access.

Lands recommended to be declared reserve and proposed classification categories are:

| Declare Reserve | Proposed Classification |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>Part Lot 19 in Almadale Reserve</p> <p>This is the reserve entrance area with the toilets and shelter and is used for camping, picnicking and river access.</p> | <p>Recreation Reserve</p> |
| <p>Cheltenham Memorial Reserve</p> <p>This has recently been subdivided and set aside as a reserve under Council ownership.</p> | <p>Recreation Reserve</p> |
| <p>Herlihy Reserve</p> <p>This is on the edge of Feilding and allows access to Kiwitea Stream, is a freedom camping site for self-contained vehicles and a possible future walk and cycle connection along the stream to Timona Park.</p> | <p>Local Purpose (Esplanade)</p> |
| <p>Pt Sec 15 of Sanson Recreation Reserve</p> <p>This is the low lying area between Sanson Domain and Sanson Hall. It is currently not used for recreation and is grazed. There may be future demand for the Domain to expand into this area.</p> | <p>Recreation Reserve</p> |
| <p>Sanson Playground and Toilets</p> <p>The playground and toilets moved in October 2019 to a new location. It serves the local community as well as travellers on State Highway 1.</p> | <p>Recreation Reserve</p> |
| <p>Stonebridge Reserve</p> <p>Currently this land is held in Fee Simple. When this reserve was established the intention was to classify it Recreation Reserve.¹⁴ It is in a Feilding growth area where demand for neighbourhood reserves is likely to increase.</p> | <p>Recreation Reserve</p> |

¹⁴ Email communication with Council officer.



Walkway between Sanson Domain and Sanson Hall

2. Vision and objectives

The vision for management of the reserves identifies what is important about the reserves. The vision and objectives are helpful when making decisions about management, development and day to day maintenance.

Vision

To provide, preserve and conserve a variety of public open spaces where the Manawatū community and visitors to the District can experience the outdoors and enjoy active and passive recreation in healthy natural environments.

Objectives

The general objectives below are followed by objectives that are grouped under the categories of the reserves in this management plan:

General objectives

- Manage and maintain the reserves and look for opportunities to develop them for the enjoyment of the wider community and visitors to the District.
- Retain a high level of unrestricted access to reserves.
- Reflect the character of reserves in their design, maintenance, facilities and signage.
- Engage with iwi and hapū on enhancing their involvement in reserves and communicating stories that connect them to reserve settings.
- Promote, facilitate and support community-led reserve development.
- Prioritise reserve management and maintenance practices that enhance aquatic and terrestrial environments, support native ecosystems and encourage native birds.
- Provide signage and information/interpretation on the natural and cultural history of reserves and their settings.
- Follow the 'Accidental Discovery Protocol' when archeological sites are uncovered¹⁵

Parks and sportsgrounds

- Encourage active recreation by providing open grassed spaces and defined playing areas suitable for a variety of sports, casual use and community activities and events.
- Promote and support wider use of reserves and community events on reserves.

¹⁵ Archaeological sites include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Maori and European origin or human burials (see Appendix 1 for the Accidental Discovery Protocol).

Walkways and cycleways

- Encourage active recreation by developing walkways and cycleway links utilising reserves.
- Promote the reserves as part of Manawatū District Council's Walking and Cycling Strategy.

Natural heritage

- Connect people to the District's natural heritage by providing safe access to rivers and streams for swimming and fishing and improve access and tracks in reserves with native forest remnants.
- Conserve native forest remnants and other native vegetation in reserves.
- Enhance reserve river and stream riparian environments.¹⁶

Rural recreation

- Support reserve use by providing access, facilities and information.
- Develop and maintain the reserves as pleasant settings for activities.
- Encourage use by promoting reserves to Manawatū residents, visitors and tourists.

Neighbourhood

- Engage with local communities on the use and development of neighbourhood reserves.
- Widen play opportunities by providing for imaginative play that utilises the natural environment and terrain.

Cultural heritage

- Maintain, conserve and interpret cultural heritage sites on reserves.

Public gardens

- Manage and maintain the special character of reserves with feature trees, plant collections or special plantings.

Civic squares and spaces

- Support communities in the promotion, use, development and maintenance of civic spaces.

¹⁶ The area along streams, rivers, lakes and wetland. These areas have important roles in retaining nutrients and soil, habitat biodiversity and cleaner water..

3. Reserve Management

This section has information about the individual reserves included in this management plan and policy for their management and development. The reserves are presented in alphabetical order.

Almadale Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | Almadale Scenic Reserve 6.3636 ha, Almadale Reserve – 0.6576 ha |
| Legal Description | Section 19 Blk XII Oroua Survey District SO 22715. Part Lot 12 DP 73 BLK XI Orora SD (the area with the reserve entrance, parking, toilets, camping and bridge) |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Sec 19 - Scenic Reserve Prt Lot 12 - Not classified under the Reserves Act |

Role within the Reserve Network – Natural Heritage and Rural Recreation

One of a network of public areas that allow access to Oroua River for recreation, overnight camping, fishing and picnicking. The feature of this reserve is an indigenous forest remnant. A sign on SH54 directs visitors to the reserve.

The reserve entrance leads to an open grassed area for picnicking and camping. This area (Pt Lot 12) provides river access, shelter, camping, and toilets. Part of the river bank is cleared of vegetation to allow water access. A shelter is attached to a pump station.

The bridge across the Oroua River provides the only public access to the scenic reserve on the opposite side of the river. After crossing the bridge to the forest remnant, a loop track leads the visitor through the reserve. Loop tracks are popular with walkers, but the track is overgrown and lacks information, interpretation and way finding. The bridge requires inspection, structural repairs and upgrading. According to a reserve neighbour who regularly walks through the Scenic Reserve, the forest remnant lacks bird life.

Dogs are permitted in the reserve as long as they are on a leash.

Policy

- Declare Pt Lot 19 Reserve and classify Local Purpose (Esplanade) under the Reserve Act. This classification is the same as similar reserves with river access.
- Freedom camping is permitted in the entrance area of the reserve (Pt Lot 19).¹⁷
- Lighting fires is not permitted and waste must be removed from the site.
- Carry out an ecological assessment of the remnant forest and use findings to develop a management and maintenance plan for the remnant forest including pest control.
- Remove weed and pest plants from the river margins where it passes through the reserve and replace with appropriate indigenous trees and plants.

