

The Point Reserve & Kiingitanga Reserve Management Plan



August 2019

This Reserves Management Plan has been prepared by Waikato District Council (the Council) under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 41.

Adopted on 12 August 2019

Process timeline

Call for suggestions	May 2017
Draft Management Plan released for submissions	January 2019
Submissions closed	March 2019
Hearing	April 2019
Management plan adopted	12 August 2019

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1.0 Purpose of this plan

The Point and Kiingitanga Reserves, are key heritage areas of Ngaaruawaahia. 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.

This reserve management plan provides direction for the future management, cultural development and use of these reserve areas.

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.

A management plan for The Point and Kiingitanga Reserves (previously known as the Octagon) was first prepared in 1998. This is the first review of the original plan.

When adopted, this management plan and the Waikato District Council's General Policies Reserve 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 and Kiingitanga Reserves, with a comprehensive review should take place every five years.

Where identified in this plan, The Point Reserve will be referred to as "The Point", and Kiingitanga Reserve will be referred to as "Kiingitanga".

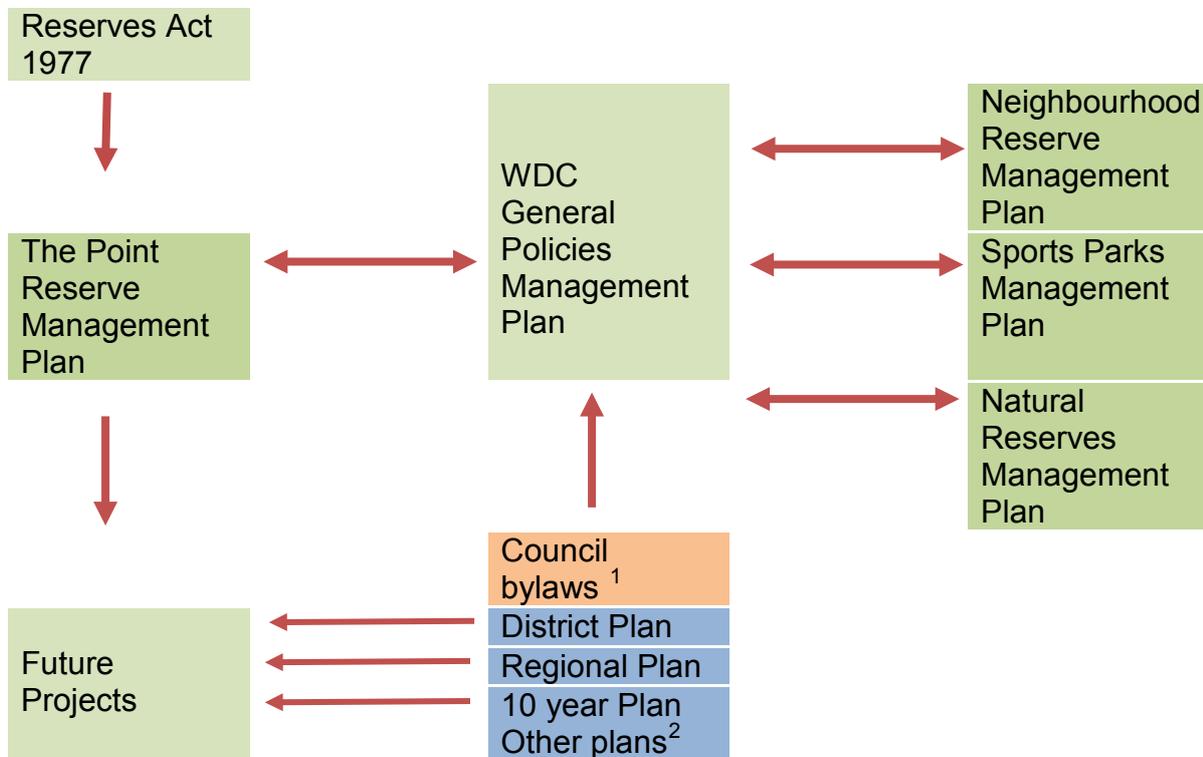
1.1 Relationship With Other Council Documents

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

The District Plan may require a resource consent for activities or structures not identified in this plan, and require consultation with affected parties such as local hapu and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

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.

¹ Current (2019) Bylaws include: Dog Control Bylaw 2015, Freedom Camping Bylaw 2016, Public Places Bylaw 2016, Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2016.

Current Council Policies include: Activity Management Policy, Bi Lingual Sign Policy, District Tree Policy, Heritage Policy, Plaques, Memorial and Monuments Policy

² Current Council plans/strategies include: Parks Strategy, Playground Strategy, Toilet Strategy

1.2.1 Waikato -Tainui Hapu Agreements

Through the process of consultation, Council acknowledges the relationship between various Waikato-Tainui hapu with The Point and Kiingitanga Reserves.

