

Agenda for a Hearing by the Infrastructure Hearings Panel of the Waikato District Council to be held in in the Council Chambers, District Office, 15 Galileo Street, Ngaruawahia on **MONDAY 29 APRIL 2019** commencing at **9.00am** to hear and consider submissions and make recommendations on the The Point Reserve Management Plan.

Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist the committee in the decision making process and may not constitute Council's decision or policy until considered by the committee.

1. APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2. CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF AGENDA

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Open Meeting

To	Infrastructure Hearings Panel
From	Roger MacCulloch Acting General Manager Service Delivery
Date	18 April 2019
Prepared by	Joshua Crawshaw Reserves Planner
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference #	GOV1318 / 2225552
Report Title	Hearing of Submissions to The Point Reserve Management Plan (including Kiingitanga Reserve) draft

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is to brief the Hearings Panel on submissions received to The Point Reserve Management Plan (including Kiingitanga Reserve) draft. The purpose of the hearing is for the Hearings Panel to hear and to consider all submissions that have been made on the draft Reserve Management Plan (“RMP”), and to make decisions (if required) on changes to the draft.

Waikato District Council (“Council”) publically notified a two month consultation period for the RMP on 23 January 2019. Consultation closed on 29 March 2019 in accordance with section 41(6)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977 (“the Act”). A total of 18 submissions were received. In summary:

- 5 submitters supported the draft RMP;
- 7 submitters supported the draft RMP *in part*;
- 2 submitters opposed the draft plan, and
- the remaining submissions did not indicate their support, or their support was not clear to determine.

Submissions generally concerned:

- occupation of the boathouse located at The Point;
- the naming of The Point, with particular reference to the customary maaori name of the reserve - Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai;
- recognition of the important heritage status of both reserves;
- continued maintenance of current amenities for recreation activities, and development of further amenities.

Original submissions received (Appendix 1), and a summary of submissions with staff commentary (Appendix 2) are attached to this report.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Acting General Manager Service Delivery be received;

AND THAT pursuant to section 41(6)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977 the Infrastructure Hearings Panel hear and consider all submissions received to The Point Reserve Management Plan (including Kiingitanga Reserve) draft.

3. BACKGROUND

Reserve Management Plans (“RMPs”) are mandatory under the Reserves Act 1977 and enable Council to identify appropriate uses for reserves, as well as outlining development opportunities and management objectives. RMPs are formally created through community consultation.

The process of review for The Point Reserve Management Plan (including Kiingitanga Reserve) comprises of two separate stages of community input (outlined below). We are now in Stage 2.

Stage 1 – Early Engagement (completed July 2017)

Early engagement involved key stakeholders, the public, and other interested parties taking the opportunity to inform Council of: any issues regarding The Point; improvements they wanted to see or ideas for future use; and management and development of the Reserve. Council received 10 responses to early engagement and used the feedback, ideas, and suggestions (where possible) in preparing the draft RMP.

Stage 2 – Consultation (underway)

At its meeting on 10 December 2018, Council resolved to approve The Point Reserve Management Plan (including Kiingitanga Reserve) draft for community consultation. Consultation opened for a two-month period on 23 January and closed on 29 March 2019.

Consultation involved the draft RMP being made available for submission and commentary. Public notices were placed in local papers. Council shared information through their social media accounts, at Council offices and libraries, as well as on the Council Website. Key stakeholders were directly contacted and information was provided to the community at the Turangawaewae Regatta held in Ngaruawahia on 16 March 2019.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION – SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED AND STAFF COMMENTS

Of the 18 submissions that were received by Council, a number of issues were raised. With particular regard to potential amendments to the draft RMP, the following submission points are noted:

- Occupation of the boat house/rowing club located at The Point

A number of submissions were received from members of Hamilton Rowing Club concerning section 4.2.8 of the draft RMP – “Ensure all occupiers of facilities on The Point have a current occupation agreement”.

In the explanation of 4.2.8, it is stated that the former rowing club building does not currently have an occupier. This statement is incorrect, the Hamilton Rowing Club have occupied the building for several years now. However, the lease agreement that allows the Hamilton Rowing Club to occupy the building is being worked through by staff in a process separate to this consultation.

Staff have recommended that the draft RMP be amended to note that the Hamilton Rowing Club occupy the building.

- Naming of The Point

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (“Waikato-Tainui”) refer in their submission to “Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai”. Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai is the customary name for the reserve that has traditionally been used by mana whenua.

Further information may be required for a name change to The Point to be undertaken, however staff have noted that Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai is appropriate to reflect the cultural importance of the location.

- Recognition and heritage status of The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve

Submissions were made concerning the level of reverence given by the plan to the culturally significant areas of The Point and the Kiingitanga Reserve.

Of note, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (“HNZPT”) are currently working to have the Kiingitanga Reserve reclassified as a Historic Reserve.

The current draft RMP addresses two separate cultural reserves (The Point and Kiingitanga Reserves) in a single plan. Changes proposed by HNZPT may mean that the reserves need to be separated in one plan with linked outcomes, and specific policies that relate to each reserve/area if/where required.

- Future development and management of the Reserve

Submissions were made around the need for a more inclusive process concerning future development and management of the reserves, and that the goals/values/strategic outcomes of iwi are given due consideration. This included the recommendation that the concept plan collaboratively prepared by the Ngaruawahia Community Board should be included into the draft RMP.

In a similar vein, submissions also addressed the continued maintenance and development of amenities at The Point, specifically the Skate Park, and playgrounds. Submissions were made for additional installation of recreational features, these were deemed to sit outside the strategic provisions of the draft RMP.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

The financial impact of consulting is within allocated budgets.

5.2 LEGAL

Reserves Act 1977

Council is legally required to consult with the community for a period of no less than two months when developing Reserve Management Plans, as per section 41 of the Act.

Joint Management Agreement

Waikato District Council has entered into a Joint Management Agreement (“JMA”) with Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (previously Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated) in its capacity as trustee of the Waikato River Trust. In Schedule D to the JMA, the parties agree that early engagement and enhanced discussion in matters relating to land management, acquisition and disposal of land would be of benefit to the parties and the community.

Schedule E to the JMA (Authorised Customary Activities – Reserves, Lakes and Streams) sets out how Council will engage with Waikato-Tainui in respect of the management plan process. Council engaged with Iwi through this process and where possible feedback was included in the Draft RMP.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

In June 2014, Council adopted a position on the process for development of management plans. This position involves the production of grouped plans by reserve type and individual plans for key reserves. Council’s Parks Strategy 2014 identifies the various reserve types. Reserve Management Plans fit within the Parks Strategic Work Programme (attached as Appendix 5 to this report).

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	<p>Development of the draft RMP for The Point triggered Councils Significance and Engagement Policy through the community interest and strategic assets thresholds.</p> <p>Consultation was carried out as per section 41 of the Reserves Act and under section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.</p> <p>Consultation involved the draft RMP being made available for public submission and commentary. Public notices were placed in local papers. Council shared information through their social media accounts as well as making information on the draft RMP available at Council offices, libraries, and on the Council Website.</p> <p>Those who submitted during the first round of consultation were contacted directly, as were key stakeholders and those whose properties directly adjoin the reserve.</p> <p>Council had a stall at the Turangawaewae Regatta in Ngaruawahia on 16 March 2019 where the draft RMP, information on how to make a submission, and concept plans for The Point were available.</p>				

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
		Y	Internal
	Y		Community Boards/Community Committees
	Y		Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
	Y		Households
	Y		Business
			Other Please Specify

6. CONCLUSION

Council closed a two month consultation period on the draft RMP for The Point on 29 March 2019. A total of 18 submissions were received, and have been summarised in this report. All 18 submissions will need to be considered, and those who have chosen to make verbal submissions will need to be heard by the Hearings Panel.

The Hearings Panel will then either confirm the draft RMP, or make recommendations and/or changes to the draft RMP to ensure it best meets Council's strategic objectives as well as the needs of the community. Once the RMP is finalised, it will be put to Council for adoption.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 – original submissions

Appendix 2 – submissions with staff commentary

Appendix 3 – submitters list for hearing

Appendix 4 – The Point Reserve Management Plan (Including Kiingitanga Reserve) draft

Appendix 5 – Parks Strategic Work Programme

APPENDIX I**Submissions on The Point RMP(including Kiingitanga Reserve) Draft****Original Submissions**

SUBMISSION	NAME	DO YOU SUPPORT THE DRAFT RMP?	SUBMISSION COMMENTS
SUBMISSION 1	James Whetu on behalf of Ngaaruawaahia Community Board	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	Please see attached submission ATTACHMENT 1 A,B,&C on page 5
SUBMISSION 2	Carolyn McAlley on behalf of HNZPT		Please see attached submission ATTACHMENT 2 A & B on page 14
SUBMISSION 3	Karleen Broughton on behalf of WEL Networks Limited		Please see attached submission ATTACHMENT 3 on page 78
SUBMISSION 4	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated	oppose the draft RMP and suggested changes	Please see attached submission ATTACHMENT 4 on page 81
SUBMISSION 5	Paula and Paki Rawiri	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	<p>1. We agree with the strategic goals and objectives of the plan, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allow visitors the opportunity to discover the cultural and historical stories of The Point and surrounding area Ensure The Point caters for a variety of recreation and leisure activities / opportunities Provide a safe, inviting and well maintained area for people to enjoy Work in partnership with the wider community to achieve the outcomes of this plan. <p>2. Cultural and historic values</p> <p>We agree with the objectives of the draft plan. The actions as listed are a good start, but encourage the council to work with mana whenua to improve the information and interactive learning options in around the Kingitanga Reserve. We think that it is important to seek views and support from Tūrangawaewae Marae in order that there is a strong connections between the marae and this area of cultural significance.</p> <p>We think with an increase in the number of people visiting the Point and the Kingitanga Reserve there is an opportunity for the Council to use this location as a way to connect all of the significant landmarks in and around Ngāruawāhia together. We note that there exists a heritage trail which is identified through using the information boards, but believe that this trail could be made more visible through creating pathways (there are no proper footpaths in and around the Reserve and The Point) and better signage that link all of these points of interest together. There is an opportunity to also link the Kingitanga Reserve to Ngāruawāhia town centre and the Hakarimata through improved access and pathways.</p> <p>Recreation and Leisure</p> <p>We agree with the objectives of this section and the identified actions.</p> <p>As residents adjacent to the point and the Kingitanga Reserve we observe the facilities are at The Point are well used formally and informally. We note the rowing club is a utilised facility, especially during the summer months, so are not clear what is being referred to in the draft plan where it discusses an unutilised rowing club. Similarly the other building is used mostly by the dog club. Aside from these activities use by any other formal groups of the large grounds seem to be infrequent. We think if you are going to keep the second building it would be better to be reshaped into a pavilion type building, so that it can be used by a wider range of users ie for community meetings or community groups rather than it look like an additional garage there.</p> <p>We agree that only one playground is needed and the best place for a playground is at The Point. We do think the current playground at The Point does require an upgrade so that it is suitable for younger age children, with safer under matting and play equipment especially and around this area there should also be more seating for whanau to eat and relax. We think that the playground should be designed in a way that is based on the cultural narrative of The Point so children and learn through play.</p> <p>The basketball half court and skate park are well utilised but would recommend more seating and rubbish bins.</p> <p>We think there is an opportunity to improve the jetty on the Waipa River. This is well used by young people diving and jumping off it.</p>

			<p>Improvements could be made to make it a interesting, a safer facility and a 'destination' attraction for young people.</p> <p>The key issue for both the Kingitanga Reserve and The Point is accessibility. There is no proper footpath for people walking, people with young children in prams or small bikes or people who are in wheelchairs or mobility vehicles. If you are in any of these situations you need to either walk on the road or the grass. There is no safe way (to cross a busy road) to walk easily from the Kingitanga Reserve to The Point. Around the Kingitanga Reserve parking could be improved by creating a proper carpark beside the railway line adjacent to the Reserve itself. At present if people want to access the Reserve they either park on the road or will park on the grass areas in front of the houses on the corner as you enter into The Point. The Kingitanga Reserve could be improved through better landscaping and places for contemplation and reflection – perhaps suitable for older members of our community. Accessibility on to the Reserve (from town in particular) would need to be improved for wheelchairs and mobility scooters. This is not possible at present.</p> <p>Improvements could be made through signage and pathways to link The Point and the Kingitanga Reserve to the Hakarimata walk as well. At present this is a lost opportunity. And to link these landmarks to the township of Ngāruawāhia. At present none of these really connect well together and so its not easy to navigate through and between these areas safely and logically for visitors and locals alike.</p> <p>The lighting has been improved in the Kingitanga Reserve but the lighting through the Point is very poor and unsafe. Often the lighting that is there does not fully operate leaving the place very dark.</p> <p>The freedom camping sites are well used. Mostly people in cars, vans and camper vans. Sometimes during the summer months there are more campers than spaces so the over flow is happens under the large trees or further towards the squash club. We would suggest not making this site larger. It is a prime location but think if you continue to keep it small it is manageable.</p>
SUBMISSION 6	Turangawaewae Trust Board	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	<p>In principle Turangawaewae Trust Board supports the plan however there are some glaring omissions in the plan which we believe need to be prioritised and included in the plan. 1. There has been no accomodation in the plan for exploring options to develop a diving/jumping structure into the river. The most critical safety issue for Ngaruawahia has been the ongoing practice of youth jumping off the car and train bridges while swimming at the point. At a community consultation meeting with regard to the matter last year there was strong support for the council to carry out a feasibility study into erecting an appropriate structure. The failure to include the aspirations expressed by the community in this document is deeply concerning about the sincerity of council in hearing the voice of the community. 2. Turangawaewae Trust Board strongly oppose freedom camping at The Point and want an alternative site found in the community. The Point is the most premium site in the township and the presence of freedom campers does not align with the cultural and heritage values of the reserve. 3. Turangawaewae Trust Board believe the mana whenua /iwi group the council should be consulting and partnering with in all matters pertaining to the development and implementation of the The Point reserve management plan is Turangawaewae Marae represented by it's governance body Turangawaewae Trust Board, not Waikato Tainui or Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust with whom they have a JMA with. Turangawaewae Marae was built by Te Paea Herangi in 1921 in direct response to reclaiming a place for Kingitanga in Ngaruawahia after her grandfather King Tawhiao was driven from his settlement at The Point in 1863 by the taking of Ngaruawahia by the colonial troops. 4. Turangawaewae Trust Board support the objective to improve connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists to The Point from all directions. The current layout favours motor vehicle access. 5. Turangawaewae Trust Board opposes the development of a footbridge linking The Point to the Hakarimata walkway and believe the resource allocation should be reallocated to a jumping/diving structure instead on the river. 6. The swimming beach adjacent to the squash club needs to be improved and made more user-friendly. BBQ facilities need to be placed at that site so whanau can enjoy a BBQ while watching their children swim. 7. The plan includes a requirement for all occupants of buildings to have a current license to occupy. Turangawaewae Trust Board believe other than the structures protected by heritage status there should be a review of the appropriateness of the location of all other buildings on the reserve and whether they align with the cultural and heritage values of the reserve and would be better suited to be located elsewhere in the community.</p>
SUBMISSION 7	Pam Douglas - on behalf of Huntly & District Kennel Association		<p>Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the proposed plan. We are a Club that caters for Dog Conformation Showing, Dog Agility events and training, and Dog Obedience events and training. The building is also used by NZ Dog Judges Association and other dog related activities. We have been in the enviable position of having a signed lease with The Council in excess of 16 years. This has enabled us to financially invest in the reconfiguration and painting the internal spaces of the building labelled "storage building". We have money put aside to upgrade the kitchen but have been unwilling to spend this large amount without an ongoing lease.</p> <p>We encourage Community Groups to use the building and have had it used by many over the years. Once a new kitchen is installed, we are sure it will be more useful to all. The venue has been used by families for celebrations and community groups due to the outstanding landscape and river access.</p> <p>As it has been pointed out in 2.2 Uses and Values, The Point is an important venue for events which we hold, i.e. dog shows. These shows bring in extra revenue to the township by way of supermarket and petrol/diesel purchases and accommodation bookings.</p> <p>These shows and even the weekly training classes of Agility and Obedience are popular events for local residents and visitors to our town who love to see the wonderful range of dog breeds on show and in action. We would encourage Council Members to come and have a look at our upcoming Agility May shows and Conformation Shows in September to better understand what we do.</p>

			<p>In particular our dog obedience classes add value to the community by providing the opportunity for people to train their dogs, thus benefitting the entire community. They also have the opportunity to continue to do more with their dogs in the breed, obedience and agility rings. As we all know, a well-trained dog with a purpose is less likely to be bored and destructive or causing trouble at home or around their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Our agility classes bring together people of all ages and backgrounds from the wider community and outlying areas to share their passion and our team spirit is recognised and commented on when we are representing our club and our district at the network of shows which are held across the country.</p> <p>We are pleased to read 3.0 Strategic Goals and Objectives – that you wish to ensure The Point caters for a variety of recreation and leisure activities/opportunities. We are mindful that our events do not detract from the cultural and heritage values of this area and always keep those to the forefront when planning these activities.</p> <p>As set out in 3.2 Recreation and Leisure – Objectives D. we are pleased to read that you will allow the reserve to be used as a venue for community groups and commercial activities that are appropriate and compatible with the management of The Point to benefit user experience.</p> <p>Under Actions we look forward to again having the opportunity of having a current lease or license to occupy as that will allow us to invest as explained above, in a new kitchen and this should encourage the use by a wide range of users and community groups.</p> <p>At this point we would also like to propose the Council consider the installation of flood lights for the grounds, as part of this RMP review process, particularly around our clubhouse, which would be especially beneficial for the evenings during autumn and winter where we continue to train our dogs and would certainly benefit all users of the park and potentially open it up for other groups to use during these long evenings, not to mention improving the safety for all users.</p> <p>Under 4.2.3 b. Retain the open space/park area in grass. We actively seek that assurance that the current area will be maintained in grass to allow all activities by the users to be continued.</p> <p>We would like to add some details to assist the planning process, to enable us to continue hold our shows at this beautiful and accessible venue. For Conformation Shows we need 6 rings with a minimum space of 17m x 18m with walkways in between. For the Agility shows, we need a flat grassed area allowing for a minimum of 3 rings each measuring 30m x 40m, with ample space to walk around each ring. In fact, such is the popularity of our shows, we would very much like to run an additional 4th ring in the future if possible, should planning allow for that. For both disciplines, for their major shows we also need room for parking, gazebos etc. The extension of the playground towards our clubhouse may jeopardise our ability to host our shows, but its relocation may assist in creating more usable space.</p> <p>4.2.4 – We are very mindful of the privilege of allowing parking on the large grassed areas for our major events and always try to mitigate and potential damage. Over all our years of using these grounds they recover extremely well after each activity.</p> <p>4.2.5 - We understand there is the possibility that the children's play equipment may be relocated and would suggest that if that was to be considered it could be placed nearer the skateboard bowl.</p> <p>We appreciate that it is clearly documented "A number of amenities may be provided to enhance the area. Seats, tables and shade trees are located in the most popular in a manner which ensures they do not detract from the landscape values or unduly restrict vehicle parking during major events."</p> <p>4.2.7 – Self Contained campervans – we realise that this venue has become much more popular with campers, however many of them that use the area down by the public toilets are not self – contained. We are aware that the dump station is situated very near our building and when we have major events we are mindful of the necessity of having vehicle access front and back around the current "rowing Club" building in case of the need for an ambulance attendance.</p> <p>4.2.8 – We look forward to working with The Council to reach a consensus on an occupation agreement to occupy part of the reserve. If given the opportunity to meet with Council and clarify any of the above points we would welcome this.</p>
SUBMISSION 8	Karen McLeay	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	<p>4.2.5 f. Investigate optional uses for the existing rowing club building: turn this into a cafe with excellent coffee and food for locals, tourists, cyclists, Hakarimata and Te Araroa walkers linking it to the walk with a footbridge. The theme could be an historical appreciation/museum type vibe along with walking/cycling trail maps and scenic photographs. Showers for cyclists and Te Araroa walkers along with safe storage for their packs. It's a great spot but not a "meet you at the Point"/"let's cycle/walk to the Point" destination yet. Thanks.</p>
SUBMISSION 9	Ngaruawahia Lions Club	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	<p>They RMP is a fantastic start but we have a few suggestions: Please ensure the public toilets are ALWAYS unlocked to help dissuade freedom campers from defecating any where else!</p> <p>Please extend the footpath to at least make it to the road (and perhaps over to the Hakarimatas) because at present it ends very abruptly under the train bridge. Perhaps a walking bridge needs to be erected, apart from the train and car bridge.</p> <p>More parking.</p> <p>Will you take suggestions for the Kingitanga park area? Perhaps a minigolf course</p> <p>Will you please upgrade the skate park as this is used by many MANY youth and they would greatly appreciate it</p>

SUBMISSION 10	Lambertus Brandsma / Hamilton Rowing Club	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	As per 4.2.8 it is mentioned that the Former Rowing Club does not have a occupier, this is incorrect as it's occupied by Hamilton Rowing Club for a few years now and the club has spent alot of resource upgrading the facility to allow for it to be used for the club. Ngaruawahia High School and Ngā Taiātea Wharekura have now become affiliated to HRC and use the building for their boat storage and training.
SUBMISSION 11	Dawson Iti	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	I support the submission, however is there an opportunity to upgrade the basketball courts? Basketball is a positive outlet for our rangatahi and a great family game. A fully functioning court, hoops and seating would be a move in the right direction for our community. Ngaa mihi.
SUBMISSION 12	Emily Townsend	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	Excellent plan to support continued use and enjoyment of the Point by Ngaruawahia locals. I'd support opportunities to increase the 'destination' feel of the Point and Ngaruawahia for tourists / travellers, including connections (pedestrian bridge) and provision of amenities at the Point for walkers and bikers (i.e. a cafe, bike hire). This would help to draw more people through Ngaruawahia, supporting our economy. I also feel it's important to protect the visual landscape value of the Point, by ensuring that new housing and redevelopments within view of the reserve are sympathetic to and blend into the surroundings, particularly on the Hakarimatas which form such a prominent backdrop to the scenery.
SUBMISSION 13	Jason Keen	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	Ngaruawahia is desperate for visitors to increase income to the town. Keeping the feel of the Point yet looking to improve it's attractiveness to visitors is good. Especially like the idea of a bridge to join up with the Hakarimatas, control of parking and removal of freedom campers (but alternative facilities would be good to still capture their tourist dollars). We would like to see the squash court remodeled to be more attractive, or alternate venue built elsewhere and that building repurposed for a visitor amenity - maybe riverside cafe / icecream parlour / bike hire / boat hire / changing rooms etc. It's important for people cycling to Ngaruawahia on the cycle path to have destination attractions including refreshments and icecreams / light meals. Has anyone considered boat jetties to encourage boaties to travel the river and moor up to enjoy Ngaruawahia? Also, a bombing platform is critically important for the safety of local kids who keep using the railway bridge - can the old bridge be repurposed in some way? Overall, really think the plan as proposed is generally excellent. Well Done.
SUBMISSION 14	Jack Maru	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	Green space for Recreation Use , Picnic`s , Outdoor Concerts , Dog Show`s etc. Would appreciate ample parking for All Vehicles.
SUBMISSION 15	Laura Binns		The rowing club is in use by Hamilton Rowing Club. It is used on a regular basis.
SUBMISSION 16	Tony Oosten	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	The rowing shed is actively maintained and used by the hamilton rowing club after the merger with ngaruawahia rowing club. Over the past few years the club members have spent significant time and resources refreshing the interior of the boat shed with a new concrete floor. This season is the first season that we now have a ngaruawahia school team rowing out of the shed. As a past member of the Hamilton rowing club committee we have never received a request for occupation agreement. I do not support looking for alternative uses of the boat shed.
SUBMISSION 17	Denise Lamb	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	I use this area often for walking and cycling to the new swingbridge and further north. I really love the idea of a new footbridge to link the Hakarimata walkway. This is a really magical spot and deserves to be treasured and preserved for all to enjoy. Lowering the speed limit is a brilliant idea too.
SUBMISSION 18	Pete Yeoman – President of Hamilton Rowing Club		<p>Thank you for the up dates on this project. It looks quite exciting.</p> <p>I note in the section 4.2.8 page 17 of the PDF document (also below) it states that the former rowing club does not have an occupier. This would appear to be incorrect as the Hamilton Rowing Club have been in residence for the previous 10 years under a lease agreement and awaiting a renewal document for this lease, which have been with council for some time now.</p> <p>We have also engaged in upgrade work to the floor base involving a concrete pour, which also includes change-room facilities, showers and toilets.</p> <p>Note, Hamilton Rowing Club have been working with Ngaruawahia High School to form and host the school as a rowing school as part of our club and looking to expand on this association, who along with other club members, row from this boat house.</p> <p>We have also held our summer camp utilising Turangawaewae Marae as a base for accommodation and kitchen facilities for all our club athletes, helpers and coaching team, with the rowing club shed housing many of our boats.</p> <p>I look forward to your reply in relation to the points raised, and an amendment to this official document.</p> <p>4.2.8 Ensure all occupiers of facilities on The Point have a current occupation agreement.</p> <p>Explanation All occupiers of buildings on The Point, or clubs/ individuals who may undertake a range of group activities on The Point area, are required to have a current occupation agreement with Council to occupy part of the reserve. They should be able to identify how their activity and facility does not detract from the historical, aesthetic, and/or recreation values of The Point. The former Rowing Club building does not currently have an occupier, allowing Council to consider a range of options and alternative uses of this facility which are in keeping with the goals of this plan.</p>

SUBMISSION ON THE POINT (INCLUDES KIINGITANGA RESERVE) RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name/Organisation: Ngaaruawaahia Community Board

Contact Person: James Whetu as Chairperson of the Ngaaruawaahia Community Board

Email: james@whetugroup.co.nz

Phone: 021 1493565

Yes, we would like to represent and present our submission at the hearing

I support the draft Reserve Management Plan and suggested changes in part

Executive Summary

1. The Ngaaruawaahia Community Board (hereon the Community Board) wish to submit on the notified draft The Point Reserve Management Plan (hereon the RMP).
2. The Community Board had made a submission to the Waikato District Council in 2017 when it was identified that Council were intending to review the RMP for the Point. A copy of the Community Board 2017 submission is attached as Appendix A.
3. Since then, the Community Board have been active participants in the review of the RMP, however it was unfortunate that in the notification of the RMP, the concept plan that was collaboratively prepared and reflected aspects of the submissions in 2017 from the community was not included in the 23 January 2019 notified draft RMP. It is this manner that the Community Board submission is in part support of the draft RMP.
4. Attached as Appendix B the concept plan we understood would be notified in the RMP.
5. It has been clarified to the Community Board by Council that this was a mistake and that the wrong concept plan was notified.
6. The primary intent of the submission from the Community Board is that the attached concept plan is included in the RMP and adopted by Council, and that the strategic goals, objectives and policies of the RMP give effect to the concept plan.
7. Additionally, we make suggestions in our submission that the use and spelling of Maaori words in the RMP are consistent throughout the document. We promote the use of double vowel.

8. Lastly, although tedious, our submission will comment on a page by page basis to ensure clarity of submission points.

SUBMISSION

9. Cover Page

- Great Photo, this should be retained on cover page.

10. Page 2

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa
- It might be helpful to users to have the WDC Policies attached as an appendix to the RMP
- It may be appropriate to outline in paragraph the Maaori dialect in Waikato-Tainui so as to provide information/awareness as to explain the use of double vowels in Maaori names, place names and text.

11. Page 3

- Reference to the Playground Strategy is more appropriate and relevant to The Point RMP more so than the Sports Parks Management Plan. Additionally the bracketed word “(draft)” should be removed after reference to Natural Reserve Management Plan as it was adopted by Council in November 2018
- It is noted that there is duplication of text in pages 2 and 3. One should be removed

12. Page 5

- The concept plan should reflect the concept plan that is attached as Appendix B as this concept was shared and populated with community representatives prior to the RMP being notified.
- It is requested that the concept plan attached as Appendix B is adopted by Council when adopting the RMP for The Point (including Kiingitanga reserve).
- It is requested that any subsequent changes to the notified The Point RMP is a result of recognising and providing for the concept plan (as attached in Appendix B)

13. Page 6

- The use of double vowel in Waipaa, Haakarimata, Ngaaruwaahiaa, and Maaori
- It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name

- The bracketed word “(disused)” after rowing club building should be removed as the building is used.
- It would be good to also acknowledge that there are large mature trees in the reserve, with five of those trees identified as notable in the Proposed Waikato District Plan.

14. Page 7

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa and Kaarapiro

15. Page 8

- The use of double vowel in Waipaa, Paakehaa, Haatepe, Taupoo, Ngaaruawaahiaa, Taawhiao, Pootae, and Maaori
- It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name

16. Page 9

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa and Tuurangawaewae
- It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name

17. Page 10

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa, Tuurangawaewae and Tuuheitia

18. Page 11

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa, Taawhiao, Pootae, and Maaori
- Change the follow text *“in front of the King’s office on Eyre Street depicts King Tawhiao and King Potatau’s moko”* to *“in front of Tuurangawaewae House on Eyre Street depicts the moko of Kiingi Pootatau Te Wherowhero and Kiingi Taawhiao (Tuukaaroto Matutaera Pootatau Te Wherowhero)”*

19. Page 12

- We support the strategic goals of the RMP
- A key and important element of The Point Reserve is that enables the community to engage and interact with the Waikato and Waipaa Rivers. We believe that another strategic goal should be outlined in the RMP that recognises that relationship between the two rivers and its community. This additional goal will reflective of and responsive to, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River (Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato).

- We support the objectives and actions identified for section 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values

20. Page 13

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa and Haakarimata
- We support the intent of the objectives and actions identified for section 3.2 Recreation and Leisure. It is anticipated that the objectives and actions may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B)

21. Page 14

- The use of double vowel in Waipaa and Ngaaruawaahiaa
- We support the objectives and actions identified for section 3.3 Partnerships
- We support the intent of the objectives and actions for section 3.4 Accessibility, and want to strongly emphasize the importance of the action to update land status of all reserve land including some land which is legal road, to be all recreation reserve.
- Also it is anticipated that the objectives and actions may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B)

22. Page 15

- We support the intent of the objectives outlined in section 4.1 Objectives. It is anticipated that the objectives may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B).
- Additionally, to complement submission point 19 we wish to add another objective that provides for the relationship and interaction between the two rivers and its community
- We support the intended policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B).
- There is no Waikato Tainui Trust. It is suggested that the correct name of the organisation that the RMP is referring to should be used. It is assumed that the RMP is referring to Waikato-Tainui.

23. Page 16

- As a continuance from page 15 of the draft RMP, we support the intended policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B).
- It is noted that the RMP refers to Transit New Zealand. The correct reference is New Zealand Transport Agency.
- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa and Haakarimata

24. Page 17

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa, Waipaa and Haakarimata
- As a continuance of pages 15 and 16 of the draft RMP, we support the policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B).

25. Page 18

- The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa and Haakarimata
- We support section 5 Implementation, however we do request that indicative timeframes are also outlined in Table 1 alongside indicative costs.
- Noting the maturity/age of the large trees and the health and safety matters that the Waikato District Council will be seeking of large hanging branches, it is requested that a Succession Planting Plan is prepared and indicative costings outlined

Additional Comments

26. We would like the RMP to consider enhancing the appeal and use of the Kiingitanga Reserve and providing for the reserve to be a Culture and Heritage themed garden.

James Whetu

Chairperson for the Ngaaruawaahia Community Board

ATTACHMENT 1B

Submission on The Point Reserve Management Plan

Name/Organisation: **Ngaaruawaahia Community Board**

Email: james@whetugroup.co.nz

Preference is to be contacted either by email or telephone.

SUBMISSION

The Ngaaruawaahia Community Board wish to submit on the intended review of the Reserve Management Plan for The Point Reserve in Ngaaruawaahia.

In January 2017, the Ngaaruawaahia Community Board (NCB) reviewed and workshopped through the Ngaaruawaahia Community Plan 2009 – 2019 to identify its Long-Term Priorities for its 2016-2019 term. In no particular order, these are:

- Te Mana o Te Rangi reserve - *Enable community use*
- Partnerships and/or working collaboratively with other agencies and Council to achieve outcomes for the Ngaaruawaahia community - *Working together*
- Improve visual image of our community and township - *beautification activities and enhance cultural and creative outlook*
- A more informed and engaged community - *Be better at communicating to, and receiving feedback from, the community*
- Support the wellbeing of our community - *help our people (including our young people) to succeed, create an environment for our businesses to work together and maximise opportunities, thriving sport clubs, available services, and improved community safety*
- Advance our tourism opportunity - *culture, heritage, and local environment (Waikato and Waipaa Rivers, and the Haakairimata ranges)*
- Support the Ngaaruawaahia High School
- Te Awa Cycleway - *Exercise equipment along the length of the Ngaaruawaahia to Horotiu cycleway*

Although not specifically identified as a priority for the NCB, The Point is a recognised asset in Ngaaruawaahia, both in heritage and cultural value, as well as its amenity values that are shared within the community. The review of The Point Reserve Management Plan intrinsically links with the 2016 - 2019 priorities of the NCB.