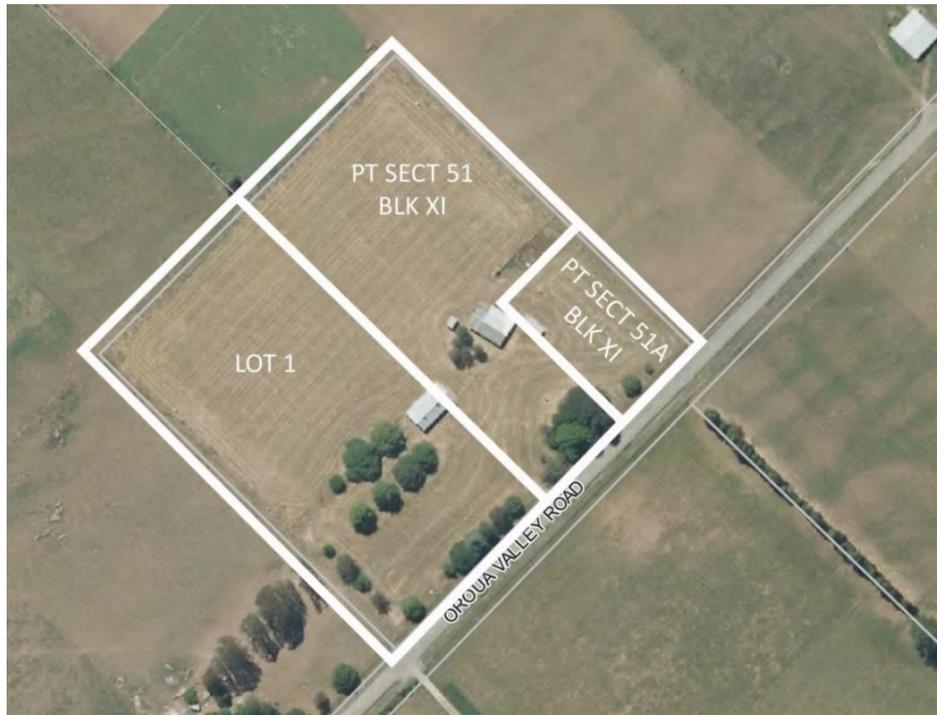
Development

- Redevelop the existing loop track through the forest remnant.
- Develop wayfinding signage.
- Inspect the pedestrian bridge and depending on the result, repair and maintain for access from the reserve to the forest remnant or come to a decision on bridge replacement.
- Develop visitor information and interpretation of the forest remnant and Oroua River.¹⁸ These could be information boards in the shelter, information pamphlets, QR codes or direct visitors to a website.

¹⁷ Restricted to a vehicle with a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465 and a stay for up to 3 nights.

¹⁸ The Oroua River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to a number of iwi who have interests in the Oroua River. Two of these are Rangitane o Manawaū and Ngāti Apa. The river connects the central Ruahine Range through the Manawatū district to the Manawatū River and the coast. The river and surrounding lands contained rich food supplies and would have been cultivated extensively.

Apiti Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Area | 4.0468 ha |
| Legal Description | Pt Secs 19,51,51a Block XI Apiti SD |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation

This attractive reserve has entrance gates, an area with large, deciduous specimen trees and an area that was the reserve's sportsfield before activities moved to Apiti School. A small grandstand is all that remains of past use for sport. A small shearing shed is used by Young farmers on their field day. The trees in the domain contribute to the reserve's character and a plan to manage individual trees and for succession planting is recommended.

Policy

- Continue to maintain the domain to a standard that reflects its role in the Apiti community.
- Investigate development of the reserve for freedom camping. An area for camping would need to be identified and the toilets upgraded.
- Carry out research on the grandstand by a qualified heritage practitioner and depending on the outcome of research put forward for registration with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and include in the Manawātū District Plan.

- Complete an assessment of the large specimen trees by appointing a qualified and experienced arborist with recommendations for tree management and succession tree planting to retain the character of the reserve.

Bartletts Ford



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.6250 ha |
| Legal Description | Lot 2 DP 49629 BLKII Pohangina Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Rural Recreation

A grassed area with trees for shelter and shade on a river flat and one of the main camping sites over the summer period. It is popular for casual summer recreation with river access and swimming. The reserve is a dog exercise area. An area of the reserve is planted in forestry trees and will be harvested in conjunction with the neighbouring property.

Policy

- Maintain access to the river
- Control weeds and plant pests to prevent the spread of these along river margins and replace with indigenous plants.
- Prepare the reserve on an annual basis for summer recreation, access to the river and camping.¹⁹
- Maintain trees for shade and shelter for camping and to define camping sites.

Development

- Enhance the experience for freedom camping in the reserve.
- Consider adding information and interpretation of the Māori, European and natural heritage of the reserve and its river setting.



¹⁹ Restricted to a vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465 and a stay for up to three consecutive nights..

Beaconsfield Recreation Reserve (Old Beaconsfield School)



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.8093 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sec 365 Town of Sandon Blk III Oroua Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Vested in Council, Council managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation, Civic Space

Beaconsfield School came under Council ownership after the school was closed. The reserve is a pleasant environment with the former schoolroom²⁰, shelter sheds, a tennis court, toilet and a barbecue and maintained by the community. The reserve has attractive mature trees, including a large totara at the entrance and a weeping elm. The grounds are grazed. A moderate renewal programme is anticipated over the next ten years.²¹

Policy

- Continue to support the community in maintaining the reserve and its facilities
- Renew the toilets
- Promote use of the reserve in partnership with the Beaconsfield community

²⁰ The school building has a category C heritage value in the District Plan.

²¹ Manawatū District Council Community Facilities Asset Management Plan Parks and Sportsgrounds, 2017.

Carnarvon Recreation Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 1.6033 ha. |
| Legal Description | Section 743 Town of Carnarvon, Blk VI Te Kawaua, Survey District SO 26158 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Rural Recreation

The former Carnarvon School (1874 - 1963) is made up of the school room, changing rooms, shelter, tennis court, and paddock with native trees including karaka and totara along the eastern and southern boundaries. A small pine plantation has been harvested.

Since the Te Kawau Scout group stopped using the facility, a use for the reserve has not been found and its future as reserve is in question.

Policy

- Assess the reserve values of the reserve using the Acquisition and Disposal Criteria in the *Open Space Framework* in order to come to a decision on the reserve's future as reserve.

Development

- Install public toilets

Cheltenham Memorial Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 0.2002 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 531244 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Managed as reserve, held in fee simple and is not protected under |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood and Cultural Heritage

The reserve is a small park at the cross roads of Kimbolton Road and State Highway 54. The land was owned by the Catholic Wellington Diocesan and has been subdivided and set aside as a community park under Council ownership. The Cheltenham war memorial has been moved to the site and the park has amenity planting, picnic tables for travellers, and plans for public toilets and a community playground.²²

Policy

- Protect the park as public open space by declaring it reserve and classifying Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

²³ See Cheltenham Community Plan, Dec 2017.

- Work with the Cheltenham community in management and development of the reserve.
- Maintain the reserve to a standard that reflects its role and prominent village location.