The following hapu and marae have identified their relationship to The Point and/or Kiingitanga, and have or will formalise this through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with a primary goal of ensuring that they and Council will actively engage with each other in good faith on issues affecting these land areas and their outcomes.

- a. Nga uri o Tamainupo
- b. Tuurangawaewae Marae

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.

Council has obligations and responsibilities through any MoU’s with hapu / marae, which may include delegations and responsibilities.

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 appropriate parks and facilities officers. 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 and Kiingitanga Reserve 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 and Kiingitanga Reserve. 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.

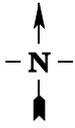
Consideration also needs to be given at the time of project planning to the role of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the need to engage with them as an affected party with regards to proposed works related to HNZPT Listed and Waikato District Council scheduled heritage items.

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.

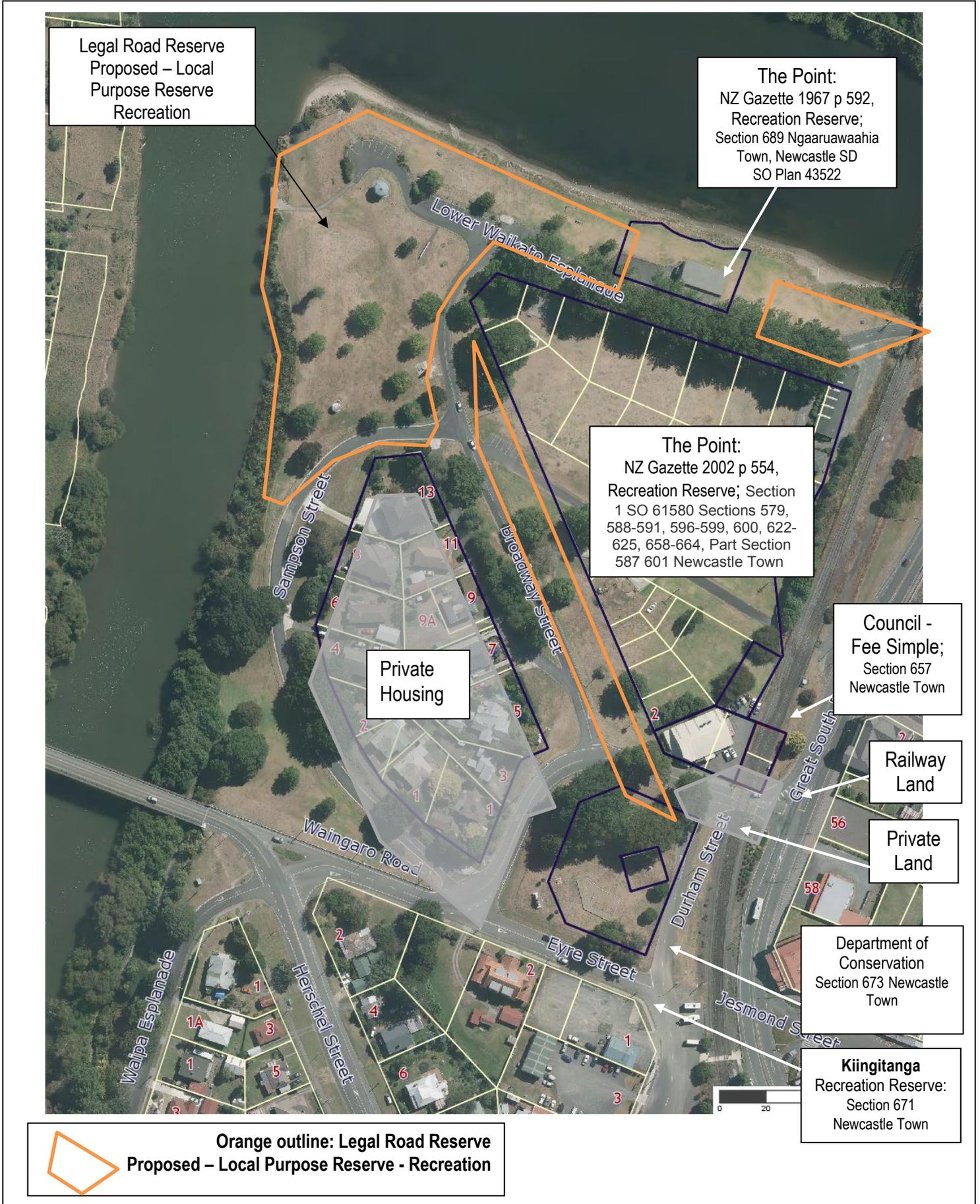
Kiingitanga Reserve consists of two lots - one gazetted as recreation reserve under the authority of Council, the smaller parcel under the Authority of Department of Conservation, managed by default by Council.

Map I shows The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve with different land legal status. Refer also **Appendix I**.