The NCB are of the view that the current reserve management plan is out of date, however believe that the objectives are still relevant in 2017 and into the future. These are:

1. To retain the landscape qualities of the reserve
2. To provide for a wide range of recreational activities
3. To secure the appropriate public ownership and management of the entire open area
4. To retain, and promote an understanding of, the historical values of the area

The NCB would like to propose an amendment to objective 4 as well as additional objectives for consideration as part of the review:

- *To retain, and promote an understanding of, the historical values and stories of the area in Ngaaruawaahia*
- *To provide for activities that do not adversely affect the landscape qualities of the reserve*
- *An integrated and co-ordinated approach to manage The Point Reserve*
- *To enable measures that are intended to improve the amenity values of the reserve¹*

The policies and management activities that are outlined in the current reserve management plan to achieve these existing objectives (as well as the proposed) need to be reviewed and amended/varied/deleted accordingly. These measures will need to be discussed and developed with the community during the preparation of a draft reserve management plan.

Also of importance, is that the policies and management activities should also align with the direction, works, and funding commitments outlined in complementary strategies of the Council. The strategies of note are:

- The Waikato District Playground Strategy 2014
- The Waikato District Heritage Strategy 2014
- The Waikato District Public Toilet Strategy 2015
- The Waikato District Economic Development Strategy 2015
- The Waikato District Trail Strategy 2016

The NCB are of the view that the Waikato District Council have undertaken considerable investigation around the value and potential of The Point Reserve (as reflected in the above documents), therefore in the first instance, the intent of the review of The Point Reserve Management Plan should aim to give effect to the complementary strategies and the funding commitment therein.

Additionally, the NCB is anticipating that Council will considering any relevant bylaws and Council policies. The bylaws of note are:

- Dog Control Bylaw 2015
- Freedom Camping Bylaw 2016
- Public Places Bylaw 2016
- Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2016

Council policies of note are:

- Activity Management Policy
- Bi Lingual Signage Policy
- District Tree Policy

¹ Includes any measures aimed to improve water quality of, and/or access to, the Waikato and Waipaa Rivers, as well as the removal of weeds and rubbish in the water, the planting of locally sourced natives, and amendments to Council documents such as bylaws, policies, plans, and strategies.

- Dog Control Policy 2015
- Heritage Policy
- Plaques, Memorial and Monuments Policy 2016

An integrated and co-ordinated implementation and management of The Point Reserve is strongly promoted to the Waikato District Council by the NCB in its review of The Point Reserve Management Plan.

Overall, the NCB wish to outline its supports of the Waikato District Council's intent to review The Point Reserve Management Plan and look forward in supporting Council by participating in the development of the plan.

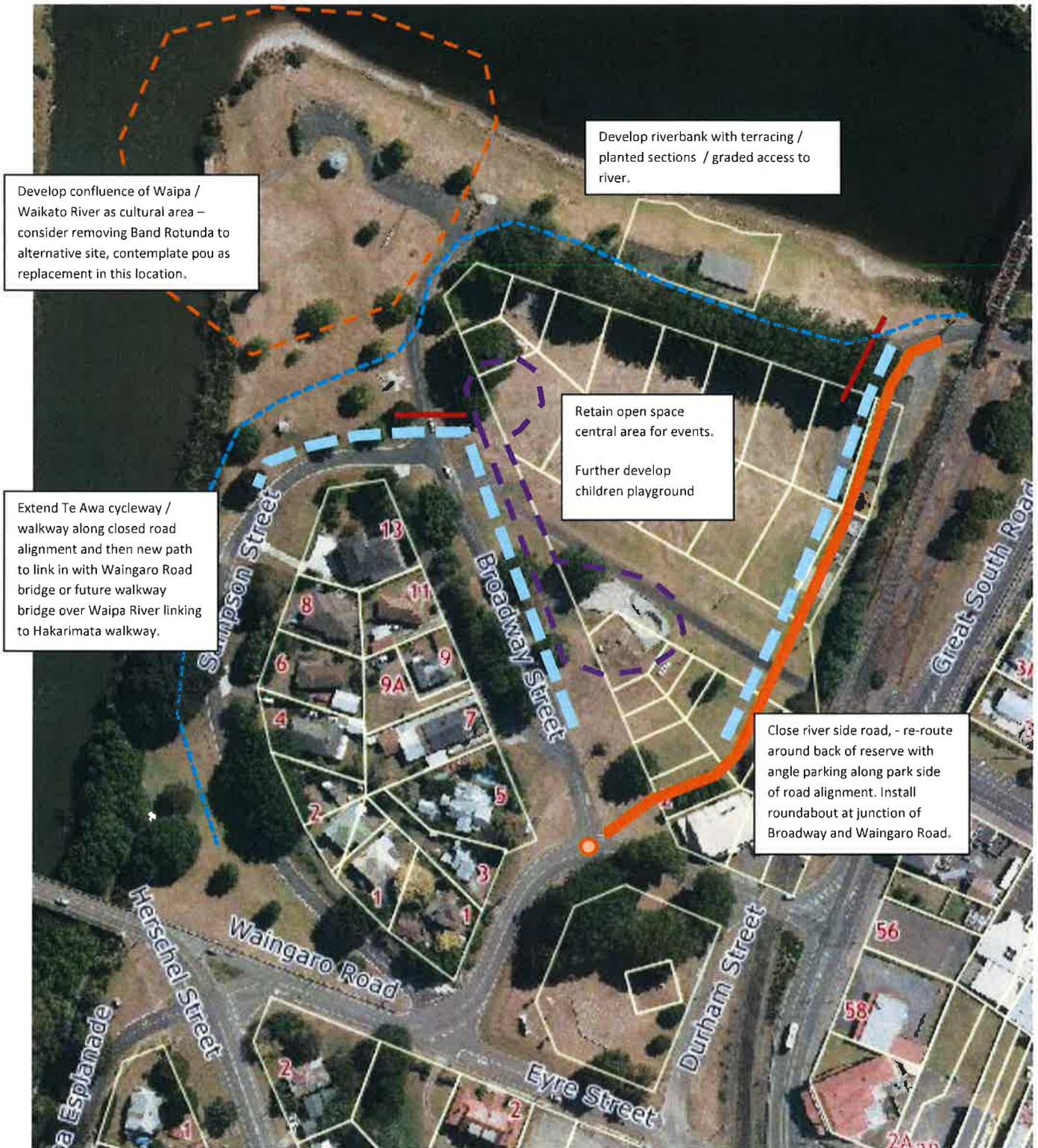
Nгаа mihi

James Whetu

Chairperson for the Ngaaruawaahia Community Board

0211493565

The Point – Concept Plan ideas



Develop riverbank with terracing / planted sections / graded access to river.

Develop confluence of Waipa / Waikato River as cultural area – consider removing Band Rotunda to alternative site, contemplate pou as replacement in this location.

Retain open space central area for events.
Further develop children playground

Extend Te Awa cycleway / walkway along closed road alignment and then new path to link in with Waingaro Road bridge or future walkway bridge over Waipa River linking to Hakarimata walkway.

Close river side road, - re-route around back of reserve with angle parking along park side of road alignment. Install roundabout at junction of Broadway and Waingaro Road.



ATTACHMENT 2 A

HERITAGE NEW
ZEALAND POUHERE
TAONGA

File ref: LAO61

28/03/2019

Waikato District Council
Private Bag 544
Ngaruawahia 3742
Attn: Eric Hamilton

Dear Eric,

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA RESPONSE TO THE WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL DRAFT RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE POINT (INCLUDING THE KIINGITANGA RESERVE).

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) is an autonomous Crown Entity with statutory responsibility under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage. Heritage New Zealand is New Zealand's lead historic heritage agency.

This feedback is in relation to the Waikato District Council draft reserve management plan for the Point (including the Kiingitanga Reserve) (the draft Plan).

Background

HNZPT has had involvement with reserves in the Waikato District, including but not limited to:

- **A Statutory role**, administering the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, through processing archaeological authorities, and
- **Providing advice and training** on the best practice management of the archaeological sites on reserves in the Waikato District, and
- **Identifying significant archaeology** for inclusion and protection in the District Plan.

HNZPT notes that Waikato District Council has recently developed the "Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan". These general policies are applicable to all categories of park and therefore will be applicable to reserves covered by the Plan. HNZPT notes that the "Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan" includes:

- 1.3 Relationship with Other Council Documents (p. 2), advice that there are also provisions from other documents that are applicable to the management of parks such as the District Plan.
- 9.2 Heritage Conservation (p. 39), advice with regard archaeology and the protection afforded under legislation for both recorded and unrecorded sites. A reference is made to the Council's heritage strategy and objectives and policies are also included regarding the preservation of sites of heritage significance.

HNZPT provided feedback in 2017 to the notice of the Council's intention to review the Plan. HNZPT is pleased to see that some of their comments have been included into the draft Plan.

Heritage New Zealand response

HNZPT is supportive of the intention of the draft Plan to manage the two adjacent reserves that are both of significant cultural and heritage value. This HNZPT response provides comment on the draft Plan where the draft Plan does not appropriately recognise and provide for the historic heritage, cultural and archaeological values of the reserve. In the following response underline means include and ~~strikethrough~~ means delete. The response is ordered as per the document.

1. Formal Heritage recognition: existing and proposed, within the Kiingitanga and Point Reserves

Since the time of those earlier comments HNZPT has notified a new Listing proposal for the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve, HNZPT Listing #757, as a Category 1 Historic Place. The new listing proposal seeks to incorporate the entire Kiingitanga reserve as a historically and physically fundamental part of the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument, plus an area immediately adjacent recognised as road reserve. (See the attached Listing report at Appendix 1 to this submission) The new HNZPT listing proposal was notified for submission 16/03/2019 as a Category 1 historic place (<http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/notified-proposals-and-reviews>). The outcomes of this process could be known in mid to late 2019.

HNZPT has also undertaken a proposed (new) HNZPT Wahi Tapu Area listing proposal for Te Mana o Te Kingitanga, Ngaruawahia, Listing # 9986. The listing seeks that the entire Kiingitanga Reserve and adjacent road reserve is recognised as an HNZPT Wahi Tapu. The outcomes of this process could be known in mid to late 2019.

The Point Reserve and the surrounding area contain a number of HNZPT Listed items. Some of these items are also Scheduled Heritage Items within the Operative and Proposed Waikato District Plans:

Band Rotunda, HNZPT Listing # 4257, Category 2

Pioneer Gun Turret, HNZPT Listing # 756, Category 2

World War One and Two Memorial, HNZPT Listing # 4258, Category 2

There are also a number of New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) recorded archaeological sites in the area:

Archaeological site S14/184-Wharf/ Jetty

Archaeological site S14/183-Shipwreck

Archaeological site S14/182-Historic artefact

Relief Sought

That Section 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values is amended in the second paragraph to refer to NZAA archaeological sites rather than listed archaeological sites, and

That the revised and new HNZPT listing information, being the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kingitanga Reserve HNZPT Listing #757, as a Category 1 Historic Place and the Wahi Tapu Area listing proposal for Te Mana o Te Kingitanga, Ngaruawahia, Listing # 9986 be included in the draft Plan when the listing process is completed.

2. Title of Draft Plan - Level of Recognition of the Kiingitanga Reserve

Previously HNZPT have raised concerns regarding the relationship between the Point Reserve and the Kiingitanga Reserve (previously known as the Octagon Reserve) that contains the Potatau Monument and is adjacent to the Maori Parliament Building, Turangawaewae, at 2 Eyre Street and Waingaro Road. The earlier Plan referenced the Octagon, yet was unclear if that Plan has any jurisdiction over the Octagon.

HNZPT welcomes that the draft Plan identifies that it has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however HNZPT has concerns that the current format of the document including the title does not provide sufficient recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve.

HNZPT is also concerned that the language of the Objectives, which guide works does not sufficiently echo the language of the Goals. HNZPT would prefer that the language of the Objectives is in a more active format as shown in the relief sought below.

Relief Sought

That the name of the draft Plan is amended to better reflect the importance of the Kiingitanga Reserve in its own right:

The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve Management Plan ~~Including Kiingitanga Reserve~~

Relief sought

That text in the draft Plan is amended throughout to reflect the change in the title of the draft Plan, for example p. 12: and

The text in the draft Plan is amended to reflect a more active, rather than passive approach to the direction of planning and works, for example on p. 12:

Objectives

- *Ensure € cultural and historic values of the Point and Kiingitanga Reserves are identified, conserved and protected.*
- *Ensure Visitors to The Point and Kiingitanga Reserves are able to learn about the cultural and historic significance of the Point and Kiingitanga Reserves and surrounds.*

3. Section 1.0 Purpose of this Plan

HNZPT is concerned that while the draft Plan is “an important park management tool” (p. 2) to “provide for continuity between legislative requirements, council plans and policies, and the day-to-day operation of a reserve” (p. 2) and identifies numerous possible developments, it does not provide an indication of likely outcomes for submitters to respond to or for staff to aspire to at the time of implementation. This could be rectified through the inclusion of a site plan showing how the identified projects may fit together. This would assist submitters understand the potential impact on the

significant heritage values of the area. It is difficult for submitters at this time to give a considered response. As much of the detail has been left for the future there is also concern as to how parties would be involved in the development of these future projects.

Relief sought

That the draft Plan includes:

- a site plan showing an indicative outcome sought from itemised development, as listed at Section 5.0 Implementation, and
- that the draft Plan also includes the process Council anticipates for future involvement of relevant affected parties in the planning and development of project works.

4. Section 1.1 Relationship with other Council documents

HNZPT supports the inclusion of this section, as it identifies that the Reserve does not function in isolation of other council process. However, HNZPT considers that this section should be expanded a little to provide more direction for users of the document, for example under the District Plan there is the potential need for resource consents for proposed works and consultation with affected parties as part of that work. This section should also identify other authorities that may be required to be consulted with as part of project planning and development.

Relief Sought

Include a new additional sentence at the end of the first sentence:

"The District Plan may require a resource consent for activities or structures and require consultation with affected parties such as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga."

5. Section 1.4 Implementation

HNZPT appreciates inclusion in this section of the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 with regard to Archaeology. HNZPT does have some concerns that the importance of archaeology in the Kiingitanga Reserve area has not been sufficiently identified in other areas of the draft Plan to support the information in this implementation section and will comment on this aspect as part of the response to the Objective and Policies.

HNZPT also seeks that this section relating to implementation also includes direction in relation to other historic heritage aspects of the reserve and the role that HNZPT has as an affected party, for example in relation to the proposed HNZPT Wahi Tapu Listing or the scheduled and proposed Category 1 Historic Place Listing.

HNZPT also notes that Section 5.0 of the Draft Plan (p.18) is also entitled Implementation and considers that there could be benefit in changing the name of either Section 1.4 or Section 5 to avoid confusion.

Relief sought

That an addition is made to the end of the 2nd paragraph as follows:

“Consideration also needs to be given at the time of project planning to the role of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the need to engage with them as an affected party with regard to proposed works related to HNZPT Listed and Waikato District Council scheduled heritage items”

6. Section 1.5 Legal Status, including Map 1 The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve

Section 1.5 shows the legal boundaries of the Point Reserve including the Kiingitanga Reserve. Currently some parts of the reserve that are in grass are Road Reserve. Map 1 identifies several locations where current road reserve is proposed to be changed to Esplanade / Recreation zoning. HNZPT is currently in the process of notifying the proposed listings for the Potatau Monument and a Wahi Tapu in the area known as the Kiingitanga Reserve. The proposed extent of those listings is to cover the area currently identified as the Kiingitanga Reserve and to extend it over the area legally identified as Road Reserve to the grass edge (see attached proposed listings at Appendix 1).

HNZPT also notes that the Potatau Monument is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and considers that this information should be included onto Map 1 of the Draft Plan.

Given the historic significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve HNZPT considers that there would be merit in Waikato District Council reviewing the recreation reserve status in consultation with Mana whenua, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, HNZPT and the Community for a potential change to Historic Reserve status. HNZPT considers that the historic reserve status may better recognise the significant values and potential appropriate uses of this reserve.

Relief sought

That the extent of the Kiingitanga Reserve is extended, in consultation with Mana Whenua, to the edge of formed road and the road reserve portion of the extended reserve is amended to the same reserve status as the rest of the Kingitanga Reserve.

Relief sought

Waikato District Council may want to identify and include in the Draft Plan as a future work stream: the consideration of the status of the Kiingitangi Reserve being reviewed in consultation with Mana Whenua, HNZPT, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and the community for potential historic reserve status.

Relief sought

That Map 1 is amended to state that the Potatau Monument is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage.

7. Section 2.0 The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve

Part of the discussion at 2.0 identifies that the Point and the Kiingitangi Reserve are places of significance, that there are important values and also identifies the heritage components within the location. However HNZPT considers that this part of the draft Plan requires some amendments so that the significance and the values related to the area are clearly identified. There is also concern that the values and the components that make up the site, such as the wharf have been confused. The authors of the Draft Plan could refer to the proposed HNZPT listings as an example structure with regard the

recognition of significance, values and components of a place and how this could be expressed. Consultation with Mana Whenua would be important as part of this process.

Relief sought

That Section 2.0 is amended to clearly identify historical significance and clarify the related values and components.

8. Section 2.1 Historical Significance

Following on from section 2.0 the draft Plan contains Section 2.1 (pp. 8-10) related to Historical Significance. HNZPT supports the inclusion of a timeline of events and activities related to area of the draft Plan. This will assist in the process of recognising significance and values and informs the matters that should be considered at the time of future development.

HNZPT considers that the "Timeline" requires substantial additional information to provide a more useful reflection of the historical significance of the area of the draft Plan. Some aspects that HNZPT considers should be part of the "Timeline" are:

- Reference to the two Paa located at the area of the draft Plan and the location at the confluence of the Waipa and Waikato rivers and the high symbolic importance to Mana Whenua significance, and
- That the names of the Paas are recognition and namesakes, and
- The recognition that King Pootatau was buried in a mausoleum structure and that the Kiingitanga Reserve exhibits an archaeological feature known as a burial mound and an associated urupa, and
- That The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve are of fundamental importance to the Kiingitanga Movement and formed the site of its capital before and during the Waikato War, and
- That the Kiingitanga Flag was first flown on the area recognised by the draft Plan.

Relief sought

That Section 2.1 is amended with sufficient detail to better reflect the historical significance of the area of the draft Plan.

9. Section 2.2 Uses and Values

This section contains information related to the wide range of uses and values. HNZPT considers that the section would benefit from sub headings that align with other parts of the draft Plan to create improved links and understanding within the draft Plan.

Relief sought

That the information in Section 2.2 is broken into sub headings to better align the information to related parts of the document.

10. Section 3 Strategic Goals and Objectives, Section 3.1 Cultural and Historic values and 3.3 Partnerships

The strategic goals and objectives are discussed from pp. 12-14. With regard to this section HNZPT has the similar concerns to those expressed regarding Section 2.0, in that there does not appear to be a clear delineation between objectives and values and the components that make up the values. HNZPT considers that it would be more appropriate that the historic and cultural values were clearly identified and agreed upon with relevant parties such as Waikato Tainui and were included as part of the draft Plan, so that the Plan focus became the retention of these values at the time of implementation.

There is also not consistent referencing to cultural and historic values, when in some instances cultural values are included and other times not mentioned when they should be. Another inconsistency appears to be that the word "heritage" is used interchangeably with "historic". A more appropriate term would be historic heritage.

While HNZPT is supportive of the consideration in the draft Plan of cultural and historic values it is not clear in the draft Plan document if this includes consideration of archaeological values. HNZPT considers that archaeological values and the consideration of archaeological values at the time of any works should be included in the draft Plan, to assist the retention of these important values. Consideration needs to be given as to how these concerns will be relayed to those working within the Parks environs.

There is also concern that the actions discuss signage and public art, yet it is unclear how this relates to such material already located within this area. HNZPT considers that the development of a signage and interpretation framework or strategy in consultation with relevant parties would be beneficial and potentially prevent the loss of heritage values.

The success of the ongoing development and identified in the draft Plan will rely on successful partnerships with Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua as identified. However, HNZPT considers that there are a range of other stakeholders who are likely to be involved in various processes dependant on their interests and skills and there would be benefit in identifying these parties. HNZPT would seek to be identified as party who would work in partnership to achieve the outcomes of the draft Plan.

Relief sought

That a clear path and timeframes are established for the identification of the historical and cultural heritage and archaeological values and their inclusion into the draft Plan, to ensure that these values are retained at the time of everyday tasks such as maintenance and at the time of the implementation of the identified projects.

Relief sought

That the sections are amended to ensure there is a cascade of consideration for a matter through the Goals, Objectives and Actions and that the draft Plan separately discusses cultural and historical and archaeological values, to guide any work plans and ensure the retention of heritage values.

Relief sought

That the draft Plan is amended at 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values to include the need for an interpretation, art and signage framework or strategy to inform and guide any proposed works.

Relief sought

That the draft Plan is amended at Section 3.1 Partnerships, to identify Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a collaborative partner.

11. Section 4.0 Objectives and Policies

The Objectives and Policies are stated and discussed from pp. 15-17. As with previous sections of the draft Plan it is not clear which values are being discussed, as there seems to be a disconnect between the language of the Objectives and the Policies and Explanation. For example in relation to Section 4.1 Objectives, the first time cultural values is mentioned is the Explanation section, yet this term is not used in the Objectives or Policies. Inconsistent use of language makes it difficult for the Plan user/reader to be clear on the cascade of consideration and which Policy is implementing which Objective.

Reference is also made throughout the Objectives, Policies and Explanation of the sharing of information or use of technology to share the information and history of the area. Again consideration should be given to the development of a strategy or framework to ensure that this is undertaken in a cohesive manner so as to not detract from the significance and values of the area.

With regard to the reference in the Explanation that:

“The history of the area may be further researched as information becomes available and updated information displayed or shared as funding and/or technology allows. This will be undertaken, and in consultation with Tangata Whenua and the community”

HNZPT recommends that information from the two listings mentioned earlier in this submission could be used, in consultation with Tangata Whenua and the community towards updating the history of the area.

Many of the Policies in Section 4.2 refer to physical works and there would be benefit in including consideration of archaeological values when planning physical works and other activities such as tree planting to avoid adverse effects on archaeological values.

Relief sought

That the sections are amended to ensure there is a cascade of consideration for a matter through the Objectives and Policies and that the draft Plan separately discuss cultural, historical and archaeological values, to guide any work plans and ensure the retention of heritage values.

12. Appendix 1-Legal Descriptions

This section of the draft Plan will need to be updated at the conclusion of this process with regard to the outcome of the HNZPT submission point relating to the extension of the Kiingitanga Reserve to the edge of the grass area, a portion of which is legal road reserve.

13. Appendix 2-Heritage New Zealand Historic Place Listings

This section of the draft Plan will need to be updated at the conclusion of the HNZPT listing process with regard to the outcome of the two HNZPT listing proposals that are processing at the time of this submission.

14. The reasons for Heritage New Zealand's position are as follows:

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act is the key legislation to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. HNZPT uses advocacy such as submission processes to help achieve these outcomes and ensure that historic heritage values are protected at the time works and development.

It is important to acknowledge the requirements for obtaining archaeological authorities from HNZPT to modify or destroy archaeological sites.

Heritage New Zealand seeks that the matters raised in this submission are considered and actioned as part of the development of the Draft Plan. Heritage New Zealand looks forward to ongoing involvement in the future development of the draft Plan.

If you have any queries regarding this submission from Heritage New Zealand please contact Carolyn McAlley, on ph. 07 577 4535 In the first instance.

Yours sincerely



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Attachments

Appendix 1: HNZPT Listing proposal for the Potatau Monument, Listing #757.



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

ATTACHMENT 2B

New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero – Report for a Historic Place
**Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve,
NGĀRUAWĀHIA (List No. 0757, Category 1)**



Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve, Ngāruawāhia
(Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 27 Oct 2017)

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Disclaimer

Please note that entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero identifies only the heritage values of the property concerned, and should not be construed as advice on the state of the property, or as a comment of its soundness or safety, including in regard to earthquake risk, safety in the event of fire, or insanitary conditions.

Archaeological sites are protected by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, regardless of whether they are entered on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero or not. Archaeological sites include 'places associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand'. This List entry report should not be read as a statement on whether or not the archaeological provisions of the Act apply to the property (s) concerned. Please contact your local Heritage New Zealand office for archaeological advice.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide evidence to support the inclusion of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero as a Category 1 historic place.

Summary

The Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve has outstanding significance for its associations with the first leader of the Kīngitanga movement, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero (?-1860), his son and successor Tāwhiao (?-1894) and other notable rangatira. It is located in Ngāruawāhia, which in 1858 became the capital and centre of governance of Kīngitanga - an important movement created to uphold Māori autonomy. The site is particularly significant for incorporating part of an urupā that may date back to the 'Musket Wars' of the 1820s; a mortuary mound and enclosure created for Te Wherowhero's remains after his death in 1860; and a stone obelisk erected by the colonial government to commemorate Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and others in 1895. The place is also directly associated with conflict during the Waikato War (1863-4); the return of Tāwhiao to the Waikato heartland in the 1880s; and subsequent moves by Kīngitanga to create a Kauhanganui system of Māori parliamentary governance. It retains outstanding symbolic and commemorative importance, particularly to Kīngitanga - now one of New Zealand's longest-standing political institutions - and also forms a key component of a wider traditional, historical and archaeological landscape of very great value.

The site lies at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipā Rivers, in the heartland of Waikato-Tainui. It occupies land said to have been used for a hākari or feast associated with the nearby papakāinga at Pukeiāhua, which cemented relations between Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto after circa 1675. The site may have become part of an urupā by the time of Ngāpuhi raids in the 1820s, containing fallen warriors from this period as well as later interments after the arrival of Christian missionaries. In 1858, Ngāruawāhia's symbolic and strategic importance led to it becoming the capital of Kīngitanga and the residence of its first leader or kingī, the notable Ngāti Mahuta tohunga and warrior, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero. Te Wherowhero had been a signatory of He He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni / The Declaration of

Independence (1835), and was later referred to by colonial authorities as the most important Māori leader in New Zealand.

After his death in 1860, Te Wherowhero's remains were placed in a timber mausoleum or papa tūpāpaka of distinctive design, which was erected on an earth mound enclosed by a rectangular ditch within the urupā. In mid-nineteenth century Māori society, the use of papa tūpāpaka emerged as a consequence of increased permanent settlement and reduced warfare, and indicated a person of great mana. Te Wherowhero's successor, Tāwhiao, was another notable leader whose reign coincided with the most turbulent years of Māori-Pākehā relations - including British invasion of the region during the Waikato War. In 1863, Kīngitanga casualties from the first battle of that conflict, at Koheroa, were buried in the urupā; and Te Wherowhero's remains later removed for safekeeping. After occupying Ngāruawāhia, the government created a new township but undertook to respect the papa tūpāpaka and carried out repairs. That part of the urupā containing the mausoleum was laid out as an open area known as the Octagon, in which European military personnel were also interred.

Throughout the later nineteenth century, Te Wherowhero's tomb remained a symbolic focus for relationships between Kīngitanga and the Crown. After Tāwhiao returned to the Waikato in 1881, he visited his father's mausoleum, prophesying a permanent return by Kīngitanga to Ngāruawāhia as its turangawaewae, or place to stand. A year after Tāwhiao's death, in part to commemorate reconciliation with Tainui, Premier Richard Seddon commissioned a monument to be erected on the mound formerly occupied by Te Wherowhero's tomb (1895). Sculpted by the noted Auckland mason J. H. Buchanan, the stone obelisk permanently commemorated Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and twelve associated rangatira.

Indicative of the ongoing importance of the place to Kīngitanga, the broader site - which had been beautified by trees as a recreation reserve - was contemplated as the location for a Kauhanganui or Māori Parliament. In the 1910s Turangawaewae House was created on adjacent land, facing the mortuary enclosure and monument, to accommodate this function. Still symbolic of relations between Kīngitanga and the Crown, the monument continues (2018) to be cared for by the New Zealand government. It forms the centrepiece of the Kīngitanga Reserve, named in 2014 to acknowledge the value of the place to this enduring and important force in Māoridom.

1. IDENTIFICATION¹

1.1. Name of Place

Name

Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve

Other Names

Potatau Monument

The Octagon

1.2. Location Information

Address

Durham Street, Eyre Street and Waingaro Road

NGĀRUAWĀHIA

Additional Location Information

NZTM Easting: 1789392.0

NZTM Northing: 5829181.5²

Local Authority

Waikato District Council

1.3. Legal Description

Sec 671 (*NZ Gazette* 1926, p.3372), Sec 673 Town of Newcastle (*NZ Gazette* 1917, p.4018) and Legal Road, South Auckland Land District

1.4. Extent of List Entry

Extent includes the land described as Sec 671 (*NZ Gazette* 1926, p.3372), Sec 673 Town of Newcastle (*NZ Gazette* 1917, p.4018), South Auckland Land District, and part of the land described as Legal Road, South Auckland Land District, and the structures known

¹ This section is supplemented by visual aids in Appendix 1 of the report.

² Source: Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) cadastral data supplied by QuickMap. Readings mark the approximate centre of Sec 673 Town of Newcastle.

as Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, mortuary mound and ditch thereon. Extent also includes several mature trees, specifically four Oak (*quercus robur*), one London Plane (*platanus crosshybrida*), one Pin Oak (*quercus palustris*) and one Common Elm (*ulmus procera*). It also includes the structure known as the King's Mask (Refer to map in Appendix 1 of the List entry report for further information).

1.5. Eligibility

There is sufficient information included in this report to identify this place. This place is physically eligible for consideration as a historic place. It consists of land, an archaeological site and structures that are fixed to land which lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand.

1.6. Existing Heritage Recognition

Local Authority and Regional Authority Plan Scheduling

Waikato District Plan (Operative 20 Mar 2017), Appendix C: Historic Heritage, Group A, Potatau Monument, Item No. 109; Appendix F: Notable Trees, 'Various European trees', Item No.139.³

Waikato District Plan, Proposed (Notified 18 Jul 2018), 30.1: Historic Heritage Items, General A, Potatau Monument 1895, Item No. 98; 30.2: Notable Trees, 'Various European trees', Item No.82; 30.4: Maaori Areas of Significance: 'The Point', Item No.SS60.⁴

Reserve

Part of this place is a Recreation Reserve (*NZ Gazette* 1926, p.3372), and part of this place is a Road Reserve. The land occupied by Sec 673 Town of Ngaruawahia (*NZ Gazette* 1917, p.4018) is Crown land administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

³ <http://districtplan.waic.govt.nz/pages/plan/Book.aspx?exhibit=WS&hid=31831> [accessed 28 Aug 2018]

⁴ <http://districtplan.waic.govt.nz/pages/plan/Book.aspx?exhibit=PDP01&hid=43037&s=Potatau;>
<http://districtplan.waic.govt.nz/pages/plan/Book.aspx?exhibit=PDP01&hid=43038;>
<http://districtplan.waic.govt.nz/pages/plan/Book.aspx?exhibit=PDP01&hid=43040> [accessed 28 Aug 2018].

New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme

This place or sites within this place have been recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association. The references are – ‘Potatau’s tomb’ S14/188; ‘Ngaruawahia’ S14/182.

2. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2.1. Historical Information

Early history of the site

The site lies near the confluence of the Waikato and Waipā rivers at Ngāruawāhia. Both waterways formed major access routes for settlement of the fertile Waikato region after initial human arrival in New Zealand. Ngāruawāhia is situated within the area occupied by Waikato-Tainui following the arrival of the Tainui waka at Kāwhia in the thirteenth century.⁵ Archaeological information suggests that occupation in the surrounding area focussed extensively on the cultivation of kūmara.⁶

A large papakāinga to the south of Ngāruawāhia, Pukeiāhua, was occupied from perhaps the sixteenth century onwards. Pukeiāhua held an important role within the Waikato region as a place where marriage that was not otherwise formally sanctioned could occur. According to an account by Pei Te Hurinui Jones, it was where Ngaere of Waikato and Heke-i-te-rangi of Ngāti Maniapoto eloped in circa 1675, defying an agreement between their two iwi to strengthen ties through other means.⁷ Friendly relations between Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto were reaffirmed when the eloped couple’s union was subsequently sanctioned through a large hākari or feast. Land used for this event lay between the papakāinga and the confluence of the Waikato and Waipā rivers, on which the current site is located. One account states that the land contained pits and other features in which the food was stored; another notes that the food was displayed at the confluence of the two rivers.⁸

⁵ Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal, 'Waikato tribes - The Waikato confederation', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/waikato-tribes/page-1> [accessed 29 Aug 2018].

⁶ Arden Cruickshank, 'Ngaruawahia Ultrafast Fibre Deployment: Archaeological Desktop Evaluation', unpublished report to Broadpectrum, Jun 2017, Auckland, p.3.

⁷ Pei Te Hurinui Jones and Bruce Biggs, *Nga Iwi o Tainui: The Traditional History of the Tainui People / Nga Korero Tuku Iho a Nga Tupuna*, Auckland, 1995, pp.244-5.

⁸ The event gave rise to the place name Ngāruawāhia. According to one account, 'Ngaere then called the

Pukeiāhua subsequently formed the home of many notable Waikato-Tainui rangatira.⁹ In the early nineteenth century, it was evidently affected by Ngāpuhi incursions during the so-called Musket Wars. In 1822, a taua of some 3000 warriors under Ngāpuhi leader Hongi Hika travelled up the Waikato, inflicting heavy losses on Waikato-Tainui at the battle of Mātakitaki on the Waipā – upstream from Ngāruawāhia.¹⁰ Later taua included a smaller incursion led by Pōmare in 1826.¹¹

The current site is reported to have been used as an urupā at an early stage in these conflicts, accommodating the burial of fallen warriors.¹² Settlement patterns are likely to have been affected: in the 1830s, early European missionaries found the vicinity to be relatively sparsely occupied.¹³ The urupā at Ngāruawāhia appears to have remained in use, however, including after the introduction of Christianity. An eyewitness report in 1863 refers to an embanked and ditched enclosure (or enclosures) of some antiquity, containing the graves of ‘two men of some consequence’, one of these marked by a wooden cross.¹⁴

words that have led to the name of the place: ‘Wahia nga rua – ‘Open the food pits.’ The quantity of food was so great that the heaps and pits in which it was stored stretched from Puke i Ahua to the confluence of the two rivers, a place called Ngahuinga’: F.L. Phillips, *Nga Tohu a Tainui / Landmarks of Tainui: A Geographical Record of Tainui Traditional History, Vol. 2, Otorohanga, 1995, p.111. Another account states: ‘The foods were raw. They were displayed at Nga Huinga, at the mouth of the Waipaa River, on the marae at Puke-ahua. Because there were two Ngaati Maniapoto chiefs, the food was divided in two – one part for Mania-opetini and one part for Mania-uruahu. Hence the name Nga Rua-waahia’: Jones and Biggs, p.244.*

⁹ Phillips, p.113.