Coles Bush Reserve



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Area | 0.5063 ha and 2.3470 ha |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 431963, Block VIII, Te Kawau Survey District, Lot 3 DP 63465, DP 43196 Block VIII Te Kawau Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed. |
| Reserves Act Status | Scenic A Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Natural Heritage

Coles Bush has value as one of the remaining indigenous forest remnants on the Manawatū plains. The forest includes totara and is accessed via a driveway shared by an adjoining property which is closed to the public. This means that there is little public knowledge of the remnant forest. A number of groups have been involved in the past in monitoring the forest for weeds and plant and animal pests.²³

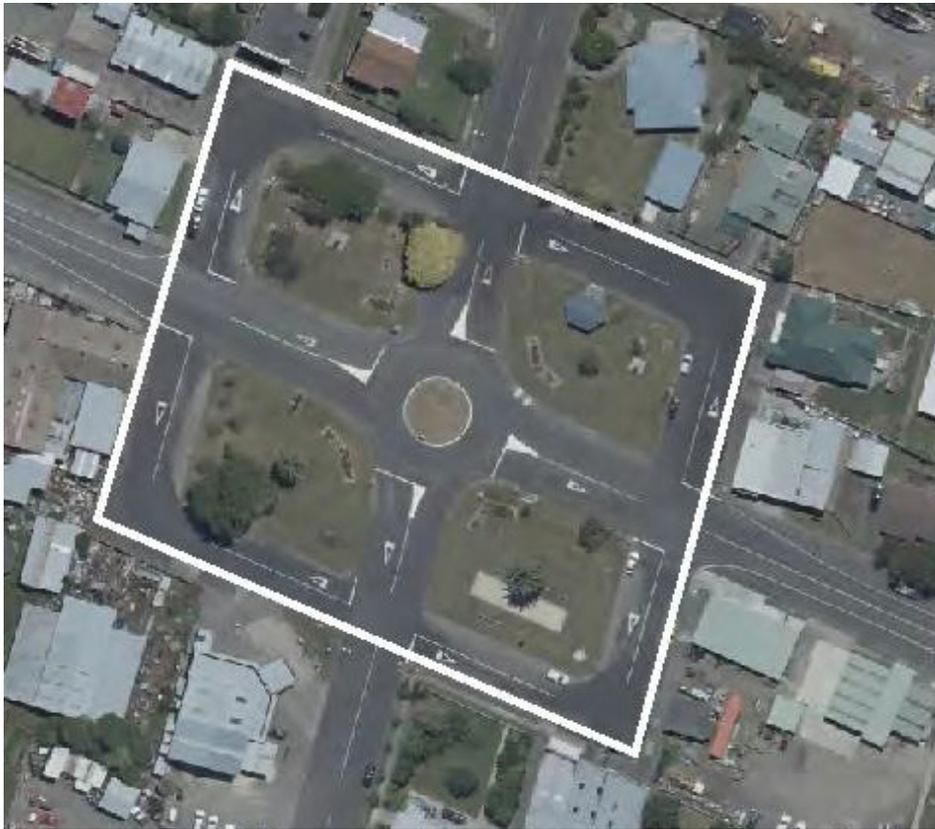
Policy

- Carry out an ecological assessment and develop an ecological management and maintenance programme.

²³ Including Massey Natural Heritage Unit

- Monitor boundary fencing to ensure stock is kept out of the remnant.
- Liaise with neighbours and Horizons Regional Council on plant and animal pest control.²⁴

Douglas Square, Rongotea



| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Legal Description | Road Reserve |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Road Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Civic Squares and spaces

Douglas Square in the centre of Rongotea establishes the identity and character of the township. It has a number of features of interest to the community and visitors - the Rongotea War Memorial (listed in the District Plan with a C category heritage), the matai stump marking the first church service in the town, the town clock, a range of specimen trees, amenity planting and seats commemorating specific events.

²⁴ Manage according to Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037

Policy

- Maintain the square to a standard that reflects its role and central location.
- Liaise with the local community in management of the square.
- Establish guidelines for the square's management and maintenance

Fowlers Reserve, Kimbolton



| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Area | 0.1007ha. |
| Legal Description | Sec 8 BLK XII Apiti SD |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood, Public Garden

The reserve is a small park and a feature in the centre of Kimbolton village with azaleas, rhododendrons, other ornamental plantings and specimen trees, a small rotunda, path and picnic tables. It is a pleasant place for local people and for travellers to stop and stretch their legs.

Policy

- Work with the Kimbolton community on reserve maintenance and development.²⁵
- Continue to maintain the reserve to a standard that reflects its role and central village location.

²⁵ Kimbolton Community Plan, 2013 recommended a programme of improvement and development for Fowlers Reserve

Fraser Park, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 0.4058 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 34 DP 46145, Lot 160 DP 408224, Blk XIV Oroua Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

Located in a Feilding growth precinct where there is likely to be demand for neighbourhood reserves. Play equipment is near the reserve entrance. The rest of the grassed reserve has shade trees, natural springs and slopes to a swale at the bottom of a gully. The gully area and the northern part of the reserve is to be revegetated with the help of a local community group.

Policy

- Support the community group in vegetation restoration by supplying plants and expertise.
- Consider developing adventure play opportunities that use the natural terrain.

Halcombe Domain



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 1.7826 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 2 82659 |
| Ownership, Management | The Crown. Railways land leased by the Council from LINZ |
| Reserves Act Status | Railways land |

Role within the reserve network – Parks and Sportsgrounds

The domain has multiple recreation and community uses – sportsfield, changing rooms in rugby clubrooms on the other side of Stanway Road, a small grandstand, tennis courts, toilets, playground and walkway.

Policy

- Continue to manage for organised and casual recreation and community activities.
- Consider developing to promote fitness, community gardens, and an outdoor area for teenagers.²⁶

²⁶ Halcombe Community Plan – A guide for the future of Halcombe, May 2013

Hauwhiti Reserve, Kimbolton



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 1 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 15 DP 50690 BLK XIII Apiti Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

The reserve runs between Kimbolton Road and Hauwhiti Place. The entrance on Hauwhiti Place is mown, as is the entrance on Kimbolton Road. The part of the reserve along Kimbolton Road has been grazed in the past. The treed area is maintained for pest plants. A short path leads from Kimbolton Road to Kimbolton School. The reserve may be used informally as a link from Flyger Street and Hauwhiti Place to Kimbolton Road, although there are no formed paths through the reserve.

Policy

- Work with the Kimbolton community in reserve management and maintenance.
- Continue to maintain the reserve to a standard that reflects its central village location.
- Recognise and provide for the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading of Powerco's electrical asset within the reserve.

Herlihy Reserve, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 0.6391 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 34980 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Land held in fee simple. Not a reserve under the Reserves Act |

Role within the reserve network – Natural Heritage

The reserve is on the outskirts of Feilding on the banks of Kiwitea Stream. It was subdivided in 1972 and lies between the stream and Kimbolton Road. Its role as reserve is to allow stream access for recreation and for views of the stream from the road. Vehicles access the stream and there are a number of tracks through the reserve and to the stream. The reserve has potential to be part of a walk and cycleway along Kiwitea Stream and Oroua River, connecting the reserve with Timona Park.

