



Manawatu District Council

October 2007



Coastal Reserves

Management Plan



PREPARED BY



Foreword

The Manawatu Coastal Reserves Management Plan has been prepared under the Reserves Act 1977, which requires local authorities to develop management plans for their reserves. The purpose of a management plan is to provide for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and appropriate development of reserves within available resources. This provides the community with certainty about the future of the reserves and enables the Council to manage them effectively.

The reserves in this management plan are situated in the coastal settlements of Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana. The plan covers a number of issues. In Himatangi Beach these include protecting the dunes to increase their role as a buffer between the sea and the township, rehabilitating Kaikokopu Stream, developing the recreational area between the community hall and the camping ground and improving the walkway network. In Tangimoana the issues covered include managing the reserves to reflect their role as a buffer between the township and the Rangitikei River, improving the walkway that links the reserves with Tangimoana Beach and retaining the green open space on Recreation Street for informal recreation.

The plan also proposes protecting coastal dunelands at Himatangi Beach and floodplain lands at Tangimoana by incorporating these reserves into a coastal regional park extending from Foxton Beach to Tangimoana.

Ian McKelvie

MAYOR

October 2007

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Introduction

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Introduction

The lands included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan (the management plan) are reserves situated at Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach (Refer Figure 1 Location Map on the following page).

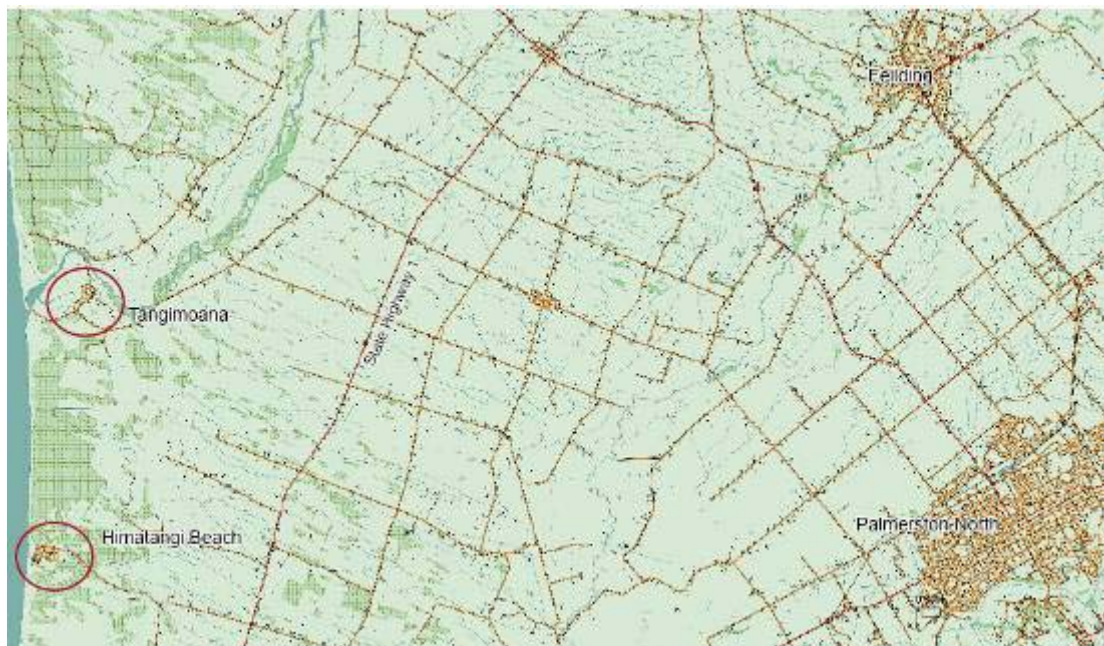
The coastal settlement of Himatangi Beach is located 7 kilometres from State Highway 1, a half hour drive from Palmerston North. Because of this proximity, Himatangi Beach is a popular weekend destination and is a growth area.

The reserves at Himatangi Beach include foredunes between the residential area and the sea, reserves along Kaikokopu Stream, the area with the surf club, community centre, carpark, playground and camping ground and the bowling club. One small reserve is at the entrance to the town on Koputara Road and another forms part of a walkway between residential properties on Mahuri Street and Te Awe Awe Grove.

The settlement of Tangimoana lies on the southern bank of the Rangitikei River near the mouth. It was developed in the 1920s as a holiday and weekend destination for people from Palmerston North and other inland towns. Much of the reserve area at Tangimoana is part of the flood channel zone of the nearby Rangitikei River, which due to its gravel based bed is constantly shifting laterally across the land. Because of this the town is at risk of flooding and in contrast to Himatangi Beach, is unlikely to grow.

The main purpose of the reserves in Tangimoana is to act as a buffer between the township and the movement of the river. Some of the reserves are used for picnicking with grassed areas and amenity¹ planting. The town has a camping ground, a children's playground with a skateboard area and a larger sportsfield sized open grassed area.

¹ See the Glossary on page 85 for a definition

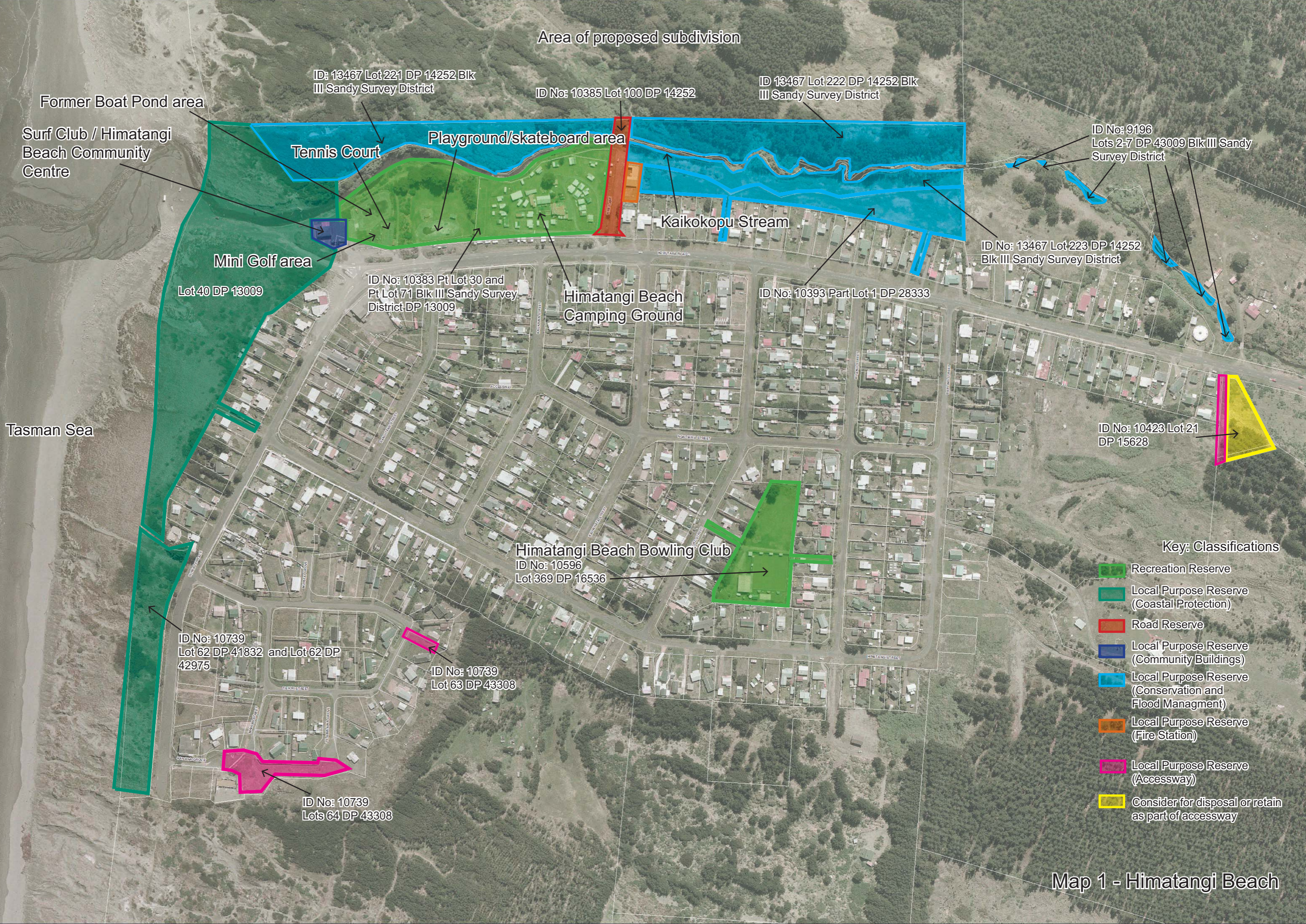
Figure 1 – Location Map

The lands to be included in the management plan are outlined below: For their locations refer to Map 1 Himatangi Beach and Map 2 Tangimoana.

Himatangi Beach

- Land on both sides of Kaikokopu Stream including a walkway, parking area, amenity planting and access to the future subdivision
- The camping ground, children’s playground and skateboard area, mini golf, tennis court and former boat pond area now used for carparking
- Sand dunes between the beach and Koputara Road with pedestrian and vehicle beach access, the community centre with the library and medical centre, and the surf club
- Land off Hunia Terrace with access to the beach through sand dunes
- The Himatangi Beach Bowling Club and adjacent grassed area between Muapoko Street and Ruanui Street
- A small grassed area off Te Awe Awe Grove with a walkway
- An accessway for future walkway development at the town entrance.

Area of proposed subdivision



ID: 13467 Lot 221 DP 14252 Blk III Sandy Survey District

ID No: 10385 Lot 100 DP 14252

ID 13467 Lot 222 DP 14252 Blk III Sandy Survey District

ID No: 9196 Lots 2-7 DP 43009 Blk III Sandy Survey District

ID No: 13467 Lot 223 DP 14252 Blk III Sandy Survey District

ID No: 10383 Pt Lot 30 and Pt Lot 71 Blk III Sandy Survey District DP 13009

ID No: 10393 Part Lot 1 DP 28333

ID No: 10423 Lot 21 DP 15628

Lot 40 DP 13009

Himatangi Beach Bowling Club
ID No: 10596
Lot 369 DP 16536

ID No: 10739 Lot 62 DP 41832 and Lot 62 DP 42975

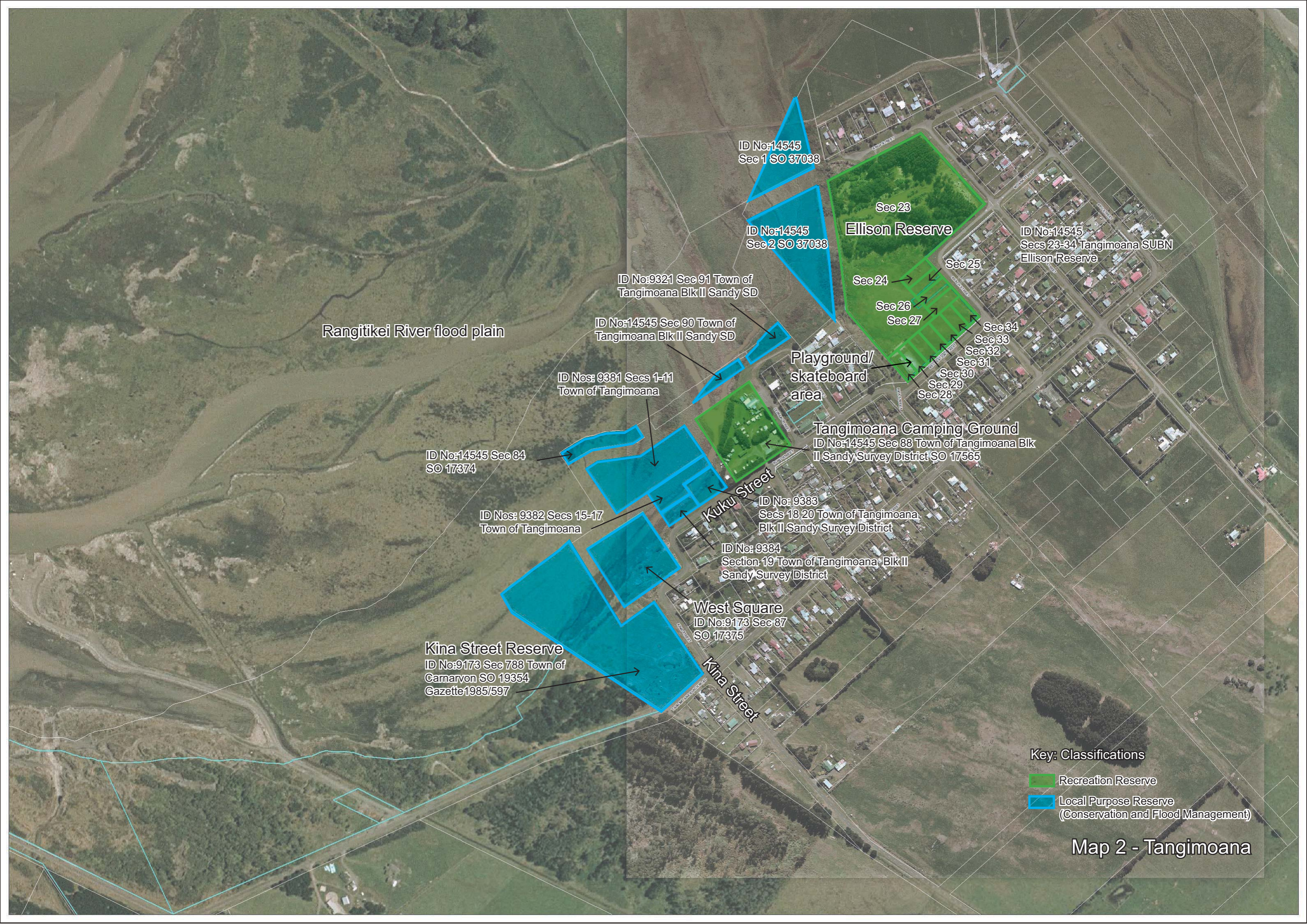
ID No: 10739 Lot 63 DP 43308

ID No: 10739 Lots 64 DP 43308

Key: Classifications

- Recreation Reserve
- Local Purpose Reserve (Coastal Protection)
- Road Reserve
- Local Purpose Reserve (Community/Buildings)
- Local Purpose Reserve (Conservation and Flood Management)
- Local Purpose Reserve (Fire Station)
- Local Purpose Reserve (Accessway)
- Consider for disposal or retain as part of accessway

Map 1 - Himatangi Beach



Rangitikei River flood plain

ID No:14545
Sec 1 SO 37038

ID No:14545
Sec 2 SO 37038

ID No:9321 Sec 91 Town of
Tangimoana Blk II Sandy SD

ID No:14545 Sec 90 Town of
Tangimoana Blk II Sandy SD

ID Nos: 9381 Secs 1-11
Town of Tangimoana

ID No:14545 Sec 84
SO 17374

ID Nos: 9382 Secs 15-17
Town of Tangimoana

Kina Street Reserve
ID No:9173 Sec 788 Town of
Camaron SO 19354
Gazette1985/597

West Square
ID No:9173 Sec 87
SO 17375

ID No: 9383
Secs 18 20 Town of Tangimoana
Blk II Sandy Survey District

ID No: 9384
Section 19 Town of Tangimoana Blk II
Sandy Survey District

Playground/
skateboard
area

Tangimoana Camping Ground
ID No:14545 Sec 88 Town of Tangimoana Blk
II Sandy Survey District SO 17565

Sec 23
Ellison Reserve

Sec 24

Sec 26

Sec 27

Sec 28

Sec 29

Sec 30

Sec 31

Sec 32

Sec 33

Sec 34

ID No:14545
Secs 23-34 Tangimoana SUBN
Ellison Reserve

Key: Classifications

Recreation Reserve

Local Purpose Reserve
(Conservation and Flood Management)

Map 2 - Tangimoana

Tangimoana

- Ellison Reserve on Nuku Street has been developed as a wetland area by the community and the Council with both native and exotic plantings and a network of paths. It was named Ellison Reserve in 2005 to acknowledge the work by the Ellisons in the development of the reserve. The plantation of mature pines is being underplanted and gradually removed. The proceeds from sale of the timber are used to further develop the reserve. This reserve includes a flat grassed ‘domain’ area with a playground and concrete skateboard area off Recreation Street
- Lands on the river side of Ellison Reserve that are a buffer between the river and the township
- Kina Street Reserve, West Square and the river side of Kuku Street. This area is made up of a number of lots bisected by a branch of the river. Closer to the residential area the reserves have also been developed by the community in conjunction with the Council. A feature of these reserves is native planting beds with driftwood edging separated by grassed areas suitable for picnicking
- The Tangimoana Camping Ground and two small reserves on the river side of Kuku Street.

