

Reikorangi Domain

DRAFT RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022

PREFACE¹

“Whakarongo atu ki ngā tai o Raukawa moana e pāpaki mai ra, ia rā ia rā

Mutunga kore, pāpaki tū ana ngā tai ki uta

I tēnei rā kua pāpaki mai ngā tai o te ao ki a Te Āti Awa

Pī kē pea te piki atu, rere haere ai ki runga i te kaha o te ao hurihuri;

Me kore pea te kitea he maramatanga ki ngā whakaritenga o te wā e tika ai tātou te iwi

Nō reira, whakarongotai o te moana, whakarongotai a te wā.”

Wi Te Kākākura Parata, Paramount Chief of Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Toarangatira, 1884.

“Listen to the tide of Raukawa Moana as it crashes, day in, day out

This is how it will always be, the tide forcing its way onto the shore

Today, the tides of the world have been forced onto Te Āti Awa

Perhaps instead of ignoring the swell, we should set sail on the strength of the new wave

In the hope that we will realise what must be done now to put our iwi on the right course

Therefore I say, as you listen to the tides of the ocean, listen to the tides of time.”

¹ Text from MacLean Park Mgmt Plan as placeholder for more appropriate text appropriate to Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai —
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Reikorangi Domain Management Plan presents a framework for the long-term future use, management and development of Reikorangi Domain.

1.1 Reikorangi Domain

Reikorangi Domain is a significant asset for the Reikorangi Community and receives regular use. The Domain and associated buildings provide space for events run by the community association and other community groups and should provide civil defense functions in the event of a natural disaster. Given that many Reikorangi residents live on rural blocks, the hall and Domain provide a center for coordinated activities across the Upper Waikanae Catchment.

Reikorangi Domain is situated on an elevated terrace overlooking the Waikanae River, in the water collection catchment for the Waikanae River.

The reserve is strategically located near the intersection of Reikorangi and Akatarawa Rd and Ngatiawa Road. The adjacent road reserve to the north on the sweeping bend of the road provides the last public turn space for large vehicles that have sought to take the Akatarawa Rd to Upper Hutt on the advice of trip computer. It is a location easily accessed by walkers on the Te Araroa trail, and a natural meeting point for the community of 457 local residents² and many visitors.

Sited within an area known to tāngata whenua as Te Uruhi, Maclean Park is a culturally significant site for Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai (Te Ātiawa) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa). In particular, this is due to Te Uruhi Pā being situated in the vicinity.³

The reserve is an important recreational facility for residents of the Reikorangi Community and visitors, providing a focal point for a range of local activities. Situated in the historic Reikorangi village center, the Domain is where the Residents' Association holds a number of foundation events including a summer series of get togethers, an annual "Spring Fling" fair and a Matariki event. In the past, the Gold Coast Western Riding Club has held a large event annually over 2 days at the Domain. Many associations such as the Farm Forestry Association, and the Deerstalkers Association utilise the Hall.

The site is recognised and valued for its connection to local heritage. The old school hall has heritage status in the KCDC District Plan. Situated near the historic church buildings (also listed); the old school hall and church are remnants of post colonisation settlement in the Valley. The school operated from 1895 with parts of the existing building dating from 1912 supporting a thriving rural community.

² 2018 Census data

³ Placeholder for what we would say about the importance of the Domain and the setting to iwi – bearing in mind we have taken the MClean Park Mgmt Plan and adopted it as suggested by KCDC

1.2 PARTNERSHIP & RECOGNITION

This Management Plan has been prepared by Kāpiti Coast District Council and the Reikorangi Residents Association in partnership with Te ĀtiAwa as mana whenua. The Management Plan recognises and includes the values of Iwi partners in association with broad community and council values which have been identified through the consultation process.

1.3 PREVIOUS RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

No evidence has been uncovered that indicates a previous management plan was in place. Reserves Act management plans are an important park management tool and provide continuity between legislative requirements, council plans and policies, and the day-to-day operation of council-administered reserve land. In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 the Kāpiti Coast District Council, as the administering body, is required to prepare a management plan for the Domain.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

This reserve Management Plan provides guidance for the future use, management and development of Reikorangi Domain.

The Management Plan provides for the *kaupapa* (values/principles), *hua* (policies and objectives) and *tikanga* (measures) as an outcome of the community engagement process. This will guide the management of Reikorangi Domain in order to achieve the vision for the Domain.

To achieve this, the Plan:

- Indicates the *kaupapa* or principles to which the Management Plan aspires in order to achieve the overall vision for Reikorangi Domain.
- Indicates the *hua* or strategic goals and objectives to measure the *kaupapa* and to manage competing demands on the reserve.
- Indicates the *tikanga* or measures that will be implemented to achieve the *hua* or strategic goals.

The Plan also provides the following to ensure management is streamlined and transparent:

- A process that enables consistency in decision-making and reduces the potential for ad-hoc decisions.
- A clear process for reserve management and policy implementation.
- A strategic framework for an implementation program.

1.5 LEGAL DESCRIPTION, LOCATION & EXTENT

. The Domain is made up of two parcels of land held in the Kāpiti Coast District Council under the provisions of section 26A of the Reserves Act as a Recreation Reserve.

Address: Akatarawa Road, Waikanae

Area: 1.9222Ha

Legal Description:

Gazette ref: 74-1666 Secs 5, 5A Reikorangi Blk X Kaitawa SD SO 1352.

1. Legal Desc: GAZ 74-1666 SECS 5 5A BLK X KAITAWA SD REIKORANGI DOMAIN-COMMUNITY HALL, TENNIS COURT; and
2. GAZ 62366 SECS 5 5B BLK X KAITAWA SD – TOWN HALL

The total area of the reserve is 1.9222 hectares.