Policy

- Consider declaring reserve and classifying Local Purpose (Esplanade) under the Reserves Act.
- Manage and develop the reserve for river access:

Development

- Develop a parking area and area for freedom camping²⁷ and control vehicle access to the balance of the reserve.
- Rationalise tracks to the stream and develop a loop walkway through the reserve.
- Remove weeds and replace with indigenous plant species that are appropriate to the stream environment.
- Keep open a viewshaft between the stream and Kimbolton Road.

James Palmer Park, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Area | 1.1473 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lots 1 & 3 DP 32410 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood, Walkways and Cycleways

Part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway, the park is accessed from North Street and from the walkway along the stream from Sherwill Street West. James Palmer, an early resident of Feilding, gifted the land to the people of Feilding. The park is a dog exercise area. Some exotic trees have been removed and the stream bank planted to reduce erosion and improve stream ecology.

²⁷ Restricted to a vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465 and a stay for up to three consecutive nights.

Policy

- Manage the park as a part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway.
- Continue planting native streamside planting to reduce erosion and improve stream habitat and ecology.
- Develop the green open space as a neighbourhood reserve according to needs of the local community.

Kimbolton Recreation Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | Sec 92B 10.8430 ha., Sec 92c 6.8976 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sections 92B and 92C Block XIII Apiti, Survey District SO 1401 |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Sec 92B Recreation Reserve, Sec 92C Scenic A Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Natural Heritage

The reserve is in two sections over the road from each other. Section 92B has a tawa dominated indigenous forest cover. A path through the remnant forest has an entrance on Forest Road but on a recent visit the entrance and path were overgrown and the reserve unsigned. An earlier maintenance programme controlled weeds and involved school children. Possums were also controlled. Section 92C is leased for grazing.

Policy

- Carry out an ecological assessment of the remnant forest and use findings to develop a management and maintenance programme.
- Monitor boundary fencing to ensure stock is kept out of the remnant forest.
- Liaise with the Kimbolton Community Committee, neighbouring property owners and Horizons Regional Council regarding plant and animal pest control.²⁸
- Develop reserve signage and information about the forest remnant and its values.

Londons Ford Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 2.4281 ha |
| Legal Description | Section 132 Block XIV Aptiti SD |
| Ownership, Management | Crown owned, Manawatū District Council managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Local Purpose (Esplanade) |

Role within the reserve network – Natural Heritage, Rural Recreation

This reserve was taken for Ferry Reserve in 1891 and reserved for ferry purposes under gazette 1891 p.1211. As a former river ferry it is part of the story of early European settlement in the Manawatū. Its role today is to provide river access for recreation, picnicking and freedom camping.²⁹ The reserve has a pump station for the KIWITEA River Water Scheme and a public toilet open during the summer period. The landscape character of the reserve is defined by the grove of mature indigenous trees to the right of the entry driveway, the open grass area with trees for shade and shelter, the river and the backdrop of cliffs. The reserve is a dog exercise area.

²⁸ Restricted to a vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465 and a stay for up to three consecutive nights.

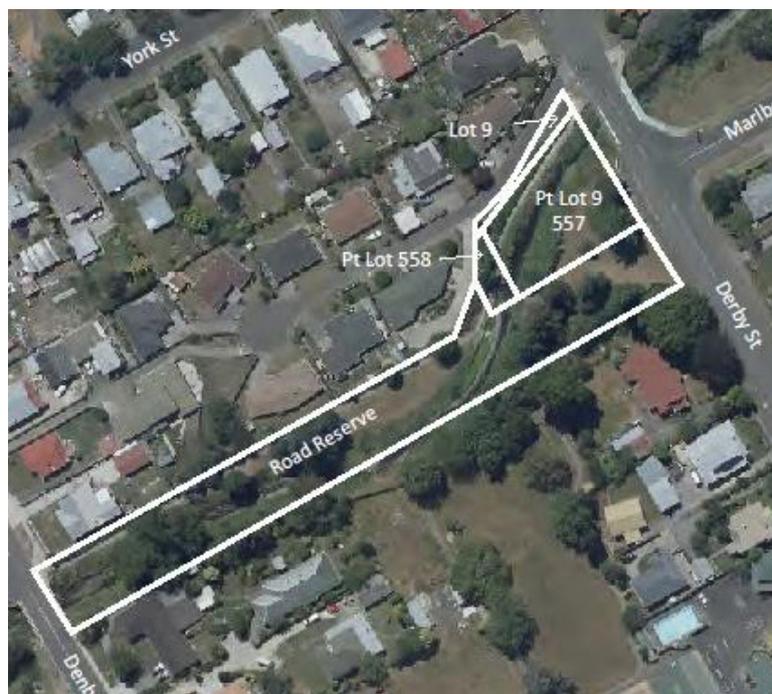
Policy

- Maintain the reserve’s amenity with river access, open grassed areas with trees for shade and shelter and to define camping sites, picnicking sites and toilet facilities.
- Take into account the need to take water for the Kiwitea Water Scheme when managing and developing the reserve.
- Control weed and plant pest species to prevent their spread along river margins and replace with indigenous species that enhance river ecology.
- Prepare the reserve on an annual basis for summer recreation, access to the river and camping.
- Protect the indigenous vegetation from stock through fencing, weed and pest plant and animal control.

Development

- Enhance the reserve entrance.
- Define camping and picnicking sites through planting and generally enhance camping facilities.
- Consider adding information and interpretation of the Māori, European and natural heritage of the reserve and its setting.

Lovers Lane, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.1613 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 9 DP 61385, Part Lots 557, 558 DP 19 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Road Reserve and Fee Simple |

Role within the reserve network Walkways and Cycleways, Natural Heritage

Part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway, Lovers Lane links Denbigh and Derby Streets.

Policy

- Manage as a part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway.
- Remove weed species along the stream and replace with native streamside planting to reduce erosion and improve stream habitat and ecology.

Makino Bridge Reserve, Feilding



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Area | 0.4316 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 95 DP 19, Lot 3 DP 74917, Sec 2 SO 439485 Lot 32 DP 39236, Lots 3-5 DP 88089 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Esplanade Reserve |

Role within the reserve network - Walkways and Cycleways, Natural Heritage

This linear reserve is part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway and connects Manchester Street with Warwick Street. The earlier swimming pool has been filled in and is now a carpark. The reserve has stream bank planting, an open grassed area with timber platform seating and an all- weather path along the stream.

Policy

- Manage as a part of the Makino Stream walk and cycleway.
- Maintain and enhance the stream environment and ecology.
- Consider changing the name of to Mangakino Bridge Reserve. Mangakino is the original name of the stream now known as 'Makino'.