Format of this Management Plan

This management plan has three sections. The first outlines the purpose and the process to develop the plan. It summarises the current legal status of the lands and classification categories for the reserves and outlines the roles and responsibilities for each classification under the Reserves Act 1977.

This section also details legislation relevant to the management plan, including national, regional and district policies and plans.

The second section has a vision statement for the reserves and the third section states objectives and policies for the reserves’ natural, recreational and cultural resources. Policies in this management plan will be implemented as resources and opportunity allow.

Purpose of a Management Plan

The Council is required to develop reserve management plans for reserves under its control, management or administration under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The Act states that a management plan shall:

provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation ...[and] the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified...

(section 41 (3)).

The management plan once finalised will address the expectations of the various interest groups in the community and will provide a framework for the protection, management and development of Manawatu Coastal Reserves for the next 10 years.

Process to Develop the Management Plan

Preparation of the management plan follows the process outlined in section 41 of the Reserve Act 1977 and aims to encourage public participation:

Discussion Draft: Key interest groups, organisations and interested individuals were contacted by phone to discuss aspirations and identify issues with the reserve lands. Options to resolve these issues were outlined and developed. At two workshops, one at Himatangi Beach and one at Tangimoana, participants discussed the issues, objectives, actions and vision for management of the reserves.

Draft management plan: The draft plan was developed taking into account the response from the two community workshops. The completed draft was presented to Council committees and was then publicly notified and released for public submissions. A public hearing was held and the submissions received were taken into account in preparing the final management plan.

Final Management Plan: Was prepared incorporating the outcomes of the hearing and presented to the Council for formal approval.

Classification

A key requirement of the Reserves Act is the declaration and classification of reserves so that they are managed according to their primary purpose.

Fourteen of the reserves covered by this management plan are already classified under the Reserves Act 1977 (Refer Maps 1 and 2 for reserve locations and classifications). The Recreation classification of four of the reserves and the Road Reserve classification of one reserve remain unchanged. The Recreation classification of nine reserves is changed to Local Purpose. The remaining eight reserves are declared reserve land under the Reserves Act and classified either Recreation or Local Purpose.

Explanation:

A number of the reserves included in this management plan were either vested in the Council as reserves under earlier legislation or acquired by the Council for reserve purposes and are not yet classified under the Reserves Act 1977. As classification takes some time to complete, this management plan will be a Council policy document only and will not formally come under the Reserves Act until the reserves are classified. On completion of the classification process the management plan will be amended accordingly.

An outline of the classification types follows:

RECREATION RESERVE

Reserves that are classified Recreation are managed primarily for the purpose of:

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

The following reserves are either currently or have the potential to be developed for passive or active recreational use and are therefore to be classified Recreation Reserve:

Himatangi Beach

- Camping ground and Playground area – Pt Lot 30 and Lot 71 BLK II Sandy Survey District
- Himatangi Beach Bowling Club – Lot 369 DP 16536.

Tangimoana

- Ellison Reserve - Sections 23-34 Tangimoana SUBN
- Camping Ground and Boat Club - Sec 88 SO 17565 Tangimoana.

LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE

Reserves classified Local Purpose are managed primarily for:

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

For each Local Purpose reserve a sub-classification is stipulated which specifies the primary purpose of the reserve. The Council has determined the following Local Purpose sub-classifications:

Local Purpose (Coastal Protection)

The dunes at Himatangi Beach are to be classified Local Purpose with a sub-classification Coastal Protection as these vulnerable dune lands require special management, with access to the beach protected under the policies of this management plan. The surf club and community centre on these lands will be surveyed off and given their own sub-classification of Local Purpose (Community Buildings).

Himatangi Beach

- Area separated by third class survey from Lot 40 DP 13009 Local Purpose (Community Buildings)
- Lot 62 DP 42975 & Lot 62 DP 41832 and remainder of Lot 40 DP 13009, Local Purpose (Coastal Protection).

Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)

The Kaikokopu Stream in Himatangi is to be classified Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management) to recognise the reserves' role as a protective buffer for the Kaikokopu Stream. The Himatangi Beach Fire Station will be separated from Lot 1 DP 28333 via a third class survey and given the sub-classification of Local Purpose (Fire Station).

The riverbed lands at Tangimoana are to be classified Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management). This recognises their role as floodplain areas next to the ecologically important Rangitikei River Estuary.

Himatangi Beach

- Lot 221 - 223 DP 14252
- Lot 1 DP 28333
- Lots 2-7 DP 43009.

Tangimoana

- Sections 1-11 and 15-17 Town of Tangimoana
- Sections 18 - 20 Town of Tangimoana
- West Square - Section 87 SO 17375 Town of Tangimoana
- Kina Street Reserve - Section 788 Town of Carnarvon
- Sections 90 -91 Town of Tangimoana
- Sec 84 SO 17374
- Sections 1-2 SO 37038 Town of Tangimoana.

Local Purpose (Accessway)

A Local Purpose (Accessway) classification for the accessway off Te Kiri Street, between Kawana Grove and Te Awe Awe Grove and the proposed accessway at the entrance to the township off Himatangi Beach Road, retains pedestrian access and allows the town's walkway network to develop:

Himatangi Beach

- Lots 63 and 64 DP 43308
- Part of Lot 21 DP 15628.

ROAD RESERVE

Road Reserve status remains over Lot 100 DP 14252 as it is to be part of an accessway to a new subdivision in Himatangi Beach.

Further Option for Reserve Protection and Management

A further option for protecting coastal dune lands at Himatangi Beach and the flood plain lands at Tangimoana is to incorporate the lands as part of a coastal regional park, which could extend from Foxton Beach to Tangimoana Beach including Himatangi Beach. All three areas are connected by the beach running along the western coast from Kapiti to Wanganui and share common recreational, environmental, coastal and flood management issues. Providing a mechanism that recognises and co-ordinates the responsibilities of all agencies involved in management of these coastal lands including DoC, Horizons Regional Council and Horowhenua, Rangitikei and Manawatu District Councils has merit.

The reserve lands at Tangimoana are part of the Rangitikei Estuary and could combine with the rest of the coastal dune area as part of a wider coastal regional park.

Consideration of a coastal regional park has appeal as management and development would come from a wider funding base. This would open the possibility of introducing a ranger to promote appropriate recreational use, policing of indiscriminate use and facilitate dune rehabilitation with private landowners and interest groups.

Lands declared reserves under the Reserves Act may be included in a regional park. A regional park mechanism is possible through the general powers of the Local Government Act. Proposals for a regional park would be worked through the Annual Plan or Long-Term Council Community Plan process of the various affected councils and once details are agreed, protection in perpetuity can be achieved through an Order in Council after recommendation by the Minister and approval by the Governor-General².

² This is a very preliminary comment and requires further research to establish the exact process and timeframes.

Summary of Property Details

MDC ID No.	Name	Legal Description	Vested/Gazetted	Ownership/Classification	Area (ha)	Description	Leases/Licences	Classification
10423	Himatangi Beach Plantation Reserve	Lot 21 DP15628 Plantation Reserve	Vested under Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in Counties Act 1946.	Manawatu District Council	Unknown	Small scrub covered area with some pines at the entrance to the township – to be developed as walkway connection	None	Consider for disposal, after surveying off (Third Class Survey) an accessway that in future will become part of the town's walkway route – classify this small section Local Purpose (Accessway)
9196	Himatangi Beach Riverbank Reserve	Lots 2-7 DP 43009 Blk III Sandy Survey District in CT 14C/1144 (cancelled) Riverbank Reserve	Vested in MCC pursuant to Section 35 Counties Amendment Act 1964	Vested in MCC pursuant to Section 35 Counties Amendment Act 1964 as a reserve for riverbank subject to Reserves & Domains Act 1953	0.0740	Stream area behind houses on Koputara Road	None	Declare and classify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
10385	Himatangi Beach Road	Lot 100 DP 14252 Declared Road	No	Road vested in MDC s.111, August 2003 Reserves Act 1977.	0.2659	Accessway to new subdivision	None	Retain Road status for use as accessway to subdivision
13467	Himatangi Beach Reserve for Recreation Purposes	Lot 221 DP 14252 BLK III Sandy Survey District CT 25B/564	1981/2254	MCC gazetted as a reserve for recreation purposes Reserves Act 1977	1.5934	Stream edge planting on new subdivision side of stream. Includes pines	None	Declare and classify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)

MDC ID No.	Name	Legal Description	Vested/Gazetted	Ownership/Classification	Area (ha)	Description	Leases/Licences	Classification
13467	Himatangi Beach Reserve for Recreation Purposes	Lot 222 DP 14252 BLK III Sandy Survey District CT 25B/564	1981/2254	MCC gazetted as a reserve for recreation purposes Reserves Act 1977	1.5682	Stream edge planting on new subdivision side of stream. Includes pines	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
13467	Himatangi Beach Reserve for Recreation Purposes	Lot 223 DP 14252 BLK III Sandy Survey District CT 25B/564	1981/2254	MCC gazetted as a reserve for recreation purposes Reserves Act 1977	8600m ²	Stream edge with amenity planting on town side of stream and carparking	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
10393	Himatangi Beach	Part Lot I DP 28333 CT F4/706	No	Further investigation required	1.1032	Grassed area, carparking, stream edge amenity planting and fire station.	Fire Station – current lease	Carry out Third Class Survey and declare and classify fire station Local Purpose (Fire Station) with the balance of the land Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
10383	Camping ground, playground	Pt Lot 30 and Lot 71 Blk II Sandy Survey District CT 25B/216	1981/2254	MCC gazetted as a reserve for recreation purposes Reserves Act 1977	2.3775	Camping ground, children's playground, tennis courts, mini golf course, former boat pond area	Lease between MDC and Sautia Pone Utumapu and Margaret Anne Utumapu for 30 years commencing 18/10/1999	Retain Recreation Reserve status

MDC ID No.	Name	Legal Description	Vested/Gazetted	Ownership/Classification	Area (ha)	Description	Leases/Licences	Classification
10383	Beachfront dunes and Surf Club and Community Centre	Lot 40 DP 13009 Blk III Sandy Survey District	1981/ 2254	MCC gazetted as a reserve for recreation purposes Reserves Act 1977	4.2492	Beachfront dunes, vehicle and pedestrian entrance to beach, surf club and community centre, with the library and medical centre	Lease between MDC and the Palmerston North Surf Lifeguard Service Inc. commencing 1/11/1998 for 5 yrs with renewal for a further 5 yrs; Lease between MDC and Himatangi Community Trust dated 16/11/2004 for 3 years	Carry out a Third Class Survey and reclassify surf club and Community Centre Local Purpose (Community Buildings) with the balance of the land reclassified Local Purpose (Coastal Protection)
10739	Himatangi Beach Local Purpose Reserve (Utility)	Lots 63-64 DP 43308 CT 11B/1107	Vested in MDC as a reserve for Utility/Public Utility	Pursuant to s. 35(4) Counties Amendment Act 1961 vested in MCC subject to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	0.3069	Reserve with walkway between Kawana Grove, Mahuri Street and land continuing to Te Awa Awe Grove (Lot 64) and undeveloped access from Te Kiri Street (Lot 63)	Council has agreed to a RoW being created to provide access to Fisher property (Pt 2 DP 32787 CT 381888).	Declare and classify: Local Purpose (Accessway)
10739	Himatangi Beach Foreshore Amenity Reserves	Lot 62 DP 42975 & Lot 62 DP 41832 CT 11B/1107	Vested in MCC as Foreshore Amenity Reserves	Pursuant to s. 35(4) Counties Amendment Act 1961 vested in Manawatu County subject to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	0.9928	Beachfront dunes and pedestrian access to beach	None	Declare and classify Local Purpose (Coastal Protection)
10596	Himatangi Beach Bowling Club	Lot 369 DP 16536 Recreation Reserve	Vested under Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in Counties Act 1946.	Manawatu District Council	0.7983	Bowling green and grassed open space	Lease between MDC and Himatangi Beach Bowling Club for 10 years dated 29/08/1989 (out of date)	Retain Recreation Reserve status

MDC ID No.	Name	Legal Description	Vested/Gazetted	Ownership/Classification	Area (ha)	Description	Leases/Licences	Classification
9381 & 9382	Tangimoana Beach Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation Reserve) Riverbank St/Kuku St	Sections 1-11 and 15-17 Town of Tangimoana Blk II SO 17375 & 17565 in CT 43A/473	No – acquired from Crown under s.54(e) Land Act 1948	Manawatu District Council Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation Reserve) Reserves Act 1977	1.2649	Reserve lots 1-11 part of river channel, lots 15-17 part of what is known as Kina Street Reserve grassed with driftwood edged amenity planting	Subject to Part IV A of Conservation Act 1987 & Sections 10 & 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 and RA 1977	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
9383	Tangimoana Beach Plantation Reserve (Kuku St)	Sections 18 and 20 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	1923/2260	Vested as a plantation reserve under Land Act 1908	0.2024	Known as Kina Street Reserve grassed with driftwood edged amenity planting	None	Declare and classify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
9384	Tangimoana Beach	Section 19 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Blk II Sandy Survey District	1869/544	Manawatu District Council	0.1012	River channel area	None	Declare and classify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
14545	Ellison Reserve	Sections 23-34 Tangimoana SUBN Blk II Sandy Survey District	2005/877, 1985/597	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977	1.1281	Wetland area with native and exotic species, walking tracks and shelters, toilets, surrounded by mature pines. Also an open grassed domain area with children's playground and skateboard area	None	Retain Recreation Reserve classification
14545	Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation Reserve)	Sections 1-2 SO 37038 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District CT 43A/726	No – acquired from Crown under s.54(e) Land Act 1948	Manawatu District Council Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation Reserve) Reserves Act 1977	5403m ² and 1.0870	Area of river channel, grassed	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)

MDC ID No.	Name	Legal Description	Vested/Gazetted	Ownership/Classification	Area (ha)	Description	Leases/Licences	Classification
9173	West Square	Section 87 SO 17375 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	Gazetted 1985/597	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977	2.1246 (with section 88)	Part area of river channel, part Kina Street Reserve with driftwood edged amenity planting and toilet	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
9173	Kina Street Reserve	Section 788 Town of Carnarvon Blk II Sandy Survey District SO 19354	Gazetted 1985/597	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977	3.0048	Amenity planting area edged with driftwood, has a toilet, also has river bed and open grassed area on the other side of the river	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
14545	Camping Ground and Boating Club	Section 88 SO 17565 Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	Gazetted 1985/597	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977	2.1246 (with section 87)	Camping ground and boating club building, part riverbed	Camping Ground – current lease Boating Club – current lease	Retain Recreation Reserve classification
14545/9231	Recreation Reserves	Section 90, Section 91 Town of Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District	Gazetted 1985/597	Vested in MCC 1985/597 as a Recreation Reserve, Reserves Act 1977	2777m ²	Part riverbed, part open grassed areas on riverbank	None	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)
14545	Local Purpose Reserve (Soil Conservation and River Control)	Section 84 SO 17374 Tangimoana Blk II Sandy Survey District CT 43A/625	No – acquired from Crown under s.54(e) Land Act 1948	Manawatu District Council Local Purpose Reserve (Soil Conservation and River Control) Reserves Act 1977	2909m ²	Open grassed area near riverbank	Subject to Part IV A of the Conservation Act 1987 and Sections 10 and 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991	Reclassify Local Purpose (Conservation and Flood Management)

Legislation

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND PLANS

The management plan has links to a range of statutory requirements, Council plans and strategies and the plans and strategies of the Department of Conservation and Horizons Regional Council.