Map 1 The Point and Kiingitanga Reserve

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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 Haakarimata Ranges to the west.

This area known to Iwi and Mana whenua as Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai “the meeting / gathering of the waters” 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 Ngaaruawaahia, and is an area including places of burial, ritual and Pou Rangatira, a place of gathering, significant to Waikato Tainui and the Kiingitanga (refer to Appendix 3).

The Point is a colonial name given to this area when government troops occupied the location in December 1863.

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 Ngaaruawaahia 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 has significant cultural and heritage values. This site is an urupa and the remains of the first Maaori King Potatau Te Wherowhero (June 1860) were placed in a papa tupapaku (timber mausoleum) on an earth mound. During the Land Wars in the Waikato, Kiingitanga casualties from the first conflict at Kohera were buried in the urupa and Te Wherowheros remains were removed for safekeeping. After occupying Ngaaruawaahia, the government created a new township but undertook to respect the papa tupapaku and maintained the urupa as an area known as the Octagon. European military were also interred in this area.³ Te Wherowhero's tomb was a symbolic focus for relationships between Kingitanga and the Crown. After the death of Tawhiao (second

³ Heritage New Zealand: 2019; New Zealand heritage List / Rarangi Korero – Report for a Historic Place Potatau Te Wherowhero Monument and Kingitanga Reserve, Ngaaruawaahia (List No. 0757, Category 1)

Maaori King) the premier Richard Seddon commissioned a monument to be erected on the mound formerly occupied by Te Wherowhero's tomb (1895). Visitors today can view the stone obelisk that commemorates Te Wherowhero, Tawhaio and twelve associated rangatira, the "Kings mask" (sculpture), heritage trees and information signage of these features. This reserve is approximately 0.4100 ha including unformed road reserve. Opposite this reserve is Tuarangawaewae House, where the current Maaori King's office is based.



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 Ngaaruawaahia and Karaapiro 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 Ngaaruawaahia 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 Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai – Pikiarero paa, and surrounding area

1600 – Pukeiahua paa occupied (south of Ngaaruawaahia)



1822 – Kiingitanga area used as an urupa

1840 – signing of Treaty of Waitangi

1858 - Pootatau Te Wherowhero was crowned the first Maaori King.
Kingingitanga capital was built, including whare runanga, flagstaff for Kiingitanga flag and other structures

1860 – Te Wherowhero died June 1860, succeeded by his son, Tukaroto Matutaera Potatau Te Wherowhero (later known as Tawhiao)
Wharf built at Waikato/Waipaa confluence for trading with Paakeha

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

1864 – Waikato lands confiscated by Crown

1864 – Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai area settled by Paakeha and the town settlement renamed Queenstown. The Octagon (Kiingitanga) 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 Ngaaruawaahia



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

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



Ngaaruawaahia Regatta ⁴

1912 – NRA built the band rotunda

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

1922 – WWI 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

⁴ Ngaaruawaahia Regatta 1904 – National Library of New Zealand



Flooding early in 1900's⁵

1942 – Ngaaruawaahia Regatta cancelled – due to serious war conditions

1945 – Ngaaruawaahia Regatta held at Tuurangawaewae Marae

1958 – Major river flooding in February

1972 - Ngaaruawaahia Regatta cancelled due to major river flooding

1973 - Ngaaruawaahia Regatta based at Tuurangawaewae Marae



1979 – NRA gifted land parcels at The Point to the Borough of Ngaaruawaahia for future public use, with the following requirements;

- “The Council keeping the land for recreational use”
- The Rowing Club continue to use the rowing club building
- The Ngaaruawaahia Regatta Association be permitted to use the land

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

1995 – Waikato – Tainui tribe and Crown Deed of Settlement

⁵ Waikato River in flood, at Ngaaruawaahia, ca 1910. Ref: 1/2-001609-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/23206614](#)

2013 – ‘The Kings’ Mask’ on The Octagon reserve unveiled 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 Ngaruawaahia 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 The Point - Goals and Objectives

Goals

- Recognise the cultural name of this reserve area
- Allow visitors the opportunity to discover the cultural and historical background of The Point and surrounding area
- Prepare a concept plan for the development of The Point, enhancing public access, enjoyment and use
- 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 mana whenua and 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 Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai

This area is known to Iwi and Mana whenua as Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai “the meeting / gathering of the waters” and 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 Ngaaruawaahia.

Adopting the original name of this area reflects the cultural linkage and sense of place that connects local mana whenua to this location. Recognising the original naming was promoted by Waikato-Tainui and has been supported by local hapu, marae and mana whenua.

Objectives

- A. Recognise the name of Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai for the reserve area currently known as “The Point”.