Makino Park, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 3.0320 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 18986, Lot 2 DP 18986, Lot 232 DP 19, Lot 231 DP 19, Lot 396 DP 19, Lot 1 DP 3706, Lot 1 DP 3577, Lot 43 DP 15932, Sec 37 Block |
| Ownership, Management | Legal Description XI Hautapu SD, Lot 102 DP 96, Lot 1 DP 73224, Lot 2 DP 50811, Lot 2 DP 31858 Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve, Local Purpose (Council Administration) |

Role within the reserve network – Parks and Sportsgrounds, Civic Space, Walkways and Cycleways

Makino Park is in the civic precinct with the Council administration building, carparks, the aquatic centre, mini golf, pond, Makino Stream and stream planting, playground with play equipment, bridge connection to the library and grassed areas with specimen trees. A path along Makino Stream from the bridge connects to Makino Bridge Reserve across Manchester Street.

Policy

- Consider changing the name of Makino Park to Mangakino Park, the original name of the stream now known as 'Makino'.
- Develop the park to reflect its civic role.

Development

- Develop the precinct according to the Makino Precinct Plan 2014. This includes a skate park and removal of the duck pond.
- Relate the Council administration centre and aquatic centre to their park setting.
- Improve connections and movement through the park between the Council administration centre, aquatic centre, Makino Stream and the library.
- Increase opportunities for play.
- Improve access to the stream edge, stream ecology and capacity for the stream to flood.
- Reorganise carparking in the park to reduce its dominance.
- Remove the and hall and community house

McKinnon Memorial Reserve



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Area | 1.2141ha. |
| Legal Description | 1.2141 ha. Section 8 and Sections 6 & 7 & 284 Rangiwahia Township Block 1V Apiti Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Scenic Reserve |



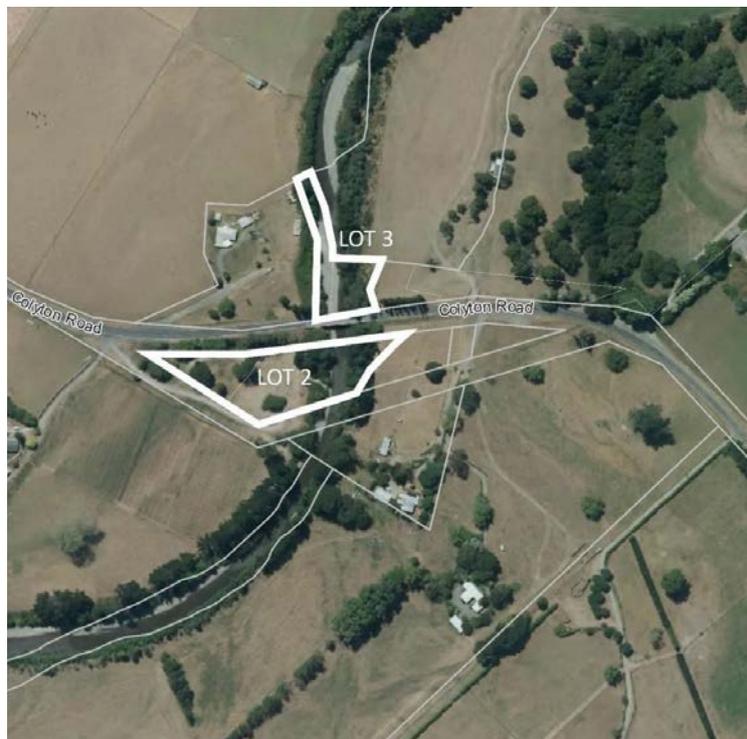
Role within the Reserve Network – Natural Heritage

This small patch of indigenous vegetation is near Kaiwaka Scenic reserve but separated from it by private property with little opportunity to link the two reserves. The reserve has some issues with weeds and is not accessible to the public.

Policy

- Liaise with the Rangiwahia community on the values the community places on this reserve and their interest in becoming involved in its management, restoration and maintenance.
- Carry out an ecological assessment of the reserve and use findings to develop a management, restoration and maintenance programme.
- Monitor boundary fencing to ensure stock is kept out.
- Carry out weed, plant and animal pest control programmes.³⁰

Menzies Ford Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Area | 0.6121 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lots 2 and 3 DP 26798 Blk XV Oroua SD |
| Ownership, Management (Esplanade) | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Local Purpose |

³⁰ Refer to the Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037, Horizons Regional Council.

Role within the reserve network – Rural Recreation, Natural Heritage

This pleasant reserve on a river flat has river access with a swimming hole and an open grassed area with space for recreation, picnicking and camping, native planting along the driveway and trees for shade and amenity. The reserve is a dog exercise area. A parking area with gate and bollards control vehicle access due to an issue with cars damaging the grassed area.

Policy

- Maintain the reserve’s amenity with river access, open grassed areas with trees for shade and shelter and to define camping and picnicking sites.³¹
- Control weed and plant pest species to prevent the spread of these along river margins and replace with indigenous species that enhance river ecology.
- Prepare the reserve on an annual basis for summer recreation, access to the river and camping.

Mt Lees, Ngaio Rd



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 29.5582 ha. |
| Legal Description | Pt Lot 2 DP 33752 Blk XII Rangiototo Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Scenic B Reserve |

³¹ Restricted to a vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465 and a stay for up to three consecutive nights.

Role within the reserve network – Public Garden

The land was part of the farm purchased by the Wilson family in 1873. The area that is now reserve was farmed until 1950 when Ormond Wilson fenced off the gully known as O-te-Ao and extended the tree planting. Ormond Wilson was the Labour MP for Rangitikei (1935-1938) and later for Palmerston North (1946-1949), and former chairman of the Historic Places Trust. The gully had native forest with tree species that include totara, matai, rimu and tawa. The gully has a large kahikatea which is thought to be more than 1000 years old and a 600 year old puketea.

Wilson extended the tree planting with specimen exotic trees. The reserve is an example of the aesthetic of non-native tree and plant species within a framework of native plantings. The house site had large groves of ti kouka (cabbage trees) but these were cleared when the house was built in 1930. Later writings by Ormond Wilson indicated that he would have planted more native trees and plants had he known more about them.

The land with the homestead and the immediate area was gifted to the Crown 1972. The intention was to preserve native and non-native flora and fauna and to extend planting in the long term to cover the whole reserve.

Plantation trees for shelter and as a source of revenue were established in 1994, 1995 and 2000. Two hectares of Pinus radiata were replaced by Cupressus lusitanica (Mexican Cypress) after the severe 2004 storm. Other plantation areas include Japanese Cedar, Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Sheoak, Cupressus macrocarpa and Cupressus benthami. Options for harvesting these woodlots are for the trees to have a relatively short lifespan before milling, or a longer lifespan. A lifespan of 50 plus years would have the advantage of certainty for investment into development of tracks and other facilities that milling may disrupt.