LINKS WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Reserves Act 1977 and Reserves Act Guide 1999

The purpose of the Act is to provide for reserve acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation (including the protection of the natural environment), development, and use. The Act provides the basis under which the Council must manage its reserves. One of the key requirements is the preparation of reserve management plans.

The Reserve Act Guide produced by Local Government New Zealand and the Department of Conservation in 1999 provides guidance for management plans and reserve classification under the Act.

Objectives and policies in the management plan are in line with the classification categories of the reserves covered by the management plan in accordance with section 16 of the Act.

In addition, sections 53 and 54 of the Reserves Act confer certain powers on the Council in relation to Recreation Reserves. Section 53 confers general powers to do with activities that can take place on the reserve, layout, buildings and structures, and section 54 confers specific leasing powers.

Treaty of Waitangi

Section 8, Part II Purpose and Principles of the Resource Management Act 1991 takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires administrators managing lands under the Reserves Act 1977 to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi including when formulating and implementing Council's reserve management policy.

In the context of the Manawatu District coastal reserves these principles are:

- To act reasonably and in good faith
- To make informed decisions
- To consider whether active steps are needed to protect Maori interests
- To avoid actions that would prevent the redress of claims
- To recognise that Government must be able to govern
- To consult with tangata whenua, iwi and hapu and to take into account issues or concerns raised where activities are likely to disturb or impact on sites of cultural significance on the reserve land where major developments are proposed on the reserves
- To recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, Waahi Tapu and other taonga, in the management of the coastal reserves.

Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of Local Government and the role of local authorities is:

...to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities...[and] for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

In particular the Act provides for decision-making, consultation and community outcomes along with financial management processes. The Act places restrictions on the disposal of reserves (s138) and the collection and use of development contributions for reserves (s198-203 and s204, 205). It also empowers the Council to make bylaws (s145-147).

This management plan is the starting point to the Council's commitment to developing the District's coastal reserves in consultation with the community.

Resource Management Act 1991

The management plan is a means by which the Council can meet its responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

Responsibilities include the:

- Protection and promotion of sustainable management of the natural and physical resources of the District (s5(1))
- Preservation of the natural character of the District’s coastal environment and its protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, (s6(a))
- Relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga (s6(e))
- Maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coast (s6(d))
- Regard to Kaitiakitanga (s7(a))
- Protection of the intrinsic values of ecosystems and the finite characteristics of natural and physical resources of the District (7(d)(g))
- Control of actual and potential adverse effects including effects on the District’s coastal lands
- Management and protection of the District’s natural and physical resources including its natural and physical resources in reserves (s31 (a)).

Although the Act does not define the term ‘coastal environment’, courts indicate that it applies to the environment within which the coast is a ‘significant element’³. This normally includes the area where the waves meet the shore, the land that forms the backdrop to the sea such as dunes and where salt water influences the ecology of the land. Depending on an assessment of local factors, the coastal environment may extend many kilometres inland⁴. For the purposes of the Manawatu District Plan it is defined as the area within 4 km of the ocean (refer Manawatu District Plan p 33)

Other Relevant Acts

The policies of the management plan are in accordance with a number of other Acts relevant to the management of reserves: Conservation Act 1987, Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004, Historic Places Act 1993, Health Act 1956, Pesticides Act 1969, Litter Act 1979, Building Act 2004, Sale of Liquor Act 1989, Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 and the Maori Fisheries Act 1992.

LINKS WITH NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT POLICY STATEMENTS, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

This management plan has close links with national and regional statements, plans and strategies:

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (1994) (NZCPS)

NZCPS sets out a number of principles which are to be applied to the management of the coastal environment under the RMA and provides broad direction as to the desired pattern of coastal development.

Policies relevant to the reserves covered by this management plan include protecting landscapes, seascapes and landforms (policy 1.1.3(a)), protecting the integrity, functioning and resilience of the coastal environments (policy 1.1.4) and restoration and rehabilitation (policy 1.1.5). NZCPS requires that adverse effects of use and development in the coastal environment should be avoided as far as practicable (policy 3.2.2) and to ensure that cumulative effects of activities collectively are not adverse to a significant degree (policy 3.2.4). A precautionary approach is to be applied to development where effects are not well understood (policy 3.3.1).

Horizons Regional Council

One Plan Draft – October 2006

The draft One Plan is divided into two parts – part one being the Regional Policy Statement and part two the Regional Plan, including the Regional Coastal Plan.

The Horizons Regional Council One Plan identifies the western coastline as an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape including the visual and scenic characteristics of the coast and in particular its special coastal landscape features. The Rangitikei Estuary as a habitat for indigenous fauna is also highlighted as important⁵.

Issues which the draft One Plan identifies as facing the coastal environment and relevant to the reserves in this management plan include:

- Modification of coastal processes due to human activities

³ *The Community Guide to Coastal Development under the Resource Management Act* Raewyn Pert, Environmental Defence Society Inc, 2005, page 4.

⁴ *Ibid*, page 3.

⁵ Horizons Regional Council. *Proposed One Plan* p.2

- Recreational activities on dunes and beaches
- Erosion of the foredune, when “protective vegetation cover is removed as part of coastal development, and as a consequence of activities such as land recontouring and vehicle movement.”⁶
- Loss of rare and threatened habitats such as grass and sedgeland on active dunelands and wetland habitats⁷.

Other current plans developed by the Regional Council to guide the management of resources within the region and relevant to the Manawatu Coastal Reserves Management Plan include:

Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy

Regional Animal Pest Management Strategy

Native Biodiversity Information: Issues and Options for the Manawatu District.

Department of Conservation (DoC)

DoC has a number of documents that are relevant to the reserves in this management plan:

The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2000 (Department of Conservation & Ministry for Environment) aims to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity.

Foxton Ecological District: Survey Report for the Protected Natural Areas Programme 1992 (Wanganui Conservancy, DoC) describes a set of recommended areas for protection (RAPs). None of the reserves in this management plan require further legal protection as Recommended Areas for Protection under the Protected Natural Areas Programme.

Land & Riparian Management Strategy July 1999 includes vegetation cover that provides protection against wind erosion in sand country and maintenance and enhancement of amenity and intrinsic values of rivers and wetlands and their margins.

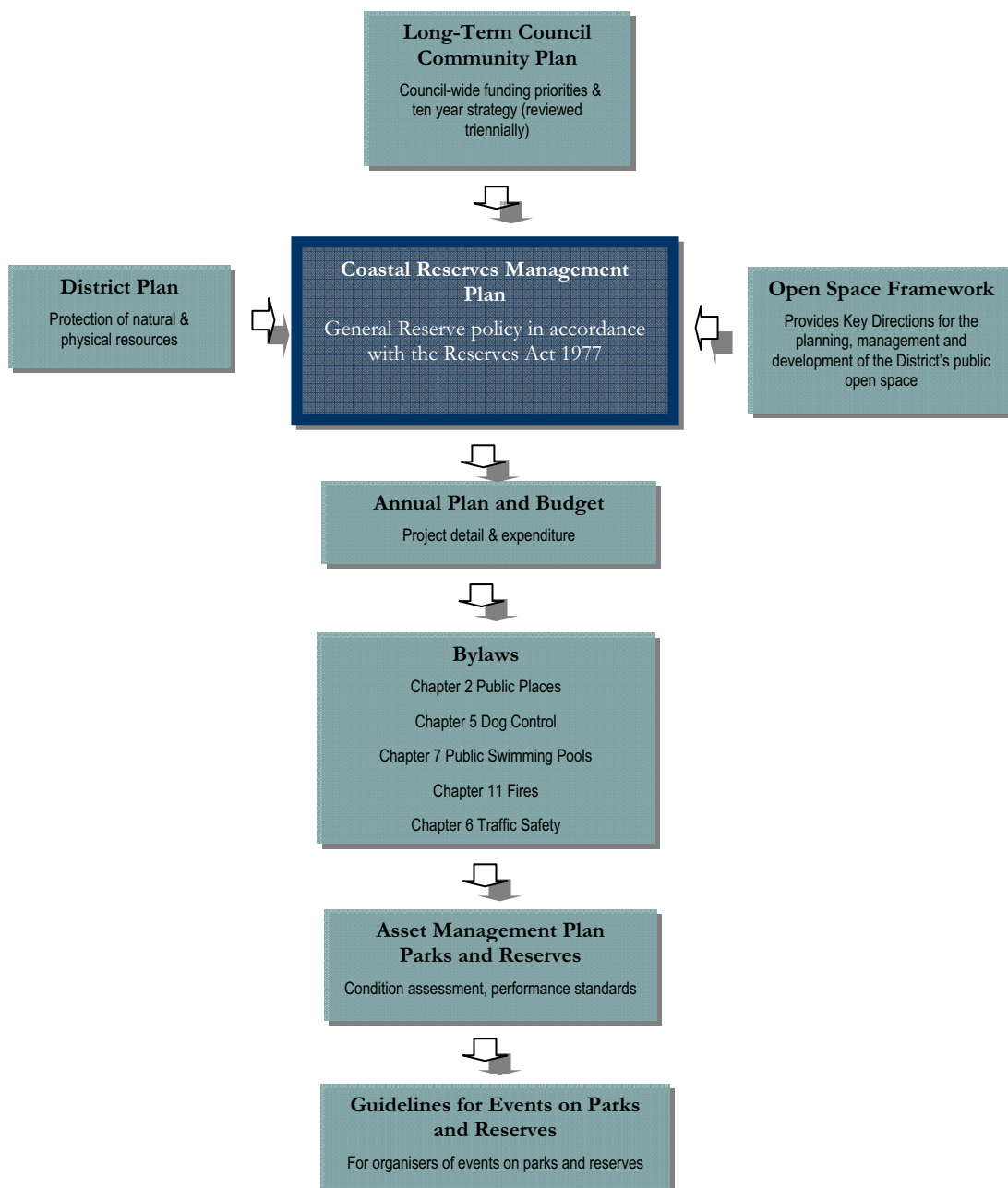
⁶ Horizons Regional Council. *Proposed One Plan* p.5-1.

⁷ Horizons Regional Council. *Proposed One Plan* p.E-3.

LINKS WITH OTHER MANAWATU DISTRICT COUNCIL PLANS AND POLICY STATEMENTS

This management plan fits within a wide range of Council plans required under a number of Acts. Figure 2 illustrates these relationships. These Council plans aim to protect the natural, cultural and physical resources of the District and direct the Council’s activities. The Council’s reserves are an essential tool in achieving these aims and as such have an inherent relationship with these Council plans. When these plans are reviewed they should have regard to the policies in this management plan.

Figure 2: Relationship with other Council Plans and Policy



The Manawatu District Plan

The District Plan provides for the sustainable management of the District's land related resources under the RMA and guides activities that affect the use of these resources including the District's reserves. For instance, in accordance with Section 75 of the RMA, the District Plan is required to state the environmental results which are anticipated from the implementation of the Council's policies and methods.

In order to do this, different zones have been identified to differentiate the types of activities, development constraints and opportunities that can take place within the zones. The two main zones affecting the coastal reserves are the Recreation Zone and the Flood Channel Zone. The objectives for the Recreation Zone are:

to cater for the recreational needs of the District's people, while maintaining the amenities of nearby residents and to enhance the level of amenity within the Recreation Zones.

(District Plan, Section 4.8 Recreation Zone)

The Flood Channel Zone applies to some of the reserve areas in Tangimoana where the risk of flooding means that land use and buildings on the reserves need special management.

Other areas in the District Plan which pertain to coastal reserves are Section 3 – Heritage Values and Section 6 – Esplanade Reserves and Strips.

The District Plan also sets out environmental standards which the neighbours of reserves can rely on. Buildings and facilities on reserves can have an impact on the adjacent neighbourhood especially through noise and carparking. The District Plan sets out the broad range of activities which are acceptable on reserves, and the management plan process then determines which of these activities are suitable for a particular reserve.

An objective of the District Plan in the coastal area is to “protect and enhance the quality” of the coastal area as an “outstanding landscape” including the “dune areas immediately adjacent to the sea”.

Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016

The Council has a long-term plan of its proposed budget and works programme for the next 10 years, showing the direction in which the Council is planning to go.

Community outcomes relevant to the coastal reserves are:

- A greater variety of leisure resources for youth
- Promoting healthy living
- Encouraging people to be proactive about their health and achieving a work-life balance
- Providing a network of cycleways and walkways
- Increased tree planting and native reforestation
- Retention of open green areas
- Preservation and development of reserves, rivers, coastal areas and ranges
- Use of planting to stop flooding and more sites for camping facilities and walks for tourism development in the District.

Annual Plan and Budget

This document sets out the Council's intended activities project-by-project for the current financial year. It provides a breakdown of what expenditure will be incurred and how funding will be sourced for a particular project. It provides detailed information on how the Council will work towards its strategic objectives and a breakdown of the long-term financial strategy. It includes expenditure on reserves and special projects affecting reserves.

The coming year's expenditure as projected in the 10 year expenditure programme is reviewed prior to commencing the new financial year. The objectives of the reserve management plans are reviewed regularly and priorities set for funding to implement the policies of these plans. Implementation of policies takes time and is prioritised through public consultation via the Annual Plan and Budget process.

Asset Management Plan (AMP)

The AMP is an essential part of long-term financial planning. It details the management of the Council's reserve assets, against which the future service potential of the assets is matched with the expected service level. Development and management of the reserves is overseen by the Parks and Reserves Manager. The day-to-day maintenance of the reserves is contracted out.

