

2011

WAINUI RESERVE

DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Waikato District Council would like to say thanks to the following individuals/organisations that met with Council to assist the development of the draft plan:

Roger Briggs, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of Waikato
Catherine Beard, Environment Waikato
Angeline Greensill, Tainui Awhiro Ngunguru Te Po
Whaingaroa Harbour Care
Friends of Wainui Reserve
Wainui Reserve Committee of Management
Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Wainui Reserve Management Plan presents a framework for the future management and development of Wainui Reserve. It is a review of the previous plan adopted by Waikato District Council in 1998.

1.1 Wainui Reserve

Wainui Reserve is a significant regional asset and receives a high level of use, particularly during the summer period. The reserve has a number of features:

- access to the only patrolled swimming beach on the west coast of the Waikato and the closest ocean beach to Hamilton;
- vantage points to view outstanding coastal scenery;
- the only recreational farm park in the Waikato Region;
- outstanding venues for activities such as kite flying and hang-gliding;
- a large open space area and a variety of landscapes where passive and active recreation can take place;
- access to, and protection of, a number of important archaeological sites;
- access to, and protection of, a range of sensitive habitat areas;
- an opportunity to develop a farm which promotes sustainable land management practices.

1.2 Purpose of this document

This reserve management plan provides guidance for the future use, management, and development of Wainui Reserve.

1.3 Previous Reserve Management Plans

The previous Wainui Reserve management plan was published in June 1998, a review of the reserve management plan published in November 1991 by Waikato District Council.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

There are several legislative and policy planning documents that affect the development, management and use of Wainui Reserve. Wainui Reserve is required to be managed in accordance with its classification under the Reserves Act 1977 and other applicable legislation, such as the Historic Places Act 1993. The reserve must also adhere to relevant Waikato District Council planning documents and policy, as well as other governmental body policies and bylaws that apply to the reserve area.

2.1 Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Waikato District Council to develop a reserve management plan for any reserve under its jurisdiction:

“The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out...for a reserve of that classification.”

In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, this management plan will remain under continuous review.

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. The Act provides regulatory mechanisms that impact on the type and effect of permitted behaviour within the reserve.

2.3 Historic Places Act 1993

The Historic Places Act 1993 promotes:

“the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand”.

Within this act, an archaeological site is identified as a place where activity has occurred prior to 1900. The Historic Places Act applies to all archaeological sites, both those that have been recorded and also those that have not. Before any modification, damage, or destruction of any archaeological site an authority needs to be granted by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. Authorities are requested from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

2.4 Long Term Council Community Plan

The Waikato District Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) is a long-term community-planning document that provides a road map for the future direction of the Waikato District. It is a ten-year plan and is reviewed every three years. The requirement and purpose of this document is reflected in the Local Government Act 2002 and “is to:

- *describe the activities of the local authority;*
- *describe the community outcomes of the local authority’s district or region;*
- *provide integrated decision making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority;*
- *provide a long term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority;*
- *provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community; and*
- *provide an opportunity for participation by the public in decision making processes on activities to be undertaken by the local authority.”*

2.5 Proposed District Plan

Waikato District Council’s proposed District Plan has been developed in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. The purpose of the District Plan is defined as:

“to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of this Act” (S. 72)

When preparing or changing a District Plan, Councils are required to give regard to management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts. The District Plan provides rules (e.g. noise control) that affect the use and management of the reserve.

2.6 Reserves and Recreation Policy

Waikato District Council’s Reserves and Recreation Policy identifies Council’s responsibilities and roles regarding the provision of recreational facilities including the purchase, development and sale of reserves. The policy document sets out objectives and policies that identify the principles and process for decision-making related to the provision of reserve and recreation facilities.

2.7 Bylaws

There are existing bylaws that apply to the use of Council land and may impact on user behaviour at the reserve. Bylaws applying to the Park include the Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2007; the Waikato District Council Parking, Traffic Control and the Public Places Bylaw 2007; and the Waikato District Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2008.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF WAINUI RESERVE

Wainui Reserve is a 140 hectare reserve that incorporates farming and forestry operations. The reserve is located on Wainui Road, Raglan, just south of Raglan township (1761751, 5813596 New Zealand Transverse Mecator). The reserve is predominately classified as a recreation reserve¹ under the Reserves Act 1977. Part of the reserve area is classified as a local purpose reserve².

Starting at the sandy, open coast beach (Ngarunui Beach) the reserve consists of sand dunes, a steep coastal escarpment, an elevated plateau which is dissected by a number of small gullies, and then a valley which contains the Wainui Stream.

The area has long been considered to be of outstanding value for beach access and landscape reasons and thus was purchased by Council. The northern half of the property, originally known as the Pilot Reserve, was purchased from the Crown in 1965. The Crown revoked the reserve status over the land (gaz 64 p 1980) and Council purchased the fee simple land by way of deferred payment. The final payment was made in 1989. Council gazetted this land as a reserve in 1991.

The two southern-most lots were purchased as fee simple land in 1990 for \$575,000 plus GST. This purchase followed a Council decision in the 1980s to decline a request to allow its subdivision into residential lots.

Approximately seven hectares of the reserve has been developed into a bush park by Friends of Wainui Reserve, a Raglan community group. This area of the reserve contains a number of walking tracks, bridges, water features and a picnicking area.

3.1 Legal Description and Reserve Classification

The legal titles and land status of the reserve are shown in Figure 1. Approximately 136 hectares (of a total area of 140 hectares) is formally recognised as reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

In 1999 42.7345 hectares of this reserve area, previously owned in fee simple, was gazetted as a recreation reserve (Lot 1 DPS 44506).

The remaining 3.3565 hectares is owned in fee simple by Council and is not formally covered by the Reserves Act (Lot 7 DPS 45471).

¹ A recreation reserve is an “area of land (or land and water) possessing open space, and outdoor recreational values especially suitable for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside” (Reserves Act Guide, 1999, p. 8/5).

² A local purpose reserve is defined as an “area of land (or land and water) suitable for a specified local education or community purpose which does not duplicate any other reserve purpose” (Reserve Act Guide, 1999, p. 8/3).