The homestead and the gardens are on a flat river terrace with the gully and plantation area below. The reserve is open to the public every day from 9am to 5pm. The homestead area has parking, picnic areas, children's play area, toilets, tennis court and a summerhouse with accommodation and functions in the homestead. An overnight camping area inside the main entrance allows for self-contained vehicles to stay for up to three nights.³²

The sheltered vegetated gully walk has two main loop trails with a number of other connecting paths. Some of the paths are narrow and have an uneven surface due to tree roots, restricting path use for people with push chairs. Signage and a plan of trails and paths in the reserve would enhance the experience. During spring there is a large display of daffodils in the area between the house and the reserve entrance. Dogs are not permitted in the reserve, although suggestions made after the notice of intention to develop this management plan asked for dogs on a leash to be allowed in the reserve.

Policy

- Manage the homestead for public uses such as accommodation, events, seminars, conferences and weddings.
- Establish a maintenance programme for important trees, gully vegetation and amenity plantings in order to retain the original intentions of Ormond Wilson of a garden with a mix of native and non-native trees and other plants.
- Review the 2016 silvicultural report on managing the reserve's woodlots and develop a plan to manage the woodlots.³³

³² A vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465.

³³ *Report on the Silvicultural Status of Various Woodlots*, November 2016, Jeremy Cumming.

- Improve signage and prepare a visitor information plan showing the different areas of the park, features, trails and paths.
- Investigate opportunities for pushchair access where selected paths have suitable gradients.
- Prepare a design guideline for new facilities, structures, outdoor furniture, signage and information/ interpretation.

Explanation

Mt Lees has a special character which a design guideline will help to preserve. Without guidelines structures, facilities, outdoor furniture and signage may be ad hoc and detract from the character of the reserve.

- Promote Mt Lees for overnight camping for self-contained vehicles.
- Consider allowing dogs on a leash onto the reserve.

Development

- Update the existing Mt Lees development and implementation plan and use as the basis for future development and improvements.

Explanation

The development plan requires updating to reflect changes. A development plan establishes a clear vision for the reserve and guides development, improvement and implementation over time as resources allow.

Mt Stewart Centennial Memorial Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 2.7321 ha |
| Legal Description | Part Section 344 Town of Sandon, Block XVI Rangitoto Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Historic Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Cultural Heritage

The reserve is a 135 metre hill (known as Whakaari) and trig station on State Highway 3, 6 km south-east of Sanson. It was named after early surveyor John Tiffin Stewart, who chose the site for the station. A plaque on the rock by the Trig Station is dedicated to him.

It is listed in the District Plan as having heritage value with a C category. A time capsule was buried and a plinth with a 360° directional sign was erected for the 1990 Sesqui celebrations.

The reserve is a dog exercise. The balance of the reserve is planted in *Pinus radiata* with *Macrocarpa* and an open grass area.

The *Macrocarpa* has created difficult growing conditions with insufficient light for the light-demanding pine canopy.³⁴

Policy

- Continue to maintain the reserve to a standard that reflects its Historic Reserve status.
- Harvest the pines and remove the *Macrocarpa* in approximately 2021/22 or after a windthrow event (recommendation in the 2016 report on the woodlot on the reserve).³⁵



³⁴ A report on the Silvicultural Status of Various Woodlots for the Manawatū District Council, November 2016, Jeremy Cumming.

³⁵ A report on the Silvicultural Status of Various Woodlots for the Manawatū District Council, Jeremy Cumming November 2016.

Pakikura School Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 3.7839 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sections 5,6,15 and 25 Pakihikura Village Settlement Blk VIII Ongo Survey District, Pakihikura School and SO 138457 |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed with the local community. |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation and Civic Space

The former school building and tennis court are used by the community but when the reserve was visited as part of preparation of this management plan the grounds were overgrown, the swimming pool and play equipment were unused, in disrepair and a hazard. As with many similar facilities, community participation in use and maintenance varies as the immediate community changes. A fenced part of the reserve is a dog exercise area.

Policy

- Work with the Pakihikura community in maintenance of the reserve and encourage its use and development.
- Consider filling in the swimming pool in consultation with the Pakihikura community and repair or remove play equipment.
- Recognise and provide access to Powerco's electrical asset within the reserve for its ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrade.

Pohangina Domain



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 5.1438 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sections 32A, 34, Part Section 32B casual Suburban SO 13946, 1464. |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council in trust for recreation purposes |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation

The domain is relatively flat and rises to the north western boundary. Large historic elms mark the road boundary and mature kahikatea are scattered throughout the reserve. Most of the reserve is grazed. The entrance has a small car park and picnic area with picnic tables. A small cricket pavilion stands near the domain entrance.

The domain was established in 1891 and administered by the Pohangina Domain Board from 1897 to 1980, managed by the Pohangina Reserves Committee and since 1990 by Manawatū District Council. Early photos show picnics and events such as wood chopping competitions.

A landscape and development plan has been prepared, workshoped and adopted by the Community Committee and Council.

Policy

- Continue to liaise with the Community Committee to implement the landscape and development plan.

Pohangina School Reserve



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Area | 1.9317 ha. |
| Legal Description | Section 65 Pohangina Suburban in Block X Pohangina Survey District SO 31811 |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed with Pohangina Community Committee |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation and Civic Space

The former Pohangina School closed in 1972. It has been used as a community facility for community activities and for recreation over summer. The schoolroom has a deck, the swimming pool is used in summer and the playground has a range of play equipment.

Former school facilities include sheds, public toilets and tennis court. The school and its former playing field is available for hire for events and groups outside of the community and is used for a variety of events including car and caravan rallies. Freedom camping is permitted for up to three consecutive nights.³⁶ The reserve is a dog exercise area.

Policy

- Work with the Pohangina community in maintenance of the reserve, facilities, open areas and specimen trees and encourage their use and development.³⁷
- Recognise and provide for the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading of Powerco's electrical asset within the reserve.

³⁶ Restricted to a vehicle displaying a current self-containment warrant issued under NZ5 5465.

³⁷ Among actions in the Pohangina Community Plan, May 2014, is to make better use of the old school.

Pohongina Valley Lookout



| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Area | 0.8797 ha. |
| Legal Description | ALL DP 12808 BLK XIII Pohangina SD |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Local Purpose (Amenity) |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation

The lookout is accessed from Valley Road. The entrance area is flat with parking and picnic tables. A steep track leads to the lookout which is mown with a picnic table and shade tree. The lookout has views over Pohangina Valley. The reserve is a dog exercise area.

Policy

- Retain views from the lookout by trimming trees immediately below the lookout.
- Control weeds at the entrance, along the track and at the lookout and improve amenity by replacing with low growing, hardy, indigenous plant species suitable to the location and conditions.
- Consider an information board at the lookout that interprets the view.