The AMP also provides an indication of the Council's future expenditure needs for operational and infrastructural maintenance of its reserves. The AMP lists all the equipment and facilities in each of the reserves along with a condition assessment

and is used to develop replacement and/or upgrading programmes for the reserves covered by a management plan. The existing AMP does not currently include soft assets such as significant trees and bush areas. It is proposed that the AMP be revised to include these.

Guidelines for Events on Parks and Reserves

Guidelines for events have been developed to encourage full use of reserves and to manage events on reserves so that activities do not damage reserves or their facilities and natural features or cause adverse effects to reserve users or reserve neighbours. Use must also meet requirements under the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987. The guidelines set out a simple, clear process and a brochure guides event organisers.

Bylaws

The Council Bylaw is a rule or regulation that applies to both private land and public places controlled or managed by the Council. It outlines conditions for the operation of reserves including opening hours, conditions for use, outlines prohibited activities and dog control and provides for penalties for not complying with the bylaw. Bylaws relevant to the coastal reserves include Public Places, Dog Control and Fires. Traffic Safety also applies to coastal beach reserves as the beach is defined as a road.

Open Space Framework

The Open Space Framework gives clear direction for effective planning, management and development of the District's public open space including its reserves. It provides key directions, principles and actions to aid decision making over the next 10 years and should therefore be taken into account when decisions are made about coastal reserves.

The key directions aim to:

- Strengthen the existing public open space network
- Improve access to natural areas for recreation
- Improve the natural environment
- Promote and develop the open space network

- Strengthen partnerships to ensure effective and efficient use of the District's open space resources.

Vision Statements

The following vision statements were developed with input from participants at community workshops and are the basis for management and development decisions.

HIMATANGI BEACH

Protect, develop and maintain the reserves for their recreational, visual, and ecological values for the benefit and enjoyment of the community while managing the dunelands for their role in coastal protection, and rehabilitating the Kaiōkōpū Stream

TANGIMOANA

Recognise the role of the reserves in flood protection while developing and maintaining them as open space for the visual and recreational enjoyment of the community and protecting conservation values.



Reserve Resources

Natural Resources

Recreational Resources

Cultural Resources

1. Natural Resources

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The reserves covered by this plan are unique in character when compared with other reserves in the Manawatu. The coastal environment is constantly changing, meaning that many of the reserves covered by this management plan have a dynamic nature and are subject to change through river or sand dune movement. The following section gives a detailed description of the natural resources of the reserves.

1.2. HIMATANGI BEACH

Himatangi Beach lands are made up of the dunelands, lands surrounding the Kaikokopu Stream, the Himatangi Beach Bowling Club land, a small reserve at the entrance to the town and two small areas of walkway land.

1.2.1. Dunelands

Foredunes between Hunia Terrace and the sea were recontoured in 1996 to reduce sand blowouts onto the nearby residential area. These dunes are planted in marram with some spinifex and other native and exotic species. Vehicle and pedestrian beach access is across the dunes from the end of Koputara Road, with further pedestrian beach access across the dunes near the end of Hunia Terrace.

The Kaikokopu Stream mouth meets the sea on this reserve. A structure at the mouth of the stream prevents large logs moving upstream and in 1996 stream banks were reinforced with sandbags filled with concrete.

The principal role of the reserves between the beach and Hunia Terrace is coastal protection. Management and development decisions concerning the dune covered reserves must therefore focus on stabilising the dune system in order to increase its role in protecting the township - planting sand-binding plants, closing blowouts⁸ and planting and managing access to the dunes.

Dune vegetation needs to be protected from disturbance by vehicles, pedestrians and pests such as rabbits in order for it to effectively stabilise the dune. The landward side of the foredune has already been planted but this has been

unsuccessful in some areas due to damage caused by vehicles and pedestrians. Working with private owners of the dune lands to the north and south of the township is recommended to develop a consistent management regime for the coastal dunes.

Explanation:

Dune systems have the capacity to self repair after erosion, reinstating protective foredunes following severe storms. Foredunes with a good covering of sand-binding plants are more stable and are the 'first line of defence' in coastal protection.

Experience in New Zealand has shown that indigenous sand-binding species are more effective than exotic marram grass or other exotic dune species⁹ as they produce lower, more spreading dunes. Sand-binding plants can also reduce sand blowing further inland.

The dune profile allows for sand movement which sand-binding plants require in order to grow. Some dune recontouring has reduced sand movement resulting in dune binding plants dying, causing further dune blowouts during storm events.

The management of dune lands is a common problem along the coastline between Foxton and Tangimoana. Work is currently being carried out with the Foxton community on ways to appropriately manage the dunelands in their area. An option which would enable the entire coastal dunelands to be managed as a contiguous area, would be to establish a regional park (refer page 21 for discussion of this option).

1.2.2. Kaikokopu Stream Lands

Five reserves adjoin the Kaikokopu Stream alongside Koputara Road. The reserves closer to the roadside are grassed with some amenity planting. The Fire Station is situated on this side of the stream, as are the Community Centre, mini golf, tennis court, former boat pond, carpark, playground, open grassed area next to the playground and camping ground, which have a shelter belt of pines between them and the walkway and stream edge. The reserves on the other side of the stream have some shelter pines and a mixture of exotic tree and shrub species. The stream has relatively steep banks with grassed sides.

The reserve lands surrounding the Kaikokopu Stream form the main open space area in Himatangi and have a secondary role as a buffer between the Kaikokopu

⁸ Refer Glossary for definition.

⁹ Refer Bibliography for references which discuss the use of exotic and indigenous species to stabilise NZ sand dunes.

Stream and residential properties. The reserve lands on the far side of the stream will soon become more important as subdivision develops in this area.

These lands also have a recreational role with a walkway running down to the beach. Further small reserves at the entrance to the Himatangi township are scattered along the stream, but need to be linked if they are to be effective. Another small area at the entrance to Himatangi could also be developed as a link to the stream or as the township entrance.

1.2.3. Bowling Club and Walkway Lands

The Bowling Club is situated between Muapoko Street and Ruanui Street. The land has an open grassed area adjacent to the club that is currently used for carparking.

An amenity area with a walkway and some planting is accessible from the end of Mahuri Street or Te Awe Awe Grove.

1.3. TANGIMOANA

1.3.1. Ellison Reserve

Ellison Reserve is made up of two areas - the first a grassed field, on part of which is the children's playground, and the second a developed wetland planted with both native and exotic species among mature pines.

1.3.2. Floodplain area off Ellison Reserve

Two triangular areas of land stretch out from the back of Ellison Reserve into the Rangitikei riverbed towards the coast. These lands are grassed and swampy and similar to the riverside edges of West Square and Kina Street Reserve (see below).

1.3.3. Kina Street Reserve, West Square and Surrounding Riverbed Lands

Kina Street Reserve and West Square are open grassed areas with amenity planting mainly of grasses, flaxes and cabbage trees edged with driftwood. Both these reserves and the surrounding smaller riverbed reserves have part of the Rangitikei riverbed running through them.

An important role of all the reserves in Tangimoana is to buffer the effect of river changes. The shingle bottomed nature of the Rangitikei River causes it to braid and move laterally across the land and this, combined with the close proximity of the town to the river, has meant that the township has had a long history of flooding.

Houses were moved between the 1920s and 1950s after the river wiped out a complete block of the village northwest of Kuku Street. In the past, water has entered many houses - in 1926, 1958, 1965 and 2004. In 1967 a cutting was made to divert the river away from the village, and stopbanks were built around the town¹⁰.

A management option for these lands is to develop the Rangitikei River Estuary and the flood plain area surrounding Tangimoana into a bird sanctuary and wetland area which would complement the Manawatu River Estuary. The Manawatu Estuary is already recognised as an internationally important site for wading birds under the Ramsar Convention¹¹. The Rangitikei River Estuary is identified in the Horizons Regional Coastal Plan as an area of significant conservation value¹² and regionally important as a site for bird species and saltmarsh communities. Bird species include the threatened banded dotterel, rare variable oystercatchers and pied stilts¹³. Incorporating the reserve areas together with the river and estuary lands will require further investigation into land ownership in the area. The amalgamated river, wetland and estuary area could be combined with the coastal dune area as part of a wider regional park.

1.3.4. Camping Ground and Boat Club Land

The camping ground and boating club land is situated on Kuku Street and has part of the riverbed running through the western corner.

1.4. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- To develop and enhance the natural character of coastal reserves
- To improve habitat in dune, stream, wetland and river areas to increase wildlife
- To control animal and plant species.

¹⁰ From “Brief History of Tangimoana” supplied by D. Bennett, Tangimoana.

¹¹ The International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance signed at Ramsar, Iran 1971 lists “Wetlands of International Importance”. Manawatu Estuary meets the criteria set under the convention and was included in the list in 2006.

¹² Horizons Regional Council. *Regional Coastal Plan*. p.27.

¹³ Ibid. p.28.

POLICIES

1.4.1. Planting Programme and Wildlife Habitat

- 1) A list of appropriate species will be compiled and a programme developed with involvement from the wider community to plant on reserves at Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach.

Explanation:

The windy nature of the coastal area can mean it is difficult to control some plants which spread by wind-borne seeds, so it is important that plant species are appropriate to the conditions and character of the area. Pine, acacia and macrocarpa should not be used as they can become weeds if not properly managed¹⁴.

- 2) Protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat including dune, stream, river and wetland areas on reserves will be taken into account when developing these natural resources.

Explanation:

Increasing and improving habitat is important for a range of species including birdlife, fish and invertebrate communities.

1.4.2. Pest Plant and Animal Strategy

- 1) A pest plant and animal strategy for the reserves at Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach will be developed.

Explanation:

*Examples of pest plants at Himatangi Beach is the Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) and at Tangimoana boxthorn, gorse and blackberry. Rabbits are an animal pest as they eat dune plants such as sand coprosma. Magpies are said to be a problem in Tangimoana as they scare off native birds and chase people during the mating season. Research shows that magpies do not greatly impact on native bird numbers and that because they are conspicuous and noisy they tend to be scapegoats for the more secretive, nocturnal, and silent species such as harriers, rats, cats and stoats¹⁵. There may be a case for controlling magpies in Ellison Reserve, although this will be on-going.*

1.5. HIMATANGI BEACH SPECIFIC POLICY

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce the impact of coastal erosion and storm surge on Himatangi Beach township

¹⁴ Isobel Gabites. *Ecological Report with regard to Application for Plan Change to Village Zone – Ngarere Partnership – Sandown Subdivision* August 2005 p.8.

¹⁵ Refer Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, *Kararehe Kino Vertebrate Pest Research*, Issue 4 June 2004.

- Rehabilitate Kaikokopu Stream
- Recognise the role of existing reserve lands in relation to the development of subdivision.

POLICIES

1.5.1. Coastal Dune Management

- 1) An investigation to determine the benefits and effects of recontouring the foredune for sand stabilisation will be carried out, in consultation with the Himatangi Beach Community Committee.

Explanation:

The foredune at Himatangi Beach was recontoured by the army in 1996 to prevent the dunes moving inland towards residential areas. The benefits and experience gained from this exercise need to be assessed and taken into account should recontouring be considered an option in the future.

- 2) Spinifex will be planted on the foredune and the back of the foredune nearer the residential area will be planted with native shrubs, ground covers and tree species, such as ngaio, Muehlenbeckia, Coprosma acerosa, C. crassifolia, C. propinqua, kanuka, manuka, oeleria and mapaou¹⁶ to help with dune stabilisation.
- 3) Defined pedestrian and vehicle access points to the beach will be created to avoid damaging sand-binding plants.
- 4) A campaign will be developed to educate people on the importance of keeping to defined accessways to avoid disturbing sand-binding plants. This campaign will be reinforced through bylaws, signage and policing.
- 5) A management regime will be developed in conjunction with private landowners in order to create a consistent method for dune management.

Explanation:

In some areas, dune blowouts are occurring on both Council land and adjacent private land. Any management regime undertaken by the Council to manage this also needs to be adopted by the adjacent private landowners in order for it to be successful.

- 6) Managing coastal dunes as part of a wider regional park stretching from Foxton to Tangimoana will be investigated. (see policies 1.6.1 and 4.1.1)

¹⁶ These species are recommended for planting in the area in the following ecological report undertaken for a potential subdivision site in Himatangi. –Isobel Gabites. *Ecological Report with regard to Application for Plan Change to Village Zone – Ngarere Partnership – Sandown Subdivision* August 2005.

- 7) Accreting lands between the Mean High Water Spring (MHWS) and reserves along the coast at Himatangi Beach will be managed in line with the policies for duneland and beachfront reserves in this management plan.

1.5.2. Kaikokopu Stream Development

- 1) A stream rehabilitation plan will be developed, including revegetation and possible reshaping of embankments to increase stream meander and decrease stream velocity, while protecting the whitebait spawning area.

Comment:

Any reshaping of stream embankments must increase stream meander and reduce stream velocity to maintain the whitebait spawning habitat and enable fish passage. Straightening of stream edges reduces meander, thereby reducing habitat for whitebait spawning and increases stream velocity which can affect fish passage.

- 2) The Council will investigate fostering a stream care group to develop and maintain future stream planting.
- 3) The Council will investigate ways to protect the whitebait spawning area of the stream, including planting stream edges to protect from disturbance by pedestrians and locating walkways away from this area.

Explanation:

The whitebait spawning area of the Kaikokopu Stream is located approximately behind the playground. This area provides both the upper limit of the saltwater area associated with high tides, and the riparian vegetation required for whitebait spawning. Whitebait use the same spawning sites year after year.¹⁷ It is important that recreational users of the nearby walkway do not disturb the spawning area, and that any future development of the stream takes the spawning area into account. The Horizons Regional Council Proposed One Plan aims to manage inanga spawning and native fishery sites by providing advice and financial/project management assistance to carry out protection and enhancement measures including fencing, planting, replacement of perched culverts¹⁸ and pest control.¹⁹

- 4) The Council, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation will investigate establishing signage near the stream, naming it and giving rules for whitebaiting in the area.
- 5) Where possible, locally sourced planting will be used for stream revegetation to ensure local integrity and suitability of species.

¹⁷“Sustainability and Enhancement of Whitebait Fisheries” from <http://www.niwasience.co.nz/rc/prog/whitebait/news> accessed 27/02/07.

¹⁸ A perched culvert has an outlet elevated above the downstream water surface, allowing a freefall condition (also referred to as a hanging or shotgun outlet). Fish cannot migrate upstream where perched culverts are present. Information on fish friendly culverts can be found in the Wellington Regional Council’s information brochure “Fish-friendly culverts and rock ramps in small streams”. http://www.gw.govt.nz/story_images/1631_fishfriendlyculv_s3173.pdf

1.5.3. Future Subdivision Growth

- 1) The role of existing reserves in the development of multifunctional open space²⁰ will be investigated.
- 2) Reserves will be developed and linked to provide accessible open space in areas of new subdivision at Himatangi Beach.

Explanation:

Himatangi Beach is identified as a growth area for subdivision in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006 - 2016. The Open Space Framework identifies actions which are to be developed alongside subdivision at Himatangi Beach including developing multifunctional open space. The creation of multifunctional open space can be achieved through 'integrated land management' of reserves²¹. The Framework also recommends developing master plans for recreational and ecological linkages, 'active transport'²² and public open spaces in areas of increased growth²³.