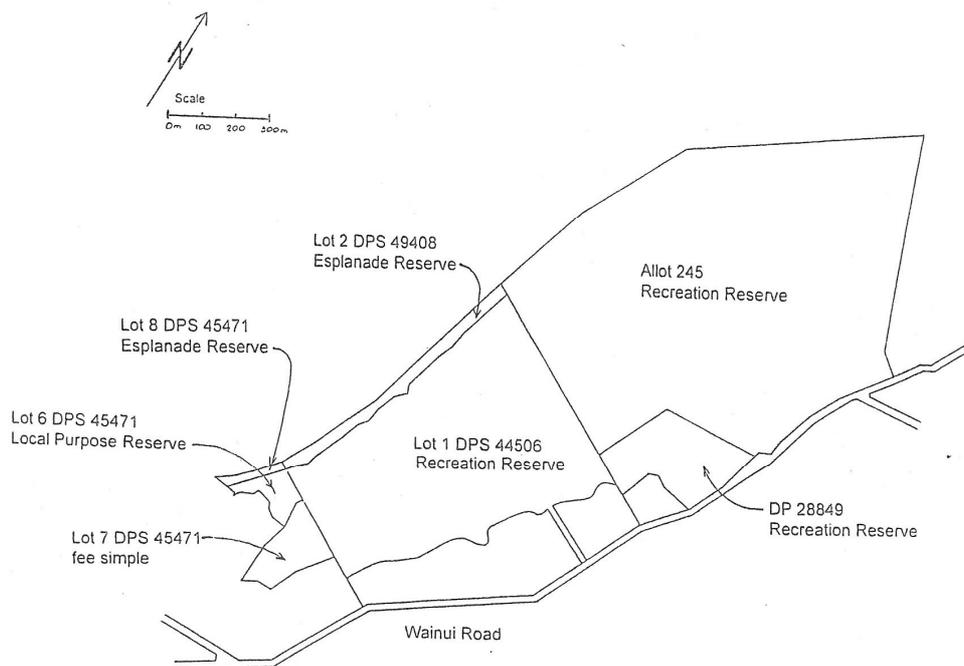


Figure 1: Legal Description and land status of Wainui Reserve

3.2 Historical and Cultural Context

The original Maori name of the reserve area was Te Pae Akaroa. In 1855 the Crown purchased approximately 12,000 acres of land from the Chiefs and people of Whaingaroa. This land purchase included Pilot Reserve land (Wainui Reserve land).

The significance of the land to Maori people is witnessed by the claim lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in 1990. In a memorandum of direction (WM 125) dated 19 December 1990 the Waitangi Tribunal ruled that the Council has acted in good faith in acquiring the land and that unless by the last day of February 1991 the claimants produced further particulars to the Tribunal it would issue a further memorandum enabling Council to continue with its development plans.

A historical timeline can be found within Appendix One.

3.3 Geology

The geological formations underlying the Wainui Reserve are mainly basalt lavas and interbedded tuffs (indurated volcanic ash) of the Okete volcanic formation. This formation consists of a number of eroded scoria cones, basalt lavas and tuff rings that once would have had similarities to the Auckland city volcanoes, except they are about 2.5 million years old and have been extensively eroded. The Okete formation is distinct from the eroded cone volcano of Mt Karioi, but some ancient lahar deposits produced by debris flows during much earlier erosion of Mt Karioi (active from 2.5 to 2.3 million years ago) overlie some sections of Okete formation at the southern end of the reserve.

A small outcrop of limestone (named the Raglan Limestone of Oligocene age, ~25 million years old) occurs on the far northeastern corner of the reserve and just north of Wainui Stream. It is a fossiliferous flaggy limestone, similar to the outcrops on the north side of Raglan Harbour. Modern and actively forming blacksands on Ngarunui Beach and South Head of Raglan Harbour form dunes up to 20 metres thick which lap up against and partly cover the older basalt formations.

3.4 Soil

There are four broad soil classes within Wainui Reserve. The predominant soil class within the reserve is Class VIe2 consisting of “strong rolling slopes” developed from Hamilton ashes. The remaining soil is classified as coastal cliffs and escarpments (Class VIe15), primary and back dunes (Class VIIe3) and flat and undulating (Class IIIe2).

3.5 Sand dunes

There are sand dunes near the old surf club site, toward the end of Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive. These sand dunes were badly eroded until 2004, due to public use and high wind levels.

A Raglan beach care group was established in 2003, and this group has made an impact on restoring this area. The area contained a small amount of exotic vegetation before dune restoration efforts were undertaken. The exotic vegetation was removed and the area reshaped to address the change of in shape of the dune from the presence of exotic vegetation, and to assist the dunes natural reformation. Working bees have been undertaken at the site since 2004 with sand-binding species planted. Environment Waikato leads the Raglan Beach care Group and supply plants for the group’s dune care activities. Waikato District Council provides annual funding to assist with dune restoration work.



Figure 2: Photos of the entrance and sand dunes at the end of Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive

3.6 Flora

The Wainui Reserve Bush Park contains a variety of both native and exotic plant species. At the time of purchase, the land contained remnants of native bush. The level of vegetation within the bush park has increased markedly since the Friends of Wainui Reserve began planting within this area.



Figure 3: Wainui Reserve Bush Park

Appendix Two provides a list of vascular plants within Wainui reserve.

3.7 Wainui Reserve Bush Park

The Wainui Reserve Bush Park area has been developed by the Friends of Wainui Reserve, a local community group, with the assistance of Waikato District Council. Friends of Wainui Reserve formed in 1993. The Friends of Wainui Reserve have undertaken a variety of work within the Wainui Reserve Bush Park including path development, planting, mowing, development of water features and commemorative plaque installation.



Figure 4: Water feature at Wainui Reserve Bush Park

3.8 Whaingaroa Harbour Care Nursery

The Whaingaroa Harbour Care Society has established a non-commercial nursery within Wainui Reserve, near the Wainui Stream. The nursery has propagated over 800,000 native trees, with the majority of propagated plants planted within the Whaingaroa catchment. Whaingaroa Harbour Care has also undertaken significant revegetation work at Wainui Reserve, with an estimate of over 150,000 plants planted by the group.

3.9 Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club provides lifeguard services on Ngarunui Beach, with patrolling services provided from late October until Easter. The organisation runs volunteer-based services, with volunteer lifeguards mainly used and professional guards services used during weeks days in December and January.

The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club headquarters are situated at Wainui Reserve close to the reserve's main car park, and a surf club tower is located on the beach itself. The organisation also provides training in beach and surf activities for junior members on Ngarunui Beach. The Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club is in the process of developing a new surf lifesaving tower to be situated opposite the existing tower, to the right of the driveway leading from the lower car park.

3.10 Community involvement at the Reserve

Community involvement in the development and maintenance of the reserve has greatly assisted the reserve. Friends of Wainui Reserve has undertaken significant work within the Wainui Reserve Bush Park, and Whaingaroa Harbour Care has undertaken a large amount of planting and riparian management activities within the reserve. The Wainui Reserve Committee of Management was previously responsible for a variety of work undertaken at the reserve.

Community volunteers assisted with the building of the walkway structure leading to the lower car park area.

The Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee will provide ongoing input regarding the strategic management and capital development of Wainui Reserve.



Figure 5: Wooden staircases leading to the lower car park

3.11 Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee

In 2010 Waikato District Council established a Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee. This committee provides advice to Raglan Community Board concerning the strategic management and capital development of Wainui Reserve, along with three other Raglan reserves. The committee's terms of reference can be found within Appendix Three.

Previous to the Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee, the Wainui Reserve Committee of Management assisted the management of the reserve, decided on capital development matters, and held other responsibilities. Waikato District Council reviewed the role of the Wainui Reserve Committee of Management in 2009 and the outcome of the review was the establishment of a Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee and the disestablishment of the Wainui Reserve Committee of Management.

3.12 Development of the reserve

Much of the development of the reserve has closely followed what was set out within the previous two management plans. A significant level of the development identified within the previous two plans has occurred.

Since the publication of the previous plan, several new developments have taken place.

- A new surf club building was constructed and is located near the main (lower) car park.
- In 2005 a building consisting of changing rooms and toilets was constructed and available for public access on 1 January 2006.
- In 2009 the lower car park was redesigned to provide better navigation and access to car parking within this car park area.
- The Wainui Reserve Management Committee commissioned a proposed revegetation programme to assist in the revegetation of the reserve area. This project consisted of a landscape analysis of the reserve and a proposed revegetation programme. This proposed programme was considered through the reserve management planning process.

A revegetation programme was developed in 2007 to assist in determining how best to undertake revegetation work within the reserve area. A landscape analysis was undertaken as part of the development of the revegetation programme. The landscape analysis identified two distinctive perspectives of the reserve which have different landscape characteristics.

Management of archaeological sites has been undertaken and is ongoing. Waikato District Council has been working with Historic Places Trust to manage archaeological sites within the reserve.

Commercial forestry and pastoral farming operations have continued to take place at the reserve. Farming operations have provided the reserve with additional funding to help develop the reserve. About 85 hectares are grazed and approximately 10 hectares of pines have been planted.

The reserve will never be financially self-supporting and it will require ongoing financial contributions from Council. The total cost associated with the reserve net of income was \$149,100.79 in 2009/10 and \$273,171.38 in 2008/09. Costs to Council are expected to increase as the level of use increases and if the area being grazed reduces. Currently, the income from grazing is covering farm operational costs (excluding wages) and is enabling the standard of farm facilities to be improved.

3.13 Reserve Uses

Wainui Reserve is a significant regional reserve and is a destination for regional, national, and international communities. Its picturesque views, access to Ngarunui Beach, and location to nearby surfing facilities make the reserve a key asset for the Waikato District.

The reserve is utilised for a number of recreational activities. Walking, swimming, and surfing are some of the more popular activities that take place at the reserve. Passive recreational activities, such as sightseeing, are also popular for those visiting the reserve. Manu Bay, close to Wainui Reserve, is well-known for surfing, with major events attracting people to the area.

Horse riding is permitted along marked tracks on the reserve, and horse riding along heavily utilised pedestrian tracks is discouraged. Horse riding is not allowed within Wainui Reserve Bush Park. Horse riding is also permitted on the reserve along the track from Wainui Rd passing through the pine plantation to Ngarunui Beach.

Wainui Reserve's amphitheatre has been utilised for music festivals. Festival patrons have been allowed to camp on the site for two nights over the period of the festival.

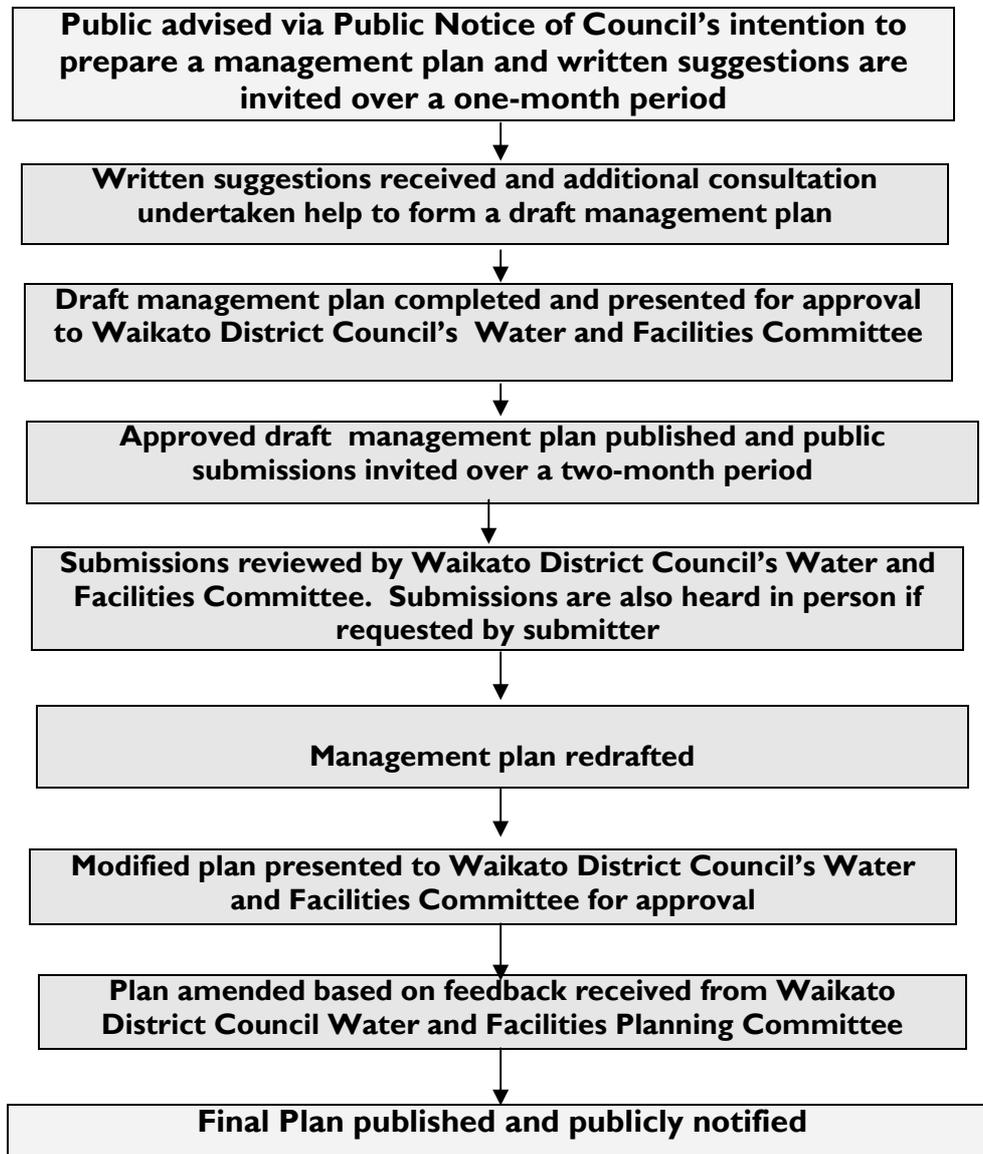
General event guidelines have been developed by Waikato District Council. All events held at the reserve must comply with these general guidelines. Council may specify additional requirements depending on the type of event being held.