Putai Ngahere Domain/Vinegar Hill



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | 30.8357 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sections 80-82 & Pt Sec 74 Town of Livingston Blk VII Ongo SD |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Natural Heritage, Rural Recreation

Putai Ngahere Domain on the banks of the Rangitikei River was originally owned by the Potaka family. Its name was taken from Putai, a member of the Potaka family and ngahere or forest.

This reserve is popular for recreation with picnicking, camping and activities associated with the river environment such as swimming, fishing, whitewater rafting and canoeing. Dogs are allowed on the reserve.

The entrance driveway runs through a forest which features redwood, totara and other indigenous forest species to open grassed areas and the river with a backdrop of high cliffs rising from the river.

The domain is a popular for summer camping for families and large groups with three main camping areas, toilets, showers, a shelter and river access. Vegetation creates picnic and camping sites, shelter and shade.

Camping fees are charged between October and March and the reserve is maintained and monitored for security. Dogs are not permitted between Labour weekend and Easter. A locked gate controls public access to the southern end of the Reserve over winter.

The reserve was damaged during 2004 floods and flood warning sirens are in operation to give time for evacuation to higher ground in an emergency.

Policy

- Maintain the reserve's amenity with river access, open grassed areas with trees for shade and shelter and camping³⁸ and picnicking sites.
- Prepare the site for the summer season and maintain the site over the season for camping and picnicking with maintenance and security services.³⁹
- Protect the indigenous vegetation from stock through fencing, weed and pest plant and animal control.

Development

- Add information and interpretation of the Maori, European and natural heritage of the reserve and its setting.

Rangiwahia Hall and Recreation Reserve



Area

0.0889 ha & 3.9580 ha

Legal Description

Section 170 Rangiwahia Township Block IV Apiti Survey

District Gazette 58/727; Part Section 61 Rangiwahia Township Block IV Apiti Survey District Gazette No. 408375.2 SO Plans 12653 & 24012

Ownership, Management

Manawatū District Council and hall management committee

Reserves Act Status

Local Purpose (Community Purpose)

³⁸ Freedom camping is allowed from 1 March to 31 October providing the vehicle displays a current self-containment warrant issued under NZS 5465 and restricted to a stay of up to three consecutive nights. Outside of these dates camping fees are charged.

Role within the reserve network –Rural Recreation, Civic Space

The reserve has a large grazed area that was the former rugby ground, tennis court, toilets, children’s playground, picnic tables, tennis court and war memorial. Land was set aside for the hall in 1958 which is used for community events and for hire. The war memorial is listed in the District Plan with a C category heritage value.

The reserve is a camping site including for non-self-contained vehicles and cyclists with tents. It has power point sites and a dump station. Dogs are allowed on the reserve.

The community is active in maintaining the hall and the reserve, attracting tourists to the area and promoting use of the reserve for overnight camping.

Policy

- Support the community in:
 - Promoting, managing and maintaining the hall for community use and for social events
 - Encouraging visitors and promoting the reserve for camping including camping for cyclists
 - Improving the amenity of the reserve.

Raumai Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.6526 ha |
| Legal Description | Part Section 48 and part old river bed, Block XII, Pohangina Survey District, SO 15757 |
| Ownership, Management | Crown owned, Manawatū District Council managed |
| Reserves Act Status | Local Purpose (Esplanade) |

Role within the reserve network – Natural Heritage, Rural Recreation

The role of this reserve is river access for swimming and fishing with a grassed area for picnicking. A toilet supports use and vegetation has been cleared to create a viewshaft to the river.

Vegetation includes indigenous shrub and ground cover species at the reserve entrance, eucalypts, pines, silver poplar and planting to stabilise the northern riverbank cliff face. A swale has improved drainage.

The reserve is a dog exercise area. On the occasions when stock are grazing dogs must be on a leash.

Policy

- Maintain the reserve’s amenity with river access, open grassed areas with trees for shade and shelter and to define picnicking sites.
- Control weed and plant pest species to prevent the spread of these along river margins and replace with indigenous species that enhance river ecology.
- Prepare the reserve on an annual basis for summer recreation and river access.

Rewa Old School Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.5331 ha. |
| Legal Description | Sec 113 Rewa Village Settlement Blk XI Ono Survey District, SO 34179 |
| Ownership, Management | Council owned and managed with the local community. |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the Reserve Network – Rural Recreation and Civic Space

This former school is used for a variety of community activities and maintained by the community with Council support. As with many similar facilities, community participation in its maintenance varies as the immediate community changes. The reserve has an attractive road frontage with white picket fence, memorial, path and garden with totara, lemonwood and rimu among the mature trees. The swimming pool has a cover and upgraded pump. Dogs are allowed off leash.

Policy

- Support the Rewa community in reserve use and development.
- Continue to support the Rewa community in maintaining the reserve.
- Renew facilities as required. This includes play equipment, swimming pool and tennis court.

Rimu Park, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Area | 3.844 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 42952, Pt Lot 86 DP 20 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

The land at Rimu Park was purchased by the Council in 1982 and known as Root Street Reserve. Additional land was purchased for clubrooms and parking in 1996. The park was used for organised sports with playing fields and for casual recreation. The park is no longer needed for organised recreation and is used for casual recreation with a playground, trees for shade and shelter and an open grassed area. The park is a dog exercise area. It is located in a growth precinct where there is likely to be demand for neighbourhood reserves.

Policy

- Maintain as a neighbourhood reserve.
- Work with the local community on development for casual recreation as demand for play and casual recreation grows.
- Develop the park's pedestrian linkages e.g. with Dewes Avenue.

Te kawau Playground, Rongotea



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.1012 ha., 0.627 ha., 0.0584 ha |
| Legal Description | Sec 127 DP 160, Pt Sec 128 DP 160, Pt Sec 128 DP 160 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

The reserve is a pleasant community playground. It is an example of a neighbourhood park that caters for a range of ages with toilets, fenced road boundary, fenced playground for young children, basketball half court, volleyball net and trees for shade and seating.

Policy

- Continue to maintain the reserve to a standard that reflects its role and central location.

Sanson Domain and Recreation Reserve



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Area | 4.0469 ha.(Domain) and 9.0594 ha. |
| Legal Description | Pt Sec 15 Rural Plan A 522 Blk XV Rangitoto Survey District Sandon Pt Sec 15 Town of Sandon Blk XV Rangitoto Survey District; |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Pt Sec 15 Recreation Reserve, Pt Sec 15 Fee Simple. |

Role within the reserve network – Parks and Sportsgrounds

Formerly a rugby field with a historic grandstand, the Manawatū Blokart club has a lease on the Domain and has developed it for blokarts with an asphalted track and carparking. National events are held in the Domain and an international event is planned. The Domain is also a dog exercise area except when the Domain is in use. On these occasions, dogs must be on a leash. A walkway along SH1 skirts the low-lying field and undeveloped part of the reserve, and links the Domain with Sanson, the school, hall and swimming pool.