1.6. TANGIMOANA SPECIFIC POLICY

OBJECTIVES

- Work with neighbouring district and regional councils to effectively manage the floodplain reserves as part of the wider contiguous area
- Develop, manage and maintain reserve planting with appropriate native and exotic species.

POLICIES

1.6.1. Floodplain Management

- 1) Tangimoana reserves will be appropriately classified to reflect their floodplain role.
- 2) The Council will investigate incorporating the flood channel zone that sits contiguously with the Tangimoana township reserves into a bird sanctuary and wetland, in conjunction with the Rangitikei Estuary.
- 3) The Council will work with Horowhenua District Council and Horizons Regional Council to investigate incorporating the floodplain reserves as part of a Coastal Regional Park running from Tangimoana to Foxton Beach.

¹⁹ Horizons Regional Council. *Proposed One Plan*. p.7-9.

²⁰ Manawatu District Council. *Open Space Framework*. August 2006. p.22

²¹ An example of integrated land management is establishing wetlands in conjunction with stormwater collection and retention to contribute to sustaining wildlife habitat in the area.

²² Walking, cycling, jogging, skateboarding etc instead of driving.

²³ Manawatu District Council. *Open Space Framework*. August 2006 p.18

1.6.2. Reserve Planting

- 1) The Council will continue to protect viewshafts around the Tangimoana township by planting appropriate low to mid height species in areas where views may be disturbed.
- 2) The pine plantation at Ellison Reserve will continue to be thinned as necessary and the trees replaced with appropriate native and exotic species.

Comment:

Appropriate exotic species for reserve planting are nectar producing trees and shrubs that are non-seeding, without berries and are frost tender. Unsuitable exotic species are aggressive and invasive growers, prolific seeders and shade tolerant seedlings and saplings.

- 3) An investigation will be carried out into the viability of planting podocarp species in Ellison Reserve.

2. Recreational Resources

INTRODUCTION

Himatangi Beach

The key recreational role of reserves at Himatangi Beach is to allow access to the beach and stream areas, and the policies in this management plan protect this access.

Pedestrian access to the beach over reserves is important so that people can enjoy the coastal environment for passive and active recreational activities: walking, fishing, jogging, dog walking, picnicking, beach combing, children playing on the beach, and simply sitting, contemplating and enjoying the coastal environment.

Pedestrian access to the beach at Himatangi is currently from the end of Koputara Road and through duneland off the end of Hunia Terrace. Informal pedestrian access is from a pathway at the end of Hunia Terrace.

The Kaikokopu Stream provides a further pedestrian beach access point and a new pedestrian access is included in the plans for the proposed subdivision. Other pedestrian access points on reserves in Himatangi Beach include a small amenity reserve area with pedestrian access to properties off Mahuri Street. A grassed area next to the Bowling Club is closed off from direct street access by surrounding housing.

While it is vital to preserve recreational access to the beach, the beach and dune systems act as a protective buffer between the sea and the townships and other reserve lands east of the coast. Dune vegetation, particularly sand-binding vegetation on foredunes, plays a key role in stabilising dunes. It is therefore important that recreational use on beach reserves avoids damaging dune vegetation²⁴.

Apart from accessways to the beach, recreational facilities currently on beach reserves at Himatangi Beach are the surf club, medical centre and library, children's playground, open grassed area and skateboard area, the tennis court, mini golf and the camping ground. The facilities between the surf club and camping ground,

²⁴ This is further outlined in the Council's Open Space Framework p.43.

including tennis court, mini golf, playground and former boat pond area, are currently under utilised and the area would benefit from an investigation into how best to use this space.

Tangimoana

Ellison Reserve is used for informal recreation, such as walking on the tracked areas, and for picnicking or sitting in the shelters. The reserves at Tangimoana are part of the walkway from Ellison Reserve to the beach. They also provide recreational open space within Tangimoana for picnicking and other recreational outdoor activities. Other recreational facilities include the children's playground, concrete skateboard area and the camping ground.

2.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- To link and extend existing tracks to create a walkway network within the townships
- Improve the management of rubbish on reserves.

POLICIES

2.1.1. Access – Pedestrian and Vehicle

- 1) The public are generally permitted unrestricted foot access to the reserves at all times unless there is a notice to say otherwise for reasons such as pest control, weed spraying operations and special events. Restrictions will be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2) Vehicle access will be controlled to avoid impact on natural and cultural features, sensitive habitats and recreation activities (refer policy 2.2.4).
- 3) Vehicle access points, articulation and carparking within the reserves will be clearly defined.

Explanation:

Access to the different facilities within a reserve complex need to be clear to ensure effective pedestrian and traffic movement and assist visitor enjoyment.

- 4) Existing walkways will be linked via new walkways to provide a variety of walking routes throughout each township.

Explanation:

Community outcomes identify that people in the district value being able to access natural areas for recreation and leisure²⁵. One way to achieve this is by creating a walkway network providing access to natural areas by linking existing disjointed walkways. This will also link existing reserve areas and provide a variety of walking routes of different lengths within each township.

2.1.2. Providing for Special Needs

- 1) Access to recreational opportunities and facilities will be provided in the reserves as far as possible for people with disabilities and members of the community with special needs.

Explanation:

Where new developments or extensive upgrading are proposed, access for people with disabilities will be reviewed to ensure maximum and safe access for all members of the community.

2.1.3. Activities - General

- 1) The Council will promote and encourage informal, low impact, recreation activities such as picnicking and walking.

2.1.4. Events

- 1) The use of reserves in Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana for recreation or community events will be encouraged.
- 2) Where major recreation or community events require exclusive use of reserves or parts of reserves, either on a one-off basis or annually, they may take precedence over regular activities provided sufficient notice is given to regular users and alternative arrangements can be made.
- 3) The Parks and Reserves Manager, or his/her equivalent, must approve special or major²⁶ recreation or community events on a reserve and must satisfy the requirements of the District Plan (refer policy 5.1.6 Leases, Licences and Permits).
- 4) Impacts of an event on a reserve's natural features, vegetation, wildlife and facilities, other reserve users, reserve neighbours, traffic and parking, health and safety of reserve users and ways to avoid or reduce these impacts, will be considered before granting approval for an event.
- 5) In some cases a refundable bond will be required to cover costs of repair where there is potential to damage a reserve.

²⁵ Manawatu District Council. *Open Space Framework* p.20.

²⁶ For a definition of special and major events refer to the *Council Guidelines for Events on Parks and Reserves*.

2.1.5. Dogs and Horses

- 1) Dogs are prohibited in playgrounds covered by this management plan at all times.
- 2) Dogs that are under control are permitted within other areas of the reserves and as set out in the Manawatu District Council Bylaw 2000 Chapter 5 Dog Control (refer Appendix 1 for details).
- 3) Dog faeces are to be removed by dog owners or placed in 'doggy doo' bins if provided in the reserves.
- 4) Horses will be permitted only where they will not damage a reserve, or disturb other users of a reserve.
- 5) Horses will be permitted on defined vehicle beach accessways at Himatangi and on the beach on the seaward side of the last high tide mark.

2.1.6. Recreation Monitoring

- 1) The impact from recreation activities will be regularly monitored to ensure there are no adverse effects on the reserves.
- 2) The Council may modify or stop activities that cause environmental degradation or nuisance, including nuisance to adjoining properties.
- 3) The Council may appoint honorary rangers to manage recreational activities and monitor any impacts on the reserves.

Explanation:

The Council may, under section 8(9) of the Reserves Act 1977, appoint rangers to assist in ensuring public enjoyment of the reserves and adjacent areas while monitoring impacts on the environment, facilities and services. They also have the power to implement policies, bylaws and issue offence notices, etc. as set out in sections 93–105 of the Reserves Act 1977.

2.1.7. Firearms and Hunting

- 1) The use of firearms in the reserves is prohibited except for pest management purposes authorised by the Council.

2.1.8. Rubbish

- 1) The Council will investigate providing rubbish bins on Himatangi Beach reserves during the summer months. A 'take home' policy for rubbish will be adopted at other times.
- 2) A 'take home' policy for rubbish will be adopted for all other reserves except where camping facilities are provided by the Council.

- 3) The transition from bins to no bins will occur over a three-year period and will involve a gradual removal of existing bins along with provision of information signage educating people about the new policy and the reasons for it.
- 4) Rubbish removal for events and organised activities will be the responsibility of the event organisers.
- 5) Litter on-site will be monitored and responded to accordingly.

Explanation:

A 'take home' litter policy will be promoted to encourage responsible litter management by day visitors to the reserves. While some backup is necessary to collect loose litter, this approach is more cost effective and avoids providing and maintaining rubbish bins along with the associated abuse from domestic litter. This will be phased in over the next three years. The 'take home' litter policy will be monitored to assess its effectiveness.

- 6) The dumping of refuse including garden waste on reserves is not permitted.

Explanation:

The dumping of garden waste can introduce a source of weeds which have an adverse effect on the ecological health of a reserve, particularly along streams or in the dune area.

- 7) The Council will investigate establishing a garden waste dumping site at Himatangi Beach.

2.1.9. Fire

- 1) Open fires will only be permitted in purpose-built fireplaces on the reserves at any time except when a fire ban is in place.
- 2) Portable gas barbecues will be permitted at any time.

2.1.10. Working with Neighbouring Landowners

- 1) Recreational access between reserve areas in Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana will be increased by working with neighbouring private landowners, the Department of Conservation and Horizons Regional Council.

Explanation:

Coastal areas are a popular location for informal recreational activities, including walking. There are opportunities at both Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach to further develop the walkways and provide better recreational access between reserves. Working with neighbouring landowners, including private individuals, and neighbouring district and regional councils is one way this can be achieved.

2.2. HIMATANGI BEACH SPECIFIC POLICY

OBJECTIVES

- Improve the use, layout and appearance of open space in the area between the surf club and the camping ground and the open grassed area next to the Bowling Club
- Improve recreational access to the Kaikokopu Stream area for walking and whitebaiting while protecting eroding Kaikokopu Stream banks
- Increase pedestrian access to the beach at appropriate points while protecting dune vegetation
- Regulate and control vehicle beach access.

POLICIES

2.2.1. Development of Recreational Facilities

- 1) A development plan for the recreational area at Himatangi Beach will be created, taking into account the population increase created by new subdivision, the development of the surf club, public toilet provision, carparking and planting areas.

Explanation:

The surf club is currently planning to redevelop their building, which would extend it slightly further towards the coast. This development may incorporate public toilets as is the current status, or the toilets may stand alone in another location. The Community Committee prefers the public toilets to be located where the mini golf area is currently situated. The location of suitable carparking facilities is also under debate – currently the former boat pond area is used for parking, but its lack of visibility means visitors to the beach are unaware it exists. Suggestions for possible future use of this land from submitters to the management plan include – old toilets demolished, new park benches and tables installed, gas barbeque sites, basketball court, tennis court resurfaced, volleyball sand court, mini golf area repaired and a general tidy up of the whole area.

- 2) Development options for the open grassed area next to the Bowling Club will be investigated, given there is a shortage of open areas at Himatangi Beach for kick-a-ball type activities in the township.

2.2.2. Recreational Access to the Kaikokopu Stream

- 1) Further options that link the Kaikokopu Stream walkway with other existing and proposed new walkways around the township will be investigated.
- 2) Partnerships will be established with neighbouring landowners in areas where access points to the stream may be able to be developed.

Explanation:

The Kaikōkōpu Stream is used by locals and visitors for whitebaiting, and children swimming in the stream mouth. The Council's Open Space Framework highlights the importance of preserving and enhancing public access to rivers and streams.²⁷ The Framework also aims to develop a network of walkways and cycleways for casual users. One way this can be achieved is by establishing partnerships with neighbouring private landowners in areas where access could be developed.

2.2.3. Pedestrian Beach Access

- 1) Investigate developing the walkway between the camping ground and the surf club in a manner which keeps people away from the eroding stream edge on the camping ground and playground side of the stream.

Explanation:

Currently there is no access from the camping ground directly to the stream or from the playground area. The back of these areas are fenced off along the stream due to concern about children wandering from the playground or camping area into the stream. The existing path in this area is also narrow and is contributing to erosion on this side of the stream.

- 2) Pedestrian beach access in Himatangi Beach will be investigated to determine whether the current location and number of accessways is suitable, or if they need to be increased or relocated.

Explanation:

Currently beach access from Hunia Terrace at the end of Himatangi Street is closed by a fence in order to protect dune stabilisation planting in this area. This access will be reviewed once the dune planting has stabilised and if there is a clear need to reinstate pedestrian beach access the walkway will be reopened.

Pedestrians also currently have informal beach access from the end of Hunia Terrace near Kawana Grove. This access may be formalised.

- 3) Signage will be developed to educate people about the need to keep to defined pedestrian accessways.

Explanation:

Dune plants need to be protected from people standing on them as they walk through the dunes, while at the same time maintaining clear and easy access to the beach.

The solution is to provide several accessways that allow access to the beach and at the same time protect sensitive dune vegetation. Access points need to be clearly signaled at the landward and seaward ends of the accessway, for example by distinctive poles. High use accessways may need simple barriers along the sides such as bollards and rope to keep people from walking off the accessway.

In time, as more people understand the need to restrict access to dunes, there will be less need for these protective barriers. In high use areas, accessway structures should also be used such as a simple board and chain accessways. In accessways with lower use, structures may not be necessary but eye catching and informative signs with

²⁷ Manawatu District Council. *Open Space Strategy*

messages encouraging people to use them and avoid cutting through other dune areas are still needed.

2.2.4. Vehicle Beach Access

- 1) Signage will be established to educate drivers about the need to keep to defined beach accessways and to travel on the seaward side of the last high tide mark.
- 2) A consistent approach to managing the use of vehicles on the beach from Foxton to Tangimoana will be developed in conjunction with Horowhenua District Council, the Regional Council and private landowners.

Explanation:

Formal vehicle access to Himatangi Beach is from the end of Hunia Terrace. No new access is proposed from the new subdivision area and is not recommended. Currently some areas are being protected from vehicles by fencing, but this is ineffective due to the moving sand, with fences quickly becoming covered. Vehicles also have several accessways to the beach on the stretch of coast running between Foxton and Tangimoana. Working with Horowhenua District Council, Horizons Regional Council and private landowners will help to develop a consistent approach to managing vehicles in this area. This management regime could be co-ordinated through the possible regional park.

2.3. TANGIMOANA SPECIFIC POLICY

OBJECTIVES

- Increase pedestrian access between reserves and improve facilities on reserves throughout the Tangimoana township
- Maintain the grassed domain area as flat open space for casual recreation.

POLICIES

2.3.1. Pedestrian Access

- 1) Pedestrian access between Ellison Reserve, Kina Street Reserve and the beach will be maintained and developed.

Explanation:

Pedestrian access from the Tangimoana township runs from Ellison Reserve, through the riverbank reserves and along Tangimoana Beach Road to the beach. Further accessways could also be developed connecting Ellison Reserve with West Square and Kina Street Reserve.

- 2) The Council will investigate constructing a bridge over the stream running alongside Tangimoana Beach Road as part of the walkway from Ellison Reserve to the beach.

The Council will consult with the Department of Conservation over any structure proposed on this land to ensure it meets standard requirements.