Actions

- Continue consultation with hapu and marae with regards to identifying original name of this reserve area
- Undertake information / consultation with community with regards to using original naming of this reserve area
- Recommend the adoption of a dual Maaori / European name through Council approval
- If adopted, amend name of this Reserve Management Plan to reflect these changes

3.2 Nga Taonga Tuki Iho - Cultural and Historic Values

The cultural and 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 Reserve (refer to Appendix 2).

Objectives

- A. Ensure cultural and historic values of The Point are identified, conserved and protected.
- B. Ensure 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

3.3 Nga Takaro Puangi - 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 Ngaaruawaahia.

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 encourage local community participation, and compatible with the management of The Point to benefit user experience

Actions

- Upgrade playground on The Point to become a destination playground
- 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
- To ensure that all signage aligns with Council's Bi Lingual Signage Policy 2014



3.4 Rangapu - 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. Consult / collaborate with Waikato Tainui, local hapu, marae and Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua to ensure their values for The Point are identified and being met where possible.
- 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”

3.5 Whakatapoko - Accessibility

Council wishes to maintain The Point as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Ngaaruawaahia 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 between the end of Te Awa cycleway and the Waingaro Bridge, plus The Point linking to Kiingitanga, linking into Ngaaruawaahia town centre
- Update land status of all reserve land including some land which is legal road, to be all recreation reserve

4.0 The Point - 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, and promote an understanding of, the historic values and stories of The Point and Ngaaruawaahia.
2. To provide for activities that do not adversely affect the landscape qualities of the reserve.
3. An integrated and co-ordinated approach to manage the reserve.
4. To enable measures that are intended to improve the amenity values of the reserve.

4.2 Policies

4.2.1 Maintain the cultural values and features of The Point and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site.

4.2.2 Consult / collaborate and maintain a partnership relationship with mana whenua, including hapu, marae and Waikato Tainui to ensure use and development of The Point meets their and the wider community expectations.

Explanation

Significant cultural historic values are associated with The Point and the surrounding locality. Many of the mana 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, 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:

- Establish plantings along river margins to maintain landscape values and river bank stability;
- Retaining the open space / park area in grass
- Monitoring the health of the specimen trees and undertaking arboricultural work as required.
- Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees
- 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
- 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 Ngaaruawaahia Community Board, mana whenua and any other key user groups.

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:

- Retaining the existing carriage-way width
- Maintaining traffic speed control structures
- Setting a 30 km per hour speed restrictions on all roads
- Develop parking along Sampson and Broadway Streets
- 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:

- Public toilet facilities
- Children's play equipment in accordance with Playground Strategy
- Provision of shade facilities where appropriate
- Provision of picnic / bbq facilities where appropriate
- Limit club/leased facilities to existing building footprints
- Ensuring signage in the park is appropriate, provides visitor enhancement and 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 five years.

The option of providing a link from the town centre to Te Awa cycleway and the Hakarimata walkway may encourage more walkway users to extend their walk to discover The Point and other areas of Ngaaruawaahia. 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 on the river bank. A large number of these overnight campers are not self-contained and use the adjacent public toilets and/or dump their 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 will be identified.