¹⁰ Leslie G. Kelly, *Tainui: The Story of Hoturoa and his Descendants*, Christchurch, 2007, p.359; Angela Ballara, *Taua: ‘Musket wars’, ‘land wars’ or tikanga? Warfare in Maori society in the early nineteenth century*, Auckland, 2003, p.221. Just after entering the Waipā at Ngāhuinga, the Ngāpuhi taua encountered Waikato scouts heading downstream and pursued them back upriver towards Whatawhata.

¹¹ This was defeated at Te Rore; a further Ngāpuhi raid on the Lower Waikato took place in 1832. See Kelly, pp.370-1; Ballara, *Taua*, pp.226-8; Steven Oliver, ‘Te Wherowhero, Potatau’, first published in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Vol. 1, 1990, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t88/te-herowhero-potatau> [accessed 24 Aug 2018].

¹² ‘Within the enclosure are the graves of several Maori warriors; some of these fell at the commencement of the great Hongi war’: *Daily Southern Cross (DSC)*, 2 Nov 1865, p.4.

¹³ David More, *Between the River and the Hills: Waikato County 1876-1976*, Auckland, 1976, p.15. The European missionary Benjamin Ashwell reported that during his visit in early 1839, Ngāruawāhia was not occupied, although it is unclear if this was due to seasonal activity or other reasons: B.Y. Ashwell, *Recollections of a Waikato Missionary*, Auckland, 1878, p.3.

¹⁴ *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3.

Ditched and banked burial enclosures appear to have been relatively rare within Māoridom and are said to have been used at Ngāruawāhia to provide protection from pigs - animals introduced to New Zealand through European contact.¹⁵

Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Ngāruawāhia (1858-60)

One of the main Waikato-Tainui warriors during the early nineteenth century was the Ngāti Mahuta leader, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero (d.1860). Descended from the captains of the Tainui and Te Arawa waka, Te Wherowhero fought at Mātakitaki and also led campaigns against Taranaki iwi in the late 1820s and early 1830s. In addition to authority provided by his ancestry and military skills, his influence increased after protecting displaced iwi during the Musket Wars and undertaking alliances forged by marriage.¹⁶ In 1839, he became one of the few leaders outside Northland to sign He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiranga o Nu Tireni / The Declaration of Independence of New Zealand (1835) – a key document affirming the relationship between northern Māori and the British Crown.¹⁷

Although Te Wherowhero declined to sign Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, he established friendly relations with British authorities at the time of initial colonisation.¹⁸ Following the establishment of a new capital at Auckland, he was considered the most influential chief in New Zealand.¹⁹ Approached by the colonial governor George Grey to place his mana over the capital, Te Wherowhero and other Ngāti Mahuta leaders established a 'fencible' settlement on the site of a seasonal

¹⁵ J.E. Gorst, *The Maori King: Or, The Story of Our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand*, London, 1864, p.23, referring to the ditch and bank enclosure around Pōtatau Te Wherowhero's papa tūpāpaka or mausoleum. Māori more generally employed ditch and bank fences during the historic period to prevent pigs from accessing cultivations: Tony Walton (ed.), *Archaeological Site Recording in New Zealand*, NZAA Monograph No.23, Auckland, 1999, p.62.

¹⁶ In the 1820s, for example, his close relative Kati Takiwaru married Rewa's daughter, Matire Toha, improving relations between Waikato-Tainui and Ngāpuhi: 'Rewa', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/treaty/signatory/1-29>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Jun-2016 [accessed 16 Aug 2017]; Kelly, pp.365-6.

¹⁷ 'Declaration of Independence', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/declaration-of-independence-taming-the-frontier>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 13-Oct-2017 [accessed 29 Jun 2018]; Waitangi Tribunal, *He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti: The Declaration and the Treaty: The Report on Stage 1 of the Te Paparahi o Te Raki Inquiry*, Legislation Direct, Lower Hutt, 2014.

¹⁸ Oliver.

¹⁹ 'Pōtatau Te Wherowhero', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/the-maori-king-movement/potatau-te-herowhero>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 23-May-2018 [accessed 28 Aug 2018]

kāinga at nearby Māngere in 1849.²⁰ Although Waikato-Tainui peoples initially benefitted from trading with European settlers in the capital, tensions soon arose.

During the 1850s, the Kīngitanga movement emerged to counter growing European demands, particularly for land. The movement was especially strong in the Waikato, which remained under Māori control. Following numerous hui among Waikato-Tainui and allied iwi, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero was selected as kīngi, or 'king', a position that he eventually agreed to accept. Ngāruawāhia, important both symbolically and strategically for its location at a major confluence in the Waikato region, was selected as his capital or seat of government.²¹

A house for Te Wherowhero was erected at the confluence by early 1858, shortly before his formal installation as Kīngitanga leader.²² The new capital also included a whare rūnanga or council house, a flagstaff on which the Kīngitanga flag was flown and other structures.²³ Te Wherowhero presided over large rūnanga at the settlement, including one in May 1860 attended by some 3000 people, at which opposition to government forces in the Taranaki War was discussed.²⁴

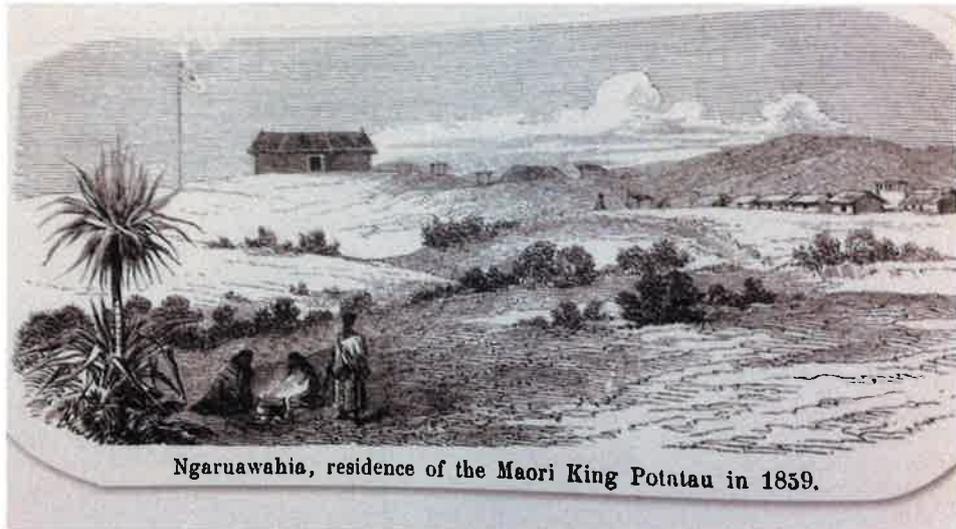
²⁰ Kelly, pp.370-1; Ballara, Taua, p.428. Others involved in establishing the settlement included Kati Takiwaru and Te Warena Kahawai.

²¹ Pei Te Hurinui, *King Pōtatau: An Account of the Life of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero the First Māori King*, Wellington, 2010, p.230. Ngāruawāhia was considered the main gateway between the inner Waikato and lands to the north. The merging of the Waikato and Waipā rivers at Ngāruawāhia has also been seen to represent the union of Waikato, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Maniapoto peoples through Te Wherowhero's marriage with Ngāwaero: Marama Muru-Lanning, *Tupuna Awa: People and Politics of the Waikato River*, Auckland, 2016, p.52.

²² Te Wherowhero had resolved to leave Māngere for the Waikato in late 1857, and may have moved into his new residence by March 1858: Gorst, pp.76-7, 83 fn.3. He was formally installed as leader of Kīngitanga following meetings at Ngāruawāhia and Rangiaowhia in June 1858: Vincent O'Malley, *The Great War for New Zealand: Waikato 1800-2000*, Wellington, 2016, pp.84-5.

²³ *Hawkes Bay Herald*, 16 Jun 1860, p.3; *DSC*, 2 Nov 1865, p.4; G.R. Greaves, 'Sketch of Ngaruawahia', 1864, MAP Ra 148 [Plate 14], Part 1, National Library of Australia.

²⁴ *New Zealander*, 27 Jun 1860, p.8.



Engraving based on 1859 watercolour by Augustus Koch
(Hochstetter 1867, p.455)

Te Wherowhero died at Ngāruawāhia in June 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Tūkāroto Matutaera Pōtatau Te Wherowhero - later known as Tāwhiao.

Construction and initial use of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero's tomb (1860-3)

After a large tangi, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero was laid to rest some 65 metres to the south of his residence, in the pre-existing urupā.²⁵ His tomb was demarcated by a rectangular, ditched enclosure, bounding an area approximately 9.15 metres (30 feet) square.²⁶ The latter contained an earth mound on which a small, timber mausoleum or papa tūpāpaka was erected.²⁷

²⁵ Turongo House, *Tawhiao: King or Prophet*, Ngaruawahia, 2000, p.43. An account in 1862 refers to the tomb being 'about 70 yards from the palace': *DSC*, 9 Jul 1861, p.2. Although not baptised as a Christian, Te Wherowhero had frequently attended church services: Oliver.

²⁶ *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3.

²⁷ *ibid.*



Ngāruawāhia in November 1861, with Te Wherowhero's papa tūpāpaka at rear left (arrowed)

(Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 661-150)

The papa tūpāpaka consisted of a single-storey building of distinctive appearance.²⁸ Said to have been erected by a pākehā artisan, it measured approximately 4.9 x 3.65 metres (16 x 12 feet). The white-painted, weatherboarded building contained two glass windows of lancet design in its main elevation and a door in one end wall. It also incorporated a surrounding verandah with trelliswork posts, scalloped canopies and distinctive, trefoil-shaped pediments. Internally, it housed Te Wherowhero's canoe or waka as well as his coffin, which incorporated a glass window at the head.²⁹

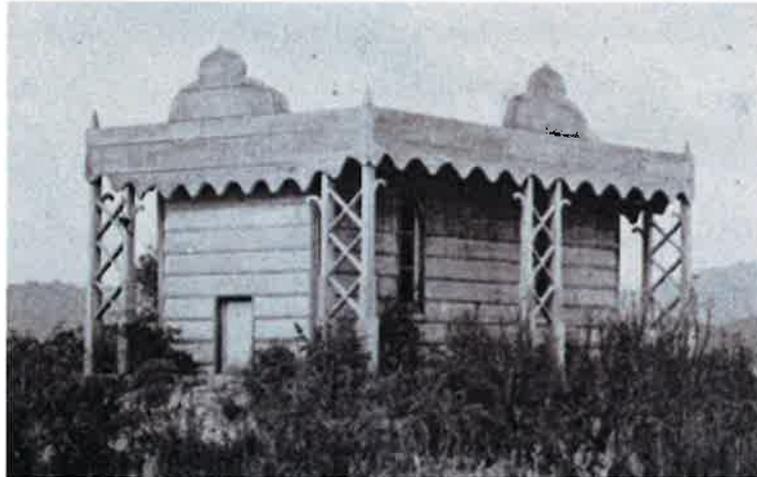
Created to hold Te Wherowhero's body for a period until eventual burial, the papa tūpāpaka both reflected important traditional practices and Māori engagement with new ideas.³⁰ Customarily, many iwi and hapū had placed the bones of high-ranking individuals in secret locations to ensure that the living retained connections with their ancestors and consolidated their status as tangata whenua, but later reductions in inter-tribal warfare and other factors enabled some people of status to be initially commemorated by placing their bodies in elaborate papa tūpāpaka during the first

²⁸ A contemporary account refers to it as 'something like a small summer house': *DSC*, 12 Dec 1863, p.4. Another report refers to it as 'ornamented in the modern gothic style of European architecture': *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3.

²⁹ *DSC*, 12 Dec 1863, p.4; *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3; 'Potatau Te Wherowhero's tomb at Ngaruawahia, 1864', Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1164.

³⁰ Stephen Deed, *Unearthly Landscapes: New Zealand's Early Cemeteries, Churchyards and Urupā*, Dunedin, 2015, pp.78-80.

cycle of grieving and before permanent interment occurred.³¹ At least some of these were surrounded by enclosures.³² In contrast with traditional papa tūpāpaka embellished with carvings and similar expressions of tribally-based identity, Te Wherowhero's structure drew more extensively on western technology and design.³³ This has been seen as proclaiming Te Wherowhero's 'legitimacy, mana and equal status to the British monarch'.³⁴



Detail from Daniel Manders Beere, 'Potatau Te Wherowhero's tomb at Ngaruawahia, 1864', showing the distinctive visual appearance of the papa tūpāpaka
(Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1164)

The tomb soon became a place for people to pay their respects. In June 1861, a large number of Kīngitanga followers visited it during a major rūnanga.³⁵ Shortly before the

³¹ New Zealand Law Commission, 'The Legal Framework for Burial and Cremation in New Zealand: A First Principles Review', Issues Paper 34, Wellington, 2013, p.45.

³² These include fenced or palisaded examples, such as that enclosing the papa tūpāpaka of Waitohi, leader of Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Raukawa, on Mana Island (c.1838): George Angas, *The New Zealanders Illustrated*, London, 1847, plate 50
<http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=9890&recordNum=16&f=subjectid%24314326&l=en> [accessed 29 Aug 2018].

³³ Papa tūpāpaka incorporating traditional carvings included those of Waitohi at Mana Island and Te Wherowhero's daughter at Raroera Pa: Angas, plates 10, 50,
<http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=9885&recordNum=14&f=subjectid%24314326&l=en>,
<http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=9890&recordNum=16&f=subjectid%24314326&l=en> [accessed 29 Aug 2018]; Moira M. Long, 'Angas, George French', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1990, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand,
<https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1a7/angas-george-french> [accessed 29 Aug 2018].

³⁴ Deed, p.78. As with some later meeting houses connected with pan-tribal movements, the omission of carvings and related elements might also be seen as promoting an identity that extended beyond those connected with specific iwi/hapū affiliations: see Deidre Brown, *Maori Architecture: From Fale to Wharenui and Beyond*, Auckland, 2009, p.70.

³⁵ *Wellington Independent*, 9 Jul 1861, p.2.

government invasion of the Waikato in 1863, Governor George Grey also visited the site, 'where he stood yearning over the grave of Potatau to reflect on the place'.³⁶

The wider urupā, which may have extended to the south of Eyre Street, remained in use during the Waikato War (1863-4).³⁷ Following the first battle, which took place at Koheroa in July 1863, the bodies of Māori casualties were returned to Ngāruawāhia and buried 'just without the ditch', on one side of the tomb enclosure.³⁸ The interments may have included that of Te Huirama, who had been closely involved in Te Wherowhero's initial selection as Kīngitanga leader.³⁹ The graves were evidently fenced or otherwise enclosed.⁴⁰

As an integral part of the Kīngitanga capital, the urupā lay behind defensive features erected around Ngāruawāhia during the conflict, including a redoubt and rifle pits to the west and north.⁴¹ When the defenders withdrew before Government forces arrived in December 1863, they took Te Wherowhero's remains with them for safekeeping.⁴² They also requested the Government not to destroy their buildings and cultivations, and to respect the remains of those buried there.⁴³

³⁶ *New Zealander*, 21 Feb 1863, p.5.

³⁷ Koiwi consisting of the bones of a woman or girl and the skeleton of a man were unearthed during excavations for Turangawaewae House in 1917. These were associated with a bottle stamped 'Rimmel' and estimated to have been in the ground 'for some considerable time – probably 50 or 60 years': *Ohinemuri Gazette*, 20 Aug 1917, p.2. Rimmel's French perfumery was advertised in New Zealand from the early 1850s onwards: *DSC*, 24 Sep 1852, p.1.

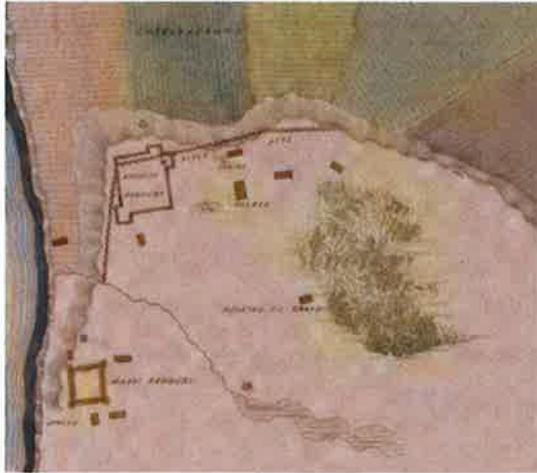
³⁸ *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3.

³⁹ *DSC*, 27 Jul 1863, p.3; *New Zealand Herald (NZH)*, 18 Feb 1862, p.6; Letter, Wiremu Patene, 28 Nov 1863, *Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives (AJHR)* 1863, E-5, pp.6-8. The exact number of Māori casualties is uncertain. Wiremu Tamihana reported that 14 individuals on the Māori side were killed, an unnamed Māori source stated 17; James Cowan referred to 30, and D.J. Gamble stated between 30 and 40: Wi Tamihana to Te Rewiti, July 1863, *AJHR* 1865, E-11, p.15; *Taranaki Herald*, 1 Aug 1863, p.4; James Cowan, *The New Zealand War: A History of The Maori Campaigns and Pioneering Period, Vol.1: 1845-1864*, Wellington, 1955, p.255; D.J. Gamble, *Journals of the Deputy Quartermaster General in New Zealand*, London, 1864, pp.46-7. Other than Te Huirama, those killed at Koheroa were reported at the time to have included Whakapokai from Taupiri, Apiata Motuiti from Ngaruawahia, Te Manowai Te Rangihere from Paparata, Erueti Pakiri or Pakira from Tuimata, Hami from Waipa, Te Hepere, Paratene from Pokeno, Paora Te Irotahi from Takapau, Tone Te Whiri, Hemara, Tamehana Taiepa, Te Hira, Kemara, Pineha and an unnamed woman: *DSC*, 25 Jul 1863, p.3; 27 Jul 1863, p.3; *Taranaki Herald*, 1 Aug 1863, p.4.

⁴⁰ A newspaper report in late 1863 stated that in the immediate vicinity of Te Wherowhero's tomb 'are several graves fenced round, some of which are said to be those of the men who fell at the action of Koheroa': *DSC*, 12 Dec 1863, p.4. In nineteenth-century writings, the term 'fence' was used to indicate a variety of boundary types including banks, ditches, stone walls, hedges and timber fencing.

⁴¹ Greaves.

⁴² *DSC*, 14 Dec 1863, p.3. This account states that the remains were removed by Ngāti Maniapoto without the knowledge of other Kīngitanga members. However, the removal of ancestral remains for



Detail from 1864 plan of Ngāruawāhia, showing Te Wherowhero's mausoleum in relation to the Kingitanga kāinga, defences and cultivations, and the later British encampment at 'English Redoubt'
(G.R. Greaves, 'Sketch of Ngaruawahia', 1864, National Library of Australia, MAP Ra 148 (Plate 14) Part 1)

After occupying Ngāruawāhia, the British authorities posted a sentry at Te Wherowhero's tomb.⁴⁴ Men of the 12th Regiment were subsequently reported to have kept the papa tūpāpaka in repair.⁴⁵



Daniel Manders Beere, 'Potatau Te Wherowhero's tomb at Ngaruawahia, 1864' showing the papa tūpāpaka, mound and enclosure ditch with British military guard, and tented encampment beyond
(Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1164)

safekeeping was an important and widespread customary practice.

⁴³ *DSC*, 11 Dec 1863, p.3; 12 Dec 1863, p.4; *NZH*, 31 Dec 1863, p.3.

⁴⁴ *Press*, 26 Dec 1863, p.3.

⁴⁵ *DSC*, 2 Nov 1865, p.4.

Creation and use of the Octagon (1864-94)

At the conclusion of direct military conflict in the Waikato in mid-1864, the main Kingitanga force, including Tāwhaio, withdrew to the King Country. The following year, most land in the Waikato was formally taken by the Government through raupatu or confiscation.⁴⁶ A European-style town was laid out at Ngāruawāhia, incorporating the tomb and at least some other parts of the urupā into its design.⁴⁷ The latter occupied a distinctive space, The Octagon, which contained Te Wherowhero's enclosure as its central feature.⁴⁸

The Octagon was designed to form a visual focus for a stretch of the Great South Road, the main north-south land route through the Waikato. It remained in use as a cemetery, accommodating the additional burial of some thirteen Government soldiers while British military forces were encamped in the immediate neighbourhood. Graves may have included those of combatants who died of wounds before the war ended.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ O'Malley, pp.445-7.

⁴⁷ Plan, Ngāruawāhia, 1860s, NZ Map 4301, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries. Surveying was underway in January 1864 and said to be 'all but completed' by the beginning of February: *New Zealander*, 30 Jan 1864, p.6; *DSC*, 1 Feb 1864, p.3.

⁴⁸ See SO 16645 (May 1912) and SO 22214 (April 1922) for perspectives on where the enclosure was positioned in relation to the full extent of the Octagon.

⁴⁹ 'Ngāruawāhia NZ Wars memorial', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/ngaruawahia-nz-wars-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Feb-2017 [accessed 24 Sep 2017] <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/ngaruawahia-nz-wars-memorial> They included that of Lance-Sergeant Jameson or Jamieson of the Army Hospital Corps whose headstone, now in Old Ngaruawahia Cemetery at Pukeiāhua or Havelock Hill, indicates that he died on 19 May 1864, aged 28: *ibid.*; *Waikato Times (WT)*, 8 Aug 1882, p.2; Waikato District Council, Cemeteries Database, <https://www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/services-facilities/cemeteries/cemeteries-database/allotment/19046> [accessed 29 Jun 2018]. Other individuals whose names are recorded appear to have died between February and April 1864, and may have included at least one individual who died of wounds received at the battle of Rangiaowhia.



Detail from mid-late 1860s plan of Ngāruawāhia, showing the octagonal cemetery as a visual focus of the Great South Road (running south-north with south at top)
(Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 4301)

After the soldiers left Ngāruawāhia, the Octagon was fenced, and Te Wherowhero's mausoleum itself repaired and painted.⁵⁰ Other land in the township was subdivided and sold to incoming European settlers.

For the next thirty years, the papa tūpāpaka was maintained by the colonial government. In 1868, the new governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen visited Ngāruawāhia, pledging the government to preserve the mausoleum as a gesture of reconciliation.⁵¹ When the structure was blown down by a gale in 1872, it was repaired or reconstructed by the Armed Constabulary.⁵² The following year, Bowen was received by large Māori gathering beside the tomb, where he proposed proclaiming 'a general amnesty for past acts of rebellion and other political offences.'⁵³

⁵⁰ Letter, William Searancke, Hamilton, to Sir George Grey, Premier, 3 Sep 1878, N & D 1878/2970, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁵¹ *DSC*, 25 May 1868, p.4. During this visit, Māori erected a ceremonial arch on a route leading to the mausoleum and Bowen's stated: 'We have met this day near the tomb of Potatau te Wherowhero. The Queen's Government will cause this tomb to be repaired and preserved in honour of a famous chief of the old time, who never made war on the Queen, and who lived for many years in peace and harmony with his pakeha neighbours. O Waikato, I pray to God that, if there be still any hatred or ill-will between the pakehas and the Maoris, those bad feelings may be buried for ever in the tomb of Potatau te Wherowhero.'

⁵² *Evening Post*, 12 Aug 1872, p.2; *NZH*, 30 Aug 1872, p.3.

⁵³ *NZH*, 13 Mar 1873, p.2. Some 1000 people camped 'on the open ground about Te Whero Whero's (Potatau's) monument' and about 300 received Bowen at the tomb with a haka: *Auckland Star (AS)*, 12 Mar 1873, p.2; *WT*, 13 Mar 1873, p.2; *NZH*, 14 Mar 1873, p.3. The papa tūpāpaka was noted as 'a small white wooden house with door, glazed windows and other embellishments not usually associated with monumental structures. It has a ditch and turf wall surrounding...': *AS*, 17 Mar 1873, p.3.

He may also have offered to erect an obelisk on the site.⁵⁴ During Bowen's governorship, memorials on the graves of other Māori leaders such as Tamati Waka Nene (d.1871) and Patuone (d.1872) were created or initiated.⁵⁵



William Fox, 'Potatau's Tomb, Ngaruawahia, Waikato', 1872
(Hocken Pictorial Collections - 82/54 a3677)

Increasingly integrated into the growing colonial township, the Octagon was beautified by the town council by 1874 through the planting of ornamental trees, possibly weeping willows.⁵⁶ In 1877, however, railway lines forming part of the North Island Main Trunk line and a siding to a wharf on the Waipā River were constructed immediately to the south and east, partly impinging on the land.⁵⁷ Fencing around the cemetery was soon reported as dilapidated.⁵⁸ In 1878, the government again repaired and repainted Te Wherowhero's tomb, and may also have placed an iron railing around the graves of the European soldiers.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ AS, 14 Mar 1873, p.2.

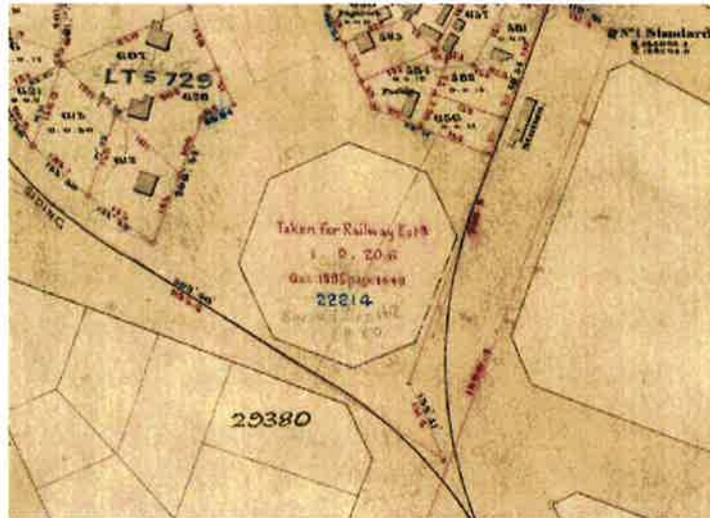
⁵⁵ DSC, 12 Jan 1874, p.3; Angela Ballara, 'Patuone, Eruera Maihi', first published in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, vol. 1, 1990, and updated online in Nov 2010. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1p12/patuone-eruera-maihi> [accessed 21 Aug 2017].

⁵⁶ WT, 15 October 1874, p.2; NZH, 16 Apr 1879, p.6; *Bruce Herald*, 9 Jul 1880, p.5.

⁵⁷ A.M. Latta, *Meeting of the waters: The Story of Ngaruawahia*, Ngaruawahia, 1980, pp.59, 82-3; SO 2464 South Auckland, June 1881, LINZ.

⁵⁸ WT, 16 May 1878, p.2.

⁵⁹ AS, 9 Feb 1878, p.2; *Evening Post*, 17 Oct 1878, p.2; Letter, R. Saunderson, Sergeant, Armed Constabulary, Newcastle [Ngāruawāhia] to Henry Clarke, Under Secretary, Native Department, Wellington, 19 Jan 1878, ACGS 16211 J1/232/o, N & D 1878/333, Archives New Zealand, Wellington. Saunderson's letter provides a description before work was carried out: 'The tomb stands on a mound and a trench cut round it. The tomb requires painting badly which could be well done at an expense not exceeding £3: 0: 0. This would include putting in two panes of glass in the windows which are the only repairs required.'



The Octagon in 1881, partly reduced on the east due to construction in 1877 of part of the North Island Main Trunk railway line
(SO 2464 South Auckland, June 1881, LINZ)

In July 1881 - the same month that he first returned to the Waikato and symbolically laid down his weapons - Tāwhiao made an emotional return to his father's mausoleum, together with some 500 supporters.⁶⁰ Outside the tomb, he declared that Ngāruawāhia would become his turangawaewae, or place to stand – a prophecy of great importance to Kingitanga.⁶¹ During an associated hui, two further burials occurred in the Octagon 'near Potatau's tomb'.⁶² The first was of Terekaunuku an elderly rangatira of Ngāti Naho and Ngāti Paoa, who was attending the gathering.⁶³ The second was of Te Oti, from Taupo, who died while travelling with the Kingitanga party at nearby Taupiri.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ NZH, 15 Aug 1881, p.2; R.T. Mahuta, 'Tawhiao, Tukaroto Matutaera Potatau Te Wherowhero', first published in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, vol. 2, 1993, and updated online in July, 2011. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2t14/tawhiao-tukaroto-matutaera-potatau-te-herowhero> [accessed 24 Aug 2017]; Rahui Papa, and Paul Meredith, 'Kingitanga – the Māori King movement - Tāwhiao, 1860–1894', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/kingitanga-the-maori-king-movement/page-3> [accessed 21 Sep 2017].

⁶¹ Michael King, *Te Puea: A Life*, Auckland, 2008, pp.104-5. He Waiata Tangi a Tāwhiao or Tāwhiao's Lament for Waikato also states: 'Towards the meeting place at Ngaruawahia. / There on the fertile mound I would rest my head / And look through the thighs of Taupiri': *ibid.*, pp.12-13.

⁶² NZH, 1 Aug 1881, p.6; 6 Aug 1881, p.5. Another newspaper report states that one of these interments took place 'in the enclosure round Potatau's tomb', which may refer to the fenced area in the Octagon rather than the ditched tomb enclosure itself: *WT*, 6 Aug 1881, p.2.

⁶³ NZH, 1 Aug 1881, p.6; *Waikato Times*, 2 Aug 1881, p.2. These reports also refer to him as Terekakuku and Terekakuku.

⁶⁴ NZH, 6 Aug 1881, p.5.

While Tāwhiao sought to create dialogue about the return of confiscated lands, settler sympathy with Māori grievances declined.⁶⁵ Colonists called for the remains of Pākehā soldiers who had died in the Waikato War to be disinterred and placed in formal cemeteries where they could be appropriately maintained and commemorated.⁶⁶ In August 1882, the remains of up to seventeen individuals considered to be military personnel were removed from the Octagon and reburied at nearby Havelock Hill cemetery.⁶⁷ Although Te Wherowhero's enclosure was reportedly left undisturbed, some Māori remains or koiwi may have been removed from the wider site.⁶⁸ Associated headboards or headstones were relocated at the same time.⁶⁹ Settler reaction to their concerns led Kīngitanga to directly petition the British Crown and to take steps to create greater autonomy through the establishment of a separate parliament, or Kauhanganui.⁷⁰ In the same year that Tāwhiao published a constitution for this council (1894), Waikato Māori also took direct action to protect the urupā and Te Wherowhero's tomb which, being inadequately fenced, had become used both as a makeshift bandstand and children's playground, as well as being subject to grazing by cattle and horses.⁷¹ A substantial post and barbed wire fence was erected around the Octagon, and an access gate was also nailed shut at around the time of Tāwhiao's death in late 1894.⁷² Contemporary Māori estimates were that between 40 and 50 individuals remained buried there.⁷³

⁶⁵ Claudia Orange, *The Treaty of Waitangi*, Wellington, 1987, p.205.

⁶⁶ Letter, J.H. Foster, Te Akatea, to FAssistant Under Secretary, Dept. of Lands and Survey, Wellington, 30 Dec 1916, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁶⁷ *ibid.*; *WT*, 8 Aug 1882, p.2. Havelock Hill cemetery is at Pukeiāhua.

⁶⁸ Letter, C. Vial, Clerk, Ngaruawahia Town Board, to T.N. Brodrick, Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, 7 Dec 1916, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington. Writing more than 30 years after the event, Vial stated: 'Some of the bodies removed were probably those of natives', which may explain the discrepancy between 12 or 13 British military burials said to have existed within the Octagon and the removal of the remains of 17 individuals. Remarkably, Armed Constabulary members undertaking disinterment in 1882 may have been unaware that Māori burial had occurred in the urupā only 12 months previously: Letter, J.H. Foster, Akatea, to F.H.D. Bell, Assistant Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, 30 Dec 1916, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁶⁹ *WT*, 8 Aug 1882, p.2.

⁷⁰ Orange, pp.205-19.