Policy

- Manage the Domain in consultation with the lease holder (Manawatū Blokart Club).
- Extend recreational use to the undeveloped area of the reserve (Prt Sec 15) when demand for additional recreation has been established and resources allow.⁴⁰
- Continue to maintain the walkway and planting to link Sanson recreation facilities.

⁴⁰ *Sanson Community Plan*, May 2013, has a recommendation to investigate opportunities to transform the reserve into a multi-purpose park.

Development

- Work with the lease holder (Manawatū Blokart Club) on siting a public toilet on the reserve.

Sanson Hall and swimming pool



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 0.8287 ha. (hall) |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 75673, Lot 1 DP 83509 |
| Ownership, Management | Vested in Manawatū District Council in 1982 |
| Reserves Act Status | Local Purpose (Community Hall and Swimming Pool) |

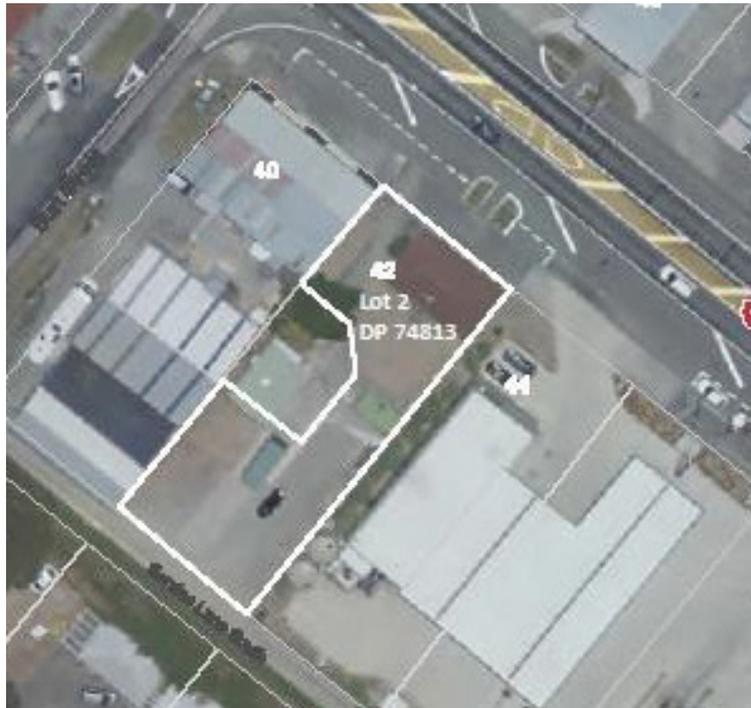
Role within the reserve network – Rural Recreation, Civic Space

The community complex next to Sanson School and Sanson Domain is made up of a hall, carpark and the school swimming pool. As well as the main hall it has a supper room, kitchen, foyer, storage room and toilets. In the past the hall was used as a theatre and picture theatre. It is currently used for a range of community functions. The hall committee is responsible for day to day operations according to the Hall Management Policy. The hall is linked to Sanson Domain by a walkway with amenity planting.

Policy

- Continue to maintain the area around the hall and swimming pool and the walkway link to Sanson Domain.

Sanson playground



| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Area | 0.0170 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 2 DP 74813, Township of Sanson |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Not a reserve under the Reserves Act |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

Sanson playground and toilets moved to this location and was opened in October 2019. It is for local people as well as for travellers along State Highway 1.

Policy

- Declare reserve under the Reserves Act 1077 and classify Recreation Reserve.
- Maintain and develop the reserve as a pocket park in the town centre and a stop for travellers.

Stonebridge Reserve



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Area | Lot 17 0.4341ha., Lot 35 0.2904 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 17 DP 77777 Fee Simple; Lot 35 DP 391857 |
| Ownership, Management | Lot 17 to be classified Recreation Reserve' subject to Part IV A Manawatū District Council Conservation Act 1987 (Marginal Strips). |
| Reserves Act Status | Lot 35 easement for stormwater and sewage drainage and land and fencing covenant |

Role within the Reserve Network - Neighbourhood

Stonebridge Reserve is in a Feilding growth precinct where there is likely to be demand for neighbourhood reserves. It is an example of a reserve with multiple functions – it is part of the stormwater network with vegetated swale, provides some habitat, has a walk and cycleway that connects neighbourhoods, seating and signage and is a pleasant environment for the local community. It has potential for development as a play area with equipment or more natural play opportunities.

Policy

- Classify Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.
- Manage for its role as part of the stormwater system, for neighbourhood amenity and habitat associated with the swale.
- Work with the local community to develop the reserve further as the need arises.

Vista Playground, Feilding



| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Area | 0.1209 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 29 DP 73506 and Lot 15 DP 79986 |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve |

Role within the reserve network – Neighbourhood

- The reserve serves the local community with a grassed area, play equipment, seat and trees for shade, shelter and amenity.

Policy

- Engage with the local community on any development of play and community facilities on the reserve.

Ohakea Domain



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Area | 1.3021 ha. |
| Legal Description | Lot 1 DP 35242, Blk XV, Rangitoto Survey District |
| Ownership, Management | Manawatū District Council |
| Reserves Act Status | Recreation Reserve, Gazette notice 241905.1, December 1985 |

Role within the reserve network – Rural Recreation

The domain is an open area that wraps around a privately-owned land parcel and has access on to Tangimoana Road. The neighbouring property owner has a Licence to Occupy the domain, utilises it for farming activities and is responsible for maintaining fencing, gates, trees and drains and controlling weeds. Use of the domain by the public is limited and its future as reserve land is questionable.

Policy

- Assess the reserve values of the reserve using the Acquisition and Disposal Criteria in the Open Space Framework in order to come to a decision on the domain's future as reserve.

References

Community Plans:

- Apiti Community Plan, 2014
- Cheltenham Community Plan, 2017
- Halcombe Community Plan, 2013
- Kimbolton Community Plan, 2013
- Pohangina Community Plan, 2014
- Rongotea Community Plan, 2015
- Sanson Community Plan, 2015

Cumming, Jeremy, *A report on the Silvicultural Status of Various Woodlots for the Manawatū District Council*, November 2016

Horizons Regional Council, *Manawatū River Leaders' Accord, Action Plan 2016-21*

Horizons Regional Council, *Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037*

Manawatū District Council, *District Plan*

Manawatū District Council, *Community Facilities Asset Management Plan - Parks and Sportsgrounds*, September 2017

Appendix 1 - Accidental Discovery Protocol

When physical works are undertaken on the reserve uncover archaeological sites. The person undertaking the works is required to adopt the following protocol. Archaeological sites include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Maori and European origin or human burials:

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

Comment

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





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