Ngarunui Beach is also utilised for commercial surfing lessons and board hire

A list of major permitted and prohibited activities are listed in Appendix Four.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

The development of this plan follows a reserve management planning process:



5.0 ISSUES

5.1 Networking of walkways

There are several existing walkways within Wainui Reserve. In some cases walkways need further maintenance and signage to increase user enjoyment and safety. In addition, there is the need to network walkways as much as practicable to provide increased enjoyment when utilising the walking tracks around the reserve.

5.2 Parking

There are significant parking issues at Wainui Reserve over the summer months, and this has already received some attention from both the Wainui Reserve Management Committee and Council staff. A new car parking layout was implemented in 2009. The aim of the redesign was to increase the functionality of the car park by creating designated car park lanes and parking areas. There are still issues with cars being parked along the road leading to and from the car park, which could cause a significant issue for emergency vehicle access to and from the beach. While parking infringement notices are issued on a regular basis, parking issues continue to pose a safety risk at the reserve, although overflow car parking facilities have assisted somewhat with these issues.

5.3 Signage

Signage within the reserve area is currently inconsistent and there is either too little or too much signage in some areas of the reserve. There have been concerns that look out signage is also poor, and there is a lack of clarity regarding directions to car parking facilities. The Wainui Reserve Bush Park area also requires more walkway signposting. Replacement signage is sometimes needed due to signage being stolen.

5.4 Weed Control

There are significant weed and pest control issues at the reserve, with large amounts of boxthorn, wandering jew, pampas, gorse, and other weeds within the reserve area. The proliferation of weeds also presents a fire risk. Waikato District Council staff, in conjunction with Environment Waikato, monitor and carry out weed control on site and a weed management plan is a requirement.

5.5 Sustainable land and farm management practices

The reserve currently operates an “all grass, single animal class” programme. Community members have suggested, as part of the consultation and written suggestion process, that the reserve could be more sustainably managed, and the farm could possibly move towards organic farming.

5.6 Archaeological sites

A full archaeological assessment of the reserve was undertaken in 2008. This assessment identified further archaeological sites and set out management actions to protect identified sites within the reserve. There is the need for on-going management and monitoring of these sensitive sites.

5.7 Dune care

Dune care efforts are on-going. Public awareness of dune care issues needs to increase in order to protect the dunes from being damaged by reserve users. There is still the need to ensure that dunes are protected through appropriate access ways to and from the beach area. Whilst dune restoration efforts have improved the ecology, on-going dune care work is necessary.

5.8 Camping

Individuals camping on the reserve area is an ongoing issue for Council staff. During the summer months visitors attempt to camp on the beach or reserve every night. Camping is prohibited on the reserve, except for during festivals where Council has allowed designated camping areas for festival goers. Camping tents and self contained camping vehicles are prohibited, and repeat offenders are fined. The nearest camping ground to Wainui Reserve is Raglan Kopua Holiday Park.

6.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN VISION

The vision of the reserve is:

To develop Wainui Reserve as a recreational resource for local and wider communities, and protect and enhance the reserve's ecological and landscape values

Wainui Reserve is an important recreational resource for the Raglan community and is also a popular attraction for regional and wider communities. Landscape and ecological values should be protected and enhanced whilst encouraging the use of the reserve as a recreational resource. The reserve's natural beauty should be protected.

7.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, POLICIES & IMPLEMENTATION

Several objectives have been developed to guide the development, management and use of the Wainui Reserve. These objectives seek to maximise the vision of Wainui Reserve as a recreational resource and enhance and protect the reserve's ecological values.

7.1 Objective 1 - Ecological values

Objective:

Wainui reserve's ecological values are protected and developed.

Explanation:

The reserve has been fortunate in that over the years it has received a significant amount of attention in relation to riparian management and revegetation activities; however, there is the need for a more comprehensive consideration of the protection and development of Wainui Reserve's ecological values. There is the need to continue and possibly increase weed and pest control activities, increase awareness relating to dune protection and care, and general maintenance efforts to retain and develop the reserve's ecological values. Waikato District Council seeks to work in partnership with the community to increase these values.

Policies:

- a) Sustainable land management practices should be undertaken as much as practicable with a view to continually review and improve the reserves sustainable land management practices.
- b) Collaboration with community groups should occur to assist revegetation of the reserve.
- c) Working with other governmental agencies and Iwi should occur as necessary to develop, maintain, and create awareness relating to the ecological values within the reserve area.
- d) Any facility development will need to consider its impact on the reserve's ecology.

Implementation:

- I. An annual schedule will be developed to involve identified stakeholders in identified conservation and revegetation activities as appropriate.

Policy:

- e) An ecological restoration plan should be developed to restore and enhance the reserve's ecological values.

Implementation:

- I. An ecological restoration plan will be developed that will include:
 - A comprehensive revegetation programme
 - Identification of plant and animal pests and management actions
 - Dune protection and enhancement actions
 - Water quality management actions
 - Relationships to natural landscape values
- II. The revegetation component of the ecological restoration plan will only utilise native plant species indigenous to the reserve area except for specified areas within the Wainui Bush Park area. Areas for revegetation include areas which can create ecological linkages, erosion prone areas, and those along key riparian/drainage patterns. The reserve should be examined in its entirety and the complete ecological network considered. Revegetation work can follow a staged approach and opportunities for community input in revegetation work identified.
- III. Areas which require intensive weed control will be identified, and plant and animal pest control activities will be specified within the ecological restoration

- plan. Sustainable land management practices and issues should be considered within the plan.
- IV. The plan will identify suitable habitats for wildlife and these will be created through restoration of specified reserve areas and other activities as appropriate.
 - V. The ecological health of Wainui Stream will be protected, managed and enhanced through riparian planting management activities, and other management actions as necessary.
 - VI. The ecological restoration plan will identify risks and mitigation strategies affecting the ecological health of the reserve due to land management practices and general recreational usage.
 - VII. The ecological restoration plan should identify links to and comply with other governmental policies and codes as appropriate (such as the Environment Waikato's Dune Care code).
 - VIII. The ecological restoration plan should identify fencing requirements within revegetated areas.