⁷¹ *ibid.*, p.219; *Press*, 23 April 1889, p.6; Letter, Gerhard Mueller, Commissioner of Lands, Auckland, to Surveyor General, Wellington, 18 Jan 1895, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁷² *AS*, 18 Jan 1894, p. 1; Letter, Gerhard Mueller, Commissioner of Lands, Auckland, to Surveyor General, Wellington, 18 Jan 1895, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Letter, G.F. Wickreson [?], Chairman, Ngaruawahia Town Board, to Premier Seddon, 17 Nov [1894], AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁷³ *AS*, 18 Jan 1894, p.1; Letter, Gerhard Mueller, Commissioner of Lands, Auckland, to Surveyor General,

In March 1894, Kīngitanga had met with Premier Richard Seddon at Ngāruawāhia.⁷⁴ The leader of New Zealand's first Liberal Government, Seddon had a complex relationship with Māori, having supported greater Crown pre-emption of land purchase in 1893 but also indicating that he wished Māori to be full members of the improved society that his Government sought to create.⁷⁵ Responding to Seddon's desire to resolve the Octagon dispute, the Commissioner of Crown Lands suggested either removing the remains or fencing in 'the small mound' which he considered 'contains all the bones'.⁷⁶ Evidently opting for the latter, Seddon additionally decided to erect a memorial to Te Wherowhero and others on top of the mound. This may partly have been in fulfilment of the Government's earlier promise to build an obelisk on the site. However, it also took place in the context of other government commemoration of prominent Waikato Māori, notably Rewi Maniapoto at Kihikihi (1894) and Wiremu Te Wheoro at Rangiriri (1896).⁷⁷ This sequence of monument-building has been seen as commemorating the Crown's reconciliation with Tainui.⁷⁸

Construction of the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero monument (1895)

The Ngāruawāhia monument appears to have been commissioned in early 1895 from Auckland-based stonemason, James H. Buchanan (1846-1937). Later referred to as the 'Father of Stonemasons in New Zealand', Buchanan had been in the monumental masonry business since the early 1860s.⁷⁹ He had also recently completed a commission by the Tongan Government for monuments to the memory of King George

Wellington, 18 Jan 1895, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁷⁴ Tom Brooking, *Richard Seddon, King of God's Own: The Life and Times of New Zealand's Longest-serving Prime Minister*, Auckland, 2014, p.197.

⁷⁵ *ibid.*, pp.193-7.

⁷⁶ Letter, Gerhard Mueller, Commissioner of Lands, Auckland, to Surveyor General, Wellington, 18 Jan 1895, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington. The former option was proposed to be undertaken by the Māori community but was evidently not carried out - a note by Maui Pomare on a 1916 letter states 'The Maories whose dead are buried in the Octagon assure me the bodies have not been removed by them': Letter, Under Secretary Broderick to the Acting Minister of Lands, 20 Oct 1916, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁷⁷ *Evening Post*, 24 Apr 1894, p.2; *NZH*, 25 Apr 1894, p.6; *AJHR* 1896, D-1, p.53; *Evening Star*, 12 Jul 1896, p.2. It may also have been a way of helping address settler fears about potential construction of a runanga or Kauhanganui building on the Octagon. These fears are noted in: Letter, Gerhard Mueller, Commissioner of Lands, Auckland, to Surveyor General, Wellington, 18 Jan 1895, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁷⁸ Jock Phillips, 'Memorials and monuments - 19th-century memorials', *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-1> [accessed 25 Sep 2018].

⁷⁹ *AS*, 12 Jun 1937, p.12; *NZH*, 30 Oct 1866, p.1; *NZH*, 19 Nov 1866, p.1.

of Tonga, and was responsible for other substantial memorials such as that to wealthy Auckland benefactor, James Dilworth (1895).⁸⁰ Buchanan's design for Te Wherowhero's monument consisted of an obelisk of high-quality Carrara marble, 3.35 metres (11 feet) tall, sitting on a pedestal of Timaru bluestone.⁸¹ Obelisks were based on ancient Egyptian solar symbols often located at the entrance to tombs, and had been utilised within European mortuary architecture from the Renaissance onwards.⁸²

The new monument was unveiled on 31 July 1895. At this time, it was described as 'of fine design and excellent workmanship'.⁸³ Erected on top of the earlier enclosure mound, it replaced Pōtatau's timber mausoleum, which was evidently taken down at this time. Both the mound and the ditch - which may have been largely infilled - were enclosed by a new paling fence, described as measuring 60 x 70 feet (18.3 x 21.35 metres).⁸⁴

As well as commemorating Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, the structure was dedicated to Tāwhiao and numerous other leaders connected with Te Wherowhero. One panel at the base of the obelisk remembered Paratene Te Maioha; Harepata Te Keha, who signed Te Tiriti o Waitangi at Waikato Heads in 1840; Hori Kerei Kati Takiwaru, a close relative of Te Wherowhero who married Matire Toha of Ngāpuhi to seal peace during the Musket Wars; and Epiha Putini Te Rangiatāhua.⁸⁵ An opposing panel contained the names of Te Kēpa Tuwhata; Haunui Te Kokoti; Te Huirama, who may have been buried nearby; and Hakaraia Tuwhata. A rear panel commemorated Harihona; Hone Pihama Te Rei Hanataua, who was a powerful Taranaki ally, with whom Te Wherowhero had initially fought; Mare; and Te Warena Kahawai.⁸⁶ Although most of those named were

⁸⁰ NZH, 9 Aug 1893, p.4; AS, 5 May 1894, p.4; *Bay of Plenty Times*, 7 May 1894, p.2; NZH, 10 Aug 1895, p.5.

⁸¹ NZH, 2 Aug 1895, p.6.

⁸² John Fleming, Hugh Honour and Nikolaus Pevsner, *Penguin Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, London, 1999 (5th edn.), p.407.

⁸³ *Bay of Plenty Times*, 12 Aug 1895, p.2.

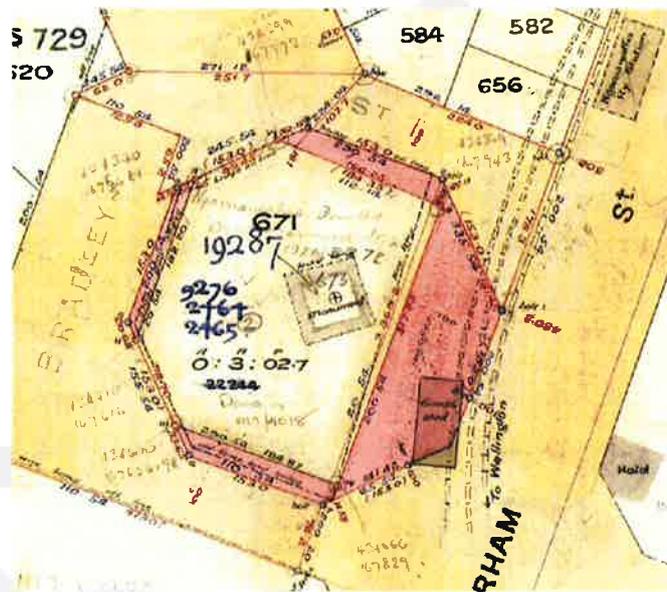
⁸⁴ NZH, 2 Aug 1895, p.6.

⁸⁵ Oliver.

⁸⁶ Ian Church, 'Te Rei Hanataua, Hone Pihama', *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, first published in 1993. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2t28/te-rei-hanataua-hone-pihama> [accessed 24 Aug 2018]. Mare, Te Kēpa and Hori Takiwaru were among several notable deceased rangatira from the Waikato remembered in an address by Hone Te Pahi for the governor, Sir George Grey in 1853: C.O. Davis, *Maori Mementos: Being a Series of Addresses, Presented by the Native people, to His Excellency Sir George Grey... With Introductory Remarks and Explanatory Notes, to which is added a Small Collection of Laments, &c*, Auckland, 1855, pp.19, 26. Te Kahawai had signed He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni / The Declaration of

of Ngāti Mahuta, some had strong affiliations to other Waikato-Tainui hapū such as Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Naho, or in Hone Pihama's case Ngāti Ruanui of Taranaki.

The new monument was visible from major transport routes adjacent to the site, including the Great South Road and the North Island Main Trunk line. Almost immediately after it was unveiled, the entire Octagon was gazetted as a railway reserve.⁸⁷ By 1912, railway encroachment had included a goods shed to the east of the monument.⁸⁸



The Octagon in May 1912, showing encroachment by railway activity in the location of Durham Street
(SO 16645 South Auckland, LINZ)

Subsequent history

Under the third kīngi, Mahuta Tāwhiao Pōtatau Te Wherowhero (1854/1855?-1912), the Kīngitanga Kauhanganui continued to meet regularly to discuss Māori autonomy and related issues.⁸⁹ In 1911, it sought permission to obtain the Octagon for the construction of a suitable meeting house or parliament building designed by Louch and

Independence of New Zealand on Te Wherowhero's behalf: Waitangi Tribunal, 'He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti / The Declaration and the Treaty: The Report on Stage 1 of the Te Paparahi o Te Raki Inquiry', WAI 1040, 2014, pp. 167, 226 <https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-Part-1-Report-on-stage-1-of-the-Te-Paparahi-o-Te-Raki-inquiry.pdf> Te Wherowhero, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/declaration/signatory/te-herowhero> [accessed 31 Aug 2018].

⁸⁷ NZ Gazette 1895, p.1449.

⁸⁸ SO 16645, South Auckland Land District, surveyed May 1912.

⁸⁹ Orange, p.227.

Son of Auckland - a move resisted by the Ngaruawahia Town Board who put in a counter-proposal to erect a power station.⁹⁰ After Mahuta's death in late 1912, Kīngitanga requested permission to erect a memorial on the site, emphasising the latter's ancestral importance and as a place that was 'sacred to the footsteps of various governors'.⁹¹

The Crown declined this request, instead proposing to subdivide the reserve and relocate the 1895 monument.⁹² However, the notable Victoria League campaigner and War Graves Inspector Edith Statham, intervened, emphasising that the site was 'one of the historical spots in the Dominion'.⁹³ The monument was cleaned and its fence painted in 1915; and the enclosure containing the memorial proposed to be set aside 'to protect the native monument', with the remainder of the Octagon provided as a recreation reserve to the Ngaruawahia Town Board.⁹⁴ In 1917, Octagon land outside the monument enclosure was gazetted as part of the Ngaruawahia Domain.⁹⁵ The enclosure remained in central government hands.

Transferral occurred at the same time that Kīngitanga erected a new parliament building (List No. 4170, Turangawaewae House / Maori Parliament Building, Category 1 historic place) on adjacent land to the south (1917-19).⁹⁶ Of impressive appearance, this structure's front elevation was designed to face the monument as closely as

⁹⁰ Letter, Earl and Kent, Barristers and Solicitors, Auckland, to Under Secretary of Lands, Wellington, 13 Jun 1911, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Letter, Earl and Kent, Barristers and Solicitors, Auckland, to Under Secretary, Native Department, Wellington, 17 Nov 1911, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Letter, A.H. Vickerman, Kaiana, to Chief Surveyor, Auckland, 28 Nov 1911, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Letter, H. Maitland, Chairman, Ngaruawahia Town Board, to Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, 6 Feb 1912, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095; Letter, H. Maitland, Chairman, Ngaruawahia Town Board, to Under Secretary, Department of Lands, Wellington, 10 May 1912, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Memo, W.M. Paterson, Clerk, Ngaruawahia Town Board, to W.F. Massey, Minister of Lands, 8 Aug 1912, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁹¹ Letter, Te Wharua Herewini, Huntly, to Dr Pomare, 19 Jun 1913, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁹² Memo, Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, to Hon. Minister of Lands, 30 Sep 1913, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁹³ Letter, Edith Statham, Inspector, to James Hislop, Under Secretary Internal Affairs, Wellington, 11 May 1915, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁹⁴ Letter, J.N. Brodrick, Under Secretary, Lands and Survey Dept., Wellington, to Acting Minister of Lands, Wellington, 26 Sep 1916, AANS 25421 W5951/26, CEM-0095, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; Letter, 'Maori Monument Ngaruawahia', Edith Statham, Inspector, to James Hislop, Under Secretary Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 1915, ACGO 8333 IA1/1287, 7/4/6, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

⁹⁵ *NZ Gazette* 1917, pp.1133, 2882, 4018.

⁹⁶ *NZH*, 23 Aug 1917, p.4; *WT*, 11 Sep 1917; 16 Mar 1918, p.4.

possible.⁹⁷ It was used as a *Kauhanganui* before becoming a health clinic during the Second World War (1939-45), and subsequently the first headquarters of the Tainui Trust Board.⁹⁸ In the 1920s, Kīngitanga achieved its aim of a large-scale return to Ngāruawāhia with the construction of Turangawaewae Marae nearby, on the eastern side of the Waikato River.⁹⁹



'The recent opening of the new Maori Parliament Buildings at Ngaruawahia: View of the crowd which attended the ceremony', with the Octagon in the foreground: *Auckland Weekly News*, 3 Apr 1919, p.40
(Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19190403-40-2)

In 1922, the Domain Board carried out significant 'tidying up' and beautification of the Octagon, when the ground was ploughed and tree stumps removed.¹⁰⁰ Grass lawn and seats were also planned.¹⁰¹ In 1926, the picket fence around the monument was replaced by a low stone wall, at least partly to allow greater visibility of the memorial.¹⁰² In 1964, the monument was restored at a cost of £300.¹⁰³ Recreational

⁹⁷ *NZH*, 23 Aug 1917, p.4.

⁹⁸ King, pp.102-4.

⁹⁹ *ibid.*, pp.110-31.

¹⁰⁰ Letter, C. Vial, Clerk, Ngaruawahia Borough Council, to Miss Statham, Auckland, 3 Apr 1922, ACGO 8333 IA1/1287 7/4/6, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

¹⁰¹ Letter, Edith Statham, Inspector, War Graves Division, to Under Secretary, War Graves Division, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 28 Aug 1922, ACGO 8333 IA1/1287, 7/4/6, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

¹⁰² Memo, Edith Statham, Inspector, to Under Secretary, War Graves Division, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1 Jul 1926, ACGO 8333 IA1/1287 7/4/6, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

¹⁰³ Memo, 'Ngaruawahia – Monument to First Maori King', n.d. [post 1975], ADN X W5613 7536 6/CUL

features in the surrounding reserve included a swing and an open fireplace 'for boiling the billie'.¹⁰⁴

Since the 1960s, the monument and reserve have remained closely associated with the activities of nearby Turangawaewae House. As well as karakia and waiata performed on the site, gatherings at the latter frequently spilled out onto the reserve. In 1995, Queen Elizabeth II acknowledged the wrongs of the earlier land confiscations with a formal apology. In 2013, Waikato-Tainui erected a sculpture representing the facial tattoos or tā moko of Te Wherowhero and Tāwhaio on the reserve, facing the monument. This was created by master carver, Inia Te Wiata junior, and unveiled by Kīngi Tuheitia.¹⁰⁵

The Octagon was subsequently renamed the Kīngitanga Reserve, reflecting the place's ongoing importance to Kīngitanga - one of New Zealand's longest-standing political institutions and an important force within Māoridom.¹⁰⁶

Associated List Entries

Turangawaewae House/Maori Parliament Building, Ngāruawāhia (List No. 4170)

2.2. Physical Information

Current Description

Context

3/5/44, Archives New Zealand, Wellington. This is a possible context for removal of the 1926 wall, which is no longer in existence.

¹⁰⁴ Memo, 'Ngaruawahia – Maori Monument', [RH, Jan 1970], ADNX W5613 7536 6/CUL 3/5/44, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

¹⁰⁵ 'Maori sculpture wins approval for Ngaruawahia', 28 Apr 2013, <http://www.stuff.co.nz/waikato-times/news/8606028/Maori-sculpture-wins-approval-for-Ngaruawahia> [accessed 29 Sep 2017]; 'Sorrow at tagging of Kingitanga memorial', 5 Nov 2017, <http://www.stuff.co.nz/waikato-times/news/9366155/Sorrow-at-tagging-of-Kingitanga-memorial> [accessed 29 Sep 2017].

¹⁰⁶ 'Kingitanga name for reserve', *Waatea News*, 26 Feb 2014, http://www.waateanews.com/Waatea+News.html?story_id=NjQ1NQ== [accessed 29 Sep 2017]; Rahui Papa and Paul Meredith, 'Kingitanga – the Māori King movement', *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/kingitanga-the-maori-king-movement> [accessed 29 Jun 2018].

Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kīngitanga Reserve is located in Ngāruawāhia, a town at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. The settlement, including its commercial centre, contains a considerable number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. It also incorporates significant places linked with its important Māori heritage, including Puke i Ahua (List No. 6704, Category 2 historic place), in the southern part of Ngāruawāhia.

The monument and reserve are situated within the Octagon, in the centre of the town. The Octagon lies at the junction of Broadway, Waingaro, Eyre and Durham Streets. It is situated some 350 m to the southeast of the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa rivers at Ngāhuinga or The Point with most of the intervening area consisting of open reserve. Land to the south and west of the Octagon is largely residential. Directly to the east are the North Island Main Trunk railway line and the Great South Road (State Highway 1), the latter forming the town's main commercial thoroughfare.

The site forms an integral part of a wider landscape of considerable historical, cultural, archaeological and other importance. Directly to the south on Eyre Street is Turangawaewae House/Maori Parliament Building (List No. 4170, Category 1 historic place), a highly significant place in the history of Kīngitanga. Within the land to the north and west are also the likely archaeological remains of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero's kāinga, Kīngitanga defences and colonial military occupation, as well as later nineteenth-century residential activity.¹⁰⁷ Current houses of nineteenth and early twentieth century date survive to the west. Structures on a reserve near the confluence include a cupola from the 1860s military steamer *Pioneer* (List No. 756, Category 2 historic place), a monument to the First and Second World Wars (List No. 4258, Category 2 historic place) and a Band Rotunda (List No. 4257, Category 2 historic place). The area to the north and west of the Octagon also contains sacred springs.

Directly visible from the Kīngitanga Reserve are several other places of recognised historic significance. These include the Delta Tavern (List No. 4459, Category 2 historic place) and Grant's Chambers (List No. 4251, Category 2 historic place).

¹⁰⁷ Earthworks and excavations in 2013-14 revealed a length of rifle pits that had been constructed as part of the Kīngitanga defence system: Alexy Simmons, 'NZAA Site Record Update, Site Records S14/31 and S14/182', Jun 2014, NZAA Site Number S14/31; Arden Cruikshank, 'Kīngitanga Reserve Lighting: Archaeological Assessment' unpublished report for Xyst Ltd., Auckland, 2017, p.3.

The site

The site consists of an approximately rectangular area, measuring some 80 metres NE-SW x 70 metres NW-SE. It includes the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and its earlier mausoleum mound as a central feature. The site also encompasses the surrounding Kīngitanga Reserve, consisting of a flat area used as a recreation reserve, and parts of adjoining road reserve on Broadway, Waingaro, Eyre and Durham Streets which are closely connected, both historically and currently, with use of the land occupied by the Kīngitanga Reserve.

The site also includes a recent Kīngitanga memorial, and a number of trees – including several of some antiquity.

Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument

The Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument is a relatively prominent stone memorial. It consists of a white marble obelisk 3.35 metres (11 feet) high on top of a stepped, white marble plinth, and an additional stepped base. The upper part of the latter consists of exposed basalt or bluestone, with a chamfered top. The lower part covered by cement render. On the ground immediately around the base is a square, concrete pad.

The monument contains a number of inscriptions. The main elevation faces northeast and contains a cartouche on the upper section of its marble plinth with the inscription:

IN MEMORY

OF

POTATAU.

OF THE NGATIMAHUTA.

AND THE CHIEFS.

Directly above this, within a smaller cartouche on the lower part of the obelisk, is also the name TAWHIAO. Below the main inscription, on the lower step of the marble plinth, is the inscription:

ERECTED UNDER HON. R. SEDDON.

PREMIER N.Z. MAY 1895.

The other faces of the upper marble plinth contain the names of twelve additional rangatira, four on each face:

Northwest face

PARATENE TE MAIOHA
HAREPATA TE KEHA
HORI TAKIWARU
EPIHA TE RANGIATAHU

Southwest face

TE KEEPA TUWHATAU
HAUNUI TE KOKOTI
TE HUIRAMA
HAKARAIA TUWHATAU

Southeast face

HARIHONA
HONE PIHAMA
MARE
TE WARENA KAHAWAI

High-relief motifs on the main elevation of the marble plinth include representations of leaves and grape bunches. Other motifs of high-relief design decorate each corner of the obelisk base, above the plinth. The name 'Tawhiao' is adorned above and below by elegant representations of plants of trefoil appearance. Smaller plants of similar design are positioned directly above the name 'Potatau'. The lettering throughout is of a relatively ornate style.

Mortuary mound and enclosure ditch

The mausoleum mound forms a low but relatively prominent earthwork feature. No clear traces of its associated enclosure ditch are visible at ground level, but it is likely to survive as an in-ground archaeological feature. The mound may contain archaeological

evidence for relating to Te Wherowhero's mausoleum structure and is also likely to seal and preserve part of the pre-1860 ground surface associated with the Kīngitanga kāinga. The ditch may contain material linked with the construction, use and subsequent stages of infilling of the feature.

Kīngitanga Reserve and legal road

The Kīngitanga Reserve, together with parts of adjoining legal road used as an extension of the reserve, form a largely flat piece of ground around the monument and mound. On the south, west and northwest extents of this flat area, the land slopes down sharply to meet the adjacent road surface. The site includes several mature trees, including four oak (*quercus robur*), one London Plane (*platanus crosshybrida*), one pin oak (*quercus palustris*) and one Common Elm (*ulmus procera*). Smaller trees comprise two puriri (*vitex lucens*) to the south of the monument, and two young oak flanking the Kings' Mask sculpture in the southwest part of the area.¹⁰⁸

The Kings' Mask sculpture lies on legal road between the monument and Turangawaewae House, and represents the facial tattoos or tā moko of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Tāwhiao.

Other components of the site include signage referring to the history of Kīngitanga, a children's playground and several picnic benches.

Comparative examples

Monuments commemorating notable Māori

The Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument forms the main nineteenth-century memorial erected by the government to Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and other individuals with close links to Te Wherowhero's life.¹⁰⁹ Other surviving monuments closely connected with Kīngitanga include the Māori King Monument at Rukumoana Marae, Kīwitahi (List No.4156, Category 1 historic place), unveiled in 1917 and commemorating Tāwhiao's

¹⁰⁸ Tree species were identified by John Adams, Oct 2017.

¹⁰⁹ The remains of both Te Wherowhero and Tāwhiao are buried on Taupiri Mountain.

son and successor Kingī Mahuta; and the King Monument, Tihiroa, Otorohanga (List No.4266, Category 2 historic place), which was constructed in circa 1955.¹¹⁰

Government-funded memorials to other prominent individuals within Kīngitanga include the Rewi Maniapoto Monument, Kihikihi (List No.748, Category 1 historic place), constructed in 1894, the year before the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, and situated beside Rewi Maniapoto's grave. An additional monument constructed by the Seddon government at the same time as the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument was to Wiremu Te Morehu Maipapa Te Wheoro, who sided with Government forces during the Waikato War. Initially erected in 1896, his monument is currently located close to the Waikato River near Maurea Marae, Rangiriri.¹¹¹

Earlier government-funded monuments to prominent Māori survive. These include the Wiremu Nēra Te Awaitaia Monument, Raglan, erected in 1870 and relocated to a site beside Wiremu Nēra Te Awaitaia's grave in the 1980s; and the Honiana Te Puni Monument, Petone, constructed in 1871. Also remaining are the Pitihera Kōpū Memorial, Wairoa, erected in 1872 (List No. 4860, Category 2 historic place); the Tamati Wāka Nene Monument, Russell (part of Christ Church, List No.1, Category 1 historic place), unveiled by Governor Bowen in 1873; the Winiata Pekanui Tohi Te Ururangi Monument, Maketu, constructed in 1877 in the graveyard of St Thomas' Anglican Church (List No.777, Category 2 historic place); and the Ihaka Whaanga Memorial, Nūhaka, possibly initially placed at Māhia and re-erected in its current location in 1915. A memorial to Te Rauparaha, incorporating a stone bust instigated by his son Tāmihana and unveiled in 1880, similarly survives at Otaki (List No.4103, Category 1 historic place).¹¹²

¹¹⁰ *Waikato Times*, 7 Sep 1917, p.6; 'King Monument', N.Z. Historic Places Trust Buildings Record Form, c.1993, Heritage New Zealand, Auckland.

¹¹¹ 'A list of historic graves and monuments', Ministry for Culture and Heritage, updated 30 Nov 2017 <https://mch.govt.nz/mi/nz-identity-heritage/national-monuments-war-graves/list-historic-graves-and-monuments> [accessed 4 Sep 2018]; Gary Scott, 'Te Wheoro, Wiremu Te Morehu Maipapa', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1990, updated June, 2017. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t87/te-wheoro-wiremu-te-morehu-maipapa> [accessed 4 Sep 2018].

¹¹² DSC, 20 Jan 1870, p.4; Gary Scott, 'Te Awa-i-taia, Wiremu Nera', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1990, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t26/te-awa-i-taia-wiremu-nera> [accessed 4 Sep 2018]; DSC, 20 Mar 1873, p.2; 'Wāka Nene NZ Wars memorial', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/waka-nene-headstone>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 21-Aug-2017 [accessed 4 Sep 2018]; 'A list of historic graves and monuments', Ministry for Culture and Heritage, updated 30 Nov 2017

Together with the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and associated commemoration in the Waikato, the latter form a sizeable proportion of thirteen freestanding monuments erected to notable Māori between 1872 and the early 1890s in New Zealand.¹¹³

The government also erected gravestones to commemorate prominent Māori during the nineteenth century, including to Te Wherowhero's close relative, Kati Takiwaru, who is remembered on the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument. Created by Buchanan Brothers in 1878, the stone survives in the graveyard of St James' Church, Māngere (List No.689, Category 2 historic place).¹¹⁴

Early twentieth-century, government-funded monuments to prominent Māori include the Kemp Monument, Whanganui (List No.165, Category 1 historic place), erected in 1911; and the Wi Pere Monument, Gisborne (List No.3535, Category 2 historic place), constructed in 1919.

Ditched and banked or mounded burial enclosures

Ditched and banked or mounded burial enclosures appear to be rare site types utilised by Māori in the historic period. They are said to have been created to protect graves and related elements from access by pigs or other animals. In 1905, Elsdon Best stated that Tūhoe often utilised abandoned pā as burial grounds during the historic period, with their graves unfenced as 'the old earthen walls and ditches prevent the entrance of stock'. Best also referred to coffins occasionally being placed on the ground and covered by an oblong mound, on top of which 'a small wooden house is erected...painted in bright colours; red and blue is a favoured combination, or white

<https://mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/national-monuments-war-graves/list-historic-graves-and-monuments> [accessed 4 Sep 2018]; 'Ihaka Whaanga NZ Wars memorial', URL:

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/ihaka-whaanga-nz-wars-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 7-Jan-2014 [accessed 26 Sep 2018]. The Ihaaka Whaanga Memorial was evidently erected at the initiative of politician Samuel Locke, who died in 1890. Ihaaka Whaanga died in 1875.

¹¹³ Jock Phillips, 'Memorials and monuments – 19th-century memorials', Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-1> [accessed 25 Sep 2018].

¹¹⁴ *Wananga*, 14 Dec 1878, p.625; A list of historic graves and monuments', Ministry for Culture and Heritage, updated 30 Nov 2017 <https://mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/national-monuments-war-graves/list-historic-graves-and-monuments> [accessed 4 Sep 2018].

and red. At other times the coffin is buried beneath the surface and the little house built over the grave'.¹¹⁵

Mounds associated with burial are found in some parts of the country, such as in the vicinity of the Whanganui River where they occur in nineteenth-century urupā.¹¹⁶

Construction Professionals

J.H. Buchanan: Monumental mason

James Hogg Buchanan (1846-1937)

James Hogg Buchanan (1846-1937) was born in Killbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland.¹¹⁷ He emigrated to Auckland with his stonemason father, Edward Buchanan and family in late 1861.¹¹⁸ He is said to have become a member of his uncles' firm J. and G. Buchanan, stonemasons and monumental masons, which was later described as created in 1862 and 'the first of its kind to be established in Auckland'.¹¹⁹ However, his father established a comparable business at a similar time, advertising his services in January 1863 as a builder and stonecutter with 'a large number of Monuments, Tombs and Headstones of the newest designs'.¹²⁰ J.H. Buchanan took over his father's business in 1866, initially operating from Karangahape Road, near Symonds Street Cemetery - Auckland's main burial ground.¹²¹

By 1871, James Buchanan was running the Auckland Stone Works on Victoria and Lorne Streets, and offering to forward designs 'to the country and adjoining provinces'.¹²² Commissions included a head, body and footstone for John Tutin at St Michael's Church, Hakaru, Mangawai.¹²³ A brief partnership with William Thomas in 1875-7 functioned as J.H. Buchanan and Company, before this business became

¹¹⁵ Elsdon Best, 'Maori Eschatology: The Whare Potae (House of Mourning) and its Lore', *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, Vol. 38, 1905, p.195.

¹¹⁶ Walton, p.63.

¹¹⁷ Ancestry.com. *Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014 [accessed 4 Sep 2018]. He was baptised at Cambridge Street United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow.

¹¹⁸ *New Zealander*, 26 Oct 1861, p.2.

¹¹⁹ *New Zealand Herald (NZH)*, 26 Jun 1937, p.1.

¹²⁰ *Daily Southern Cross (DSC)*, 13 Jan 1863, p.4.

¹²¹ *NZH*, 26 Dec 1865, p.4; 30 Oct 1866, p.1; 8 Dec 1866, p.7.

¹²² *Auckland Star (AS)*, 27 Feb 1871, p.3. At this time, Lorne Street was known as Barrack Street.

¹²³ *NZH*, 1 Jul 1874, p.2.

insolvent.¹²⁴ Buchanan was briefly employed by John Brown of the Victoria Stone Works before purchasing the firm.¹²⁵ In 1884, he oversaw the erection of a large and prestigious monument in Symonds Street Cemetery, dedicated to the Auckland businessman and philanthropist, Edward Costley.¹²⁶

In the early and mid-1890s, Buchanan gained a further series of prestigious commissions, including monuments for King George of Tonga, requested by the Tongan government (1893-4); the Kīngitangi leader Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, commissioned by the New Zealand government (1895); and Auckland businessman and benefactor James Dilworth (1895).¹²⁷ In 1898, Buchanan moved to new premises, the Monumental Works in Symonds Street.¹²⁸

He died, aged 94, in 1937. At this time, he was referred to as the 'Father of Stonemasons in New Zealand', with many of Auckland's monumental masons having gained their early experience in his employment.¹²⁹

Construction Materials

Monument – stone

Key Physical Dates

1820s onwards	Burials, including one or more enclosed by bank and ditch
1860	Ditched and mounded burial enclosure, with timber mortuary structure or papa tūpāpaka for remains of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero
1863	Burial of Māori casualties from battle of Koheroa. Remains of Te Wherowhero removed
c.1864-6	Burial of Government soldiers (3 with headboards in 1879, and one a headstone in 1882) ¹³⁰

¹²⁴ AS, 13 Jul 1877, p.3; *Thames Advertiser*, 19 Sep 1877, p. 2; NZH, 26 Jun 1891, p.3.

¹²⁵ AS, 19 Feb 1877, p.3; AS, 27 Oct 1877, p.3.

¹²⁶ AS, 26 July 1884, p.8. This was shipped from Aberdeen, Scotland.

¹²⁷ NZH, 9 Aug 1893, p.4; 2 Aug 1895, p.6; 10 Aug 1895, p.5; AS, 17 Jan 1894, p. 5; 5 May 1894, p.4; *Bay of Plenty Times*, 7 May 1894, p.2.

¹²⁸ AS, 9 Apr 1898, p.3; 28 Dec 1898, p.8.

¹²⁹ NZH, 14 Jun 1937, p.12; 26 Jun 1937, p.1; AS, 12 Jun 1937, p.12.

¹³⁰ WT, 25 Nov 1879, p.3; 8 Aug 1882, p.2.

1872	Te Wherowhero's mortuary structure or papa tūpāpaka blown down and 'reconstructed'
Pre-1874	Ornamental trees planted
1881	Burial of Terekaunuku and Te Oti
1882	Removal of remains of up to 17 individuals for reburial elsewhere
1894	Erection of fence around Octagon by Māori - between 40 and 50 individuals said to be still buried in the reserve
1895	Construction of monument and paling fence
1915	Monument and picket fence cleaned and repainted
1922	Land in Octagon ploughed and levelled
c.1926	Replacement of picket fence around monument by low rock wall
1964	Renovations costing £300

Uses

Commemoration [Memorial - Particular person or group]

Māori [Place associated with particular ancestors]

Māori [Urupa] (Former)

Funerary sites [Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground] (Former)

Civic Facilities [Recreation Area/Picnic ground]

2.3. Chattels

There are no chattels included in this List entry.

2.4. Sources

Sources Available and Accessed

Primary sources available and accessed include land records, nineteenth-century plans and photographic images, and contemporary newspaper accounts in the National Library's Papers Past digital archive. A major source of information was also government records held at Archives New Zealand in Wellington and Auckland.

Secondary sources that were accessed include relevant archaeological reports; biographies of Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and other Kīngitanga leaders published online in Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand Biography; and traditional accounts such as those published by Pei Te Hurinui Jones and Bruce Biggs (1995) and F.L. Phillips (1995). A.M. Latta's history of Ngāruawāhia (1980), Stephen Deed's publication on New Zealand urupā and cemeteries (2015) and Vincent O'Malley's book on the Waikato War and its aftermath (2016) were also accessed.

The site was accessible and visited.

Further Reading

Auckland Star, 14 Mar 1873, p.2; 9 Feb 1878, p. 2; 18 Jan 1894, p.1.

Bay of Plenty Times, 12 Aug 1895, p.2.

Daily Southern Cross, 9 Jul 1861, p.2; 29 Apr 1862, p.4; 12 Dec 1863, p.4; 2 Nov 1865, p.4; 25 May 1868, p.4.

Deed, Stephen, *Unearthly Landscapes: New Zealand's Early Cemeteries, Churchyards and Urupā*, Dunedin, 2015, pp.78-80.

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Gorst, J.E., *The Maori King: Or, The Story of Our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand*, London, 1864, pp.23, 76-7, 83 fn.3.

Jones, Pei Te Hurinui and Bruce Biggs, *Nga Iwi o Tainui: The Traditional History of the Tainui People / Nga Korero Tuku Iho a Nga Tupuna*, Auckland, 1995, pp.244-5.

Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 'Pōtatau Te Wherowhero', URL:

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/the-maori-king-movement/potatau-te-herowhero>, updated 23-May-2018.

New Zealand Herald, 30 Aug 1872, p.3; 1 Aug 1881, p.6; 6 Aug 1881, p.5; 2 Aug 1895, p.6.

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<https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t88/te-herowhero-potatau>

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Press, 26 Dec 1863, p.3; 23 April 1889, p.6

Te Hurinui, Pei, *King Pōtatau: An Account of the Life of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero the First Māori King*, Wellington, 2010, p.230

Waikato Times, 15 October 1874, p.2; 16 May 1878, p.2; 2 Aug 1881, p.2; 8 Aug 1882, p.2.

Wellington Independent, 9 Jul 1861, p.2

3. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT¹³¹

3.1. Section 66 (1) Assessment

This place has been assessed for, and found to possess aesthetic, archaeological, cultural, historical, social, spiritual and traditional significance or value. It is considered that this place qualifies as part of New Zealand's historic and cultural heritage.

Aesthetic Significance or Value

Maintained as an open space in Ngāruawāhia for more than 150 years and the subject of past beautification schemes, the place has aesthetic significance for elements that include its mature trees, park-like appearance and King's Mask sculpture. It has particular value for incorporating a monument visible from both State Highway 1 and the North Island Main Trunk railway line that forms a local landmark. Regarded at the time of its construction as being of fine design and excellent workmanship, the

¹³¹ For the relevant sections of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 see Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information.

monument retains features of particular aesthetic value including ornate lettering and associated high-relief sculpture.

The aesthetic value of the place is enhanced by aspects of its broader setting, notably the distinctive presence of Turangawaewae House immediately to the south.

Archaeological Significance or Value

The place has high archaeological value for incorporating the remains of at least one well-preserved, ditched and banked or mounded burial enclosure - a rare site type that demonstrates Māori adaptation of mortuary practices following European contact. The place has particular importance for its capacity to provide information about the construction, use and development of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero's papa tūpāpaka or mausoleum - a notable and rare building type associated with an individual of outstanding significance in New Zealand history.

The site also has archaeological significance for its potential to provide evidence about other activities connected with Ngāruawāhia's past, including as the capital of Kīngitanga. Evidence may include that relating to the site's reported use as an urupā during the so-called Musket Wars, and its ongoing employment as a burial ground before, during and immediately after the Waikato War (1863-4). The visibly surviving enclosure mound is likely to preserve a pre-1860 ground surface beneath it that may provide environmental and other evidence relating to early use of the environs as the Kīngitanga capital, and potentially other previous activity. Its associated ditch may also contain material connected with the Kīngitanga capital, European invasion and occupation during the Waikato War, and Ngāruawāhia's subsequent history as a nineteenth-century, colonial settlement.

As a well-preserved example of its type, the 1895 stone monument has archaeological value for its capacity to provide information about late nineteenth-century monumental masonry materials, techniques and construction methods. It particularly has the capacity to provide information about the use of imported and New Zealand stone, and nineteenth-century ornate lettering and sculptural techniques.

Cultural Significance or Value

The place has high cultural significance for the closeness and length of its connections with Kīngitanga, an important and enduring cultural and political movement connected with promoting Māori interests. It has particular importance for Kīngitanga as a place that is intimately associated with its first leader, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero; and as the site where his successor Tāwhaio prophesied that Kīngitanga would return to Ngāruawāhia – fulfilled in the early twentieth century. The value of the place to Kīngitanga is demonstrated by it being employed as a meeting place with Governor Bowen in 1873; used for burials during a Kīngitanga hui in 1881; and the subject of direct action to protect it from inappropriate use in 1894. The ongoing cultural importance of the place to Kīngitanga is indicated by the construction of Turangawaewae House facing the site in the early twentieth century; construction of the King's Mask sculpture on the site in 2013, and the place's subsequent renaming as the Kīngitanga Reserve.

Historical Significance or Value

The place has high historical significance for its associations with Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, the first leader of Kīngitanga and a distinguished individual in New Zealand history. It has particular importance as the site where Te Wherowhero's remains were placed for several years, prior to later reburial. The place is also significant as a notable part of the Kīngitanga capital at Ngāruawāhia, which was established by Te Wherowhero in 1858 and subsequently formed a centre of military and other resistance to the expansion of British colonial power.

The place has historical value for its close associations with Te Wherowhero's son and successor Tāwhaio, a significant figure during the Waikato War (1863-4) and subsequently. Tāwhaio took steps to create greater Māori autonomy through the establishment of a separate parliament or Kauhanganui in the 1890s, an institution with which the place - as a suggested location for a parliament building in the early 1900s and adjacent to the eventual site at Turangawaewae House - is directly connected.

Through its use as part of a larger urupā over an extended period, the place has historical value for its connections with other notable events such as the taua or so-

called Musket Wars of the 1820s; the Waikato War (1863-4), including the first major battle of that conflict at Koheroa; and a major Kīngitanga hui in 1881 at which Tāwhaio prophesied a return to Ngāruawāhia. Notable individuals buried in the urupā may include Te Huirama. It is also associated with the British military occupation of the region resulting from the Waikato War through its use as cemetery for government soldiers. Removal of the bodies of government soldiers to a separate place of commemoration in 1882 reflects attitudes to the Waikato War and its remembrance within the colonial settler community in the late nineteenth century.

The 1895 Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument is historically significant for formal government acknowledgement and commemoration of Māori leaders connected with Kīngitanga, including its first two kīngi Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Tāwhaio. It has been seen as reflecting reconciliation between Kīngitanga and the Crown, and is associated with New Zealand's first Liberal government and particularly Premier Richard Seddon, a notable late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century political leader. The monument has historical value as a major commission undertaken by J.H. Buchanan, a significant mid- and late nineteenth century stonemason who was referred to at his death as the 'Father of Stonemasons in New Zealand'. The place is also connected with the Victoria League campaigner and War Graves Inspector, Edith Statham, as well as ideas connected with beautification of the landscape held by sections of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Pākehā society.

Social Significance or Value

The place has high social significance as a place that symbolises relationships between Kīngitanga and the Crown. It encompasses features of importance that have formed a focus for important hui and other encounters between the two groups. Since 1895, this relationship has been at least partly embodied by the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, created to commemorate reconciliation and subsequently maintained by the Crown. The place has additionally remained a place of remembrance through ongoing activities such as karakia and waiata, and the erection of other relevant sculpture.

Spiritual Significance or Value

The place has high spiritual value as an urupā, in which many individuals have been interred including people of high social rank. It may retain koiwi relating to this use.

The place has particular significance as the initial resting place of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, who was a tohunga and the spiritual as well as first political leader of Kīngitanga. The site also has spiritual value for its connections with his successors as kīngi, notably Tāwhiao who declared Ngāruawāhia to be his turangawaewae, or place to stand, while standing beside his father's tomb in 1881.

The place has been further regarded as spiritually important from a Māori perspective for being 'sacred to the footsteps of various governors'.

Traditional Significance or Value

The place has very high traditional significance for its connections to important ancestors, notably Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Tāwhiao as successive ariki of Waikato-Tainui. It forms an integral part of a broader ancestral landscape at Ngāruawāhia, which includes the Waikato and Waipā Rivers as respectively representing Te Wherowhero and his wife Ngāwaero - and consequently the union between Waikato, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Maniapoto peoples.

The broader ancestral connections of the place are reflected in the commemoration of many additional individuals on the Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, which include other prominent members of Ngāti Mahuta, as well as further Waikato-Tainui hapū such as Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Naho, and also Ngāti Ruanui of Taranaki.

The place forms part of a wider area at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipā Rivers that is associated with a large hākari or feast at Pukeiāhua - a traditional event that consolidated relations between Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto peoples in the late seventeenth century.

3.2. Section 66 (3) Assessment

This place was assessed against, and found to qualify under the following criteria: a, b, c, d, f, h, i and j. It is considered that this place qualifies as a Category 1 historic place.

(a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history

The place has special significance for the extent to which it reflects the development of relations between Kīngitanga and the Crown, and broader interactions between Māori and Pākehā in the Waikato since the mid-nineteenth century.

It specifically reflects occupation and control of the land by tangata whenua prior to widespread European arrival in New Zealand; Ngāruawāhia's role as the capital of Kīngitanga - a movement created to resist European expansion; invasion of the Waikato by government forces in 1863; and subsequent land confiscation or raupatu by the Crown. It also reflects later interactions, including a hui between Māori representatives and Governor Bowen in 1872; Crown acknowledgement of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and other rangatira through the erection and maintenance of a government-funded monument in 1895; and Kīngitanga consideration of the site for use as a Kauhanganui or parliament building in the early 1900s. Following an apology from the Crown for land confiscations in 1995 and relevant Treaty of Waitangi settlements, ongoing relationships are reflected by the place receiving a sculpture representing the tā moko of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Tāwhiao, and being re-named the Kīngitanga Reserve.

(b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history

The place has outstanding significance as the initial resting place of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, an individual of very great importance in New Zealand's nineteenth-century history. Te Wherowhero was a signatory of He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni / The Declaration of Independence of New Zealand; considered the most important Māori leader in New Zealand after Auckland was established as colonial capital; and was the tohunga and first leader of Kīngitanga after its formal establishment in 1858. The place is also important for its close connections with the second kingi Tāwhiao and a number of other senior rangatira within Kīngitanga.

The place additionally has special importance for its close and lengthy associations with the Kīngitanga movement – one of New Zealand’s longest-standing political institutions and an important force within Māoridom.

The place is significant for its connections with numerous other individuals, including Premier Richard Seddon, the monumental mason J.H. Buchanan and Victoria League campaigner Edith Statham.

It has high value for its associations with numerous events of importance in New Zealand history including the taua of the 1820s; the creation of Ngāruawāhia as the capital of the Kīngitanga movement; the 1863-4 Waikato War – including the first battle of that conflict at Koheroa; and later events connected with the return of the Kīngitanga leadership to the Waikato heartland.

(c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history

The place has potential to provide information about important aspects of New Zealand history, including evidence about Ngāruawāhia’s role as the capital of Kīngitanga. It may also supply knowledge about nineteenth-century mortuary practices, including Māori engagement with changing approaches. It has specific potential to provide information about the papa tūpāpaka and mortuary enclosure of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero. It may also retain evidence of subsequent European activity during and immediately after the Waikato War, and has the potential to provide knowledge about late nineteenth-century monumental masonry practice.

(d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua

As an urupā that contains the initial resting place of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, and potentially the koiwi of ancestors interred at other times in the nineteenth century, the place has outstanding significance to tangata whenua. It has particular significance for iwi and hapū within Waikato-Tainui, and especially Ngāti Mahuta.

The place has outstanding significance for Kīngitanga, an important and extensive movement that promotes cultural and political autonomy for tangata whenua. The place is also of value to tangata whenua as part of a wider traditional, ancestral and spiritual landscape of importance.

(f) The potential of the place for public education

The place has high potential for public education about the life and achievements of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, Tāwhiao and the Kīngitanga movement, and the importance of Ngāruawāhia as the capital of Kīngitanga. Its potential is enhanced by it being a public reserve in the centre of Ngāruawāhia; close to major access routes through the Waikato, including the Great South Road; and part of a wider landscape of importance extending to Ngāhuinga or The Point that is also largely in public or community ownership.

(h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place

The place has outstanding commemorative and symbolic value to Kīngitanga, notably as the initial resting place of its first leader and ariki, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero. Also incorporating a government-funded monument to Te Wherowhero, his successor Tāwhiao, and twelve other individuals linked with Te Wherowhero's life, it additionally has significance as a major place commemorating the close connections between Kīngitanga and Ngāruawāhia; and formal acknowledgement of Kīngitanga by the Crown. In recent times, its commemorative and symbolic value has been reinforced by its renaming as the Kīngitanga Reserve.

(i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement

The place is significant for its associations with Māori activity prior to widespread European settlement in New Zealand. It also incorporates the remains of a mortuary enclosure and the site of related burials that date to a period less than 25 years after the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi. It has connections with the Waikato War, one of a series of conflicts between Māori and the Crown that occurred during this same period in 1863-4. The subsequent laying out of the Octagon and its use for European burial belongs to an initial stage in the colonial European settlement of the Waikato.

(j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places

The place has special significance for incorporating at least one rare surviving example of a ditched and mounded mortuary enclosure, adopted by Māori within the historic period to prevent the desecration of koiwi by animals introduced through European contact. The central mound of this enclosure is visibly well-preserved, and its associated ditch almost certainly survives as an in-ground feature.

The Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument is one of three surviving 1890s monuments erected by the New Zealand government to commemorate distinguished Māori in the Waikato; and the earliest of a similar number of varying date to commemorate Kīngitanga. It is the only nineteenth-century public monument to commemorate Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and Tāwhiao.

(k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

The place has special significance as a key part of an important traditional, spiritual, historical and archaeological landscape that is connected with the emergence, development and ongoing life of Kīngitanga, as well as earlier Waikato history. It lies immediately adjacent to Turangawaewae House, initially built and used as a Kauhanganui or parliament building; and close to the confluence of the Waikato and Waipā Rivers, seen as symbolising the union of Waikato, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Maniapoto peoples through the marriage of Te Wherowhero with Ngāwaero.

The place forms part of an important archaeological and historical landscape connected with Te Wherowhero's capital at Ngāruawāhia, and activities associated with the New Zealand Wars, including resistance by Kīngitanga and occupation by Government forces. Nearby features and structures include the remnants of Kīngitanga rifle pits and a cupola from the technologically advanced government gunboat 'Pioneer'.

As the Octagon, the place is also a notable part of the later nineteenth-century landscape, initially intended to be as a visual focus of the Great South Road. It forms part of wider commemorative landscape utilised for recreational purposes,

which as well as the 'Pioneer' cupola includes a memorial to the First and Second World War, and a historic bandstand.

Summary of Significance or Values

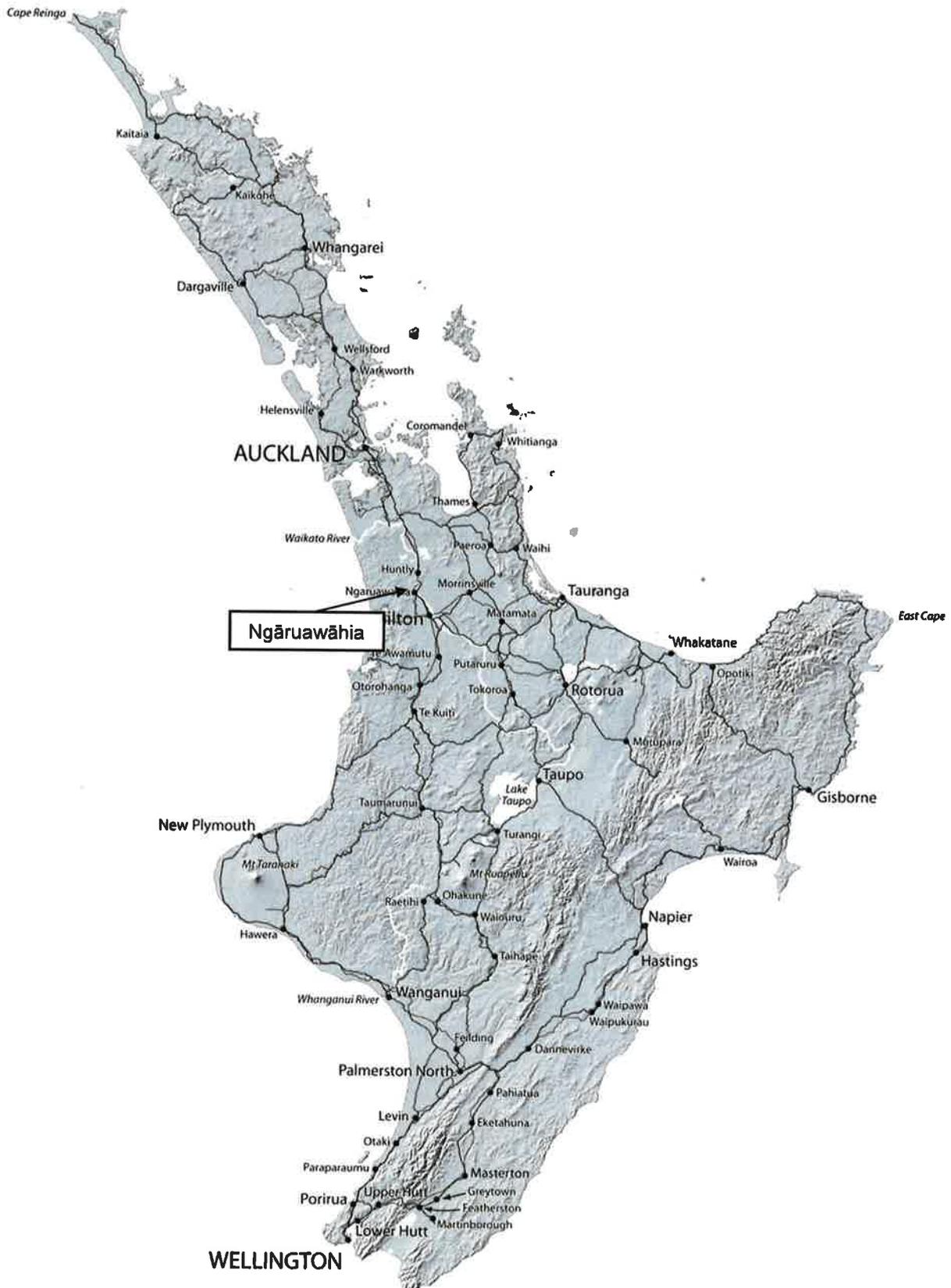
The place has outstanding historical, cultural and other significance as the initial resting place of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, an individual of very great importance in New Zealand's nineteenth-century history. It has very great value to tangata whenua, including iwi and hapū within Waikato-Tainui, and especially Ngāti Mahuta. The place also has outstanding significance for Kīngitanga, an important and enduring movement that promotes Māori cultural and political autonomy. Importance to the latter includes the place's outstanding commemorative and symbolic value.

The place has special significance for the extent to which it reflects the development of relations between Kīngitanga and the Crown, and broader interactions between Māori and Pākehā in the Waikato. These include its strong associations with Ngāruāwhia as the capital of Kīngitanga, the Waikato War, occupation by British military forces and activities of the Kauhanganui movement. The place also has special significance for incorporating at least one rare surviving example of a ditched and mounded mortuary enclosure. It additionally has special value as a key part of an important traditional, spiritual, historical and archaeological landscape that is connected with important aspects of New Zealand history including the emergence, development and ongoing life of Kīngitanga.

4. APPENDICES

4.1. Appendix 1: Visual Identification Aids

Location Maps



Maps of Extent



Extent of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kingitanga Reserve, shown as a dash dot line

(QuickMap with Google Earth overlay)

Extent includes the land described as Sec 671 (*NZ Gazette* 1926, p.3372), Sec 673 Town of Newcastle (*NZ Gazette* 1917, p.4018), South Auckland Land District, and part of the land described as Legal Road, South Auckland Land District, and the structures known as Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, mortuary mound and ditch thereon. Extent also includes several mature trees, specifically four Oak (*quercus robur*), one London Plane (*platinus crosshybrida*), one Pin Oak (*quercus palustrus*) and one Common Elm (*ulmus procera*). It also includes the structure known as the King's Mask.

Current Identifiers

Recreation Reserve in Auckland Land District brought under Part II of the Public Reserves and Domains Act, 1908.

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of October, 1917.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

BY virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the twenty-sixth section of the Public Reserves and Domains Act, 1908, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby order and declare that the reserve for recreation in the Auckland Land District described in the Schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby brought under the operation of and declared to be subject to the provisions of Part II of the said Act; and such reserve shall hereafter form part of the Ngaruawahia Domain, and be managed, administered, and dealt with as a public domain.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that area in the Auckland Land District, being Section 671, Township of Newcastle, Block VII, Newcastle Survey District, containing by admeasurement 2 roods 32·6 perches, more or less. Bounded towards the south-east by Durham Street, 317·85 links; towards the south-west by Jeamond Street, 184·87 and 98·7 links; towards the north-west and north-east generally by Bradley Street, 182·2, 99·45, and 184·35 links: be all the aforesaid linkages more or less: save and except Section 673 (Native Monument Reserve), Township of Newcastle, within the hereinbefore-described area. As the same is delineated on the plan marked L. and S. 2/236, deposited in the Head Office, Department of Lands and Survey, at Wellington, and thereon edged red. (Auckland Plan No. 19287.)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NZ Gazette 1917, p.4018

Amending the Description of Ngaruawahia Domain, Auckland Land District.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 29th day of November, 1926.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE W. DOWNIE STEWART PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and gazetted on the twenty-ninth day of that month, the Ngaruawahia and Kirikiriroa Domains were united to form one public domain, to be known as the Ngaruawahia Domain :

And whereas by a further Order in Council dated the said twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and gazetted on the said twenty-ninth day of that month, the Ngaruawahia Borough Council was appointed a Domain Board to have control of the Ngaruawahia Domain as constituted by the first-referred-to Order in Council :

And whereas an error was made in both Orders in Council inasmuch as Section 671, Town of Ngaruawahia, was omitted from the description of the Ngaruawahia Domain published in the Second Schedule to the Order in Council uniting the Ngaruawahia and Kirikiriroa Domains, and also from that published in the Schedule to the Order in Council appointing the Ngaruawahia Borough Council as the Domain Board, and it is expedient that such error should be rectified :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and

in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Public Reserves and Domains Act, 1908, and of every other power and authority enabling him in this behalf, doth hereby amend both Orders in Council hereinbefore referred to by adding Section 671, Town of Ngaruawahia, as described in the Schedule hereto, to the description of the Ngaruawahia Domain published in the Second Schedule of the Order in Council uniting the Ngaruawahia and Kirikiriroa Domains, and also to that published in the Schedule to the Order in Council appointing the Ngaruawahia Borough Council a Domain Board to control the Ngaruawahia Domain.

SCHEDULE.

AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT.

SECTION 671, Town of Ngaruawahia : Area, 2 roods 32.6 perches, more or less.

C. A. JEFFERY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

NZ Gazette 1926, p.3372

4.2. Appendix 2: Visual Aids to Historical Information

Historical Images

See images in 2.1. Historical Information

4.3. Appendix 3: Visual Aids to Physical Information

Current Photographs of Place



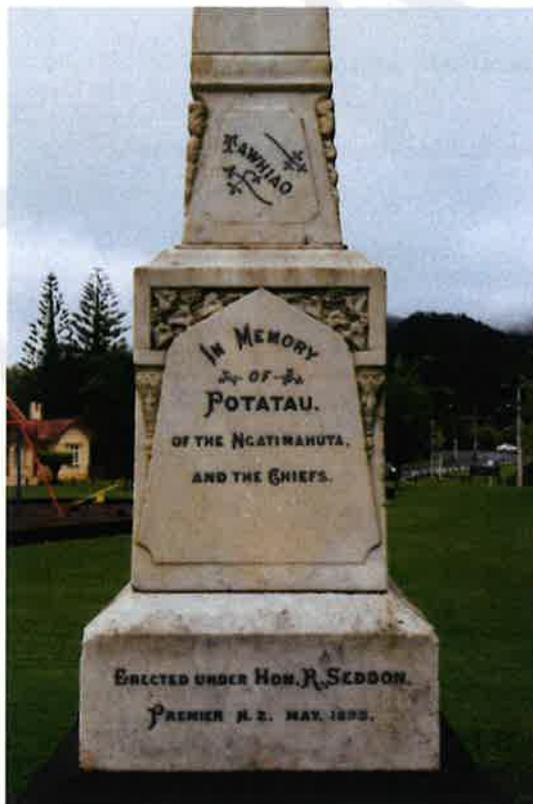
Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Te Wherowhero's papa tūpāpaka mound

(Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 27 Oct 2017)



Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument, looking north

(Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 27 Oct 2017)



Front elevation of Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Monument

(Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 27 Oct 2017)



'King's Mask' sculpture, with Turangawaewae House behind
(Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 27 Oct 2017)

4.4. Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information

Part 4 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Chattels or object or class of chattels or objects (Section 65(6))

Under Section 65(6) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero relating to a historic place may include any chattel or object or class of chattels or objects –

- a) Situated in or on that place; and
- b) Considered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to contribute to the significance of that place; and
- c) Proposed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero.

Significance or value (Section 66(1))

Under Section 66(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may enter any historic place or historic area on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero if the place possesses aesthetic, archaeological,

architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

Category of historic place (Section 66(3))

Under Section 66(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may assign Category 1 status or Category 2 status to any historic place, having regard to any of the following criteria:

- a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history
- b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history
- c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history
- d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua
- e) The community association with, or public esteem for, the place
- f) The potential of the place for public education
- g) The technical accomplishment, value, or design of the place
- h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place
- i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement
- j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places
- k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for the purpose of assigning Category 1 or Category 2 status to a historic place, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3)

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for entering historic places or historic areas of interest to Māori, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3) or (5) or in regulations made under subsection (4).

NOTE: Category 1 historic places are 'places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value.' Category 2 historic places are 'places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.'

29 March 2019

Waikato District Council
Private Bag 544
Ngaruawahia 3742

By e-mail: consult@waidc.govt.nz

Dear Sir / Madam,

Proposed Reserve Management Plan – The Point (including Kiingitanga Reserve)

WEL Networks Limited (“WEL”) has been notified of the Proposed Reserve Management Plan for The Point (including Kiingitanga Reserve) in Ngaruawahia.

WEL wishes to ensure that its purpose in delivering a safe and reliable power supply is not adversely affected by the management plan. Set out below is information for Council’s consideration, as well as changes sought to the management plan.

➤ **Existing Network Utility Equipment**

The Point contains network utility equipment owned by WEL. The table below describes the equipment and each’s purpose in delivering a safe and reliable power supply.

WEL Equipment	Purpose of Equipment
Underground electricity cables ¹ and overhead electricity lines and poles	Supplies electricity to Council utility infrastructure within the reserve, including water pump and street lights. Supplies electricity to WEL-owned transformer, park facilities and neighbouring dwellings.
Transformer	Converts electricity from 11kV to 400V and 230V.

It is important to note that changing the legal status of land which is currently road reserve will affect WEL’s rights in respect of some of its network utility equipment. Should Council initiate a land status change from road reserve to recreation reserve or esplanade reserve, WEL will require easements in respect of the equipment (which should be at no cost to WEL). WEL requests that Council engages with it prior to any alteration to the land status.

WEL also notes that creating easements to cover all of its network utility equipment located within The Point would ensure these are readily identifiable and related interests and responsibilities clearly documented.

¹ An out-of-service 11kV cable is also located within The Point



Further, development around the network utility equipment may limit WEL's ability to access its equipment for operation and maintenance. Again, WEL requests that Council engages with WEL regarding any proposed development within proximity of WEL's equipment.

➤ **Tree Hazards**

Another matter to consider is the hazards that trees can pose to the safety and security of electricity supply. Trees grow, flex and sometimes break (for example, in storms) and can come into contact with the live conductors of an overhead electricity line. This can cause power outages, public safety issues, and fires.

It is therefore important that adequate separation distances are maintained between network utilities and trees, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

➤ **Proposed revisions to Reserve Management Plan**

WEL supports the management plan in part, and subject to the following changes. These are additions (underlined) sought to the Strategic Goals and Objectives, and the Objectives and Policies:

a. **3.0 Strategic Goals and Objectives²**

Goals

- ...
- *Work in partnership with the wider community and stakeholders to achieve the outcomes of this plan.*
- ...

3.3 Partnerships³

Council will work collaboratively with Waikato Tainui, stakeholders and the community to achieve the ambitions of this plan. This may include planning, funding and development of the areas within The Point, including river margins, cultural locations, infrastructure requirements and/or constraints, and/or park development.

...

b. **Objectives and Policies⁴**

...

4.2.6 Formally close unformed sections of roads on The Point and gazette these areas as reserve lands where this is advantageous for the areas management in terms of developing and funding issues.

Explanation

Much of The Point is legally gazetted as road reserve rather than recreation

² Page 12 of management plan

³ Page 14 of management plan

⁴ Page 17 of management plan

reserve. This has implications for funding and land use activities. For instance subsidy money is currently available for funding and land use activities. Stakeholders with utility infrastructure installed in the road reserve (since 1993) will be affected by altering the legal status of the land from road reserve, and steps should be taken to preserve existing rights. Council will continue to monitor the situation and consult with community and stakeholders, and will alter the legal status of the land if this is advantageous to the community and stakeholders. Refer to Map 1 where these areas are outlined in orange.

Please contact the writer if Council wishes to discuss any aspect of this submission. Thank you.

Yours sincerely



Karleen Broughton
COMMERCIAL LEGAL COUNSEL

DDI 07 850 3645

E karleen.broughton@wel.co.nz



**SUBMISSION on
TE HUINGA O NGAA WAI (“THE POINT”)
RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN
INCLUDING KIINGITANGA RESERVE**

27 March 2019

To: Waikato District Council

This Submission is from:

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
PO Box 848
Hamilton 3240

Phone: +64 7 858 0440

Email: taroi.rawiri@tainui.co.nz

INTRODUCTION

1. This submission is made on behalf of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (formerly known as Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated). Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated is the governance entity for the iwi of Waikato-Tainui, which has over 76,000 members affiliating to 68 marae and 33 hapuu.
2. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated is the trustee of both the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and is the mandated iwi organisation for Waikato-Tainui for the purpose of the Maaori Fisheries Act 2004.
3. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (**Waikato-Tainui**) is concerned to ensure that the rights, interests, and responsibilities of our whaanau, hapuu, marae, and iwi are protected.
4. This submission is in response to the The Point Reserve Management Plan ("the Plan") including the Kiingitanga Reserve.
5. For the purpose of the submission the "Point" including the Kiingitanga Reserve shall be known as Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai.

OVERVIEW OF WAIKATO-TAINUI POSITION

6. Waikato-Tainui has a range of rights and interests including, but not limited to:
 - (a) rights and interests arising under the 1995 Waikato Raupatu Lands Settlement (and the Waikato Raupatu Settlement Act 1995) and the 2008-2009 Waikato River Settlement (and the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010);
 - (b) rights and interests according to tikanga and customary law;
 - (c) rights and interests arising from the common law (including the common law relating to aboriginal title and customary law); and
 - (d) rights and interests under the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

- (e) rights and interests under the Waikato-Tainui & Waikato District Council Joint Management Agreement and its principles
 - (i) Te mana o te awa (the spiritual authority, protective power and prestige of the river)
 - (ii) Mana Whakahaere (authority and rights of control)
 - (iii) Health and Wellbeing
 - (iv) Co-management

WAIKATO TAINUI POSITION

7. Waikato-Tainui is not supportive of the intention of the draft Management Plan for "The Point" to manage the two adjacent reserves that are both of significant cultural and heritage value. This response provides comment on the draft Plan around instances where it considers that the draft Plan does not appropriately recognise and provide for the cultural heritage and ancestral footprint of the reserve.
8. Waikato-Tainui is aware that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) has prepared a new Historic Listing proposal and Waahi Tapu Listing proposal for the area traditionally known as "Te Huinga o Nga Wai" which encompasses the entire Kiingitanga Reserve as a historically and physically fundamental part of the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument, plus an area immediately adjacent recognised as road reserve. The new HNZPT listing proposals were notified for submission on 16 March 2019 as a category 1 historic place and as a Waahi Tapu area. Waikato-Tainui are yet to provide their feedback on the proposals but anticipates doing so in due course.
9. The Point Reserve and the surrounding area contains a number of listed sites and archaeological features. Some of these items are also Scheduled heritage items within the Operative and Proposed Waikato District Plans (*et al*, Heritage New Zealand Listings).
10. **Title of the Draft Plan – Level of Recognition of the Kiingitanga Reserve**

The draft Plan identifies that Council has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however it does not provide enough recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. This is demonstrated in the cover page of the draft plan.

The following information provides a snapshot evidence that the Kingitanga Reserve (including its ancestral footsteps within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai) is of a national cultural significance to all Maaoridom. Therefore, the Plan must provide for the restoration and protection of this particular significance site.

“...Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai (also known as “the Point”) is an area where Te Mana o Te Kiingitanga lies at the confluence of two great Tuupuna Awa and Mana Mauri, the Waipa and the Waikato rivers in Ngaaruwaahia, and is an area including places of burial, ritual and Pou Rangatira, a place of gathering, significant to Waikato Tainui and the Kiingitanga.

The area is originally associated with Patupaiarehe tribes that made their home in the ranges that border the Tupuna Awa. These flashing currents were personified by stories of taniwha that patrolled its great extent. The rise to prominence of ancestral Maori and their desire to expand their territory into areas traditionally occupied by patupaiarehe, initiated a pattern of retreat, whereby these early populations retreated into the misty ranges.

The area is most notably associated with the hakari (feast) celebrating the nuptials of Ngaere of Pare Waikato and Hekeiterangi of Ngaati Maniapoto, from which Ngaaruwahia draws its name. Ngaaruwaahia is also a synonymous with the kaainga of Pukeiaahua, a kainga which served as nuptial precinct to Ngaere and Hekeiterangi. Pukeiahua also includes an urupa precinct where fallen warriors were buried after the Ngaapuhi incursions and musket raids in the 1820s.

Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero (late 1700s -1870) was born in the Waikato, becoming a senior chief and warrior of Waikato. In 1858, he was installed as the first leader of the Kiingitanga, which arose out of a desire to protect Maaori land and tino rangatiratanga. Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai and the township of Ngaaruwaahia was the papakainga of Potatau Te Wherowhero and his son Kiingi Tawhiao (the second leader of the Kiingitanga).