- 3) Access from the children's playground area to the grassed domain area of Ellison Reserve will be established to encourage the use of the domain for recreational activities.

2.3.2. Ellison Reserve

- 1) The Council will investigate increasing facilities at Ellison Reserve by improving toilet facilities and creating a barbeque area as resources allow.
- 2) The grassed open space of Ellison Reserve will be maintained appropriately for casual recreational use.

3. Cultural Resources

There are no known areas of cultural or historical significance in the reserves covered by this management plan, however there is evidence that many small Maori and probably temporary villages or camps were dotted along the coast between Foxton and Himatangi Beach. Middens in this area are marked in the District Plan.

Archaeological sites have been recorded in the duneland and forest south of Tangimoana and on the outskirts of Himatangi Beach - a survey carried out in 1984 identified a number of sites, mostly in the depressions between the dunes (Bailey and Kozyniak 1984). More recent work by the New Zealand Archaeological Association has revealed that since the 1984 survey, the dunes have shifted and covered up these sites and revealed other sites.

Lack of recorded sites does not mean that there are no sites in this area of significance to iwi. Local iwi may have knowledge of the locations of sites but are protecting their location. Dunes may also be covering up sites of significance. Previous surveys in similar environments have found that recorded archaeological sites in dunes are generally restricted to dunes with blowouts²⁸. This suggests that blowouts reveal formerly buried sites and that there are other archaeological sites in the area that are covered by dunes²⁹.

In 1939 scientists from the Dominion Museum came to view and photograph fossilised moa footprints beside the river southwest of the intersection of Kina and Kuku Streets in Tangimoana. It is important that archaeological sites such as these are protected. They are a tangible reminder of our history and contain important information of Maori settlement, availability of marine resources and the effects of human activity during the last 800 years³⁰.

HISTORY

Himatangi Beach

The settlement of Himatangi Beach is named after the Maori explorer, Matangi, who lived at Himatangi Beach and is said to have slain a taniwha there³¹. The idea

²⁸ Bristow 1988 cited in Welch, J. 2006. *Foxton Beach-Archaeological and Historic Summary*.

²⁹ Walton 2000 in Welch 2006

³⁰ Patrick Hesp. *Coastal Sand Dunes: Form and Function*.

³¹ <http://www.ourregion.co.nz/theregion.php?category=history&articleID=148>

of a settlement at Himatangi Beach is attributed to Edward Barling, a detective sergeant of Palmerston North, who had visited the area when on a hunting expedition. Barling believed it was a pity more people could not enjoy the area and purchased land from K.W. Dalrymple and R.A. Wilson around 1935. Wilson, who wrote about the purchase in his booklet on sand farming stated:

Mr Dalrymple gave him 400 acres on condition he formed and metalled the road to it'. And he added: 'I gave the scheme another 200 acres of sandhills adjoining this area on the coast; on condition they stabilized 10 chains of a boundary between us, which was then drifting sand'³².

A subdivision for the township was drawn up in 1941 and was approved by the MCC after agreeing to construct and dedicate a road to Himatangi Beach. From 1941 to 1946 Barling planted thousands of pine trees and an area of 114 acres of manuka to stabilize sand for a road. Barling also built a whare where the surf club now stands, and a store. By 1949, enough people were living in the area to justify its designation as a county township³³.

Tangimoana

The first person recorded as being in the Tangimoana area was Haupipi or Haunui-a-manaia, who passed through the area when travelling south along the coast, naming the Rangitikei River. Tangimoana was originally known as Tawhirihoe - in the early 1840s just before European settlement the Ngati Raukawa chief Ihakara Tukumarua had a pa there which was used as a seaside resort, where fish were caught and dried. In 1909, the Tawhirihoe area had three residents - Tom Jones and Bill Hughes who were fishermen, and J. Monteith, a rabbitier, who also kept an accommodation house³⁴.

In 1920 the township of Tangimoana was surveyed and by March 1921 sections were available on perpetual lease from 15/- to 25/- per annum. In June 1922 Tangimoana had 62 ratepayers, but not all were residents.

Between the 1920s and 1950s the Rangitikei River wiped out a complete block of the village northwest of Kuku Street, and houses had to be moved. The township was often flooded, and in 1967 due to heavy erosion, stopbanks were built around the village and a cutting was made north of the village to divert the river directly to the sea.

³² *The Line of the Road*, MCC, John McIndoe Ltd. 1977. p.169

³³ *Ibid.* p170-171.

³⁴ From "Brief History of Tangimoana" supplied by D. Bennett, Tangimoana.

3.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- Protect sites of cultural or heritage significance.

POLICIES

3.1.1. Identification and Protection

- 1) The Council will consult with iwi to establish an approach to protecting significant sites that iwi may not wish to reveal the location of e.g. by closing these areas to off-road vehicles.

Explanation:

It is important for the Council to work in partnership with iwi to ensure that archaeological and other significant sites are protected, while at the same time respecting the confidentiality of the location of such sites.

- 2) The Council will identify, protect and conserve cultural heritage sites on the reserves in line with the guidelines and protocols set by the ICOMOS New Zealand: Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (refer Appendix 2).

Explanation:

ICOMOS New Zealand provides guidelines regarding conservation of places and is a frame of reference for the Council when considering the cultural heritage of the District. See Appendix 2 for Details.

- 3) The Council will consult with iwi and hapu on any activities that are likely to disturb or impact on sites of cultural significance.
- 4) When considering a new use for a reserve the Council and community will take into account the reserve's heritage.
- 5) Facilities and services will be sited to avoid impact on archaeological and traditional sites. Where evidence of possible sites is discovered during development, archaeological surveys may be undertaken before proceeding with further development.
- 6) Evidence of archaeological sites can include oven stones, charcoal, shell middens, ditches, banks, pits, building foundations, artefacts of Maori and European origin or human burials. If any archaeological sites are uncovered during physical works Manawatu District Council will require the contract manager to adopt the following protocol:

Accidental Discovery Protocol

- i. Work shall cease immediately at that place.
- ii. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area and advise the contract manager.

- iii. The contract manager shall notify the Central Region Archaeologist of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and if necessary the appropriate consent process shall be initiated.
- iv. The contract manager shall notify the appropriate iwi and hapu to determine what further actions are appropriate to safeguard the site or its contents.
- v. If skeletal remains are uncovered the contract manager shall advise the Police.
- vi. Works on the site shall not resume until the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the Police (if skeletal remains are involved) and the appropriate iwi and hapu have each given the appropriate approval for work to continue.

Explanation:

Under the Historic Places Act 1993, all archaeological sites (within the meaning of the Act) are afforded statutory protection. This applies to unrecorded archaeological sites that may be accidentally uncovered. If there is 'reasonable cause' to suspect an archaeological site may be modified, damaged or destroyed in the course of any activity, an archaeological authority is required from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

An authority is required whether or not the land on which an archaeological site may be present is designated, or a resource or building consent has been granted, or the activity is permitted by a district or regional plan.

3.1.2. Traditional Land Use

- 1) Discussions will be held with iwi and hapu to establish whether there is any historic and cultural use of reserves that needs to be taken into account in the future management of the reserves.
- 2) Mechanisms for managing Maori custodial rights on affected reserves will be explored with iwi and hapu where this affects reserve management and use.

Comment:

This may include customary use of resources on reserves, such as those detailed in the Maori Fisheries Act 1992.



Stakeholders

Statutory and Non-Statutory Interest
Groups

4. Statutory and Non-Statutory Interest Groups

INTRODUCTION

As part of the process to develop this management plan, a number of individuals, organisations and groups were contacted. Working with DoC, the Regional Council and private landowners regarding the role coastal reserves play in the context of wider land management issues such as dune protection, wetland and river management and recreational access is also important.

Community Stakeholders

A range of community groups and individuals were consulted, including recreation groups such as the Himatangi Bowling Club, environmental groups such as the Manawatu Branch of Forest and Bird and the Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana Community Committees.

There is a long history of human occupation in the Manawatu coastal area, as discussed in Section 3, Cultural Resources. Because of this, ongoing consultation with iwi including Tanenuiarangi Manawatu Inc., on historical and cultural matters on the reserves is important.

Other Agencies

Three key agencies have an interest in the reserves in this management plan and the lands around them:

Department of Conservation (DoC) - has reserves and conservation areas on the Manawatu coast, including the Tangimoana Beach Conservation area just outside Tangimoana, the Tangimoana Dunes Recreation Reserve and Tawhiriho Scientific Reserve near the mouth of the Rangitikei River.

DoC also has responsibilities for activities affecting the bed of the sea, lakes and rivers and as a consequence shares an interest in the interface between land and a water body including areas set aside for reserve that lie adjacent to water bodies and accreted coastal land. DoC through the regional coastal plan has an interest in matters of national importance affecting the coastline.

Horizons Regional Council (HRC) - manages the natural and physical resources of the Manawatu-Wanganui region, including fresh air, clean water and natural

ecosystems. HRC has both flood protection and coastal protection roles which relate to the reserves in this management plan.

HRC also has responsibility for activities on the water and like DoC has an interest in the lands adjacent to water bodies. Again as for DoC, HRC has through the Regional Coastal Plan an interest in regionally important features along the coast. The Rangitikei River Estuary adjacent to the reserves at Tangimoana is identified by the plan as an area of significant conservation value³⁵ and regionally important as a site for bird species and saltmarsh communities.

Horowhenua District Council – (HDC) is the coastal district south of the Manawatu District. Many of the coastal issues highlighted in this management plan are also relevant to the coast of the Horowhenua District. Working with the Horowhenua District Council on matters such as vehicles on the beach and dunelands between Foxton and Tangimoana is important. Working together with the other relevant land management agencies discussed in this section to form a regional park covering the coastal area between Foxton and Tangimoana³⁶ would be one way to address wider coastal issues.

Rangitikei District Council – (RDC) is the district north of the Rangitikei River and would be involved in any development of the Rangitikei River Estuary and floodplain area as a bird sanctuary and wetland area. HDC would also be involved in the formation of a coastal regional park.

OBJECTIVE

- To work with the community, other agencies, iwi and hapu to ensure integrated management of the reserves and to enhance recreational opportunities, while protecting the natural, cultural and landscape features of the reserves.

POLICIES

4.1.1. The Community

- 1) The Council will encourage community participation in the planning, management and development of reserves, including the Himatangi Beach Community Committee.

³⁵ Horizons Regional Council. *Regional Coastal Plan*. p.27.

³⁶ For details of the regional park option, see p.21.

- 2) The Council will consult with the community and affected parties on the preparation of plans affecting the development and enhancement of reserves.
- 3) Where community programmes are in place the Council will establish agreements identifying roles and responsibilities to ensure effective management and development of such programmes.
- 4) The community will be encouraged to access funding and other support from sources outside of the Council in the development of recreational facilities and other reserve activities, e.g. planting programmes.

Explanation:

Community support is integral to the successful management of the reserves. The Council has already established partnerships with community groups, for example in Tangimoana at Ellison Reserve and Kina Street Reserve and will continue to establish partnerships to develop, manage, maintain, enhance and extend reserve facilities.

4.1.2. Other Agencies

- 1) The Council will work with Horizons Regional Council for river management and erosion purposes, and animal and pest plant eradication programmes.
- 2) The Council will work with DoC on matters affecting natural and historic resources on the reserves and with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) on matters affecting cultural resources on the reserves.
- 3) The Council will begin discussions with Horowhenua District Council, Horizons Regional Council and Department of Conservation regarding incorporating coastal reserves into a regional park³⁷.

4.1.3. Adjacent Land Owners

- 1) The Council will work with adjacent land owners to maintain fences on reserve boundaries and other issues of common interest, including pest and weed control programmes.
- 2) The Council will work with owners of neighbouring properties with duneland to manage dune blowouts (see policy 1.5.1 – 5).
- 3) The Council will work with owners of neighbouring properties which the Kaikokopu Stream runs through to create a consistent rehabilitation regime for the stream, to improve recreational links to the stream where appropriate (see policy 2.2.2 - 2)) and to restore Kaikokopu Stream upstream from the township.

³⁷ For details on the regional park proposal refer p.21.

- 4) The Council will work with Horizons Regional Council and DoC to develop and maintain the walkway from Tangimoana to the beach.
- 5) The Council will work with DoC, Horizons Regional Council and the Manawatu Estuary Trust to benefit from their experience in setting up the bird sanctuary at Tangimoana.
- 6) The nature and proximity of neighbouring properties will be taken into account when the location of playgrounds, parking areas, entrances and facilities is being determined.
- 7) Where activities on the reserves are causing a nuisance to adjoining properties the Parks and Reserves Manager will facilitate consultation to be undertaken between the reserve users, affected neighbours and the Council. This consultation will be directed towards resolving the issues with mitigation measures, which will primarily be the responsibility of the club or recreation group causing the effects. Council is not responsible for any damage caused by a club or recreation group.



Management

Administration

Maintenance

Visitor Health and Safety

Promotion/Education

5. Administration

OBJECTIVES

- To manage the reserves in line with their classification and community needs, integrating their ecological and amenity values with recreational use and development
- To create a network of reserves which provide facilities and amenities so that the community can take advantage of the reserves' natural and recreational opportunities.

POLICIES

5.1.1. Bylaws

- 1) Manawatu District Bylaw Public Spaces, Dog Control, and Fires will be applied in the management of the reserves in this management plan (refer the Council or Council website for these bylaws).
- 2) The Council will liaise with other public land administering agencies such as DoC, Horizons Regional Council, Horowhenua District Council and neighbouring landowners to make consistent bylaws for reserves, particularly on management, maintenance and protection of dunelands from disturbance by off road vehicles.

Explanation:

Bylaws are considered necessary to provide controls over activities and behaviour and to ensure visitor safety and the protection of reserve resources. The Council is empowered to prepare and enforce bylaws under the terms of the Reserves Act 1977. The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the process for the consultation and adoption of bylaws that are to be followed at the time of establishing the bylaws.

5.1.2. Database

- 1) The Reserve Asset Management Plan (AMP) database will be maintained to keep an update of all of the reserves including hard and soft assets (refer policy 1.4).

Explanation:

This management plan provides policies on management, development and planning for reserves. The AMP provides the operational details and should be in accordance with this management plan. They share a common database on reserve resources, features and facilities.

5.1.3. Funding

- 1) Funding for maintenance programmes, on-going protection, development and enhancement programmes will be identified in the Long Term Council Community Plan and the Annual Plan.
- 2) All programmes will be prioritised and funded as resources and opportunities allow.
- 3) Alternative sources of funding (other than rates) and other means of implementing programmes will also be considered.

5.1.4. Reserves and their Facilities

- 1) The Council will maximise use of the reserves and facilities covered by this management plan.
- 2) The Council will consider any development and use of reserves and facilities in this management plan in the context of existing and proposed reserves and facilities.
- 3) Future planning for a reserve or reserves may also take into account opportunities for provision of services through commercial groups.

5.1.5. Management Plan Review

- 1) This management plan will be fully reviewed at five-yearly intervals.
- 2) Alterations and additions may be made from time to time to reflect changing circumstances with respect to reserve management and development.
- 3) Any proposed alterations or additions to this management plan will be publicly notified in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

5.1.6. Leases, Licences and Permits

- 1) A licence is required for any commercial activities on reserves.
- 2) A lease, licence or permit is required for the occupation of any reserve land by a public utility.