7.2 Objective 2 - Landscape management

Objective:

Wainui Reserve's natural landscape values are retained.

Explanation:

Natural landscape features need to be taken into account when considering new development at the reserve.

Policy:

- a) Recreational activities and other reserve developments should have as minimal impact as possible on the reserve's natural landscape values.

Implementation:

- I. When any future reserve development or new recreational activity is being considered, its impact on the reserve's natural landscape values will be examined.
- II. Allow for and retain the key landscape views within Wainui Reserve and outward toward the coast. Key view shafts are identified in Appendix Five.
- III. When reviewing the impact of recreational activities on the reserve their impact on natural landscape features will also be assessed.

7.3 Objective 3 - Recreational Opportunities

Objective:

Recreational opportunities are maximised and allow for multiple reserve uses.

Explanation:

The reserve is regularly used for recreational activities. There are several walking tracks around the reserve that need to be maintained. The Wainui Reserve Bush Park area has been significantly developed, and there is the need to increase opportunities for people to visit and enjoy this area of the reserve.

The reserve is utilised significantly over the summer period. The development of further walking and mountain biking tracks may increase the popularity of the reserve outside of the summer period.

Three levels of tracks and walkways have been identified: casual walkways, gravel formed walkways, and sealed walkways. It is expected that casual walkways will be located within grassed areas (mown pathways or open paddocks). Gravel formed walkways will require periodic maintenance and upgrading, and would be located in higher use areas. Sealed walkways consist of concreted pathways for vehicle and pedestrian access, and would be located in high use areas.

Policy:

- a) Reserve recreational activities and should not compromise the enjoyment of other reserve users.
- b) Recreational opportunities should be compatible with ecological values.
- c) Reserve users should be encouraged to range freely over the reserve except:

- around the farm homestead,
 - in environmentally sensitive areas where access will be limited to all-weather tracks,
 - in farm or forestry areas for public safety or production reasons,
 - areas occupied by the Raglan Surf Lifesaving Club,
 - Whaingaroa Harbour Care nursery,
 - and any other part of the reserve for conservation reasons.
- d) Walking, mountain biking and horse riding shall be allowed through farming and commercial forestry areas, as designated by Waikato District Council. Access may also be restricted for other specified purposes.
- e) Further walking tracks should be developed and maintained as appropriate (including taking into consideration the archaeological significance of areas).
- f) Mountain biking tracks should be considered for development in areas consistent with the reserve management plan concept plans.
- g) Reserve walkways should be linked as much as practicable.
- h) Vehicle access across farm areas will be granted through the use of a permit system.

Implementation:

- I. A suitable number of walking and mountain biking tracks will be developed dependent on user demand and as much as practicable.
- II. Walking and mountain biking tracks will be maintained to an appropriate standard.
- III. Wheelchair/pushchair access will be provided as much as practicable around the reserve area.
- IV. Walking tracks will be linked as much as practicable.

Policy:

- i) Reserve events should be managed to ensure events have as little impact on reserve environs as possible.

Implementation:

- I. Reserve events will be managed through a general set of event rules, which will include conditions of use, and applicable bylaws.
- II. Event rule compliance will be monitored as deemed necessary by Council.
- III. Event rules and regulations will be reviewed as Council considers necessary.

7.4 Objective 4 - Reserve Access

Objective:

Reserve users are able to access the reserve freely and safely while ensuring health and safety requirements are met.

Explanation:

The reserve provides a variety of recreational activities and is also contains a working farm which needs to adhere to health and safety requirements.

Policies:

- a) The public should be free to explore Wainui Reserve unless restrictions are required for environmental or health and safety reasons, or due to the presence of events at the reserve.
- b) The public should be excluded from farm areas, as deemed appropriate by the Raglan Reserves Team Leader, due to health and safety requirements.
- c) Access to the reserve for events shall be deemed appropriate by Waikato District Council staff in accordance with event agreements and rules.
- d) Vehicle access on Ngarunui Beach should be prohibited unless approved by Waikato District Council staff for commercial activities.
- e) Access for Para-gliders and hang gliders should be provided through 316 Wainui Road only unless otherwise specified by Waikato District Council.
- f) Access to the pine plantation area should be prohibited during high fire risk periods.

7.5 Objective 5 - Facility development

Objective:

Facilities are developed that allow for increased recreational use and consider landscape and ecological values.

Policies:

- a) Reserve facilities should be designed using a consistent design and colour theme as much as practicable.
- b) Reserve facilities should be developed to enhance the recreational opportunities available at the reserve.
- c) The number of buildings should be minimised to retain a natural atmosphere and protect viewshafts.
- d) Facility design should consider its visual impact on landscape values.

7.6 Objective 6 - Relationship with Tainui hapu

Objective:

An ongoing relationship between Waikato District Council and Tainui hapu is developed and maintained.

Explanation:

Tainui hapu have a relationship with Wainui Reserve land which should continue to be recognised and fostered when considering developments and management activities that could impact on areas of cultural sensitivity within the reserve area.

Policies:

- a) Tainui hapu should be consulted over the management and protection of culturally important features.
- b) Waikato District Council should support in principle applications made by Tangata Whenua to research archaeological sites.

- c) There should be a designated Tainui hapu contact(s) to advise on issues arising of cultural significance.
- d) The Tainui hapu representative(s) should be consulted on any issues of archaeological significance.

7.7 Objective 7 - Safety

Objective:

A safe environment for reserve users is provided.

Explanation:

The reserve caters for a number of passive and active recreational activities, and providing an environment that caters for the safety of various types of reserve users is important. Providing a safe environment for reserve users requires a comprehensive review of possible safety issues and how this can be achieved in the most practicable manner.

Policies:

- a) Appropriate signage should be developed, displaying the location of facilities and recreational activities.
- b) Reserve walkways and mountain biking tracks should be maintained to limit safety issues as much as possible.
- c) Undesired access to the reserve should be curbed through the appropriate use of access barriers.
- d) Landscape design and facility development should consider safety issues.
- e) Fencing should be developed and maintained as appropriate.
- f) Private motorised vehicle access should be limited to parking areas and driveways to parking areas.

Implementation:

- I. Access barriers will be utilised as appropriate to curb inappropriate vehicular access.
- II. Any landscape design, facility development, and fencing activities will consider safety issues.

7.8 Objective 8 - Noise control

Objective:

Reserve events occur in a manner that does not detract from the enjoyment of passive recreation activities or cause a nuisance to surrounding neighbours.