When the idea of establishing a King was accepted by nga iwi katoa and the chiefs of the land chose Potatau to be the first Maaori King, it was at te Huinga o Nga Wai that the King Maker, Wiremu Tamehana Tarapipi Te Waharoa

Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero had two papakainga which was situated between Turangawaewae House and the Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai – Pikiarero and Te Oika are the names of the two kainga Kiingi Potatau maintained. Remnant ancestral Maori occupation features within immediate proximity and associated with kainga include borrow pits, gardens, burials and Tauranga waka. Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai, Pikiarero, Oika and other complex features make up a cultural landscape that extends beyond the monument precinct.

Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero tomb (which the current monument pays homage to) lay a short distance to the south of buildings occupied by his son and successor, Kiingi Tawhiao (?-1894). Kiingi Tawhiao’s reign coincided with the most turbulent years of Maaori-Paakehaa relations, including Waikato invasion and ensuing Land Wars (1863-4). After Ngaaruwaahia was taken over and occupied by colonial forces, most signs of native industry and structures were removed to facilitate the creation of Newcastle township. One structure that did survive the aftermath was the tomb of Kiingi Potatau.

At the behest of Wesleyan Missionary William Barton, the Government undertook to maintain and reserve the tomb of Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero. Several burials existed surrounding the grounds, by this time laid out as an Octagon, and included Maaori and Paakehaa fallen Land War combatants. The remains of thirteen colonial soldiers were removed and re-buried elsewhere at Ngaaruawaahia in 1882. And some 40 Maaori were described still buried in the Octagon. The tomb became a focal point for notable gatherings including two involving the Governor and Sir George Ferguson Bowen. Kiingi Tawhiao made numerous attempts at reconciliation with the government during his lifetime but little progress was made.

After the return of Kiingi Tawhiao to Waikato in the early 1882, he made an emotional visit to his father's mortuary enclosure and mausoleum, where he prophesied a permanent return by Kiingitanga to Ngaaruawaahia and its Turangawaewae, or place to stand.

A stone monument was commissioned by Premier Richard John Seddon a year after the death of Kiingi Tawhiao in 1894 and erected on the mound formerly occupied by the tomb of the late Kiingi Te Wherowhero.

Turangawaewae House was created beside the Octagon to accommodate a Maaori Parliament circa early 1910 and was designed to face the monument in greeting.

It was said at the time of invasion by the Crown in December 1863, the great gardens situated at Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai were ready to harvest, and that Crown Soldiers immediately set about harvesting these provisions setting up the first military camp right in the middle..." (Rika-Heke M, Jones M, 2018)

11. **Recognition of the Vision and Strategy of Waikato River**

The Vision and Strategy responds to four fundamental issues:

1. The degradation of the Waikato River and its catchment has severely compromised Waikato River iwi in their ability to exercise mana whakahaere or conduct their tikanga and kawa;
2. Over time, human activities along the Waikato River and land uses through its catchments have degraded the Waikato River and reduced the relationships and aspirations of communities with the Waikato River;
3. The natural processes of the Waikato River have been altered over time by physical intervention, land use and subsurface hydrological changes. The cumulative effects of these uses have degraded the Waikato River; and

4. It will take a commitment and time to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

12. The Vision and Strategy incorporates the objectives provided by Waikato-Tainui as set out in the Agreement in Principle, and other objectives that reflect the interests of Waikato River iwi, and of all New Zealanders.
13. Through the purpose of the Plan, there is a lack of commitment to ensure the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River and the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato has not been incorporated into the purpose of the Plan.
14. **Recognition of the ancestral name – Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai vs “the Point”**

As part of the recognition of The Vision and Strategy (but not limited to), the Plan does not provide for the recognition of the original ancestral name of the area of cultural significance to the people of Waikato. Given the historical context of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai, whereby a place holds Waikato Identity, turangawaewae and mana whakahaere, it is crucial that the purpose need to show commitment to the restoration, enhancement and protection of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. This is a requirement under the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River through the objectives of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (Waikato River Authority, 2008).

15. Waikato-Tainui believe that any direction for the future development of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai must provide for a cultural holistic approach on any future developments that is consistent with the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato.
16. **Future developments within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai**

The ancestral footprints where the location of the village of Kiingi Tawhiao and two Maaori paa sites that had associated whares and cultivated fields were located near Oika (the point where Waipaa and Waikato rivers meet) within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. Oika was described as the political centre for the Waikato tribes from the 1830s-1840s. Oika was the central hub of Waikato with Kiingi Tawhiao village just nearby.

Therefore it is essential that any future development must ensure that it is consistent with Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato and must be endorsed by Waikato-Tainui.

17. **Partnership and Cultural Outcomes**

Waikato District Council must work collaboratively to develop a meaningful relationship with Waikato-Tainui in the first instance to ensure that the purpose of the Plan is in consistent with the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River (currently the Purpose of the Plan does not reflect that).

This is reflected in the budget targeted for the partnership and Outcomes and the proposed amount is considered tokenism. It is requested that the budget is reviewed to reflect the meaningful relationship rather than a collaboration for Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai to fulfill the cultural significance of the Plan.

18. **Conclusion**

19. Waikato-Tainui is not in support of the intention of the proposed Plan
20. Waikato-Tainui are yet to provide their feedback on the proposals as a category 1 historic place and as a Waahi Tapu area
21. The draft Plan identifies that Council has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however it does not provide enough recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai
22. Through the purpose of the Plan, there is a lack of commitment to ensure the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River and the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato has not been incorporated into the purpose of the Plan.
23. The Plan provides no recognition of the ancestral name – Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai and other place names within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai (e.g Oika)
24. Any future development of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai must provide for a cultural holistic approach on any future developments that is consistent with the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato

25. Any future development must ensure that it is consistent with Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato and must be endorsed by Waikato-Tainui.
26. The budget is reviewed to reflect the meaningful relationship rather than a collaboration for Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai to fulfill the cultural significance of the Plan.
27. Thank you for the opportunity to provide this feedback. We are happy to participate in future discussions and focus groups, if required.

Please contact;

Manager, Taiao, Oranga

Taroi Rawiri

Waikato-Tainui

Taroi.Rawiri@tainui.co.nz or contact 021802232

APPENDIX 2**Submissions with staff comments**

SUBMISSION	NAME	DO YOU SUPPORT THE DRAFT RMP?	SUBMISSION COMMENTS		STAFF COMMENTS
SUBMISSION I	James Whetu on behalf of Ngaaruawaahia Community Board	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	<u>Original Submission - ATTACHMENT I A,B,&C of Appendix I</u>		
			<p>Executive Summary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ngaaruawaahia Community Board (hereon the Community Board) wish to submit on the notified draft The Point Reserve Management Plan (hereon the RMP). 2. The Community Board had made a submission to the Waikato District Council in 2017 when it was identified that Council were intending to review the RMP for the Point. A copy of the Community Board 2017 submission is attached as Appendix A. 3. Since then, the Community Board have been active participants in the review of the RMP, however it was unfortunate that in the notification of the RMP, the concept plan that was collaboratively prepared and reflected aspects of the submissions in 2017 from the community was not included in the 23 January 2019 notified draft RMP. It is this manner that the Community Board submission is in part support of the draft RMP. 4. Attached as Appendix B the concept plan we understood would be notified in the RMP. 5. It is has been clarified to the Community Board by Council that this was a mistake and that the wrong concept plan was notified. 6. The primary intent of the submission from the Community Board is that the attached concept plan is included in the RMP and adopted by Council, and that the strategic goals, objectives and policies of the RMP give effect to the concept plan. 7. Additionally, we make suggestions in our submission that the use and spelling of Maaori words in the RMP are consistent throughout the document. We promote the use of double vowel. 8. Lastly, although tedious, our submission will comment on a page by page basis to ensure clarity of submission points. 	Accept	No change to plan
I.0			<p>Page 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruawaahiaa - It might be helpful to users to have the WDC Policies attached as an appendix to the RMP - It may be appropriate to outline in paragraph the Maaori dialect in Waikato-Tainui so as the provide information/awareness as to explain the use of double vowels in Maaori names, place names and text. 	Accept	Change to plan – noting spelling changes, in that it is Waikato-Tainui’s use of the double vowel and not the macron eg: aa instead of ā

I.11			<p>Page 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference to the Playground Strategy is more appropriate and relevant to The Point RMP more so than the Sports Parks Management Plan. Additionally the bracketed word “(draft)” should be removed after reference to Natural Reserve Management Plan as it was adopted by Council in November 2018 - It is noted that there is duplication of text in pages 2 and 3. One should be removed 	Accept in part	<p>Note: Sports Parks RMP is linked to this document, whereas Playground Strategy is an strategic document not prepared under the Reserves Act.</p> <p>Accept – “draft” to be removed from Natural Reserves Plan details</p>
I.12			<p>Page 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept plan should reflect the concept plan that is attached as Appendix B as this concept was shared and populated with community representatives prior to the RMP being notified. - It is requested that the concept plan attached as Appendix B is adopted by Council when adopting the RMP for The Point (including Kiingitanga reserve). - It is requested that any subsequent changes to the notified The Point RMP is a result of recognising and providing for the concept plan (as attached in Appendix B) 	Accept	<p>No change to plan In noting that the concept plan was unfortunately not included in the plan that was adopted by Council for public consultation, any further consultation with community will include the concept plan.</p>
I.13			<p>Page 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Waipaa, Haakarimata, Ngaaruwaahiaa, and Maori - It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name - The bracketed word “(disused)” after rowing club building should be removed as the building is used. - It would be good to also acknowledge that there are large mature trees in the reserve, with five of those trees identified as notable in the Proposed Waikato District Plan 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re I.10 Change to plan -full name. Change to plan – remove disused. Change to plan – noting the five notable trees.</p>
I.14			<p>Page 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa and Kaarapiro 	Accept	Change to plan re I.10
I.15			<p>Page 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Waipaa, Paakehaa, Haatepe, Taupoo, Ngaaruwaahiaa, Taawhiao, Pootae, and Maori - It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re I.10 Change to plan - full name</p>
I.16			<p>Page 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa and Tuurangawaewae - It is suggested that the full name of Pootatau Te Wherowhero is used rather than just the first name 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re I.10 Change to plan re use of full name</p>
I.17			<p>Page 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa, Tuurangawaewae and Tuuheitia 	Accept	Change to plan re I.10

1.18			<p>Page 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa, Taawhiao, Pootae, and Maaori - Change the follow text “in front of the King’s office on Eyre Street depicts King Tawhiao and King Potatau’s moko” to “in front of Tuurangawaewae House on Eyre Street depicts the moko of Kiingi Pootatau Te Wherowhero and Kiingi Taawhiao (Tuukaaroto Matutaera Pootatau Te Wherowhero)” 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re 1.10</p> <p>Change to plan – use text as detailed</p>
1.19			<p>Page 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We support the strategic goals of the RMP - A key and important element of The Point Reserve is that enables the community to engage and interact with the Waikato and Waipaa Rivers. We believe that another strategic goal should be outlined in the RMP that recognises that relationship between the two rivers and its community. This additional goal will reflective of and responsive to, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River (Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato) - We support the objectives and actions identified for section 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values 	Accept	<p>Accept. Change to plan to incorporate new goal recognising relationship of area to river – wording to be finalised</p>
1.20			<p>Page 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa and Haakarimata - We support the intent of the objectives and actions identified for section 3.2 Recreation and Leisure. It is anticipated that the objectives and actions may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B) 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re 1.10</p> <p>Change to plan – review what concept plan may make to any actions.</p>
1.21			<p>Page 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Waipaa and Ngaaruwaahiaa - We support the objectives and actions identified for section 3.3 Partnerships - We support the intent of the objectives and actions for section 3.4 Accessibility, and want to strongly emphasize the importance of the action to <u>update land status of all reserve land including some land which is legal road, to be all recreation reserve.</u> - Also it is anticipated that the objectives and actions may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B) 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re 1.10</p> <p>No change to plan</p> <p>No change to plan – noting support for unformed road to be reclassified as Recreation reserve. Note this should be LPR Recreation</p>
1.22			<p>Page 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We support the intent of the objectives outlined in section 4.1 Objectives. It is anticipated that the objectives may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B). - Additionally, to complement submission point 19 we wish to add another objective that provides for the relationship and interaction between the two rivers and its community - We support the intended policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B). - There is no Waikato Tainui Trust. It is suggested that the correct name of the organisation that the RMP is referring to should be used. It is assumed that the RMP is referring to Waikato-Tainui 	Accept	<p>Accept. Change to plan to incorporate new goal recognising relationship of area to river – wording to be finalised</p> <p>Change to plan – insert correct name, being Te Whakakitenga o Waikato</p>

1.23			<p>Page 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a continuance from page 15 of the draft RMP, we support the intended policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B). - It is noted that the RMP refers to Transit New Zealand. The correct reference is New Zealand Transport Agency. - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa and Haakarimata 	Accept	<p>Change to plan – review what concept plan may make to any actions.</p> <p>Change to plan – insert correct naming for NZTA</p> <p>Change to plan re 1.10</p>
1.24			<p>Page 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa, Waipaa and Haakarimata - As a continuance of pages 15 and 16 of the draft RMP, we support the policies outlined in section 4.2 Policies. It is anticipated that the policies may change to respond to the attached concept plan (in Appendix B) 	Accept	<p>Change to plan re 1.10</p> <p>Change to plan – review what concept plan may make to any actions.</p>
1.25			<p>Page 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of double vowel in Ngaaruwaahiaa and Haakarimata - We support section 5 Implementation, however we do request that indicative timeframes are also outlined in Table 1 alongside indicative costs. - Noting the maturity/age of the large trees and the health and safety matters that the Waikato District Council will be seeking of large hanging branches, it is requested that a Succession Planting Plan is prepared and indicative costings outlined 	Accept in part	<p>Change to plan re 1.10</p> <p>Change to plan to indicate indicative times</p> <p>Change to plan – re succession planting</p>
1.26			<p><u>Additional Comments</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We would like the RMP to consider enhancing the appeal and use of the Kiingitanga Reserve and providing for the reserve to be a Culture and Heritage themed garden. 	Accept in part	<p>Change to plan to recommend a more detailed concept plan be developed for Kiingitangata reflecting the cultural / heritage presence of this area.</p>
SUBMISSION 2	Carolyn McAlley on behalf of HNZPT		<u>Original Submission - ATTACHMENT 2 A & B of Appendix I</u>		
2.1			<p>1. Formal Heritage recognition: existing and proposed, within the Kiingitanga and Point Reserves</p> <p>Since the time of those earlier comments HNZPT has notified a new Listing proposal for the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kingitanga Reserve, HNZPT Listing #757, as a Category I Historic Place.</p> <p>The new listing proposal seeks to incorporate the entire Kiingitanga reserve as a historically and physically fundamental part of the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument, plus an area immediately adjacent recognised as road reserve. (See the attached Listing report at Appendix I to this submission) The new HNZPT listing proposal was notified for submission 16/03/2019 as a Category I historic place (http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/notified-proposals-and-reviews). The outcomes of this process could be known in mid to late 2019.</p> <p>HNZPT has also undertaken a proposed (new) HNZPT Wahi Tapu Area listing proposal for Te Mana o Te Kingitanga, Ngaruawahia, Listing# 9986. The listing seeks that the entire Kiingitanga Reserve and adjacent</p>	Accept	<p>Change to plan</p> <p>Amend plan to reflect change to Potatau Te Wherowhero monument as a Category I HNZPT #757, and the Waahi Tapu area listing #9866</p>

		<p>road reserve is recognised as an HNZPT Wahi Tapu. The outcomes of this process could be known in mid to late 2019.</p> <p>The Point Reserve and the surrounding area contain a number of HNZPT Listed items . Some of these items are also Scheduled Heritage Items within the Operative and Proposed Waikato District Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band Rotunda, HNZPT Listing# 4257, Category 2 • Pioneer Gun Turret, HNZPT Listing# 756, Category 2 • World War One and Two Memorial, HNZPT Listing# 4258, Category 2 <p>There are also a number of New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) recorded archaeological sites in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological site S14/184-Wharf/ Jetty Archaeological site S14/183- • Shipwreck Archaeological site S14/182-Historic artefact <p><u>Relief Sought</u> That Section 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values is amended in the second paragraph to refer to NZAA archaeological sites rather than listed archaeological sites, and That the revised and new HNZPT listing information, being the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kiingitanga Reserve HNZPT Listing #757, as a Category I Historic Place and the Wahi Tapu Area listing proposal for Te Mana o Te Kingitanga, Ngaruawahia, Listing # 9986 be included in the draft Plan when the listing process is completed.</p>		
2.2		<p>2. Title of Draft Plan - Level of Recognition of the Kiingitanga Reserve</p> <p>Previously HNZPT have raised concerns regarding the relationship between the Point Reserve and the Kiingitanga Reserve (previously known as the Octagon Reserve) that contains the Potatau Monument and is adjacent to the Maori Parliament Building, Turangawaewae, at 2 Eyre Street and Waingaro Road. The earlier Plan referenced the Octagon, yet was unclear if that Plan has any jurisdiction over the Octagon.</p> <p>HNZPT welcomes that the draft Plan identifies that it has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however HNZPT has concerns that the current format of the document including the title does not provide sufficient recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve.</p> <p>HNZPT is also concerned that the language of the Objectives, which guide works does not sufficiently echo the language of the Goals. HNZPT would prefer that the language of the Objectives is in a more active format as shown in the relief sought below.</p> <p><u>Relief Sought</u> That the name of the draft Plan is amended to better reflect the importance of the Kiingitanga Reserve in its own right:</p> <p>The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve Management Plan Including Kiingitanga Reserve</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That text in the draft Plan is amended throughout to reflect the change in the title of the draft Plan, for example p. 12: and</p> <p>The text in the draft Plan is amended to reflect a more active, rather than passive approach to the direction of planning and works, for example on p. 12:</p> <p>Objectives</p>	Accept	<p>Change to plan</p> <p>Recommend that name change to plan to reflect both reserve areas. Naming to be confirmed subject to other submissions</p>

			<p><u>Ensure</u> -Cultural and historic values of the Point <u>and Kiingitanga Reserves</u> are identified, conserved and protected.</p> <p><u>Ensure</u> -Visitors to The Point <u>and Kiingitanga Reserves</u> are able to learn about the cultural and historic significance of the Point <u>and Kiingitanga Reserves</u> and surrounds.</p>		Recommend insertion of reference to Kiingitanga within plan at identified locations
2.3			<p>3. Section 1.0 Purpose of this Plan</p> <p>HNZPT is concerned that while the draft Plan is "an important park management tool" (p. 2) to "provide for continuity between legislative requirements, council plans and policies, and the day-to-day operation of a reserve" (p. 2) and identifies numerous possible developments, it does not provide an indication of likely outcomes for submitters to respond to or for staff to aspire to at the time of implementation. This could be rectified through the inclusion of a site plan showing how the identified projects may fit together. This would assist submitters understand the potential impact on the significant heritage values of the area. It is difficult for submitters at this time to give a considered response. As much of the detail has been left for the future there is also concern as to how parties would be involved in the development of these future projects.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That the draft Plan includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a site plan showing an indicative outcome sought from itemised development, as listed at Section 5.0 Implementation, and b. that the draft Plan also includes the process Council anticipates for future involvement of relevant affected parties in the planning and development of project works. 	Accept	Amend plan to include concept plan.
2.4			<p>Section 1.1 Relationship with other Council documents</p> <p>HNZPT supports the inclusion of this section, as it identifies that the Reserve does not function in isolation of other council process. However, HNZPT considers that this section should be expanded a little to provide more direction for users of the document, for example under the District Plan there is the potential need for resource consents for proposed works and consultation with affected parties as part of that work. This section should also identify other authorities that may be required to be consulted with as part of project planning and development.</p> <p><u>Relief Sought</u> Include a new additional sentence at the end of the first sentence: <u>"The District Plan may require a resource consent for activities or structures and require consultation with affected parties such as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga."</u></p>	Accept	Change to plan Accept proposed wording with the inclusion of other partners including Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taaonga.
2.5			<p>Section 1.4 Implementation</p> <p>HNZPT appreciates inclusion in this section of the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 with regard to Archaeology. HNZPT does have some concerns that the importance of archaeology in the Kiingitanga Reserve area has not been sufficiently identified in other areas of the draft Plan to support the information in this implementation section and will comment on this aspect as part of the response to the Objective and Policies.</p> <p>HNZPT also seeks that this section relating to implementation also includes direction in relation to other historic heritage aspects of the reserve and the role that HNZPT has as an affected party, for example in relation to the proposed HNZPT Wahi Tapu Listing or the scheduled and proposed Category I Historic Place Listing.</p>	Accept	Change to plan Accept proposed wording with the inclusion of other partners including Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taaonga.

		<p>HNZPT also notes that Section 5.0 of the Draft Plan (p. 18) is also entitled Implementation and considers that there could be benefit in changing the name of either Section 1.4 or Section 5 to avoid confusion.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u></p> <p>That an addition is made to the end of the 2nd paragraph as follows:</p> <p><u>"Consideration also needs to be given at the time of project planning to the role of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the need to engage with them as an affected party with regard to proposed works related to HNZPT Listed and Waikato District Council scheduled heritage items"</u></p>		
2.6		<p>Section 1.5 Legal Status, including Map I The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve</p> <p>Section 1.5 shows the legal boundaries of the Point Reserve including the Kiingitanga Reserve. Currently some parts of the reserve that are in grass are Road Reserve. Map I identifies several locations where current road reserve is proposed to be changed to Esplanade/ Recreation zoning. HNZPT is currently in the process of notifying the proposed listings for the Potatau Monument and a Wahi Tapu in the area known as the Kiingitanga Reserve. The proposed extent of those listings is to cover the area currently identified as the Kiingitanga Reserve and to extend it over the area legally identified as Road Reserve to the grass edge (see attached proposed listings at Appendix 1).</p> <p>HNZPT also notes that the Potatau Monument is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and considers that this information should be included onto Map I of the Draft Plan. Given the historic significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve HNZPT considers that there would be merit in Waikato District Council reviewing the recreation reserve status in consultation with Mana whenua, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, HNZPT and the Community for a potential change to Historic Reserve status. HNZPT considers that the historic reserve status may better recognise the significant values and potential appropriate uses of this reserve.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u></p> <p>That the extent of the Kiingitanga Reserve is extended, in consultation with Mana Whenua, to the edge of formed road and the road reserve portion of the extended reserve is amended to the same reserve status as the rest of the Kingitanga Reserve.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u></p> <p>Waikato District Council may want to identify and include in the Draft Plan as a future work stream: the consideration of the status of the Kiingitangi Reserve being reviewed in consultation with Mana Whenua, HNZPT, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and the community for potential historic reserve status.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u></p> <p>That Map I is amended to state that the Potatau Monument is maintained by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage</p>	Accept	<p>Plan change To identify unused road reserve around Kiingitanga to be closed and vested as reserve.</p> <p>Consideration also for section of Durham Street between Eyrie St and Waingaro Road to be closed – developed into parking for reserve visitors. This would bring the shape back into that similar to the original Octagon</p> <p>Change to plan – Consult and seek views and aspirations of with mana whenua, HNZPT and Ministry of Culture and Heritage on the consideration of reclassifying Kiingitanga as a Historic Reserve</p> <p>Change to plan – amend Map I to show Monument is now maintained by Min Culture and Heritage</p>
2.7		<p>Section 2.0 The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve</p> <p>Part of the discussion at 2.0 identifies that the Point and the Kiingitangi Reserve are places of significance, that there are important values and also identifies the heritage components within the location. However HNZPT considers that this part of the draft Plan requires some amendments so that the significance and the values related to the area are clearly identified. There is also concern that the values and the components that make up the site, such as the wharf have been confused. The</p>	Accept	<p>Change to plan – Consult and seek views and aspirations of mana whenua to identify the historical significance of these areas and their</p>

		<p>authors of the Draft Plan could refer to the proposed HNZPT listings as an example structure with regard the recognition of significance, values and components of a place and how this could be expressed. Consultation with Mana Whenua would be important as part of this process.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That Section 2.0 is amended to clearly identify historical significance and clarify the related values and components.</p>		<p>related values. [Refer to submission 4]</p>
2.8		<p>Section 2.1 Historical Significance Following on from section 2.0 the draft Plan contains Section 2.1 (pp. 8-10) related to Historical Significance. HNZPT supports the inclusion of a timeline of events and activities related to area of the draft Plan. This will assist in the process of recognising significance and values and informs the matters that should be considered at the time of future development.</p> <p>HNZPT considers that the "Timeline" requires substantial additional information to provide a more useful reflection of the historical significance of the area of the draft Plan. Some aspects that HNZPT considers should be part of the "Timeline" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to the two Paa located at the area of the draft Plan and the location at the confluence of the Waipa and Waikato rivers and the high symbolic importance to Mana Whenua significance, and • That the names of the Paas are recognition and namesakes, and • The recognition that King Pootatau was buried in a mausoleum structure and that the Kiingitanga Reserve exhibits an archaeological feature known as a burial mound and an associated urupa, and • That The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve are of fundamental importance to the Kiingitanga Movement and formed the site of its capital before and during the Waikato War, and • That the Kiingitanga Flag was first flown on the area recognised by the draft Plan. <p><u>Relief sought</u> That Section 2.1 is amended with sufficient detail to better reflect the historical significance of the area of the draft Plan.</p>	Accept	<p>Amend plan to reflect the points raised by HNZPT, within the timeline, through consultation and guidance from mana whenua.</p>
2.9		<p>Section 2.2 Uses and Values</p> <p>This section contains information related to the wide range of uses and values. HNZPT considers that the section would benefit from sub headings that align with other parts of the draft Plan to create improved links and understanding within the draft Plan.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That the information in Section 2.2 is broken into sub headings to better align the information to related parts of the document</p>	Accept in part	<p>Review plan and identify key sub headings</p>
2.10		<p>Section 3 Strategic Goals and Objectives, Section 3.1 Cultural and Historic values and 3.3 Partnerships</p> <p>The strategic goals and objectives are discussed from pp. 12-14. With regard to this section HNZPT has the similar concerns to those expressed regarding Section 2.0, in that there does not appear to be a clear delineation between objectives and values and the components that make up the values. HNZPT considers that it would be more appropriate that the historic and cultural values were clearly identified and agreed upon with relevant parties such as Waikato Tainui and were included as part of the draft Plan, so that the Plan focus became the retention of these values at the time of implementation.</p>	Accept	<p>Change to plan</p> <p>Amend plan to reflect the points raised by HNZPT, within the timeline, through consultation and guidance from mana whenua.</p>

		<p>There is also not consistent referencing to cultural and historic values, when in some instances cultural values are included and other times not mentioned when they should be. Another inconsistency appears to be that the word "heritage" is used interchangeably with "historic". A more appropriate term would be historic heritage.</p> <p>While HNZPT is supportive of the consideration in the draft Plan of cultural and historic values it is not clear in the draft Plan document if this includes consideration of archaeological values. HNZPT considers that archaeological values and the consideration of archaeological values at the time of any works should be included in the draft Plan, to assist the retention of these important values. Consideration needs to be given as to how these concerns will be relayed to those working within the Parks environs.</p> <p>There is also concern that the actions discuss signage and public art, yet it is unclear how this relates to such material already located within this area. HNZPT considers that the development of a signage and interpretation framework or strategy in consultation with relevant parties would be beneficial and potentially prevent the loss of heritage values.</p> <p>The success of the ongoing development and identified in the draft Plan will rely on successful partnerships with Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua as identified. However, HNZPT considers that there are a range of other stakeholders who are likely to be involved in various processes dependant on their interests and skills and there would be benefit in identifying these parties. HNZPT would seek to be identified as party who would work in partnership to achieve the outcomes of the draft Plan.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That a clear path and timeframes are established for the identification of the historical and cultural heritage and archaeological values and their inclusion into the draft Plan, to ensure that these values are retained at the time of everyday tasks such as maintenance and at the time of the implementation of the identified projects.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That the sections are amended to ensure there is a cascade of consideration for a matter through the Goals, Objectives and Actions and that the draft Plan separately discusses cultural and historical and archaeological values, to guide any work plans and ensure the retention of heritage values.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u> That the draft Plan is amended at 3.1 Cultural and Historic Values to include the need for an interpretation, art and signage framework or strategy to inform and guide any proposed works</p> <p>That the draft Plan is amended at Section 3.1 Partnerships, to identify Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a collaborative partner</p>		<p>Amend plan</p> <p>Review plan and work plans to reflect heritage values</p> <p>Review plan for Strategy to inform proposed works</p> <p>Review plan and wording to also reflect HNZPT</p>
2.11		<p>Section 4.0 Objectives and Policies</p> <p>The Objectives and Policies are stated and discussed from pp. 15-17. As with previous sections of the draft Plan it is not clear which values are being discussed, as there seems to be a disconnect between the language of the Objectives and the Policies and Explanation. For example in relation to Section 4.1 Objectives, the first time cultural values is mentioned is the Explanation section, yet this term is not used in the Objectives or Policies. Inconsistent use of language makes it difficult for the Plan user/reader to be clear on the cascade of consideration and which Policy is implementing which Objective.</p>	Accept	<p>Review plan – strategy to guide / inform proposed works. May include process steps, or guidance policies or other form. To be</p>

		<p>Reference is also made throughout the Objectives, Policies and Explanation of the sharing of information or use of technology to share the information and history of the area. Again consideration should be given to the development of a strategy or framework to ensure that this is undertaken in a cohesive manner so as to not detract from the significance and values of the area.</p> <p>With regard to the reference in the Explanation that:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"The history of the area may be further researched as information becomes available and updated information displayed or shared as funding and/or technology allows. This will be undertaken, and in consultation with Tangata Whenua and the community"</i></p> <p>HNZPT recommends that information from the two listings mentioned earlier in this submission could be used, in consultation with Tangata Whenua and the community towards updating the history of the area.</p> <p>Many of the Policies in Section 4.2 refer to physical works and there would be benefit in including consideration of archaeological values when planning physical works and other activities such as tree planting to avoid adverse effects on archaeological values.</p> <p><u>Relief sought</u></p> <p>That the sections are amended to ensure there is a cascade of consideration for a matter through the Objectives and Policies and that the draft Plan separately discuss cultural, historical and archaeological values, to guide any work plans and ensure the retention of heritage values.</p>		confirmed
2.12		<p>Appendix 1-Legal Descriptions</p> <p>This section of the draft Plan will need to be updated at the conclusion of this process with regard to the outcome of the HNZPT submission point relating to the extension of the Kiingitanga Reserve to the edge of the grass area, a portion of which is legal road reserve.</p>	Accept	Plan to be amended in relation to HNZPT submission in relation to Kiingitanga reserve boundaries and heritage listing.
2.13		<p>Appendix 2-Heritage New Zealand Historic Place Listings</p> <p>This section of the draft Plan will need to be updated at the conclusion of the HNZPT listing process with regard to the outcome of the two HNZPT listing proposals that are processing at the time of this submission.</p>	Accept	Plan to be amended in relation to HNZPT submission in relation to Kiingitanga reserve boundaries and heritage listing.
2.14		<p>The reasons for Heritage New Zealand's position are as follows:</p> <p>The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act is the key legislation to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. HNZPT uses advocacy such as submission processes to help achieve these outcomes and ensure that historic heritage values are protected at the time works and development.</p> <p>It is important to acknowledge the requirements for obtaining archaeological authorities from HNZPT to modify or destroy archaeological sites.</p> <p>Heritage New Zealand seeks that the matters raised in this submission are considered and actioned as part of the development of the Draft Plan. Heritage New Zealand looks forward to ongoing involvement in the future development of the draft Plan</p>	Accept	No change to plan
SUBMISSION 3	Karleen Broughton on behalf of WEL	Original Submission - ATTACHMENT 3 of Appendix 1		

	Networks Limited									
3.1		<p>Existing Network Utility Equipment</p> <p>The Point contains network utility equipment owned by WEL. The table below describes the equipment and each's purpose in delivering a safe and reliable power supply.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="937 527 2282 743"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="937 527 1614 558">WEL Equipment</th> <th data-bbox="1614 527 2282 558">Purpose of Equipment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="937 558 1614 709">Underground electricity cables¹ and overhead electricity lines and poles</td> <td data-bbox="1614 558 2282 709">Supplies electricity to Council utility infrastructure within the reserve, including water pump and street lights. Supplies electricity to WEL-owned transformer, park facilities and neighbouring dwellings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="937 709 1614 743">Transformer</td> <td data-bbox="1614 709 2282 743">Converts electricity from 11kV to 400V and 230V.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is important to note that changing the legal status of land which is currently road reserve will affect WEL's rights in respect of some of its network utility equipment. Should Council initiate a land status change from road reserve to recreation reserve or esplanade reserve, WEL will require easements in respect of the equipment (which should be at no cost to WEL). WEL requests that Council engages with it prior to any alteration to the land status.</p> <p>WEL also notes that creating easements to cover all of its network utility equipment located within The Point would ensure these are readily identifiable and related interests and responsibilities clearly documented.</p> <p>Further, development around the network utility equipment may limit WEL's ability to access its equipment for operation and maintenance. Again, WEL requests that Council engages with WEL regarding any proposed development within proximity of WEL's equipment</p>	WEL Equipment	Purpose of Equipment	Underground electricity cables ¹ and overhead electricity lines and poles	Supplies electricity to Council utility infrastructure within the reserve, including water pump and street lights. Supplies electricity to WEL-owned transformer, park facilities and neighbouring dwellings.	Transformer	Converts electricity from 11kV to 400V and 230V.	Accept	Change plan to identify (a) where utilities are located (b) detail that any development in the reserves is to take into account where utility lines and services are located
WEL Equipment	Purpose of Equipment									
Underground electricity cables ¹ and overhead electricity lines and poles	Supplies electricity to Council utility infrastructure within the reserve, including water pump and street lights. Supplies electricity to WEL-owned transformer, park facilities and neighbouring dwellings.									
Transformer	Converts electricity from 11kV to 400V and 230V.									
3.2		<p>Tree Hazards</p> <p>Another matter to consider is the hazards that trees can pose to the safety and security of electricity supply. Trees grow, flex and sometimes break (for example, in storms) and can come into contact with the live conductors of an overhead electricity line. This can cause power outages, public safety issues, and fires.</p> <p>It is therefore important that adequate separation distances are maintained between network utilities and trees, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.</p>	Accept in part							
3.3		<p>Proposed revisions to Reserve Management Plan</p> <p>WEL supports the management plan in part, and subject to the following changes. These are additions (<u>underlined</u>) sought to the Strategic Goals and Objectives, and the Objectives and Policies:</p> <p>3.0 Strategic Goals and Objectives</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>Work in partnership with the wider community <u>and stakeholders</u> to achieve the outcomes of this plan.</p>	Accept	Amend plan wording to read as suggested						