Explanation:

Generally all reserves are publicly accessible. However, from time to time the Council may grant leases and licences for commercial activities, and other restricted usage.

The First Schedule of the Reserves Act sets out the basic provisions for leases or licences. Leases and licences are contractual agreements made between the Council and groups using facilities or land on a Council reserve. The responsibilities of both the Council and the lessee or licensee will be clearly stated in the lease or licence agreement to ensure that the lessee or licensee knows exactly what the Council considers to be acceptable use of its reserves and facilities.

5.1.7. Utilities (Rights of Way, Other Easements and Communication Stations)

- 1) Proposals for the placement of utilities and the establishment of rights of way, other easements and communication stations must be applied for in writing to the Parks and Reserves Manager and will require leases, licences or agreements.
- 2) Applications for the construction of utilities, rights of way, other easements or communication stations within the reserves must be accompanied by a comprehensive environmental assessment that must be publicly notified for comment under this plan.
- 3) Where it is necessary to have services located above ground, the design and location will be sympathetic to the reserve's natural and cultural resources, landscape or recreational features and not unnecessarily impact on the area available for recreation use.
- 4) Any approval given for rights of way, other easements or communication stations within a reserve shall be conditional upon the Council being permitted to enter, inspect, require maintenance or upgrading, approve designs and colour schemes for all structures, require the restoration of sites after the completion of work, require that sites be cleaned up, cared for and superfluous material be removed.

Explanation:

From time to time, where there is no other reasonable alternative, it may be necessary for rights of way, other easements or communication stations to be placed on, over or through reserves. Where these may be required they should be placed as unobtrusively as possible with minimal impact on the functioning and amenity values of the reserve.

Sections 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977 and Sections 166-186 of the RMA set out the types of rights of way, other easements or communication stations permitted on reserves and the processes required to be undertaken, including gaining the consent of the Minister where necessary. Under the District Plan network utilities are permitted activities therefore where it is proposed to locate network utilities on the reserves these will be required to be publicly notified under this plan. The RMA also sets out the requirements for public notification of the proposed work, consideration of alternative sites, assessment of impacts on the site and measures to mitigate adverse impacts.

5.1.8. Sale of Liquor

- 1) The Council will develop guidelines for the sale of liquor on reserves.

Explanation:

The consumption, sale or supply of liquor on reserves has the potential to cause adverse effects (such as noise and public disorder) to park users, neighbours and other members of the public.

6. Maintenance

6.1. POLICIES

6.1.1. Maintenance of Facilities, Services and Amenity

- 1) The Council will continue to develop and review the system for prioritising maintenance both across reserves and within reserves. The system will be part of the Asset Management Plan (AMP) programme.

Explanation:

Day-to-day maintenance priorities may be subject to variables such as weather and emergency works. The maintenance contract needs to have criteria against which priorities can be reviewed under changing circumstances.

6.1.2. Standards and Service Delivery

- 1) The Council will continue to develop performance standards and quality measures to ensure appropriate maintenance levels are established for reserves.
- 2) The types and levels of service and standards of facilities for each reserve will be reviewed and services will be targeted according to user needs and level of use.
- 3) The Council will, in identifying maintenance requirements for each reserve, consider the maintenance activities that can be carried out by user groups. This will be used to provide for those activities that extend beyond the service levels provided by the Council. Maintenance carried out by user groups will be done within an agreed framework with the Council.
- 4) The AMP and the Council's Reserves Contract Agreement will be reviewed to ensure that they are in accordance with the Management Plan.

Explanation:

The Council has an AMP that provides for general maintenance standards of park facilities and amenities. This plan requires ongoing development and improvement. The Reserves Contract Agreement is linked with the AMP.

7. Visitor Health and Safety

POLICIES

7.1.1. Sanitary

- 1) Toilet facilities will be provided in areas where there is concentrated use and hygiene is likely to be an issue.

Explanation:

Where there is high visitor use there is an increased risk both to the environment and visitor health and safety. The location, type and standard of toilet is important for ensuring water quality and appropriate standards for the maintenance of visitor health.

7.1.2. Water

- 1) The Council will provide potable drinking water in appropriate areas.
- 2) Reserves with access to the Rangitikei River and Kaikokopu Stream will be monitored for water quality where there is a known hazard.

Explanation:

There is a growing awareness of the risk of disease arising from drinking water from rivers and streams caused by organisms such as giardia and cryptosporidium. Water quality should therefore be monitored at reserves which have access to waterways where there is a known hazard.

7.1.3. Hazards

- 1) The Council will identify natural and other hazards affecting reserves and take appropriate precautions to minimise risks through cordoning off hazardous areas and placing notices in appropriate places.
- 2) A Visitor Health and Safety Plan will be developed and will include identifying the types of conditions under which potential hazards are likely to arise and the checks required to be carried out to prevent and/or manage such conditions.
- 3) The Council will work with Horizons Regional Council to identify risks from the effects of coastal storms, including storm surge and wave run-up for Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach.

Comment:

Horizons Regional Council has developed a report - Storm Surge and Wave Run-up Design Levels for Foxton Beach – An Assessment of Flood Risks and Mitigation Options in May 2007 which covers the Foxton Beach area. Horizons are also currently developing a Coastal Hazards report for the wider coastal area.

Such reports would be taken into account when developing Manawatu Coastal Reserves and in the development of the Coastal Regional Park.

7.1.4. Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals

- 1) The Council will provide for the safe use of pesticides and other chemicals used in its management operations.
- 2) The Council will minimise the use of hazardous chemicals on the reserves in this management plan by exploring more environmentally friendly alternatives.
- 3) Where hazardous chemicals are to be used consideration shall be given to the times for application and methods undertaken to ensure minimum risks to reserve users and neighbouring properties.

Explanation:

While it may be necessary to use hazardous chemicals including pesticides on reserves for maintenance purposes and as part of weed and pest eradication programmes they are a potential threat to the health of reserve users or flora and fauna. e.g. pesticides should not be used near Kaikokopu Stream as their use may affect the whitebait spawning area. It is essential that the Council investigate, and wherever possible use alternative methods and where these are not possible minimise any potential risk to park users and neighbours. Hazardous chemicals will be applied in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act.

- 4) Adequate warning signs and public notification shall be given prior to and during the period in which the hazardous chemicals are used.

7.1.5. Visitor Safety

- 1) The Council will address visitor safety through a number of measures as appropriate to the size and use of the reserve by communities and visitors. Measures to address safety include:
 - Closing reserves to vehicles from dusk to dawn where appropriate and as required
 - Liaison with police about increasing police patrols in reserves as necessary
 - Assistance and co-operation with authorities having responsibilities for public health and safety
 - Developing a Visitor Health and Safety Plan for reserves used by communities or visitors on a regular basis, identifying situations that may require access for emergency services
 - Making event organisers aware of their responsibilities for maintaining access (refer Council's *Guidelines for Events on Parks and Reserves*)

- Monitoring sea water quality.

7.1.6. Civil Defence

- 1) The Council will co-operate in using reserve areas for civil defence purposes as may be required under some emergency situations.

8. Promotion/Education

POLICIES

8.1.1. Marketing

- 1) A programme for marketing the coastal reserves including brochures and web-sites will be developed for distribution to the local community and visitors to the District.
- 2) Promotional material will be developed in conjunction with other interested agencies and parties.
- 3) Promotional opportunities will be investigated to promote reserves for events and other appropriate activities.

8.1.2. Signs

- 1) Consistent signage will be developed and installed as appropriate within the District's reserve network.
- 2) Design guidelines will be established for signs.
- 3) Signs will identify reserves where appropriate.
- 4) The use of signs will be kept to a minimum, but will be consistent with the need to provide visitor information and to help promote public safety and enjoyment.
- 5) Entrances to the reserves will be clearly marked and signposted.

8.1.3. Information and Interpretation

- 1) A database will be maintained covering details on reserve resources, features, facilities and uses, and to record information as it becomes available.
- 2) Information on access, use, visitor facilities and opportunities, and natural and cultural resources will be progressively improved and extended as necessary.
- 3) On-site interpretation of natural and cultural resources and landscape features may be provided at appropriate locations in the reserves.



Development

Introduction

A number of development options arise from the management plan. Maps show where these developments occur in each township (Refer Map 3 Himatangi Beach Development and Map 4 Tangimoana Development on the following pages).

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

- Compile a list of appropriate plant species and develop and/or extend programmes with involvement from the wider community for planting on reserves at Tangimoana and Himatangi Beach, including planting foredunes and along Kaikokopu Stream at Himatangi Beach and in Ellison Reserve, Kina Street Reserve and reserves next to the riverbed at Tangimoana
- Develop a pest plant and animal strategy for the reserves
- Develop and link reserves via new walkways to provide a variety of routes throughout each township
- Work with neighbouring private landowners and where appropriate the Department of Conservation and Horizons Regional Council to link walkways on reserves
- Develop a consistent management regime for dunes in conjunction with neighbouring landowners, Horowhenua District Council and Horizons Regional Council
- Work with Horowhenua District Council to develop a consistent approach to managing vehicles on the beach and dunelands
- Investigate managing coastal dunes as part of a wider regional park stretching from Foxton to Tangimoana
- Investigate working with DoC, Horizons Regional Council and the Manawatu Estuary Trust to develop the floodplain reserves at Tangimoana as part of a Rangitikei Estuary bird sanctuary and wetland and incorporate into the proposed Coastal Regional Park.

HIMATANGI BEACH

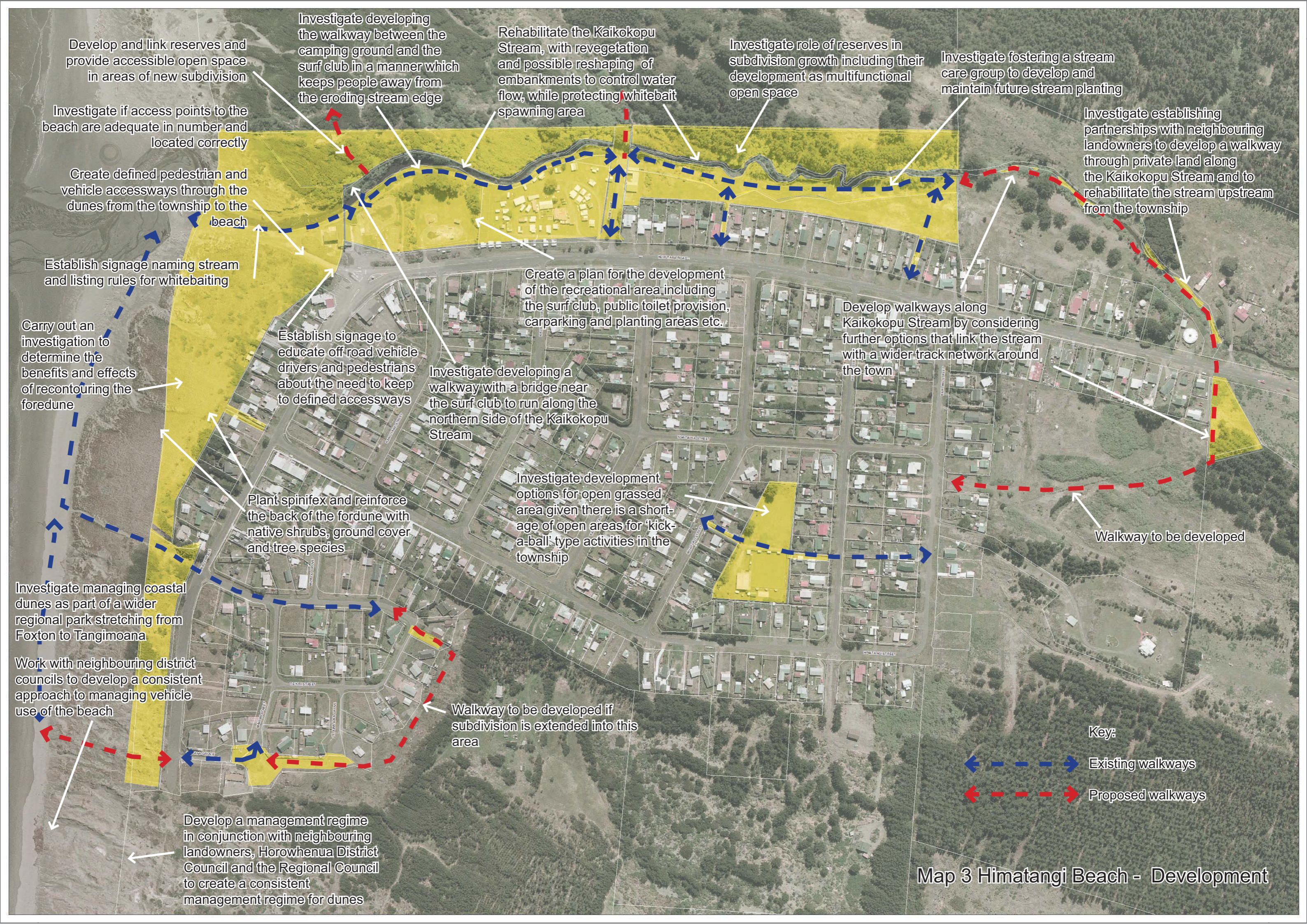
See Map 3 Himatangi Beach Development

Dunelands along beachfront

- Carry out an investigation to determine the benefits and effects of recontouring the foredune
- Plant spinifex and reinforce the back of the foredune with appropriate native shrub, ground cover and tree species (see policy 2.5.1 2)
- Create defined pedestrian and vehicle accessways through the dunes from the township to the beach
- Investigate if access points to the beach are adequate in number and located correctly
- Establish signage to educate off road vehicle drivers and pedestrians about the need to keep to defined accessways.

Lands along either side of the Kaikokopu Stream

- Develop a stream rehabilitation plan, including revegetation and possible reshaping of embankments to control water flow, while protecting the whitebait spawning area
- Investigate fostering a stream care group to develop and maintain future stream planting
- Investigate establishing signage naming the stream and listing rules for whitebaiting
- Investigate the role of reserves in subdivision growth including their development as multifunctional open space (refer policy 2.5.3 for an explanation)
- Develop and link reserves and provide accessible open space in areas of new subdivision at Himatangi Beach
- Develop walkways along Kaikokopu Stream by considering further options that link the stream with the walkway network around the township.



Develop and link reserves and provide accessible open space in areas of new subdivision

Investigate developing the walkway between the camping ground and the surf club in a manner which keeps people away from the eroding stream edge

Rehabilitate the Kaikokopu Stream, with revegetation and possible reshaping of embankments to control water flow, while protecting whitebait spawning area

Investigate role of reserves in subdivision growth including their development as multifunctional open space

Investigate fostering a stream care group to develop and maintain future stream planting

Investigate establishing partnerships with neighbouring landowners to develop a walkway through private land along the Kaikokopu Stream and to rehabilitate the stream upstream from the township

Investigate if access points to the beach are adequate in number and located correctly

Create defined pedestrian and vehicle accessways through the dunes from the township to the beach

Establish signage naming stream and listing rules for whitebaiting

Carry out an investigation to determine the benefits and effects of recontouring the foredune

Establish signage to educate off road vehicle drivers and pedestrians about the need to keep to defined accessways

Create a plan for the development of the recreational area including the surf club, public toilet provision, carparking and planting areas etc.