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

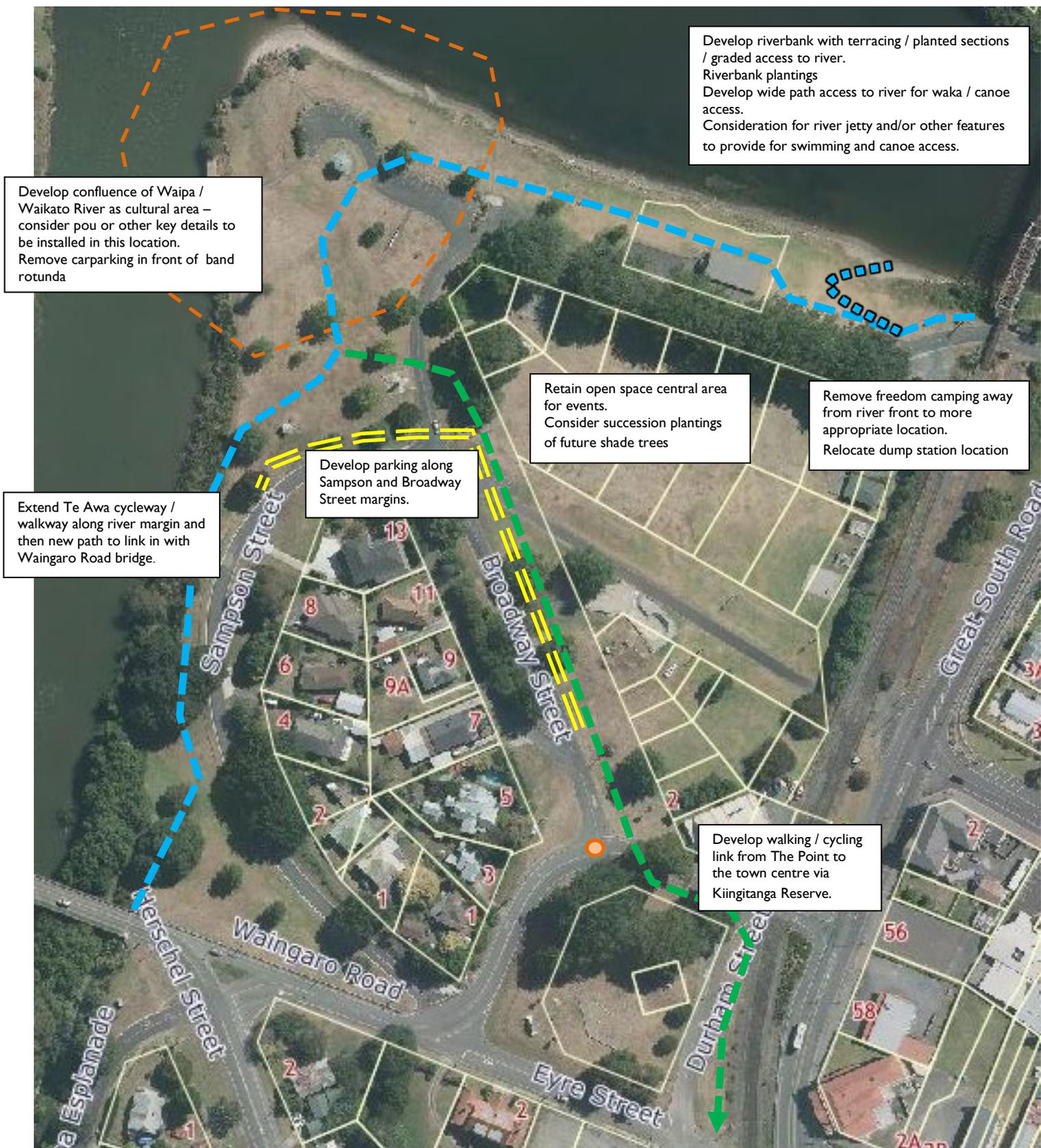
Current leases are:

- a. Hamilton Rowing Club – use of building – current lease expires 2029
- b. Ngaaruawaahia Squash Racquets Club – use of building (lease expired 2000)

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. As part of the deed of gift of the land, the Rowing Club were to have an ongoing lease of the building. The Squash Club lease is to continue until such time as a new facility may be developed on an alternative site.

Map 2: The Point – Concept Plan Considerations



5.0 Kiingitanga - Goals and Objectives

Goals

- Allow visitors the opportunity to discover the cultural and historical background of Kiingitanga
- Prepare a concept plan identifying any development of Kiingitanga, enhancing public access, understanding and use
- Ensure Kiingitanga provides for low key leisure activities / opportunities
- Provide a safe, inviting and well maintained area for people to enjoy
- Work in partnership with mana whenua and the wider community to achieve the outcomes of this plan

Explanation

These goals outline the key values of Kiingitanga area: aesthetic, cultural / heritage, and recreation. This reserve is a key heritage area, due to the past and present importance of this location, firstly as an urupa (cemetery) and as a Heritage New Zealand site. 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.

5.1 Nga Taonga Tuki Iho - Cultural and Historic Values

The cultural and historic values of Kiingitanga are often unknown to many visitors. These values need to be recognised, conserved and protected. Installation of any displays or signage needs to enhance the heritage significance of the area, not become additional attractions to the location.

There is one listed Heritage New Zealand listing for the Pootatau Monument and Kiingitanga Reserve (refer to Appendix 2).

Objectives

- A. Ensure cultural and historic values of Kiingitanga are identified, conserved and protected.
- B. Ensure visitors to Kiingitanga are able to learn about the cultural and historic significance of Kiingitanga, and the adjacent The Point site.

Actions

- Provision of interactive learning options and interpretative signage
- Installation of any memorial art/features will be directly related to cultural / heritage values of Kiingitanga

5.2 Nga Takaro Puangi - Recreation and Leisure

Culturally, Kiingitanga will provide for low key, reflective based activities. This area was used as a urupa and this should be reflected in the way the reserve is developed and used. Development will be limited to gardens, shade (trees), seats may be provided, whilst picnic tables will not as food is not consumed on a tapu site.

Objectives

- A. Allow for informal recreation, through low key / reflective activities.
- B. Maintain open space area with consideration to urupa heritage of the site.
- C. Ensure any proposed development undertakes initial consultation with mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand.

Actions

- Provide for a reflective nature / use of this reserve
- Any garden plantings to incorporate endemic species
- Review the walkway link between town centre and The Point to provide public access into / through Kiingitanga

5.3 Rangapu - 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. Consult / collaborate with Waikato Tainui, local hapu, marae and tangata whenua/mana whenua to ensure their values for Kiingitanga Reserve are identified and being met.
- B. Work collaboratively with tangata whenua and Heritage New Zealand to develop a strategy to improve public knowledge and appreciation of Kiingitanga.
- C. Engage with stakeholders to ensure any proposed development will meet the needs of the community and visitors.