3.4			<p>3.3 Partnerships</p> <p>Council will work collaboratively with Waikato <u>Tainui stakeholders</u> and the community to achieve the ambitions of this plan. This may include planning, funding and development of the areas within The Point, including river margins, cultural locations, <u>infrastructure requirements and/or constraints</u>, and/or park development.</p>	Accept	Amend plan wording to take into account existing infrastructure
3.5			<p>4.2.6 Formally close unformed sections of roads on The Point and gazette these areas as reserve lands where this is advantageous for the areas management in terms of developing and funding issues.</p> <p>Explanation Much of The Point is legally gazetted as road reserve rather than recreation reserve. This has implications for funding and land use activities. For instance subsidy money is currently available for funding and land use activities.</p> <p><u>Stakeholders with utility infrastructure installed in the road reserve (since 1993) will be affected by altering the legal status of the land from road reserve, and steps should be taken to preserve existing rights.</u></p> <p>Council will continue to monitor the situation <u>and consult with community and stakeholders</u>, and will alter the legal status of the land if this is advantageous to the community <u>and stakeholders</u>. Refer to Map 1 where these areas are outlined in orange.</p>	Accept in part	Change to plan Review intention to classify road reserve as recreation reserve, taking into account existence of existing infrastructure services located in these areas.
SUBMISSION 4	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated	oppose the draft RMP and suggested changes	Original Submission ATTACHMENT 4 of Appendix I		
4.1			<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This submission is made on behalf of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (formerly known as Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated). Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated is the governance entity for the iwi of Waikato-Tainui, which has over 76,000 members affiliating to 68 marae and 33 hapuu. 2. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated is the trustee of both the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and is the mandated iwi organisation for Waikato-Tainui for the purpose of the Maaori Fisheries Act 2004. 3. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (Waikato-Tainui) is concerned to ensure that the rights, interests, and responsibilities of our whaanau, hapuu, marae, and iwi are protected. 4. This submission is in response to the The Point Reserve Management Plan (“the Plan”) including the Kiingitanga Reserve. 5. For the purpose of the submission the “Point” including the Kiingitanga Reserve shall be known as Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. 	Accept	No change to plan
4.2			<p>OVERVIEW OF WAIKATO-TAINUI POSITION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Waikato-Tainui has a range of rights and interests including, but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) rights and interests arising under the 1995 Waikato Raupatu Lands Settlement (and the Waikato Raupatu Settlement Act 1995) and the 2008-2009 Waikato River Settlement (and the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010); (b) rights and interests according to tikanga and customary law; (c) rights and interests arising from the common law (including the common law relating to aboriginal 	Accept	Amend plan to include the identified rights and interests

			<p>title and customary law); and</p> <p>(d) rights and interests under the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles</p> <p>(e) rights and interests under the Waikato-Tainui & Waikato District Council Joint Management Agreement and its principles</p> <p>(i) Te mana o te awa (the spiritual authority, protective power and prestige of the river)</p> <p>(ii) Mana Whakahaere (authority and rights of control)</p> <p>(iii) Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>(iv) Co-management</p>		
4.3			<p>WAIKATO TAINUI POSITION</p> <p>7. Waikato-Tainui is not supportive of the intention of the draft Management Plan for “The Point” to manage the two adjacent reserves that are both of significant cultural and heritage value. This response provides comment on the draft Plan around instances where it considers that the draft Plan does not appropriately recognise and provide for the cultural heritage and ancestral footprint of the reserve.</p> <p>8. Waikato-Tainui is aware that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) has prepared a new Historic Listing proposal and Waahi Tapu Listing proposal for the area traditionally known as “Te Huinga o Nga Wai” which encompasses the entire Kiingitanga Reserve as a historically and physically fundamental part of the Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument, plus an area immediately adjacent recognised as road reserve. The new HNZPT listing proposals were notified for submission on 16 March 2019 as a category I historic place and as a Waahi Tapu area. Waikato-Tainui are yet to provide their feedback on the proposals but anticipates doing so in due course.</p> <p>9. The Point Reserve and the surrounding area contains a number of listed sites and archaeological features. Some of these items are also Scheduled heritage items within the Operative and Proposed Waikato District Plans (<i>et al</i>, Heritage New Zealand Listings).</p>	Accept in part	Review plan as based on outcomes of this submission
4.4			<p>10. Title of the Draft Plan – Level of Recognition of the Kiingitanga Reserve</p> <p>The draft Plan identifies that Council has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however it does not provide enough recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. This is demonstrated in the cover page of the draft plan.</p> <p>The following information provides a snapshot evidence that the Kingitanga Reserve (including its ancestral footsteps within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai) is of a national cultural significance to all Maaoridom. Therefore, the Plan must provide for the restoration and protection of this particular significance site.</p> <p><i>“...Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai (also known as “the Point”) is an area where Te Mana o Te Kiingitanga lies at the confluence of two great Tuupuna Awa and Mana Mauri, the Waipa and the Waikato rivers in Ngaaruwaahia, and is an area including places of burial, ritual and Pou Rangatira, a place of gathering, significant to Waikato Tainui and the Kiingitanga.</i></p> <p><i>The area is originally associated with Patupaiarehe tribes that made their home in the ranges that border the Tupuna Awa. These flashing currents were personified by stories of taniwha that patrolled its great extent. The rise to prominence of ancestral Maori and their desire to expand their territory into areas traditionally occupied by patupaiarehe, initiated a pattern of retreat, whereby these early populations retreated into the misty ranges.</i></p> <p><i>The area is most notably associated with the hakari (feast) celebrating the nuptials of Ngaere of Pare Waikato and Hekeiterangi of Ngaati Maniapoto, from which Ngaaruwahia draws its name. Ngaaruwaahia is also a synonymous with the kainga of Pukeiaahua, a kainga which served as nuptial precinct to Ngaere and Hekeiterangi. Pukeiahua</i></p>	Accept	<p>Amend plan to include details with particular reverence to Kiingitanga reserve.</p> <p>Seek further information in relation to the Te Huinga o Nga Wai (The Point)</p>

			<p>also includes an urupa precinct where fallen warriors were buried after the Ngaapuhi incursions and musket raids in the 1820s.</p> <p>Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero (late 1700s -1870) was born in the Waikato, becoming a senior chief and warrior of Waikato. In 1858, he was installed as the first leader of the Kiingitanga, which arose out of a desire to protect Maaori land and tino rangatiratanga. Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai and the township of Ngaaruawaahia was the papakainga of Potatau Te Wherowhero and his son Kiingi Tawhiao (the second leader of the Kiingitanga).</p> <p>When the idea of establishing a King was accepted by nga iwi katoa and the chiefs of the land chose Potatau to be the first Maaori King, it was at te Huinga o Ngaa Wai that the King Maker, Wiremu Tamehana Tarapipi Te Waharoa</p> <p>Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero had two papakainga which was situated between Turangawaewae House and the Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai – Pikiarero and Te Oika are the names of the two kainga Kiingi Potatau maintained. Remnant ancestral Maori occupation features within immediate proximity and associated with kainga include borrow pits, gardens, burials and Tauranga waka. Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai, Pikiarero, Oika and other complex features make up a cultural landscape that extends beyond the monument precinct.</p> <p>Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero tomb (which the current monument pays homage to) lay a short distance to the south of buildings occupied by his son and successor, Kiingi Tawhiao (?-1894). Kiingi Tawhiao’s reign coincided with the most turbulent years of Maaori-Paakehaa relations, including Waikato invasion and ensuing Land Wars (1863- 4). After Ngaaruawaahia was taken over and occupied by colonial forces, most signs of native industry and structures were removed to facilitate the creation of Newcastle</p> <p>At the behest of Wesleyan Missionary William Barton, the Government undertook to maintain and reserve the tomb of Kiingi Potatau Te Wherowhero. Several burials existed surrounding the grounds, by this time laid out as an Octagon, and included Maaori and Paakehaa fallen Land War combatants. The remains of thirteen colonial soldiers were removed and re-buried elsewhere at Ngaaruawaahia in 1882. And some 40 Maaori were described still buried in the Octagon. The tomb became a focal point for notable gatherings including two involving the Governor and Sir George Ferguson Bowen. Kiingi Tawhiao made numerous attempts at reconciliation with the government during his lifetime but little progress was made.</p> <p>After the return of Kiingi Tawhiao to Waikato in the early 1882, he made an emotional visit to his father’s mortuary enclosure and mausoleum, where he prophesied a permanent return by Kiingitanga to Ngaaruawaahia and its Turangawaewae, or place to stand.</p> <p>A stone monument was commissioned by Premier Richard John Seddon a year after the death of Kiingi Tawhiao in 1894 and erected on the mound formerly occupied by the tomb of the late Kiingi Te Wherowhero.</p> <p>Turangawaewae House was created beside the Octagon to accommodate a Maaori Parliament circa early 1910 and was designed to face the monument in greeting.</p> <p>It was said at the time of invasion by the Crown in December 1863, the great gardens situated at Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai were ready to harvest, and that Crown Soldiers immediately set about harvesting these provisions setting up the first military camp right in the middle...” (Rika-Heke M, Jones M, 2018)</p>		
4.5			<p>11. Recognition of the Vision and Strategy of Waikato River</p> <p>The Vision and Strategy responds to four fundamental issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The degradation of the Waikato River and its catchment has severely compromised Waikato River iwi in their ability to exercise mana whakahaere or conduct their tikanga and kawa; 	Accept	Amend plan to (a) identify linkage between land (reserve) and river, (b) show how the reserve can contribute to the wellbeing of the Waikato /

			<p>2. Over time, human activities along the Waikato River and land uses through its catchments have degraded the Waikato River and reduced the relationships and aspirations of communities with the Waikato River;</p> <p>3. The natural processes of the Waikato River have been altered over time by physical intervention, land use and subsurface hydrological changes. The cumulative effects of these uses have degraded the Waikato River; and</p> <p>4. It will take a commitment and time to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.</p> <p>12. The Vision and Strategy incorporates the objectives provided by Waikato-Tainui as set out in the Agreement in Principle, and other objectives that reflect the interests of Waikato River iwi, and of all New Zealanders.</p> <p>13. Through the purpose of the Plan, there is a lack of commitment to ensure the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River and the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato has not been incorporated into the purpose of the Plan.</p>		<p>Waipa Rivers (e.g. mgmt. of stormwater), (c) ensure the vision and strategy of the Waikato River is detailed in the plan</p>
4.6			<p>14. Recognition of the ancestral name – Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai vs “the Point”</p> <p>As part of the recognition of The Vision and Strategy (but not limited to), the Plan does not provide for the recognition of the original ancestral name of the area of cultural significance to the people of Waikato. Given the historical context of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai, whereby a place holds Waikato Identity, turangawaewae and mana whakahaere, it is crucial that the purpose need to show commitment to the restoration, enhancement and protection of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. This is a requirement under the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River through the objectives of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (Waikato River Authority, 2008).</p> <p>15. Waikato-Tainui believe that any direction for the future development of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai must provide for a cultural holistic approach on any future developments that is consistent with the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato</p>	<p>Accept in part</p>	<p>A name change for “The Point” area to Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai is appropriate to reflect the cultural name of this important location. Note: Council may decide that they wish to seek further submission on this naming to allow the wider community the opportunity to reflect and consider this</p>
4.7			<p>16. Future developments within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai</p> <p>The ancestral footprints where the location of the village of Kiingi Tawhiao and two Maaori paa sites that had associated whares and cultivated fields were located near Oika (the point where Waipaa and Waikato rivers meet) within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai. Oika was described as the political centre for the Waikato tribes from the 1830s-1840s. Oika was the central hub of Waikato with Kiingi Tawhiao village just nearby.</p> <p>Therefore it is essential that any future development must ensure that it is consistent with Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato and must be endorsed by Waikato-Tainui</p>	<p>Accept</p>	<p>Amend plan to ensure any development within the reserve has been endorsed by Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato</p> <p>Amend plan to make reference to the two Maaori paa sites in association to these reserves.</p>
4.8			<p>17. Partnership and Cultural Outcomes</p> <p>Waikato District Council must work collaboratively to develop a meaningful relationship with Waikato-Tainui in the first instance to ensure that the purpose of the Plan is in consistent with the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River (currently the Purpose of the Plan does not reflect that).</p> <p>This is reflected in the budget targeted for the partnership and Outcomes and the proposed amount is considered tokenism. It is requested that the budget is reviewed to reflect the meaningful relationship rather than a collaboration for Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai to fulfill the cultural significance of the Plan</p>	<p>Accept in part</p>	<p>Review plan, to amend development budgets in reference to proposed and new projects / development.</p>

4.9			<p>18. Conclusion</p> <p>19. Waikato-Tainui is not in support of the intention of the proposed Plan</p> <p>20. Waikato-Tainui are yet to provide their feedback on the proposals as a category I historic place and as a Waahi Tapu area</p> <p>21. The draft Plan identifies that Council has jurisdiction over both of the reserves however it does not provide enough recognition of the significance of the Kiingitanga Reserve within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai</p> <p>22. Through the purpose of the Plan, there is a lack of commitment to ensure the Vision and Strategy of the Waikato River and the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato has not been incorporated into the purpose of the Plan.</p> <p>23. The Plan provides no recognition of the ancestral name – Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai and other place names within Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai (e.g Oika)</p> <p>24. Any future development of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai must provide for a cultural holistic approach on any future developments that is consistent with the intent of Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato</p> <p>25. Any future development must ensure that it is consistent with Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato and must be endorsed by Waikato-Tainui.</p> <p>26. The budget is reviewed to reflect the meaningful relationship rather than a collaboration for Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai to fulfill the cultural significance of the Plan.</p> <p>27. Thank you for the opportunity to provide this feedback. We are happy to participate in future discussions and focus groups, if required.</p>	Accept in part	Acknowledge that submission does not support plan. Propose to undertake and seek additional input from Waikato-Tainui to ensure plan reflects long term vision for reserve areas
SUBMISSION 5 5.1	Paula and Paki Rawiri	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	<p>1. We agree with the strategic goals and objectives of the plan, to:</p> <p>a. Allow visitors the opportunity to discover the cultural and historical stories of The Point and surrounding area</p> <p>b. Ensure The Point caters for a variety of recreation and leisure activities / opportunities</p> <p>c. Provide a safe, inviting and well maintained area for people to enjoy</p> <p>d. Work in partnership with the wider community to achieve the outcomes of this plan.</p>	Accept	No change to plan
5.2			<p>2. Cultural and historic values</p> <p>We agree with the objectives of the draft plan. The actions as listed are a good start, but encourage the council to work with mana whenua to improve the information and interactive learning options in around the Kingitanga Reserve. We think that it is important to seek views and support from Tūrangawaewae Marae in order that there is a strong connections between the marae and this area of cultural significance.</p>	Accept	Change to plan Amend plan to seek direction and input from Turangawaewae Marae and Waikato Tainui around information and learning opportunities of the significance of these reserves.
5.3			<p>We think with an increase in the number of people visiting the Point and the Kingitanga Reserve there is an opportunity for the Council to use this location as a way to connect all of the significant landmarks in and around Ngāruawāhia together. We note that there exists a heritage trail which is identified through using the information boards, but believe that this trail could be made more visible through creating pathways (there are no proper footpaths in and around the Reserve and The Point) and better signage that link all of these points of interest together. There is an opportunity to also link the Kingitanga Reserve to Ngāruawāhia town centre and the Hakarimata through improved access and pathways.</p>	Accept	Change to plan Provide for walking / cycling linkages through the reserve areas, including (a) linking the Point, Kiingitanga and Ngaruawahia township centre (b) linking Te Awa

					cycleway to the Point and Hakarimata Road bridge.
5.4			<p>Recreation and Leisure We agree with the objectives of this section and the identified actions. As residents adjacent to the point and the Kingitanga Reserve we observe the facilities are at The Point are well used formally and informally. We note the rowing club is a utilised facility, especially during the summer months, so are not clear what is being referred to in the draft plan where it discusses an unutilised rowing club.</p>	Accept	Change plan to note Hamilton and Ngaruawahia Rowing club occupation of building
5.4			Similarly the other building is used mostly by the dog club. Aside from these activities use by any other formal groups of the large grounds seem to be infrequent. We think if you are going to keep the second building it would be better to be reshaped into a pavilion type building, so that it can be used by a wider range of users ie for community meetings or community groups rather than it look like an additional garage there.	Accept in part	No change to plan Noting that the smaller building is available for public use, and security of these facilities has been an issue for building and reserve users
5.5			We agree that only one playground is needed and the best place for a playground is at The Point. We do think the current playground at The Point does require an upgrade so that it is suitable for younger age children, with safer under matting and play equipment especially and around this area there should also be more seating for whanau to eat and relax. We think that the playground should be designed in a way that is based on the cultural narrative of The Point so children and learn through play.	Accept	No change to plan Noting support for removal of playground from Kiingitanga and expansion of the Point playground Identify operation review of seating and facilities. Support the concept of play based on a cultural narrative of the Point area
5.6			The basketball half court and skate park are well utilised but would recommend more seating and rubbish bins.	Accept in part	No change to plan Noting that this is an operational issue, Council staff will be asked to review the number and position of seats and bins in these locations, and where required to undertake further provision.
5.7			We think there is an opportunity to improve the jetty on the Waipa River. This is well used by young people diving and jumping off it. Improvements could be made to make it a interesting, a safer facility and a 'destination' attraction for young people.	Accept in part	No change to plan The plan notes that the Waikato and Waipa Rivers are outside the boundary of the park, and that many people come to the park to experience the rivers. Council and community board are revising what landscaping and features can be developed to enhance access to and use of the river.
5.8			The key issue for both the Kingitanga Reserve and The Point is accessibility. There is no proper footpath for people walking, people with young children in prams or small bikes or people who are in wheelchairs or mobility vehicles. If you are in any of these situations you need to either walk on the road or the grass. There is no safe	Accept	Amend plan Provide for walking / cycling linkages through

			way (to cross a busy road) to walk easily from the Kingitanga Reserve to The Point.		the reserve areas, including (a) linking the Point, Kiingitanga and Ngaruawahia township centre (b) linking Te Awa cycleway to the Point and Hakarimata Road bridge
5.9			Around the Kingitanga Reserve parking could be improved by creating a proper carpark beside the railway line adjacent to the Reserve itself. At present if people want to access the Reserve they either park on the road or will park on the grass areas in front of the houses on the corner as you enter into The Point.	Accept	Change plan Review closing of section of Durham Street behind Kiingitanga and reinstating former boundary alignment, with public parking
5.10			The Kingitanga Reserve could be improved through better landscaping and places for contemplation and reflection – perhaps suitable for older members of our community. Accessibility on to the Reserve (from town in particular) would need to be improved for wheelchairs and mobility scooters. This is not possible at present.	Accept	Change plan Create a concept plan for enhancement of Kiingitanga reserve
5.11			Improvements could be made through signage and pathways to link The Point and the Kingitanga Reserve to the Hakarimata walk as well. At present this is a lost opportunity. And to link these landmarks to the township of Ngāruawāhia. At present none of these really connect well together and so its not easy to navigate through and between these areas safely and logically for visitors and locals alike.	Accept	Amend plan Provide for walking / cycling linkages through the reserve areas, including (a) linking the Point, Kiingitanga and Ngaruawahia township centre (b) linking Te Awa cycleway to the Point and Hakarimata Road bridge
5.12			The lighting has been improved in the Kingitanga Reserve but the lighting through the Point is very poor and unsafe. Often the lighting that is there does not fully operate leaving the place very dark.	Accept in part	No change to plan Lighting is only used to light features of a reserve. Council does not see it viable to provide lighting to ensure safety of all users across a reserve.
5.13			The freedom camping sites are well used. Mostly people in cars, vans and camper vans. Sometimes during the summer months there are more campers than spaces so the over flow is happens under the large trees or further towards the squash club. We would suggest not making this site larger. It is a prime location but think if you continue to keep it small it is manageable.	Accept in part	No change to plan Council believes that freedom camping is not appropriate around the cultural values of the area.
SUBMISSION 6	Turangawaewae Trust Board	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	In principle Turangawaewae Trust Board supports the plan however there are some glaring omissions in the plan which we believe need to be prioritised and included in the plan.		
6.1			I. There has been no accomodation in the plan for exploring options to develop a diving/jumping structure into the river. The most critical safety issue for Ngaruawahia has been the ongoing practice of youth jumping off the car and train bridges while swimming at the point. At a community consultation meeting with regard to the matter last year there was strong support for the council to carry out a feasibility study into erecting an appropriate structure. The failure to include the aspirations expressed by the community in this document is deeply concerning about the sincerity of council in hearing the voice of the community.	Accept	Amend plan The plan notes that the Waikato and Waipa Rivers are outside the boundary of the park, and that many people come to the park to experience the rivers. Council and community

					board are revising what landscaping and features can be developed to enhance access to and use of the river.
6.2			2. Turangawaewae Trust Board strongly oppose freedom camping at The Point and want an alternative site found in the community. The Point is the most premium site in the township and the presence of freedom campers does not align with the cultural and heritage values of the reserve.	Accept	Amend plan The plan will be revised to note that the activity of freedom camping in this area does not align with the cultural values of the reserve, and in the next review of the freedom camping bylaws, that this site should be removed and campers referred to another reserve location
6.3			3. Turangawaewae Trust Board believe the mana whenua /iwi group the council should be consulting and partnering with in all matters pertaining to the development and implementation of the The Point reserve management plan is Turangawaewae Marae represented by it's governance body Turangawaewae Trust Board, not Waikato Tainui or Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust with whom they have a JMA with. Turangawaewae Marae was built by Te Puea Herangi in 1921 in direct response to reclaiming a place for Kingitanga in Ngaruawahia after her grandfather King Tawhiao was driven from his settlement at The Point in 1863 by the taking of Ngaruawahia by the colonial troops.	Accept	Amend plan to ensure that all consultation on development and use of the reserve is to include the Turangawaewae Trust Board
6.4			4. Turangawaewae Trust Board support the objective to improve connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists to The Point from all directions. The current layout favours motor vehicle access.	Accept	No change to plan, The plan identifies the need to increase non-motorised connectivity into the reserve
6.5			5. Turangawaewae Trust Board opposes the development of a footbridge linking The Point to the Hakarimata walkway and believe the resource allocation should be reallocated to a jumping/diving structure instead on the river.	Accept in part	No change to plan Noting that although these are two different activities, that a river access structure is being planned through the community board
6.6			6. The swimming beach adjacent to the squash club needs to be improved and made more user-friendly. BBQ facilities need to be placed at that site so whanau can enjoy a BBQ while watching their children swim.	Accept in part	Change to plan – to develop a detailed concept plan of appropriate development along the Waikato and Waipa river margins to increase public appreciation and use of these potential recreation areas
6.7			7. The plan includes a requirement for all occupants of buildings to have a current license to occupy. Turangawaewae Trust Board believe other than the structures protected by heritage status there should be a review of the appropriateness of the location of all other buildings on the reserve and whether they align with the cultural and heritage values of the reserve and would be better suited to be located elsewhere in the community.	Accept in part	ERH – should the plan identify that there will be no future development of the squash courts and that this facility is better placed in a different location where it does not detract

					from the setting. The current location is not appropriate, and the building detracts from the setting. To be discussed
SUBMISSION 7 7.1	Pam Douglas - on behalf of Huntly & District Kennel Association		<p>Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the proposed plan. We are a Club that caters for Dog Conformation Showing, Dog Agility events and training, and Dog Obedience events and training. The building is also used by NZ Dog Judges Association and other dog related activities.</p> <p>We have been in the enviable position of having a signed lease with The Council in excess of 16 years. This has enabled us to financially invest in the reconfiguration and painting the internal spaces of the building labelled “storage building”. We have money put aside to upgrade the kitchen but have been unwilling to spend this large amount without an ongoing lease.</p> <p>We encourage Community Groups to use the building and have had it used by many over the years. Once a new kitchen is installed, we are sure it will be more useful to all. The venue has been used by families for celebrations and community groups due to the outstanding landscape and river access.</p>	Accept in part	Having a lease for the building does not quantify the right to use the wider reserves for ongoing activities.
7.2			<p>As it has been pointed out in 2.2 Uses and Values, The Point is an important venue for events which we hold, i.e. dog shows. These shows bring in extra revenue to the township by way of supermarket and petrol/diesel purchases and accommodation bookings.</p> <p>These shows and even the weekly training classes of Agility and Obedience are popular events for local residents and visitors to our town who love to see the wonderful range of dog breeds on show and in action. We would encourage Council Members to come and have a look at our upcoming Agility May shows and Conformation Shows in September to better understand what we do.</p> <p>In particular our dog obedience classes add value to the community by providing the opportunity for people to train their dogs, thus benefitting the entire community. They also have the opportunity to continue to do more with their dogs in the breed, obedience and agility rings. As we all know, a well-trained dog with a purpose is less likely to be bored and destructive or causing trouble at home or around their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Our agility classes bring together people of all ages and backgrounds from the wider community and outlying areas to share their passion and our team spirit is recognised and commented on when we are representing our club and our district at the network of shows which are held across the country.</p> <p>We are pleased to read 3.0 Strategic Goals and Objectives – that you wish to ensure The Point caters for a variety of recreation and leisure activities/opportunities. We are mindful that our events do not detract from the cultural and heritage values of this area and always keep those to the forefront when planning these activities.</p>	Accept in part	No change to plan. Any activity on the reserve needs to be assessed as to the size of the activity, any impacts the activity has on the land including factors that may displace other reserve users
7.3			<p>As set out in 3.2 Recreation and Leisure – Objectives D. we are pleased to read that you will allow the reserve to be used as a venue for community groups and commercial activities that are appropriate and compatible with the management of The Point to benefit user experience.</p> <p>Under Actions we look forward to again having the opportunity of having a current lease or license to occupy as that will allow us to invest as explained above, in a new kitchen and this should encourage the use by a wide range of users and community groups.</p>	Accept	No change to plan
7.4			<p>At this point we would also like to propose the Council consider the installation of flood lights for the grounds, as part of this RMP review process, particularly around our clubhouse, which would be especially beneficial for the evenings during autumn and winter where we continue to train our dogs and would certainly benefit all users of the park and potentially open it up for other groups to use during these long evenings, not to mention improving the safety for all users.</p>	Decline	No change to plan The installation of flood lights on a reserve needs to be assessed in relation to a range of other activities that can / may occur on the reserve. Currently there is little demand for floodlighting as the reserve has predominantly daylight hours use.

					Where a club or organisation requires lighting on a reserve, this is often undertaken in partnership with the Council including the purchase, installation, maintenance and charges being paid by users.
7.5			<p>Under 4.2.3 b. Retain the open space/park area in grass. We actively seek that assurance that the current area will be maintained in grass to allow all activities by the users to be continued.</p> <p>We would like to add some details to assist the planning process, to enable us to continue hold our shows at this beautiful and accessible venue. For Conformation Shows we need 6 rings with a minimum space of 17m x 18m with walkways in between. For the Agility shows, we need a flat grassed area allowing for a minimum of 3 rings each measuring 30m x 40m, with ample space to walk around each ring. In fact, such is the popularity of our shows, we would very much like to run an additional 4th ring in the future if possible, should planning allow for that. For both disciplines, for their major shows we also need room for parking, gazebos etc. The extension of the playground towards our clubhouse may jeopardise our ability to host our shows, but its relocation may assist in creating more usable space.</p> <p>4.2.4 – We are very mindful of the privilege of allowing parking on the large grassed areas for our major events and always try to mitigate and potential damage. Over all our years of using these grounds they recover extremely well after each activity.</p>	Accept in part	<p>No change to plan. Noting that the playground will stay along the Broadway street boundary, and future enhancements may include additional parking in this area.</p> <p>Any large activity use of the reserve will be assessed as to the appropriateness of the activity in that location.</p>
7.6			<p>4.2.5 - We understand there is the possibility that the children’s play equipment may be relocated and would suggest that if that was to be considered it could be placed nearer the skateboard bowl.</p> <p>We appreciate that it is clearly documented “A number of amenities may be provided to enhance the area. Seats, tables and shade trees are located in the most popular in a manner which ensures they do not detract from the landscape values or unduly restrict vehicle parking during major events.”</p>	Accept	No change to plan
7.7			<p>4.2.7 – Self Contained campervans – we realise that this venue has become much more popular with campers, however many of them that use the area down by the public toilets are not self – contained. We are aware that the dump station is situated very near our building and when we have major events we are mindful of the necessity of having vehicle access front and back around the current “rowing Club” building in case of the need for an ambulance attendance.</p>	Accept	No change to plan
7.8			<p>4.2.8 – We look forward to working with The Council to reach a consensus on an occupation agreement to occupy part of the reserve.</p> <p>If given the opportunity to meet with Council and clarify any of the above points we would welcome this.</p>	Accept	<p>No change to plan.</p> <p>NOTE: Ask if they wish to speak to submission</p>
SUBMISSION 8 8.1	Karen McLeay	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	<p>4.2.5 f. Investigate optional uses for the existing rowing club building: turn this into a cafe with excellent coffee and food for locals, tourists, cyclists, Hakarimata and Te Araroa walkers linking it to the walk with a footbridge.</p>	Decline	<p>No change to plan</p> <p>The rowing club building has the Hamilton and Ngaruawahia Rowing clubs occupying this premises. Council does not the public desire to provide some form of food/Beveridge supply in this location</p>
8.2			<p>The theme could be an historical appreciation/museum type vibe along with walking/cycling trail maps and scenic photographs.</p>	Accept in part	<p>No change to plan. It is noted that any interpretive material will link with the cultural and</p>

					heritage features of the reserve, to “share a message or tell a story” about the location
8.3			Showers for cyclists and Te Araroa walkers along with safe storage for their packs. It's a great spot but not a "meet you at the Point"/"let's cycle/walk to the Point" destination yet. Thanks.	Decline	No change to plan Council does not see this as an appropriate location to provide for public showers or storage. This opportunity could be picked up by local businesses.
SUBMISSION 9	Ngaruawahia Lions Club	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	They RMP is a fantastic start but we have a few suggestions: Please ensure the public toilets are ALWAYS unlocked to help dissuade freedom campers from defecating any where else!	Accept in part.	No change to plan. Council notes that the toilets are closed at night to reduce damage to the facilities – this is an operational issue.
9.1			Please extend the footpath to at least make it to the road (and perhaps over to the Hakarimatas) because at present it ends very abruptly under the train bridge. Perhaps a walking bridge needs to be erected, apart from the train and car bridge. More parking.	Accept	Support plan point ##. The provision of better public access including pedestrian and cycling paths, would enhance the use of these reserves. The provision of additional parking along Broadway Street has been highlighted in a broad concept plan.
9.2			Will you take suggestions for the Kingitanga park area? Perhaps a minigolf course	Decline	No change to plan Noting the historical heritage of this site, including it being a pa, urupa / cemetery for both Maori and pakeha, this proposed activity is not appropriate in this location.
9.3			Will you please upgrade the skate park as this is used by many MANY youth and they would greatly appreciate it	Accept	Change to plan – to include in any concept plan a review of the current skatepark, and to enhance the area with either expansion or other wheeled activities (pump track) to be investigated
SUBMISSION 10	Lambertus Brandsma / Hamilton Rowing Club	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	As per 4.2.8 it is mentioned that the Former Rowing Club does not have a occupier, this is incorrect as it's occupied by Hamilton Rowing Club for a few years now and the club has spent alot of resource upgrading the facility to allow for it to be used for the club. Ngarauwahia High School and Ngā Taiātea Wharekura have now become affiliated to HRC and use the building for their boat storage and training.	Accept	Change to plan. Amend details to include details that the Hamilton Rowing Club have a lease to the rowing building, expires ##

SUBMISSION 11	Dawson Iti	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	I support the submission, however is there an opportunity to upgrade the basketball courts? Basketball is a positive outlet for our rangatahi and a great family game. A fully functioning court, hoops and seating would be a move in the right direction for our community. Nгаа mihi.	Accept	Change to plan – to include in any concept plan a review of the current basketball court and the potential to provide a full court area to be investigated
SUBMISSION 12	Emily Townsend	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	Excellent plan to support continued use and enjoyment of the Point by Ngaruawahia locals. I'd support opportunities to increase the 'destination' feel of the Point and Ngaruawahia for tourists / travellers, including connections (pedestrian bridge) and provision of amenities at the Point for walkers and bikers (i.e. a cafe, bike hire). This would help to draw more people through Ngaruawahia, supporting our economy.	Accept	No change to plan. Noting support of plan to enhance public use, access to the reserves for locals and visitors
12.1			I also feel it's important to protect the visual landscape value of the Point, by ensuring that new housing and redevelopments within view of the reserve are sympathetic to and blend into the surroundings, particularly on the Hakarimatas which form such a prominent backdrop to the scenery.	Accept	No change to plan. Noting that any development on the reserves will take into account any visual effects the development may have, and ensuring that it meets the objectives of the plan
SUBMISSION 13	Jason Keen	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	Ngaruawahia is desperate for visitors to increase income to the town. Keeping the feel of the Point yet looking to improve it's attractiveness to visitors is good.	Accept	No change to plan. Noting support to improve the reserves to attracts locals and visitors
13.1			. Especially like the idea of a bridge to join up with the Hakarimatas,	Accept	No change to plan Noting your support to review a bridge linkage between the Point and access to the Hakarimatas
13.2			control of parking and removal of freedom campers (but alternative facilities would be good to still capture their tourist dollars).	Accept	Change to plan The plan will be revised to note that the activity of freedom camping in this area does not align with the cultural values of the reserve, and in the next review of the freedom camping bylaws, that this site should be removed and campers referred to another reserve location
13.3			We would like to see the squash court remodeled to be more attractive, or alternate venue built elsewhere and that building repurposed for a visitor amenity - maybe riverside cafe / icecream parlour / bike hire / boat hire / changing rooms etc. It's important for people cycling to Ngaruawahia on the cycle path to have destination attractions including refreshments and icecreams / light meals.	Accept in part	No change to plan Noting that the current building has a lease with the squash club. Council accepts that the building does not ideally suit this location and refreshment facilities for day visitors are not available in this location.