Explanation:

Reserve amphitheatre activities could create noise issues for residents living near to the reserve. The noise from events could also pose a problem for passive recreation user groups. The extent of noise generated from the music festival is dependant upon wind flow.

Policy:

- a) Noise from reserve events should not be excessive and should not cause a nuisance to near-by residents or other reserve users.

Implementation:

- I. Noise levels will follow what is acceptable under the District Plan noise levels.
- II. Monitoring of noise levels will occur as necessary to determine the level of noise occurring from reserve events.
- III. Appropriate actions will be undertaken if Council deems noise levels to be excessive.

7.9 Objective 9 - Signage

Objective:

Reserve signage is limited and is consistent with Waikato District Council's signage guidelines.

Explanation:

There is a significant amount of signage at the reserve. Signage consistency and location could be improved. There is also the need to increase the number of signs relating to walking tracks (particularly at Wainui Reserve Bush Park), and eventually mountain biking tracks. There needs to be a balance between conveying enough detail, and limiting the level of visual pollution at the reserve. Signage should also comply with Health and Safety requirements.

Policies:

- a) Signage should be developed in accordance with Waikato District Council's signage guidelines.
- b) Signposting along reserve walkways and mountain biking tracks should be implemented as appropriate.
- c) Reserve signage should be limited as much as possible to decrease the level of visual pollution at the site.
- d) Directive signage should be provided to indicate the direction to reserve facilities and recreational activities.
- e) Signage depicting reserve regulations and advisory messages should be displayed on site as appropriate.
- f) Reserve signage should be updated periodically to reflect any changes in the location of reserve facilities.
- g) Consider providing further information regarding walkway length and distance along walking tracks (e.g. within Wainui Reserve Bush Park).

Implementation:

- I. Signage will be developed along Wainui Reserve Bush Park walking tracks.
- II. Reduce the number similar signs (e.g. car theft warning signs) around the reserve.

- III. Replace the information sheet explaining the meaning of the statues. Retain the signage structure.
- IV. Signage will be installed showing the location of all facilities within the reserve. Signage will continue to be updated if needed.
- V. Install signage discussing the ecological values within the reserve and the historical and cultural significance of the area.

7.10 Objective 10 - Parking

Objective:

Appropriate car parking facilities are provided to provide a safe environment for reserve users.

Explanation:

Over the summer periods Wainui Reserve is highly used and requires a systematic parking strategy to help manage congestion and provide a workable environment for vehicles to navigate, particularly emergency vehicles. Some work has already been undertaken in this area, with a car parking plan for the large car park developed. It is expected that parking issues will need regular monitoring over the summer period.

Policies:

- a) Farm paddocks should be regularly utilised during peak periods.
- b) Council should consider employing reserve wardens during peak periods to assist the management of vehicular access to the reserve.
- c) Waikato District Council should consider extending the lower Wainui Reserve car park to provide additional car parking facilities.

7.11 Objective 11 - Commercial activities

Objective:

To provide a limited level commercial activity that enhances reserve user experience and has a limited impact on reserve environs.

Explanation:

Commercial activity has been allowed at the reserve at the reserve's amphitheatre and also on Ngarunui Beach where commercial surfing lessons take place. These are existing use, and are considered appropriate as they have a limited environmental impact. The Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee will advise Raglan Area Office concerning the scheduling of events at the reserve.

Policies:

- a) Waikato District Council should continue considering the use of the reserve's amphitheatre for events provided they meet with reserve event rules, applicable legislation, and contract requirements.
- b) Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee should periodically review commercial activities that take place on the reserve to advise Raglan Area Office whether the activities are still considered appropriate.

7.12 Objective 12 - Farm management practices

Objective:

Farm operations should be undertaken in a sustainable manner with limited impact on the reserve's ecological and recreational values.

Explanation:

A report prepared for Waikato District Council on Wainui Reserve's farming operations (completed in February 2008) found that the reserve was being managed in a sustainable manner. Waikato District Council should continue to follow sustainable farming practices and improve these practices as much as practicable.

Policies:

- a) Farming operations should be in accordance with sustainable farming practices.
- b) Farming operations should have limited impact on recreational and environmental values.

7.13 Objective 13 - Archaeological sites

Objective:

Archaeological sites within the reserve are protected using appropriate management actions

Explanation:

In 2008 an archaeological assessment was undertaken by CFG Heritage for Waikato District Council. This report outlined management objectives and actions to protect archaeological sites within the reserve. A copy of the archaeological assessment can be found within Appendix Five.

Policies:

- a) Archaeological sites should be managed in accordance with the management actions identified within CFG Heritage's archaeological assessment, however signage depicting the location and nature of archaeological sites should only occur in agreement with Iwi wishes.
- b) Waikato District Council should engage an archaeologist periodically to examine the state of the sites and to determine whether any further management actions are necessary.

7.14 Objective 14 - Pine Plantation

Objective:

Management of the pine plantation should be consistent with health and safety requirements, and recreational and landscape values.

Explanation:

The ten hectare stand is just over half way through its growing cycle. The community has expressed interest in establishing mountain-biking trails within the pine plantation area. Health and safety requirements also need to be a consideration within the pine plantation area, particularly due to possible fire risk.

Policies:

- a) Develop mountain biking tracks within the pine plantation area in liaison with local mountain biking groups.
- b) Consider prohibiting public access to the pine plantation area during high fire risk periods.

APPENDIX ONE

WAINUI RESERVE HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1855 | Crown purchased approximately 12,000 acres from the Chiefs and people of Whaingaroa (which included Pilot Reserve land). |
| 1883 | Pilot and Signal Station Reserve established by the Crown (Gaz p. 253) |
| 1896 | Reserve leased to A R McJannet. Rental paid to Raglan County Council as a substitute for lack of Harbour endowment. |
| 1911 | Chairman of Raglan Town Board asks Crown to reserve land from lease for a road to provide access to beach and "Tattooed Rocks" (southern end of Ngarunui Beach). |
| 1912 | Lease of reserve sold to A R Langley |
| 1915 | Lease of reserve sold to E N Peacock |
| 1915 | Reserve vested in the Raglan County Council in trust, without the power of sale, for the purposes of a pilot and signal station (gaz p. 731) |
| 1924 | Boundary alteration to provide for new road alignment. |
| 1925 | Lease of reserve sold to W. Baker. |
| 1936 | Churton's Road closed and land added to Pilot Reserve. |
| 1938 | Special legislation enacted to clear up disagreement between vesting order to Council (1915) and survey plan (S0 22322). |
| 1946 | Lease of reserve made to E G Tait (83 ha), C Jackson (9 ha) and H L Dando (8 ha). |
| 1962 | Waikato Public Relations Foundation approaches Council seeking road access to Ngarunui Beach. Ngarunui Beach Life Saving Club formed and approaches Council for access to beach. |
| 1963 | Council draws up plans for road access and subdivision of reserve. Unable to proceed because of reserve designation. |
| 1964 | Council introduces Local Bill to Parliament to enable subdivision of land, but opposed by Lands and Survey Department. |
| 1965 | Crown offers to sell reserve to Council on preferential basis and in doing so uplift reservation. Council purchases property by deferred payment over 30 years. Reservation revoked (gaz p 64 1890). |
| 1967 | Leases to E G Tait, C Jackson, and H L Dando renewed for a further 21 years. |
| 1974-87 | Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Club ask Council to provide road access to Ocean Beach. Various drownings at Suckers Point. |
| 1981 | Construction of Raglan Surf Lifeguard Patrol Clubrooms in reserve at the end of Ocean Beach Road. Subdivision of property to enable leasehold initiated. |
| 1988 | Portion of reserve on the eastern side of Wainui Road (Allot 243) sold to H L Dando. |