Actions

- Manage Kiingitanga as a key historic site
- Maintain partnership with Waikato Tainui Trust in managing the “King’s Mask”

5.4 Whakatapoko - Accessibility

Council wishes to maintain Kiingitanga as a safe environment for locals and visitors to enjoy, as it is a key reserve for Ngaaruawaahia for heritage outcomes.

Objectives

- A. Ensure Kiingitanga continues to be an accessible location for low key activities for all visitors.
- B. Ensure design to maintain best practice Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.

Actions

- Improve connections for pedestrian and cyclists between the Ngaaruawaahia town centre and The Point reserve

6.0 Kiingitanga - Objectives and Policies

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

6.1 Objectives

1. To retain, conserve and promote an understanding of, the historic values of Kingitanga.
2. To retain the landscape qualities of the reserve.

6.2 Policies

6.2.1 Maintain the cultural values and features of the Kiingitanga and provide information on historical events and locations that are associated to the site.

6.2.2 Consult / collaborate and maintain a partnership with mana whenua including hapu, marae and Waikato Tainui to ensure use and development of Kiingitanga meets their and the wider community expectations.

Explanation

Significant historic values are associated with Kiingitanga. Many of the mana whenua features have been lost through development and time. All cultural values should be recognised by maintaining and enhancing what is known.

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.

6.2.3 Maintain and enhance the landscape qualities of the reserve, particularly its open space nature including:

- Retaining the open space / park area in grass
- Monitoring the health of the specimen trees and undertaking arboricultural work as required
- Maintain specimen trees and succession planting of new trees

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 Ngaaruawaahia Community Board, mana whenua and any other key user groups.

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

6.2.5 Maintain a range of public amenities including:

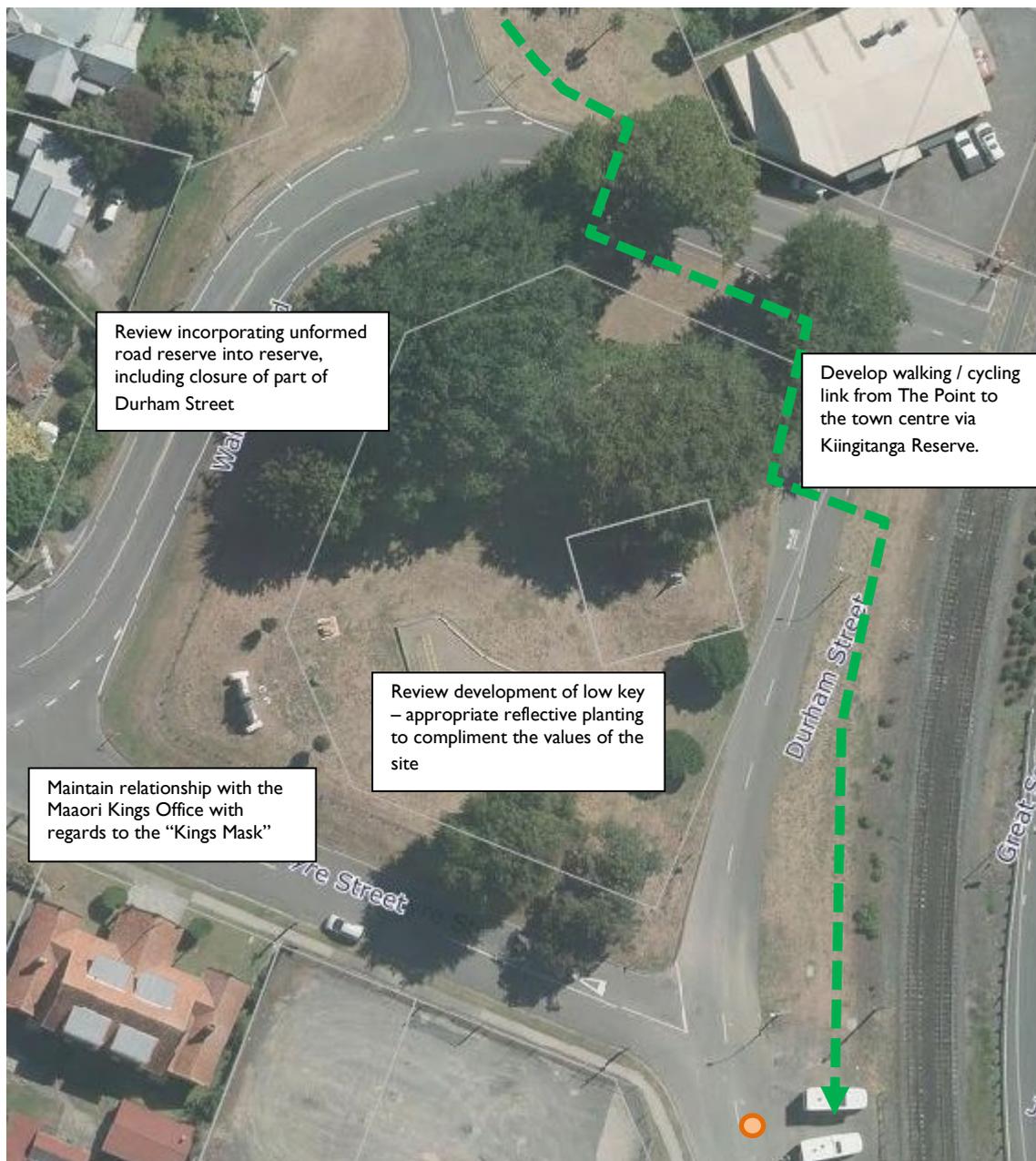
- Provision of park bench facilities where appropriate.