13.4			Has anyone considered boat jetties to encourage boaties to travel the river and moor up to enjoy Ngaruawahia?	Accept in part	Change to plan – to develop a detailed concept plan of appropriate development along the Waikato and Waipa river margins to increase public appreciation and use of these potential recreation areas
13.5			Also, a bombing platform is critically important for the safety of local kids who keep using the railway bridge - can the old bridge be repurposed in some way?	Accept in part	Change to plan. The plan notes that the Waikato and Waipa Rivers are outside the boundary of the park, and that many people come to the park to experience the rivers. Council and community board are revising what landscaping and features can be developed to enhance access to and use of the river.
13.6			Overall, really think the plan as proposed is generally excellent. Well Done	Accept	No change to plan
SUBMISSION 14	Jack Maru	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	Green space for Recreation Use , Picnic`s , Outdoor Concerts , Dog Show`s etc. Would appreciate ample parking for All Vehicles.	Accept	Change to plan Concept plan to be developed for the Point area to provide for more parking along Broadway Street, that does not detract from the aesthetics of the setting
SUBMISSION 15	Laura Binns		The rowing club is in use by Hamilton Rowing Club. It is used on a regular basis.	Accept	Change to plan Noting that the Rowing Club occupy the building under a lease agreement with Council
SUBMISSION 16	Tony Oosten	support the draft RMP and suggested changes in part	The rowing shed is actively maintained and used by the hamilton rowing club after the merger with ngaruawahia rowing club. Over the past few years the club members have spent significant time and resources refreshing the interior of the boat shed with a new concrete floor. This season is the first season that we now have a ngaruawahia school team rowing out of the shed. As a past member of the Hamilton rowing club committee we have never received a request for occupation agreement. I do not support looking for alternative uses of the boat shed.	Accept	Change to plan Noting that the Rowing Club occupy the building under a lease agreement with Council
SUBMISSION 17	Denise Lamb	support the draft RMP and suggested changes	I use this area often for walking and cycling to the new swingbridge and further north. I really love the idea of a new footbridge to link the Hakarimata walkway.	Accept	No change to plan Noting your support to review a bridge linkage between the Point and access to the Hakarimatas
17.1			This is a really magical spot and deserves to be treasured and preserved for all to enjoy.	Accept	No change to plan Noting your support of maintaining and enhancing the area for public use and

17.2		Lowering the speed limit is a brilliant idea too.	Accept	enjoyment No change to plan Noting support of lower speed limits along the roads though the Point area
SUBMISSION 18	Pete Yeoman – President of Hamilton Rowing Club	<p>Thank you for the up dates on this project. It looks quite exciting. I note in the section 4.2.8 page 17 of the PDF document (also below) it states that the former rowing club does not have an occupier. This would appear to be incorrect as the Hamilton Rowing Club have been in residence for the previous 10 years under a lease agreement and awaiting a renewal document for this lease, which have been with council for some time now. We have also engaged in upgrade work to the floor base involving a concrete pour, which also includes change-room facilities, showers and toilets. Note, Hamilton Rowing Club have been working with Ngaruawahia High School to form and host the school as a rowing school as part of our club and looking to expand on this association, who along with other club members, row from this boat house. We have also held our summer camp utilising Turangawaewae Marae as a base for accommodation and kitchen facilities for all our club athletes, helpers and coaching team, with the rowing club shed housing many of our boats. I look forward to your reply in relation to the points raised, and an amendment to this official document.</p> <p>4.2.8 Ensure all occupiers of facilities on The Point have a current occupation agreement. Explanation All occupiers of buildings on The Point, or clubs/ individuals who may undertake a range of group activities on The Point area, are required to have a current occupation agreement with Council to occupy part of the reserve. They should be able to identify how their activity and facility does not detract from the historical, aesthetic, and/or recreation values of The Point. The former Rowing Club building does not currently have an occupier, allowing Council to consider a range of options and alternative uses of this facility which are in keeping with the goals of this plan.</p>	Accept	Change to plan Noting that the Rowing Club occupy the building under a lease agreement with Council

APPENDIX 3

Submitters list for hearing

Time	Submitter	Appendix 1 page (original submissions)	Appendix 2 page (staff comments)
9.20 am	Huntly & District Kennel Association	2 - 3	20 – 21
9.30 am	James Whetu (Chairman) – on behalf of Ngaaruawaahia Community Board	6 - 15	1 – 4

The Point

Reserve Management Plan

Including Kiingitanga Reserve



Draft – September 2018

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1.0 Purpose of this plan

The Point, and Kiingitanga Reserve (formerly known as The Octagon), are key cultural areas of Ngaruawahia. These two adjacent reserves provide recreation and leisure opportunities for residents and visitors, as well as being highly valued for their cultural heritage and landscape features and values.

Unless defined within this plan, these reserve areas will be jointly referred to as “The Point”. This reserve management plan provides direction for the future development, management and use of these reserve areas.

A management plan for The Point was first prepared in 1998. This is the first review of the original plan.

The Reserves Act 1977 requires the preparation of this management plan. Reserves Act management plans are an important park management tool. Management plans are developed in consultation with park users, community and key stakeholder groups, with consideration to current management of a reserve. A management plan will provide for continuity between legislative requirements, council plans and policies, and the day-to-day operation of a reserve.

When adopted, this management plan and the Waikato District Council’s General Policies Management Plan 2015 will replace any previously prepared reserve management plan.

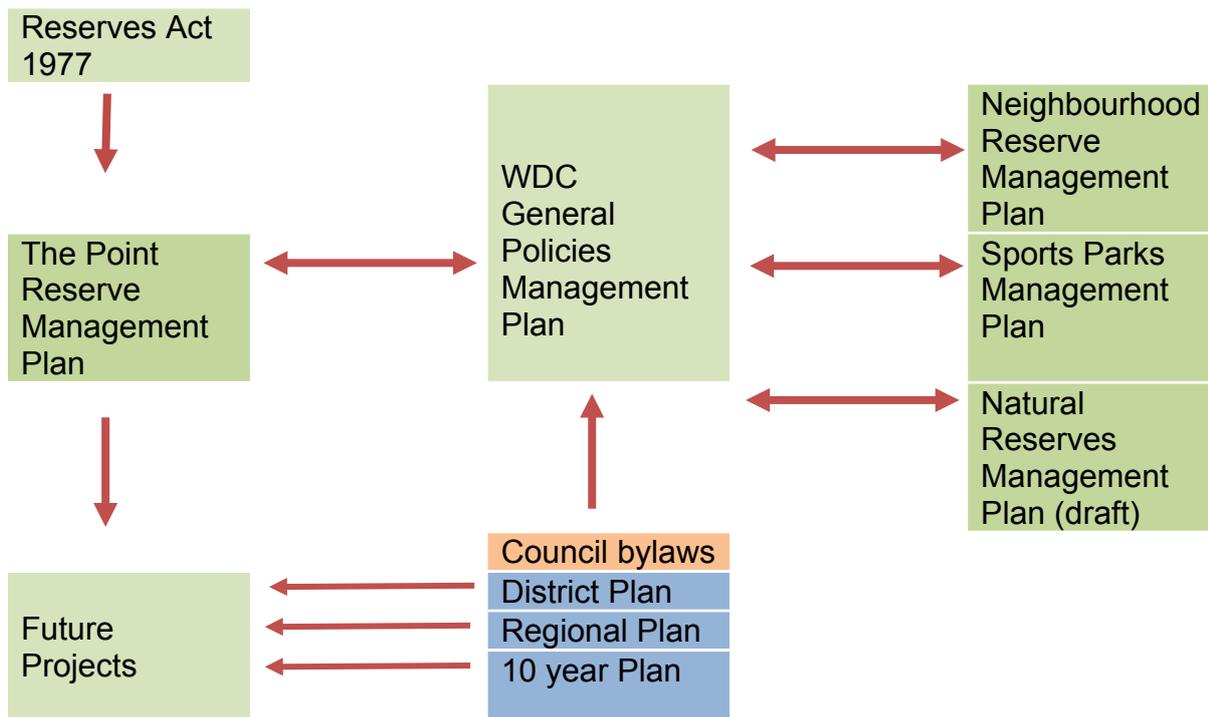
This management plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure that the policies are appropriate and relevant for The Point, with a comprehensive review should take place every five years.

1.1 Relationship With Other Council Documents

The plan has been aligned to, and is informed by Councils current plans and policies, including Long Term and District Plans, and Council bylaws.

This management plan is to be read in conjunction with the Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan.

The General Policies apply to all reserves within the Waikato district. Where there is a conflict between the general policies contained within the General Policies Reserve Management Plan and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies will take precedence.



This management plan is to be read in conjunction with the Waikato District Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan.

The General Policies apply to all reserves within the Waikato district. Where there is a conflict between the general policies contained within the General Policies Reserve Management Plan and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies will take precedence.

1.2 Waikato-Tainui Joint Management Agreement

Council and Waikato-Tainui have entered into a Joint Management Agreement in accordance with the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. The agreement acknowledges that Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977.

The agreement also acknowledges that Council has a requirement to consult to determine appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider how management decisions may impact on any future return of the land to Waikato-Tainui.

In accordance with the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995, Council has informed the Waikato Raupatu River Trust of its intention to prepare a reserve management plan and has discussed the scope of the reserve management plan. The Waikato Raupatu River Trust will provide Council with feedback on how the draft plan and submissions received may affect customary activities on the Waikato River.

1.3 Council and Delegations

The Minister of Conservation has delegated a number of procedural and decision-making responsibilities to Council under the Reserves Act 1977. These delegations are made to “Council as a whole” and cannot be delegated to committees of Council or staff. Such decisions that must be made by a meeting of the full Council (Council as a whole) include adoption of reserve management plans, classification of reserves and granting of leases.

Other decisions, such as approval for events, removal of trees, issuing of permits etc. can be delegated from the Council to the Chief Executive and to the Parks and Facilities staff. As delegations change from time to time, the term Council is used throughout the document. Staff should refer to the Delegations Manual to determine if they have the authority to make decisions in accordance with the policies in this management plan.

1.4 Implementation

This management plan provides objectives and policies that determine the appropriate use, protection and development of The Point by the Council. Decisions relating to the funding and priority for works described in this plan will be undertaken within Council’s Long Term Plan and Annual Plan. Inclusion of any project within this management plan does not indicate Council funding will be available for such works as works may be funded and delivered by parties other than Council.

The requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, to obtain an archaeological authority to modify recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites may be applicable to works undertaken on The Point. The consideration of the potential for the presence of archaeological sites at an early stage enables avoiding modifying any sites through good project planning.

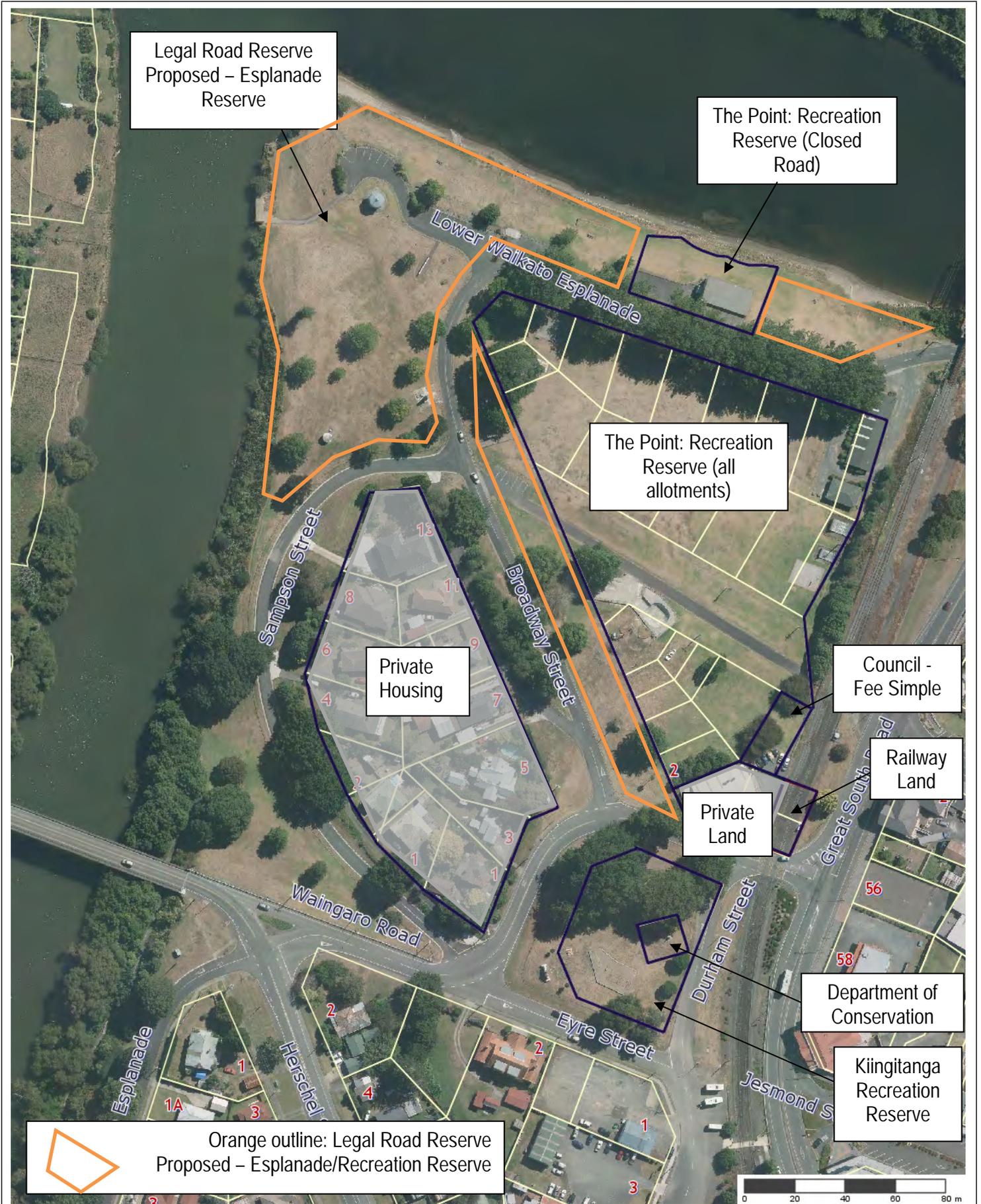
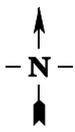
This plan describes how the area is to be developed. The plan does not commit the Council or the Community Board to undertaking any particular works. Instead it will enable the Council and the Community Board to determine what works should be undertaken when funding becomes available.

1.5 Legal Status

The Point is made up of several separate land titles, including unformed legal road, individual lots which have been gazetted as recreation reserve, and one lot held as fee simple.

Kiingitanga Reserve consists of two lots - one gazetted as recreation reserve under the authority of Council, the smaller parcel under the Authority of Department of Conservation, managed by default by Council.

Map 1 shows The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve with different land legal status.



2.0 The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve

The Point is a significant reserve in terms of landscape, historic, and recreation values. The main landscape features are the Waikato and Waipa Rivers which meet at The Point, with a background of the bush-clad Hakarimata Ranges to the west.

Historic values include the adjacent paa site of Pikiarero, (now occupied by private housing), a wharf built for river trading in the 1860's, various European artefacts / memorials from the 1860-1880's war and occupation, the Ngaruawahia regatta events, through to information panels installed providing details on these sites and events.



Recreation values include a larger flat, grassed area with large specimen (plane) trees. Amenities include a squash club building, a rowing club building (disused), a storage building, a campervan discharge facility, children's playground, a skatepark and a basketball half-court. The town water supply intake is located on the Waikato River bank. The Point covers approximately 4.4500 hectares (ha), including unformed road reserve.

The adjacent Kiingitanga Reserve (formerly known as the Octagon) has significant heritage values including a memorial to Pootatou (first Maori King) and the "Kings mask" (sculpture), heritage trees and information signage of these features. This reserve is approximately 0.4100 ha including unformed road reserve.



The open space nature of The Point, its outstanding landscape and historic values and the ease of river access make it an excellent venue for recreation. It

nevertheless remains something of a “hidden treasure” which is appreciated by local residents but which is largely unknown by the travelling public even though it is adjacent to Great South Road.



The Te Awa Cycleway, a recent development, provides a walking and cycling link between Ngaruawahia and Karapiro is likely to result in increasing visitor numbers to The Point, and this needs to be factored into any future plan of the area.

2.1 Historical Significance

The Point and Kiingitanga are areas of high historic importance, particularly to tangata whenua as a paa site and being the location of what has become Ngaruawahia township. The band rotunda, gun turret, cenotaph and historic wharf remnants on the Waipa River bank, are reminders of Paakeha events which also add significance to The Point.

Timeline

Approx 180 AD – as a result of the Hatepe (Taupo) volcanic eruption, Waikato River changed course to flow on its current route to merge with the Waipa River.

Approx 1,300 AD – Tainui tribes arrived in area and occupied many sites along the Waikato and Waipa Rivers.

1400 – Occupation of The Point – Pikiarero paa, and surrounding area



1840 – signing of Treaty of Waitangi

1858 - Pootatau Te Wherowhero was crowned the first Maori King

1860 – Wharf built at Waikato/Waipā confluence for trading with Paakeha

1863 – Defensive paa built to fortify European advance on Ngaruawahia – not used. Tawhiao and Waikato tribes were driven out to exile in Te Rohe Potae (King Country).

1864 – Waikato lands confiscated by Crown

1864 – The Point area settled by Paakeha and area renamed Queenstown. The Octagon was surveyed as a park / cemetery area as it was known as the place where King Pootatau had been buried

1870 – Township area renamed as Newcastle

1875 – Highest recorded flood levels recorded at The Point, with most of area covered in water up to the houses

1878 – Town renamed Ngaruawahia



1892 – First Ngaruawahia Regatta held at The Point – including canoe, rowing and mounted swimming races (on horses) and land based events.

1896 – Ngaruawahia Regatta Association (NRA) formed to run the regatta events



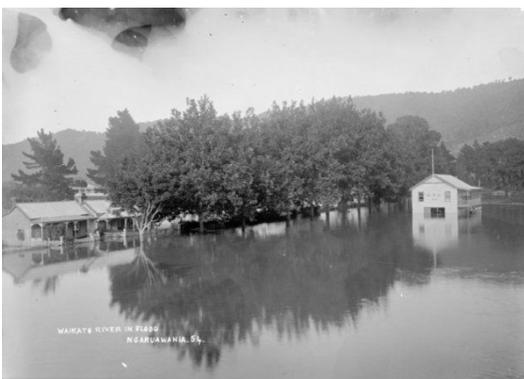
1912 – NRA built the band rotunda.

1921 – Princess Te Puia purchased land on River Road and started the building of Turangawaewae Marae

1922 – WW1 memorial built on The Point

1925 – Memorial to Pootatau erected on The Octagon reserve

1920's – NRA purchased land parcels on The Point for event sites



Flooding early in 1900's

1942 – Ngaruawahia Regatta cancelled – due to serious war conditions

1945 – Ngaruawahia Regatta held at Turangawaewae Marae

1972 - Ngaruawahia Regatta cancelled due to major river flooding

1973 - Ngaruawahia Regatta based at Turangawaewae Marae



1979 – NRA gifted land parcels at The Point to the Borough of Ngaruawahia for future public use.

1989 – Waikato District Council came into effect, including amalgamation of Ngaruawahia and Huntly Boroughs, Waikato and Raglan County Councils and part of Waipa County.

1995 – Waikato – Tainui tribe and Crown Deed of Settlement

2013 – ‘The Kings’ Mask’ on The Octagon reserve unveiled at by Kiingi Tuheitia



2015 – The Octagon renamed as “Kiingitanga Reserve”

2.2 Uses and Values

The open space nature of the area, river views and river access make The Point a highly valued site for informal recreation. The north western-most point where the rivers meet is a popular location, with people frequently visiting the site to enjoy the scenery. Vehicle access to The Point is a notable feature of reserve use. The beach area between the squash club and the rail bridge is popular for swimming.

The Point is also an important venue for various events including dog shows, fairs, circuses, the annual regatta, fire brigade practices and competitions, and ANZAC Day parades.

Note: Under Council bylaws, organisers of formal events must obtain written consent from Council prior to holding their event on any reserve including The Point.

The development of Te Awa Cycleway has created additional cycling and walking opportunities. The Point is now the starting point of a walk/cycleway path that, once complete, will stretch 70 kms along the Waikato River, from Ngaruawahia to Horahora. Further development and promotion of the site could see an increase in the level of use and will need to be managed so as not to detract from the reserve.

Currently an area of carpark is allowed to be used for freedom camping by self-contained vehicles. This will need to be reviewed in line with this management plan to ascertain if this is an appropriate site to undertake this activity in the future.



A sculpture located on the edge of the Kiingitanga Reserve in front of the King's office on Eyre Street depicts King Tawhiao and King Potatau's moko and was commissioned and completed by master carver Inia Te Wiata for Waikato-Tainui. This carving was unveiled during Matariki in June 2013, with the base being Oamaru stone and the mask in stainless steel. The mask structure is maintained by the Waikato Tainui Trust, with Council maintaining the surrounding park land area.

It is noted that the part of Kiingitanga Reserve is occupied by formed road, and a section of freehold reserve land is occupied by the adjacent property owner on Waingarō Road. Council prefers that there is no private encroachment onto reserve land.

Any current and future development on the reserve needs to take into account the present use (recreation), and heritage values (cultural and historic) – these are identified in the following Goals and Objectives section.

3.0 Strategic Goals and Objectives

Goals

- ◆ Allow visitors the opportunity to discover the cultural and historical stories of The Point and surrounding area
- ◆ Ensure The Point caters for a variety of recreation and leisure activities / opportunities
- ◆ Provide a safe, inviting and well maintained area for people to enjoy
- ◆ Work in partnership with the wider community to achieve the outcomes of this plan.

Explanation

These goals outline the key values of The Point area: aesthetic, cultural / heritage, and recreation. This reserve can be described as a destination or premier park as these values are high in all areas, due to the past and present importance of this location. Any development, use and management of the reserve will take consideration of these values into effect as to any activity or future development that may occur.

3.1 Cultural and Historic Values

The historic values of The Point are often unknown to many visitors. These values need to be recognised, conserved and protected. The installation of any displays or signage needs to enhance the heritage significance of the area, not become additional attractions to the location. Public artwork may be suited at other locations so as not to detract from the heritage values of The Point.

There are three listed Heritage New Zealand listed sites, including the Band Rotunda, Pioneer Gun Turret and World War I & II Memorial, plus a further 4 listed archaeological sites located either on or adjacent to The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve (refer to Appendix 2).

Objectives

- A. Cultural and historic values of The Point are identified, conserved and protected.
- B. Visitors to The Point are able to learn about the cultural and historic significance of The Point and surrounds

Actions

- Provision of interactive learning options and interpretative signage
- Installation of public art will be directly related to cultural / heritage values of The Point

3.2 Recreation and Leisure

The Point provides for a wide range of recreation and leisure opportunities – from public events, playgrounds and skate parks, to picnicking, swimming and cycling. Activities need to be managed to allow for a range of opportunities and to remove any potential conflict between user groups. For example the area will not be used as a sport field as these are available at other locations in Ngaruawahia.

Objectives

- A. Allow for both formal and informal recreation
- B. Playground facilities are provided in accordance with the Playground Strategy
- C. Maintain large open space values of the reserve with river views
- D. Allow reserve to be used as a venue for community groups and commercial activities that are appropriate and compatible with the management of The Point to benefit user experience.

Actions

- Upgrade playground on The Point and removal of playground at Kiingitanga Reserve
- All occupiers of facilities (buildings) will be have a current lease or license to occupy.
- Where facilities (buildings) do not have a current lease / license, or a suitable occupier is not available, consider removal of facility
- Improve public accessibility to the Waikato River
- Review the use of The Point area as a freedom camping location
- Review the link between the start of the Te Awa cycleway and the popular Hakarimata Walkway



3.3 Partnerships

Council will work collaboratively with Waikato-Tainui and the community to achieve the ambitions of this plan. This may include planning, funding and development of areas within The Point, including river margins, cultural locations, and/or park development.

Objectives

- A. Work alongside Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua to understand their desires for The Point (including Kiingitanga Reserve).
- B. Work collaboratively with Tangata Whenua and key stakeholders including locally-based ecology experts to develop a strategy to improve the river edge of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers.
- C. Engage with stakeholders to ensure any proposed development will meet the needs of the community and visitors.
- D. Work with stakeholders to ensure The Point is a user-friendly venue for events.

Actions

- Manage The Point as a key venue for community based events
- Maintain partnership with Waikato Tainui Trust in managing the “King’s Mask”

3.4 Accessibility

Council wishes to maintain The Point as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Ngaruawahia for heritage and recreation outcomes.

Objectives

- A. Ensure The Point continues to be an accessible location for a wide range of users.
- B. Ensure design to maintain best practice Crime prevention Through Environmental Design principles.

Actions

- Improve connections for pedestrian and cyclists
- Update land status of all reserve land including some land which is legal road, to be all recreation reserve

4.0 Objectives and Policies

Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies Management Plan and this management plan, then the policies in this management plan will take precedence over the General Policies.

4.1 Objectives

1. To retain, conserve and promote an understanding of, the historic values of the area.
2. To provide for a wide range of recreational activities.
3. To retain the landscape qualities of the reserve.
4. To secure the appropriate public ownership and management of the open space area.

4.2 Policies

4.2.1 Maintain the historic values and features of the reserve and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site.

4.2.2 Maintain the partnership relationship with Waikato Tainui Trust / Tangata Whenua to ensure use and development of The Point meets community expectations.

Explanation

Significant historic values are associated with The Point and the surrounding locality. Many of the Tangata Whenua features have been lost through development and time. All cultural values should be recognised by maintaining and enhancing what is known, plus the maintenance of the band rotunda, cenotaph and gun turret. Where possible different media should be used to enhance The Point, the monument at Kiingitanga, and to display information about the area.

The history of the area may be further researched as information becomes available and updated information displayed or shared as funding and/or technology allows. This will be undertaken, and in consultation with tangata whenua and the community.

- 4.2.3 Maintain and enhance the landscape qualities of the reserve, particularly its open space nature and river views including:
- a. Establish plantings along river margins to maintain landscape values and river bank stability;
 - b. Retaining the open space / park area in grass,
 - c. Monitoring the health of the specimen trees and undertaking arboricultural work as required.
 - d. Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees

- e. Using trees and shrubs to screen existing buildings, taking into account public safety and graffiti control issues identified through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principals;
- f. Not allowing new buildings, along the river corridor.

Explanation

This policy sets the broad direction for development. The intention is to retain the important values of the area while enhancing certain features. Council shall determine the exact location of such developments in conjunction with the Ngaruawahia Community Board.

There is a need to progressively replaced specimen trees with appropriate species to ensure such trees are a feature of the reserve.

Gardens, in conjunction with traffic speed control structures, are to be used to create attractive entranceways to the reserve. Consideration may be given at a later date to further enhancing the entranceways such as through erecting a gateway or archway. Gardens will not be placed around the cenotaph because open space is needed for the ANZAC Day parades.

4.2.4 Maintain the roads in a manner which retains the park-like qualities of the area including:

- a. Retaining the existing carriage-way width;
- b. Maintaining traffic speed control structures;
- c. Setting a 30 km per hour speed restrictions on all roads;
- d. Promotion of The Point by way of signage.

Explanation

Much of the use of the area involves access via motor vehicles. The intention is to allow this to continue but ensure that vehicles do not detract from the park-like qualities of the area. Council will maintain a low speed environment within a park-like setting. Vehicles will normally be limited to sealed areas and certain grassed parking areas. Parking on the large grassed areas shall be permitted during major events. Signposts shall be used to promote The Point, in accordance with Transit New Zealand and District Plan rules.

4.2.5 Maintain a range of public amenities including:

- a. Public toilet facilities;
- b. Children's play equipment in accordance with Playground Strategy;
- c. Provision of shade facilities where appropriate
- d. Provision of picnic / bbq facilities where appropriate
- e. Limit club/leased facilities to existing building footprints;
- f. Investigate optional uses for the existing rowing club building;
- g. Review options for developing a pedestrian bridge over the Waipa River to link in with the Hakarimata Walkway
- h. Ensuring signage in the park is kept to a minimum.

Explanation

A number of amenities may be provided to enhance the area. Seats, tables and shade trees are located in the most popular areas in a manner which ensures

they do not detract from the landscape values or unduly restrict vehicle parking during major events. The toilet facility will require an upgrade within the next 5 years. There is no need for two playground facilities adjacent to each other – the playground on the Kiingitanga site will be removed and The Point playground upgrade with additional features.

The option of providing a link to the Hakarimata walkway over the Waipa River may encourage more walkway users to extend their walk to discover The Point and other areas of Ngaruawahia. Keeping signage in the park to a minimum but allow for adequate information to enhance park users experience, provide directional and regulatory signage.

4.2.6 Formally close unformed sections of roads on The Point and gazette these areas as reserve lands where this is advantageous for the areas management in terms of developing and funding issues.

Explanation

Much of The Point is legally gazetted as road reserve rather than recreation reserve. This has implications for funding and land use activities. For instance subsidy money is currently available for funding and land use activities. Council will continue to monitor the situation and will alter the legal status of the land if this is advantageous to the community. Refer to Map 1 where these areas are outlined in orange.

4.2.7 Identify a suitable location (either within or outside of The Point) for self-contained campervans to park overnight

Explanation

The numbers of overnight campers parking at The Point is increasing and has been perceived by some to detract from the location as they are parked in the most scenic location. A large number of these overnight campers are not self-contained and use the adjacent public toilets and/or dump there waste into the public toilet rather than using the Wastewater dump station adjacent to the old rowing club building. A more suitable location along with better signage to the dump station may be required.

4.2.8 Ensure all occupiers of facilities on The Point have a current occupation agreement.

Explanation

All occupiers of buildings on The Point, or clubs/ individuals who may undertake a range of group activities on The Point area, are required to have a current occupation agreement with Council to occupy part of the reserve. They should be able to identify how their activity and facility does not detract from the historical, aesthetic, and/or recreation values of The Point. The former Rowing Club building does not currently have an occupier, allowing Council to consider a range of options and alternative uses of this facility which are in keeping with the goals of this plan.

5.0 Implementation

Council will seek to implement this management plan through working with local community groups to develop and maintain the area. Funding from external sources will be sought for capital development works.

The policies list developments that may occur but they do not commit Council to undertake any specific works. Council will allocate funds as it considers appropriate through the Annual Plan process, which involves public submissions, and in consultation with the Ngaruawahia Community Board. Funding from external sources for specific projects may influence the order in which works are undertaken.

Table 1 Indicative costs for various capital development options

<u>Development Option</u>	<u>Indicative Cost</u>
Cenotaph base renewal	\$ 30K
Toilet upgrade	\$ 40K
Garden and tree upgrades	\$ 20K
History research and display	\$ 10K
Additional Children's playground	\$ 30K
Shade facilities	\$ 50K
Additional bbq facilities	\$ 40K
Design and build footbridge to link Into Hakarimata walkway	\$360K

Appendix 1 – Legal Descriptions

The Point

Section 1 SO 61580

Sections 579-580, 585, 588-591, 596-599, 600, 622-625, 657-664, 689 Newcastle Town

Pt Section 587 601- NEWCASTLE TOWN RES

Section 689 Ngaruawahia Town

Kingiitanga Reserve

Section 671 Newcastle Town - Domain

Note: Section 673 Newcastle Town Monument Reserve is controlled by the Department of Conservation

Appendix 2 - Heritage New Zealand Historic Place Listings

Band Rotunda, HNZPT Listing 4257, Category 2

Pioneer Gun Turret, HNZPT Listing 756, Category 2

World War One and Two Memorial, HNZPT Listing 4258, Category 2

Listed Archaeological site 514/184-Wharf/ Jetty

Listed Archaeological site S14/183-Shipwreck

Listed archaeological site 514/182-Historic artefact

Potatau Monument, HNZPT Listing 757

Strategic Work Programme