- 1988 Council purchases 21 year renewable lease over reserve from E G Tait. Also purchases lease from Jackson family except for a house site.
- 1989 Council resolves to prepare a management plan for Wainui Reserve Farm Park. An advisory committee of local people is established.
- 1990 Claim lodged with Waitangi Tribunal for Pilot Reserve Block.
- 1990 Council purchased Wainui Block from Grasshopper Limited
- 1991 Council prepares first Wainui Reserve Management Plan
- 1991 Council subdivides part of Wainui Block to create 13 rural-residential lots between Wainui Stream and Wainui Road.
- 1993 Wainui Reserve Management Committee formed.
- 1996 Access road and car parks built with funds from Waikato Foundation Trust.
- 1999 Lot 1 DPS 44506, previously owned in fee simple, gazetted as a recreation reserve
- 2004 New surf club building constructed
- 2004/05 Car park established at the old Surf club site
- Parking sites for people with disabilities established close to the wheel chair access to the beach.
- Michael Hope memorial officially unveiled
- 2006 Lower (main) car park at Wainui Reserve sealed
- Combined toilets and changing rooms open for public access
- 2009 The lower car park was redesigned to provide better navigation and access to car parking within this car park area.
- A wooden staircase is constructed to provide walking access from the upper car park areas and reserve area to the lower (main) car park and Ngarunui Beach.

APPENDIX TWO

LIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS WITHIN WAINUI RESERVE, RAGLAN

(P) = planted exotic

***non-native**

Ferns

<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	hen and chicken fern
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	hanging spleenwort
<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	shining spleenwort
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	sickle spleenwort
<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	thread fern
<i>Blechnum novaezelandiae</i>	Kiokio
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	silver fern
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Mamuku
<i>Doodia australis</i>	rasp fern
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>	filmy fern
<i>Ptisana salicina</i>	king fern
<i>Paesia scaberula</i>	ring fern
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken
<i>Pteris macilenta</i>	sweet fern
<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	selaginella

Gymnosperms

<i>Agathis australis</i>	Kauri
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	macrocarpa
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	NZ cedar
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides (P)</i>	
<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	tanekaha
<i>Pinus pinaster (P)</i>	cluster pine
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	Miro
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	Matai
<i>Sequoia sempervirens (P)</i>	redwood

Woody trees and shrubs

<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	wineberry
<i>Azalea spp. (P)</i>	Azalea
<i>Banksia integrifolia*</i>	banksia
<i>Beilschmiedia taraira</i>	Taraira
<i>Callistemon sp. (P)</i>	bottlebrush

<i>Camelia cv.</i>	camelia
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	Putaputaweta
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	tagasaste, tree lucerne
<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>	sand coprosma
<i>Coprosma arborea</i>	Mamangi
<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>	Raurekau
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Taupata
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu
<i>Coprosma robusta x C.lucida</i>	
<i>Cornus sp. (P)</i>	dogwood
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	Korokio
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
<i>Crataegus monogyna*</i>	hawthorn
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Akeake
<i>Entelea arborescens</i>	Whau
<i>Eucalyptus sp. (P)</i>	gum, eucalyptus
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	Kotukutuku, Tree fuchsia
<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i>	Hangehange
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kapuka, broadleaf
<i>Hebe sp. (cultivar)</i>	
<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Napuka, Titirangi
<i>Hebe stricta</i>	Koromiko
<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	lacebark
<i>Hoheria sexstylosa</i>	lacebark
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	Rewarewa, NZ honeysuckle
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Kanuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka
<i>Leycesteria formosa*</i>	himalayan honeysuckle
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera (P)</i>	tulip tree
<i>Lycium ferrocissimum*</i>	boxthorn
<i>Macropiper excelsum subsp. excelsum f. excelsum</i>	Kawakawa
<i>Magnolia grandiflora (P)</i>	southern magnolia
<i>Malus x domesticus*</i>	Apple
<i>Melicope ternata</i>	Wharangi
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Mahoe, whiteywood
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	Pohutukawa
<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	climbing rata
<i>Meuhlenbeckia australis</i>	Pohuehue
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	small-leaved Pohuehue
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Mapou
<i>Nerium oleander (P)</i>	oleander
<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>	black Maire

<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	white Maire
<i>Olea europaea</i> (P)	Olive
<i>Olearia furfuracea</i>	
<i>Olearia solandri</i>	coastal tree daisy
<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	Tauhinu
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	NZ passionfruit
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	phoenix palm
<i>Physalis peruviana</i> *	cape gooseberry
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	black Matipo
<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	Tarata, lemonwood
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> cv.	
<i>Platanus</i> sp.*	plane tree
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Whauwhaupaku, fivefinger
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	lancewood
<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	Houpara
<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i> x <i>P.crassifolium</i>	
<i>Psuedowintera colorata</i>	Horopito
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (P)	Oak
<i>Racosperma</i> sp.*	
<i>Salix fragilis</i> *	crack willow
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Poroporo
<i>Sophora chathamica</i>	Kowhai
<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>	Kowhai
<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> (P)	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Vitex lucens</i>	Puriri
<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>	Kamaha
Herbaceous dicots	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i> var <i>arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel
<i>Arctium minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *	burdock
<i>Bellis perennis</i> *	bellis daisy
<i>Callitriche muelleri</i>	Muellers starwort
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	convolvulus
<i>Centella uniflora</i>	centella
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	scotch thistle
<i>Conyza albida</i> *	fleabane
<i>Daucus carota</i> *	wild carrot
<i>Dichondra repens</i> *	mercury bay weed
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> *	foxglove
<i>Galium aparine</i> *	cleavers
<i>Geranium molle</i> *	doves foot cranes bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> *	Herb robert
<i>Haloragis erecta</i> subsp. <i>erecta</i>	Toatoa