- Ensuring signage in the park is appropriate, provides visitor enhancement and kept to a minimum.

Explanation

A number of amenities may be provided to enhance public use and appreciation of this area. Due to the site being a former urupa, these will be kept to an appropriate level to reflect the significance of the site. The current playground will be removed from this site as it is inappropriate activity on an urupa.

Map 3: Kiingitanga – Concept Plan Considerations



7.0 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 Ngaaruawaahia Community Board. Funding from external sources for specific projects may influence the order in which works are undertaken.

The following development options summarise actions that will require capital expenditure, prioritised over the short, medium and long terms.

The following caveats apply:

- The costings provided are indicative as of July 2019
- A number of development intentions may be subject to a concept plan being developed for each reserve
- Over the life of this plan new priorities for capital developments may emerge. Where these have not been identified, the General Policies Reserve Management Plan will be used to assess any new developments.

Table I Indicative costs for various capital development options

Development Option	Indicative Cost
Cenotaph base renewal	\$ 30K
Toilet upgrade	\$ 140K
Garden and tree upgrades	\$ 20K
History research and display	\$ 100K
Additional bbq facilities	\$ 40K
Path extension Te Awa cycleway	\$ 150K
Path linking to town centre	\$ 120K
Landscape development along river	\$ 250K
Kiingitanga development	\$ 120K

Actions

- Develop concept plans to outline future proposed changes to The Point and Kiingitanga reserves.

Appendix I – 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 Ngaaruawaahia Town

Kiingiitanga

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

The Point

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 514/183-Shipwreck

Listed archaeological site 514/182-Historic artefact

Kiingiitanga

Pootatau Monument and Kiingiitanga Reserve, HNZPT Listing 757

Appendix 3: Te Huinga o Nga Wai – background information

From Waikato-Tainui submission:

“...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 Maaori 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 Ngaaruwaahia draws its name. Ngaaruwaahia is also a synonym with the kaainga of Pukeiaahua, a kaainga which served as nuptial precinct to Ngaere and Hekeiterangi. Pukeiaahua 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 Tuurangawaewae House and the Te Huinga o Ngaa Wai – Pikiarero and Te Oika are the names of the two kaainga Kiingi Potatau maintained. Remnant ancestral Maaori occupation features within immediate proximity and associated with kaainga 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 Ngaaruwaahia 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 Tuurangawaewae, 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.

Tuurangawaewae 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, 2019, Te Mana o Te Kingitanga Te Huinga o Nga Wai, Ngaruawahia (List No.9986) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Appendix 4: List of Policies included in General Policies Reserves Management Plan

The following table identifies the range of policies detailed in the General Policies Reserve Management Plan.

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Appendix 5: Glossary of Terms

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

Administering body: the board, trustees, authority appointed to control and manage a reserve.

Appointment to control and manage: the appointment of an administering body to manage a reserve. The land remains vested in the Crown.

Autonomous powers: statutory powers held by an administering body under the Reserves Act which can be exercised by the administering body without the prior consent or approval of the Minister of Conservation

Bylaws: an ordinance affecting the public, or some portion of the public, imposed under the provisions of s.106 Reserves Act and accompanied by some sanction or penalty for its non-performance (s.104 of the Act).

Certificate of title: a certificate of title under the Land Transfer Act 1952. See also s.116 Reserves Act

Change of purpose: the change of purpose of a Local Purpose or Government Purpose reserve under s.24 or s.24A Reserves Act. [A change of classification would involve a change between two of the classes provided for in ss.17 to 23 of the Act.]

Change of use: any change of use to which a reserve is put. [If the changed use is not consistent with the principal purpose for the class to which the reserve belongs then it would be outside the authority of the administering body to allow it. A change of purpose or classification must be considered and the use not allowed if the change is not made.]