Develop walkways along Kaikokopu Stream by considering further options that link the stream with a wider track network around the town

Investigate developing a walkway with a bridge near the surf club to run along the northern side of the Kaikokopu Stream

Investigate development options for open grassed area given there is a shortage of open areas for 'kick-a-ball' type activities in the township

Plant spinifex and reinforce the back of the foredune with native shrubs, ground cover and tree species

Walkway to be developed

Investigate managing coastal dunes as part of a wider regional park stretching from Foxton to Tangimoana

Work with neighbouring district councils to develop a consistent approach to managing vehicle use of the beach

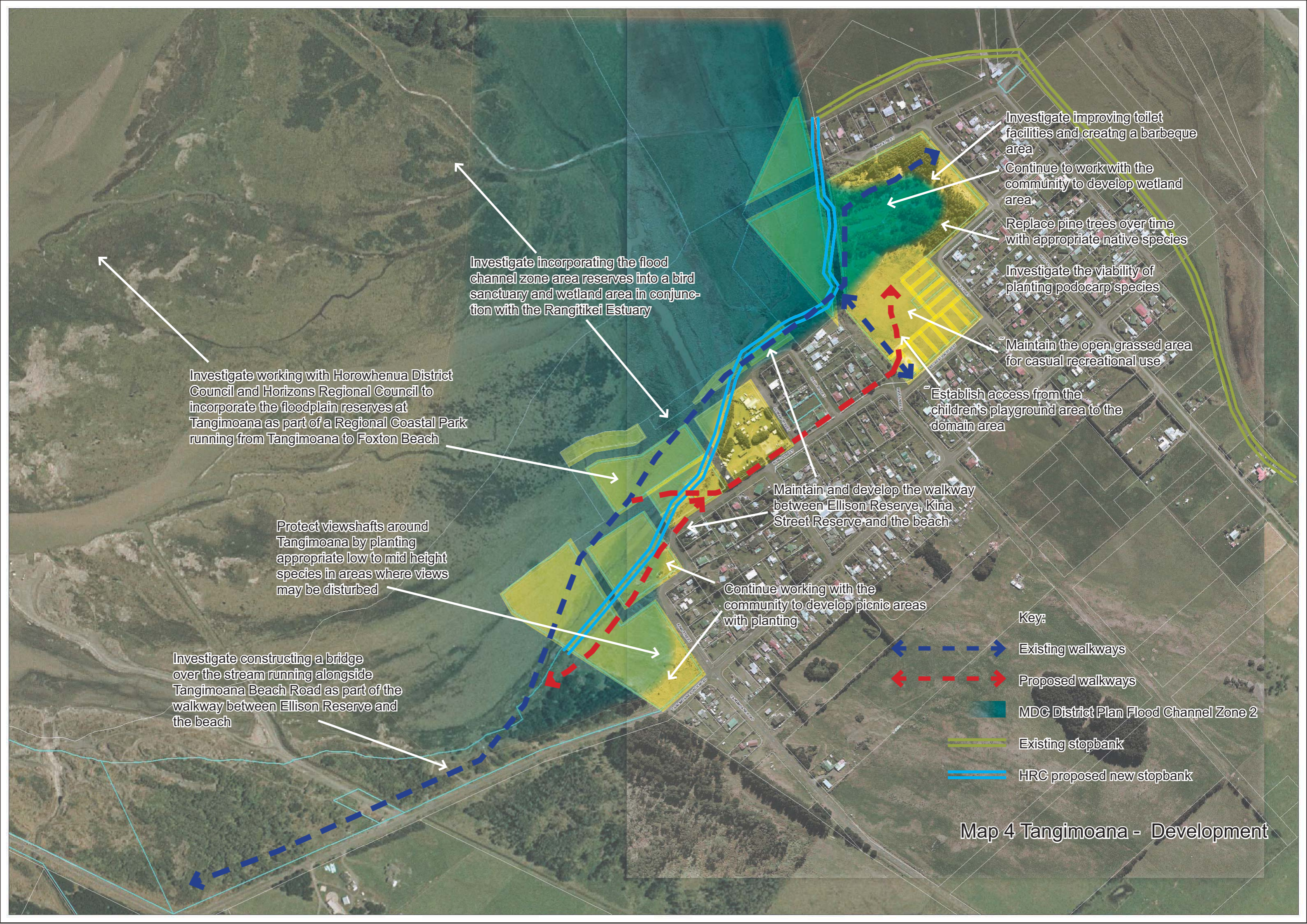
Walkway to be developed if subdivision is extended into this area

Key:

- Existing walkways
- Proposed walkways

Develop a management regime in conjunction with neighbouring landowners, Horowhenua District Council and the Regional Council to create a consistent management regime for dunes

Map 3 Himatangi Beach - Development



Investigate working with Horowhenua District Council and Horizons Regional Council to incorporate the floodplain reserves at Tangimoana as part of a Regional Coastal Park running from Tangimoana to Foxton Beach

Investigate incorporating the flood channel zone area reserves into a bird sanctuary and wetland area in conjunction with the Rangitikei Estuary

Protect viewshafts around Tangimoana by planting appropriate low to mid height species in areas where views may be disturbed

Investigate constructing a bridge over the stream running alongside Tangimoana Beach Road as part of the walkway between Ellison Reserve and the beach

Investigate improving toilet facilities and creating a barbeque area
Continue to work with the community to develop wetland area
Replace pine trees over time with appropriate native species
Investigate the viability of planting podocarp species
Maintain the open grassed area for casual recreational use

Establish access from the children's playground area to the domain area

Maintain and develop the walkway between Ellison Reserve, Kina Street Reserve and the beach

Continue working with the community to develop picnic areas with planting

Key:

-  Existing walkways
-  Proposed walkways
-  MDC District Plan Flood Channel Zone 2
-  Existing stopbank
-  HRC proposed new stopbank

Map 4 Tangimoana - Development

Small reserves along Kaikokopu Stream bed and reserve at the entrance to Himatangi Beach on Koputara Road

- Investigate partnerships with neighbouring landowners to link reserves by developing a walkway through private land along the Kaikokopu Stream and to rehabilitate the stream upstream from the township.

Camping Ground and Playground area

- Create a plan for the development of the recreational area including the proposed new Surf Club, Community Centre, public toilet provision, carparking, mini golf, tennis court, former boat pond area, children's playground, open grassed area and planting areas on the street edge
- Investigate developing the walkway between the camping ground and the Surf Club in a manner which keeps people away from the eroding stream edge
- Investigate developing the area between the Community Centre, Surf Club and ramp as an information area with specimen dune planting and signage identifying the specific plants and explaining their role in dune stabilisation.

Himatangi Beach Bowling Club

- Investigate development options for the open grassed area next to the bowling club given that there is a shortage of open areas at Himatangi Beach township for kick-a-ball type activities.

TANGIMOANA

See Map 4 Tangimoana Development

Kina Street Reserve, West Square, surrounding riverbed lands and floodplain land behind Ellison Reserve

- Investigate incorporating the flood channel zone reserves into a bird sanctuary and wetland area in conjunction with the Rangitikei Estuary
- Maintain and develop the walkway between Ellison Reserve, Kina Street Reserve and the beach
- Investigate constructing a bridge over the stream running alongside Tangimoana Beach Road as part of the walkway from Ellison Reserve to the beach.

Ellison Reserve

- Establish access from the children’s playground to the grassed domain area
- Replace pine trees over time with appropriate native species
- Investigate the viability of planting podocarp species
- Investigate improving toilet facilities and creating a barbeque area.

Glossary

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

Accreting: Areas where sand is deposited and the width of the beach is increasing.

Blowouts: Saucer or trough-shaped depressions or hollows formed in high energy wind and wave environments, especially where there is reduced vegetation cover. The sand is eroded by wind from the floor and walls of the depression basin of the blowout and blown downwind. Blowouts become larger and may evolve into parabolic dunes, and are more common where sand dunes are steeper.

Foredunes: Short parallel dunes formed on the beach above the high tide line by wind blown sand deposition within vegetation and may be newly formed or established.

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.

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Appendices

1. Manawatu District Council Bylaw 2006
Control of Dogs
2. ICOMOS New Zealand Charter –
Charter for the Conservation of Places
of Cultural Heritage Value

Appendix 1

Manawatu District Council Bylaw 2006

Control of Dogs

MANAWATU DISTRICT COUNCIL BYLAW 2006 - CONTROL OF DOGS**5.1 Purpose**

- 5.1.1 This chapter of the bylaw aims to prescribe minimum standards for the keeping and control of dogs.

5.2 Obligations of Dog Owners

- 5.2.1 The owner of any dog shall ensure that the dog receives proper care and attention and is provided with proper food, water, and shelter.
- 5.2.2 The owner of any dog shall provide for the dog a kennel or place of confinement that shall be:
- a) Weatherproof.
 - b) Of sufficient size to allow the dog to freely move, stand, stretch out, and recline.
 - c) Kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
 - d) Provided with a fixed chain or leash or other suitable restraint, which in the case of a kennel, allows free movement.
- 5.2.3 The owner of any dog shall provide means of confining the dog upon the owner's property so that it is unable to gain uncontrolled access to any other private property or to any public place.
- 5.2.4 The owner of any dog shall ensure that the dog does not create a nuisance or annoyance:
- a) By obstructing the lawful passage of people in public places.
 - b) By rushing at and frightening people or animals, or rushing at vehicles, in a public place, or.
 - c) By destroying or tearing or otherwise interfering with any refuse receptacle in a public place.
- 5.2.5 The owner of any dog which defecates in a public place in an urban area or any residential frontage in a rural area, or which defecates on land or premises other than that occupied by the owner, shall immediately remove and dispose of the faeces.
- 5.2.6 Action on barking dogs will be taken in accordance with Section 55 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

5.3 Restriction On Dogs In Public Places

- 5.3.1 The owner of a dog shall keep it effectively secured by leash, chain or lead or otherwise physically restrained so that the dog cannot break loose in a public place, unless in a dog exercise area specified by Council.

- 5.3.2 No owner of any mangy or diseased dog shall take the dog into any public place or allow such dog to enter or remain on a public place.
- 5.3.3 No owner of any dog shall take the dog into any public place specified as an exercise area by Council, unless the dog is under adequate control and supervision.
- 5.3.4 No owner of any dog shall permit the dog to enter or remain on any public place in which dogs are prohibited.
- 5.3.5 The provisions of Clauses 5.3.1, 5.3.3, and 5.3.4 shall not apply to a working dog carrying out the work for which the dog has been trained.

5.4 Limitation On The Number Of Dogs

- 5.4.1 No person shall keep, on any one rateable residential property in the district more than two dogs of age three months or more, for a period exceeding fourteen (14) days, unless they have the appropriate permit from Council.
- 5.4.2 Any permit so issued shall be provided on such conditions as Council deems appropriate, and the Council may revoke or amend the permit at any time.

5.5 Preferred Owners

- 5.5.1 Owners of dog/s who meet Council's 'Preferred Owner Standard' may apply to Council on the prescribed form and accompanied by the relevant fee for preferred owner registration.
- 5.5.2 The holders of preferred owner registration shall be entitled to such benefits of dog registration as provided by Council from time to time.
- 5.5.3 Council may revoke a dog owner's preferred owner registration at any time when the preferred owner standard is or has not been complied with.

5.6 Bitch In Season

- 5.6.1 The owner of any bitch shall keep that bitch confined but adequately exercised while that bitch is in season.

SCHEDULE ONE

PROHIBITED PLACES

Dogs are prohibited in the following places:

Feilding

Manchester Street	From its intersection with Hobson Street to the Feilding sale yards.
Stafford Street	Whole length.
Fergusson Street	From its intersection with Aorangi Street to its intersection with Warwick Street.
Goodbehere Street	Whole length.
Macarthur Street	Whole length.
Manchester Square	Including the whole of the gardens contained therein.
Kimbolton Road	From its intersection with Aorangi Street to its intersection with Warwick Street.
Kowhai Park	The entire Park.
Victoria Park	Playing fields.
Vista Drive	Children's playground
Fergusson Street	Children's Playground
Timona Park-	Entire area of children's Playground, and the playing fields.
Manfeild Park	Skateboard area and playground
Makino Park	Entire park area
Johnston Park	Playing fields.
Rimu Park	Playing fields.

Sanson

Dundas Road	From Burt Street to Cemetery Road.
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Sanson Domain - when playing fields used for organised sports

Himatangi Beach

Beach

All parts of the foreshore within 400 metres of the Kaikokopu stream, except that dogs on a leash may pass through the area to any undesignated area.

Children's playground Entire area

Kimbolton

The Domain Entire area

Kimbolton Reserve Entire area

Other Places

Mt Lees Reserve Entire area including bush walk

Totara Reserve The entire area including camping ground and bush walks

Coles Bush Entire area

Vinegar Hill Reserve Entire area during the period Labour Weekend to Easter

Halcombe Domain Children's play area

Te Kawanui Park, Rongotea Children's playground

Owen St, Bunnythorpe Children's playground

Raymond St, Bunnythorpe Playing fields.

Recreation St, Tangimoana Children's playground

Beaconsfield Domain (Old school grounds)

Cemeteries All cemeteries in the District

Appendix 2

ICOMOS New Zealand Charter –
Charter for the Conservation of Places
of Cultural Heritage Value

ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND

CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

Preamble

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value. New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving, conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the [International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites](#) (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets our principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who, as owners, territorial authorities, tradespersons or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand. Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all the others. Definitions of terms used are provided in [section 22](#).

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites at its Annual General Meeting on 4 October 1992.

1. The Purpose of Conservation

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

- i. have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- ii. teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;
- iii. provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;
- iv. provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and
- v. provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, local and tribal groups and associations. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings. The [Treaty of Waitangi](#) is the historical basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and association with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. Conservation Practice

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained. Conservation projects should include the following:

- i. definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;
- ii. community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;
- iii. preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;
- iv. the implementation of any planned work; and
- v. the documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. Conservation Method

Conservation should:

- i. make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;
- ii. show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;
- iii. involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this charter;
- iv. take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities; and
- v. be fully documented and recorded.

5. Respect for existing evidence

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6. Setting

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7. Risk Mitigation

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8. Relocation

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

- i. the site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or
- ii. relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or
- iii. relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9. Invasive Investigation

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material of cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific

standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10. Contents

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.

11. Works of Art and Special Fabric

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. Records

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive. Some knowledge of place of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. Degrees of Intervention

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention: non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Re-creation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this charter.

14. Non-intervention

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. Maintenance

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan, except in circumstances where it may be appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. Stabilisation

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. Repair

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.

18. Restoration

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage valued are preserved. Reconstruction should not normally

constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. Adaptation

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any conditions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. Interpretation

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this charter:

- **adaptation** means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value
 - **conservation** means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value
 - **cultural heritage value** means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity
 - **maintenance** means the protective care of a place
 - **material** means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity
 - **place** means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand
 - **preservation** means maintaining a place with as little change as possible
 - **reassembly** (*anastylosis*) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together
 - **reconstruction** means to build again in the original form using old or new material
 - **reinstatement** means putting components of earlier material back in position
 - **repair** means making good decayed or damaged material
 - **restoration** means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions
 - **stabilisation** means the arrest of the processes of decay
 - **structure** means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land.
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