<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Catsear
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> *	oxeye daisy
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> *	Lotus
<i>Lotus suaveolens</i> *	hairy birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> *	Lupin
<i>Mycelis muralis</i> *	wall lettuce
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> *	inkweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	plantain
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> *	self-heal
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> *	creeping buttercup
<i>Rumex saggitatus</i> *	climbing dock
<i>Senecio bipinnatisectus</i> *	Australian fireweed
<i>Solanum nodiflorum</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i> *	small-flowered nightshade
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Dock
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	woolly mullein

Monocots

<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> *	agapanthus
<i>Agrostis repens</i> *	browntop
<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>	gossamer grass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	sweet vernal
<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	Renga lily
<i>Briza maxima</i> *	large quaking grass
<i>Bromus willdenowii</i> *	prairie grass
<i>Carex dissita</i>	forest sedge
<i>Carex secta</i>	Pukio
<i>Cordyline</i> sp. (P)	cabbage tree
<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>	Toetoe
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	pampas
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> *	montbretia
<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i> f. <i>ustulatus</i>	giant umbrella sedge
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	cocksfoot grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i> *	red fescue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	yorkshire fog
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> *	hare's tail
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	rice grass
<i>Oplismenus imbecillus</i>	bush oat grass
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Phleum pratense</i> *	Timothy
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	Wharariki, mountain flax
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Harakeke, flax
<i>Poa anceps</i>	broad leaved poa
<i>Schedonorus phoenix</i> *	tall fescue
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Raupo

APPENDIX THREE

RAGLAN COASTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

RAGLAN COASTAL RESERVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- a) Pursuant to schedule 7 clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 an Advisory Committee known to be the Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee be established.
- b) Pursuant to schedule 7 clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 the Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee operate according to the following Terms of Reference:

1.0 Functions and Responsibilities

1.1 The objectives of the Committee are:

- a) To provide advice to the Raglan Community Board concerning the strategic management and capital development of Wainui Reserve, Manu Bay Recreation Reserve, Te Kopua Domain (excluding the Raglan Kopua Holiday Park), and Whale Bay Recreation Reserve (“the Raglan coastal reserves”).
- b) To provide advice to the Raglan Area Office in respect of the scheduling of events at the Raglan coastal reserves and to liaise with the Raglan Events and Cultural Trust in relation to such events, provided that the Manu Bay Recreation Reserve Event Rules shall continue to apply in respect of events which take place at Many Bay Recreation Reserve.
- c) To consult with relevant stake holders and the Raglan community, in order to provide informed advice to the Raglan Community Board.

1.2 The Committee shall not undertake any activities associated with its functions which may result in Council expenditure, unless such expenditure has been authorised by the Waikato District Council.

2.0 Membership

2.1 The Committee shall consist of:

- The Raglan Ward Councillor
- The Reserves Team Leader
- One member of the Raglan Community Board, appointed by the Waikato District Council
 - One member of the following organisations, appointed by the Waikato District Council:
 - . Friends of the Wainui Reserve

- . Tainui Awhiro Ngunguru Te Po
- . Nga Uri o Maahanga Trust
- . Raglan Sports Fishing Club
- . Point Boardriders Club Incorporated
- . The Manu Bay Advisory Group

- Any one representative from any other organisation that Council thinks fit
- Two representatives of the Raglan general community, appointed by the Council.

2.2 The Committee shall appoint two co-chairs from within its membership.

2.3 One chairperson shall be an Iwi representative.

2.4 The Committee shall elect executive officers from within its membership, as it considers necessary, at its first meeting.

2.5 A Committee member may resign from office, or be removed from office on the unanimous resolution of other members and endorsement of that resolution by the Council.

2.6 The Council shall appoint new members to fill vacancies.

2.7 The Council may discharge the Committee if it considers that the Committee is inadequately performing its responsibilities.

2.8 All committee members shall have equal voting powers and act in good faith.

3.0 Procedural Matters

3.1 The Committee shall hold at least three meetings per year, taking into account the timing of the preparation of the Annual Plan and Waikato District Council's budgetary cycle.

3.2 In addition to the meetings held in accordance with clause 3.1 above, the Committee shall hold special meetings if required by the Council.

3.3 The Committee shall keep minutes of each committee meeting and shall forward copies of the minutes to the Raglan Community Board and the Council within one calendar month from the meeting date.

3.4 Meetings shall be held in a manner acceptable to the committee, but in the event of any dispute arising the committee shall follow the Council's approved Standing Orders.

4.0 Changes to Terms of Reference

- 4.1 The Council may amend these terms of reference, provided that prior consultation has been undertaken with Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee.

5.0 Council Responsibilities

- 5.1 The Council shall provide information concerning strategic management issues at the reserves referred to in clause 1.1 above to the Committee, for the Committee's comments and recommendations before a decision is made by the Council.
- 5.2 The Council shall provide administrative support to the Committee, if required, to enable the Committee to operate effectively.
- 5.3 All members to be appointed by the Council shall be appointed within eight weeks from the date of the establishment of the Committee by Council resolution.
- 5.4 If a dispute arises concerning these terms of reference, the matter shall be referred to the Council for determination.

APPENDIX FOUR

LIST OF MAJOR PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AT WAINUI RESERVE

ACTIVITY	PERMITTED	PROHIBITED
Walking	√	
Surfing	√	
Swimming	√	
Events ³	√	
Fishing	√	
Dog walking ⁴	√	
Cycling	√	
Horse riding ⁵	√	
Hang-gliding	√	
Boats	√	
Picnicking	√	
Camping (including overnight stays)		X
Fires		X
Alcohol		X
Jet skiing		X
Hunting		X
Motorcross bikes		X
Off road vehicles		X

³ Reserve events must comply with event rules and must be approved by Waikato District Council and the Raglan Coastal Reserves Advisory Committee.

⁴ Dogs may be exercised free of restraint between Wainui Reserve car park at the western end of Te Riria Kereopa memorial Drive to 300 metres south of the northern walkway at Ngarunui Beach below Wainui Reserve. In all other reserve areas dogs must be kept on a leash. Refer to the Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2007.

⁵ Along marked tracks only

APPENDIX FIVE

KEY LOOKOUT POINTS AT WAINUI RESERVE



Key Lookout Points

Wainui Reserve - Raglan
Management Plan

Waikato District Council

DJS / 1684 / December 2008

D. J. SCOTT
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

APPENDIX SIX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES:

WAINUI RESERVE, RAGLAN