Classification: putting a reserve into a class under that Act; or a scenic, or a government or local purpose reserve into a type.

Commissioner: means an officer designated by the Director General for the purpose of this act.

Concession: means a (a) a lease, (b) a license, (c) permit, (d) easement granted under section 59. [Does not apply to reserves vested in an administering body.]

Consultation: a process of seeking the views of an affected party, and carefully considering those views before making a decision

Council: in relation to delegated and statutory powers under the Reserves Act it refers to the full Council of the local authority which is the administering body for the reserve; otherwise used to denote the Council as a corporate organisation.

Delegated powers: powers delegated by the Minister of Conservation under the provisions of section 10 of the Act.

Discretion: generally refers to the choice of approving or declining an application or proposal under the Act, or regarding the requirement of complying with specified criteria or considerations.

Disposal of land: in relation to a reserve means the outcome of the process in sections 24 and 25, which results in the reservation being revoked and the land becoming available for disposal.

District plan: the purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 section 72.

Domain board: redundant term. Replaced with a reserve board or a local authority, refer section 16(7).

Easement: generally an interest in land granted under section 48 over a reserve or acquired under section 12 over private land, or similar.

Esplanade reserve a type of local purpose reserve, see Resource Management Act 1991 section 229.

Exchange: an exchange of reserve land for other land, section 15.

Fee simple: commonly called the freehold. interest in land, the highest or most absolute interest in land held under the Crown

Gazette notice: a notice published in the New Zealand *Gazette*. The Reserves Act requires certain transactions to be put into effect by such a notice.

Government purpose reserve: a class of reserve provided for in section 22.

Hapu: sub tribe with common interest in land.

he here kia mohio: duty to be informed.

Lease: grants an interest in land that (a) gives exclusive use of the land, and (b) makes provision for any activity on the land the lessee is permitted to carry out.

Licence: means (a) a *profit a prendre* that gives a non-exclusive interest in land, and (b) makes provision for any activity on the land the licensee is permitted to carry out.

Legal description: the unique description of a parcel of land given to it on a Survey Office Plan or a Deposited Plan or a Maaori Land Plan. [Refer to Survey Regulations 1998].

Lessee the holder of a lease.

Licensee: the holder of a license.

Local authority: any council board, or public body declared by any other enactment to be a local body for the purposes of this Act.

Local purpose reserve: a class of reserve provided for in section 23.

Iwi: tribe, people.

Kaitiakitanga: the exercise of guardianship / custodianship / stewardship by the tangata whenua.

Kawanatanga: government.

Koiwi: bones, human remains.

Mana Maaori: Maaori jurisdiction or authority.

Mana whenua: people of a particular area of land.

Management plan: a management plan provided for in section 41.

Marae: where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae.

Objection: an objection for the purposes of section 120.

Parcel of land: an area of land with a unique legal description.

Permit: means a grant of rights to carry out an activity that does not require an interest in the land.

Public notice: section 119, being a notice to which a provision of the Act applies.

Public reserve: any land set apart for any public purpose. **Recreation reserve:** a class of reserve provided for in section 17.

Regional Council: as specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act 2002.

Regional plan: an operative plan including a regional coastal plan approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all changes to such a plan.

Registration: the registration of any document under the Land Transfer Act 1952.

Revocation: the process of reserve re-classification under section 24.

Right (in land): generally the same as an interest in land, but it could be a lesser interest, e.g. a permit.

Road reserve: unformed legal road or a local purpose (road) reserve to which section 111 applies.

Scenic reserve: a class of reserve provided for in section 19, including natural and modified scenic areas.

Scientific reserve: a class of Reserve provided for in section 21.

Subdivision: under the Resource Management Act 1991 section 218, the term subdivision of land means the division of an allotment, or an application to a Land Registrar for the issue of a separate certificate of title.

Submission: the process where the public can comment on an activity or proposal as per section 120.

tangata whenua: people of the land.

Taonga: treasure, artifacts.

Territorial authority: a district or city council as specified in detailed in the second schedule of the Local Government Act 2002.

tino rangatiratanga: iwi authority with control over Taonga, absolute sovereignty.

Transfer: transfer of title in land to another owner following reserve revocation, section 112.

Trustee: includes a body corporate.

Ultra vires: outside or beyond the terms of the proper authority.

Vested reserve: a reserve which is vested in an administering body and not vested in the Crown. Note that land which has been declared to be a reserve (s.14 Reserves Act) or has been acquired "in trust" as a reserve, is treated as "vested" in the reserve's administering body for the purpose of administration of the Reserves Act.

Vesting: where the land ceases to be administered by the Crown, with options of control and management transferred to an administering body (section.26). This also includes where land is to be administered under some other Act [e.g. on subdivision under the Resource Management Act 1991]. The underlying title or reversionary interest remains with the Crown.