Zones and other classifications in the Kāpiti Coast Operative District Plan

1. The property has a designation related to the use of the catchment as a water collection area.
2. Part of the property is subject to a Special Amenity Landscape designation – SAL25.
3. The property is zoned as Open Space, and is part of the Open Space Precinct 33.
4. Part of the grazed and fenced land located within the Domain is vested as Road Reserve.
5. The Hall is listed in the plan with a heritage designation. ID B73.

2.0 REIKORANGI DOMAIN HISTORY

Photo linkages Kapiti museum

http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/images/C23839A8-233A-4800-AB34-893326524207.jpg
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/CBDD8609-73D0-412C-9793-333124966260.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/6686D0CF-6BDC-44D1-BE08-638928491809.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/E51239DB-0369-48ED-9A9F-330884051390.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/F89F6788-5DCC-49F4-94E5-082754043192.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/D5E2F713-E864-4326-8778-543951127619.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/78A0EEB5-6F46-4379-A9E5-246193951451.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/846EAB8B-9C26-4137-9086-092206991026.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/5920F923-47AD-497A-84D5-251518434980.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/B732102E-2724-4513-89DF-240322298050.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/89C09FB1-46E2-4D32-B32D-173337886731.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex15/72BDEB37-5D58-44FC-882A-399438353465.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex17/90EF8B6C-9BA0-4D51-BF39-991887374966.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex17/6DD0DB8F-A37C-4B46-A76D-882051756933.htm
<https://www.worldcat.org/title/chalkface-reikorangi-and-waikanae-schools-1895-to-1996/oclc/154648731>
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/6F5964CD-6471-4F95-BB10-002937274140.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/65E7D3E9-991B-40B8-B280-582864234200.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex17/AAE83F40-F784-4367-ACED-355362818000.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/51F6F949-E17D-48A9-A2BD-865024415840.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/4F9BB234-2682-4381-9DE1-518351545385.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/images/942307F3-347B-40BA-A9A7-745362173558.jpg
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/56246D3C-4A3D-4AEF-9D07-522736130238.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex2/717B600D-7D4D-4565-A833-443250696840.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/5E579519-92A8-4FA9-A437-243649442933.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/E0584712-4D0D-4D56-99D4-395116889243.htm
http://www.kapitimuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex17/8E30C85D-4F97-4000-B9A8-934189437797.htm

2.1 WHAKAPAPA OF REIKORANGI DOMAIN

The Domainsat within a certificate of title developed by the Crown through the Ngārara and Waipiro Further Investigation Act 1889. The Crown subdivided the land in anticipation of a Wellington Fruitgrowers Subdivision but the intent to subdivide the land went no further than paper, following a change of Government.⁴

Reikorangi grew from a largely unpopulated area in 1891, becoming a timber milling community of 138 predominantly Pākehā residents a decade later.⁵ The 600acre block containing the Domain was initially granted in individual title to Tamihana te Karu. Tamihana te Karu first leased the land; then sold the land to Harry Elder (Waimahoe Station) in 1893. Harry Elder leased much of the 600acre block to the residents of Reikorangi Village.^{6 7}

⁴ https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_144741812/Wai%202200%2C%20A214.pdf p. 267

⁵ Chris and Joan Maclean, Waikanae, Whitcombe Press, Wellington, 2010, pp 67-68

⁶ https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_144741812/Wai%202200%2C%20A214.pdf p. 316.

⁷ The Tribunal reports appear in conflict on this. 1 report (<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-WAI-2200-A186-Scoping-report.pdf>) p 61 says “Also in the aftermath of the settling of title for Ngārara, in 1891 the Crown—

In 1896, The site of the Domain was gazetted under the Ministry of Education for a School Reserve, with an adjacent smaller site gazetted for a town hall.⁸ It remained in this use for some time; and housed a post office alongside a school. The existing building dates from 1912 and is one of a collection of buildings used for the school, with other structures no longer in existence being located near or on the site of the tennis court that is present today.

Sawmilling was a significant activity in the valley for much of the early to mid 20th centuries. A tramline took logs to Waikanae and there are remnants of the line on many properties near the Domain and throughout the wider Reikorangi valley. The main sawmill was located upstream from the Domain, and a creamery was located closer to the Waikanae River on the Reikorangi Road just east of the existing Waikanae Bridge. The creamery was a popular destination for many years for visitors from Waikanae and the annual picnic at the Creamery was the highlight social event in the calendar for many years.

Wilf and Jan Wright opened up the Reikorangi pottery on the Ngatiawa Road near the school and Domain in the early 1960s and added another focal point to the area. The pottery has recently closed.

[placeholder – photo of Wilf and Jan Wright]



Jan and Wilf Wright inside Reikorangi Pottery and Cafe. Photo / David Haxton

In 1970 the school closed. The site of the school was the location for many subsequent reunions and jubilees that allowed for students at the school to commemorate their history.⁹

In 1978 the reserve was again gazetted for a different purpose and became a recreation reserve owned by the Crown but administered by KCDC.

In 2017 a lease was granted for 5 years to the Gold Coast Western Riding Club (GCWRC) for utilisation of part of the Domain for events. This was strongly opposed by the Residents Association which was formed in response to the public notification of this lease in 2017. The GCWRC lease expires[ed] in August 2022.

In 2020 The Reikorangi Residents Association sought and received funding from the Waikanae

became involved in a short and sharp purchase programme acquiring 15 sections (Ngārara West C 24-39 and Ngārara West C, part section 41) totalling approximately 9,000 acres of primarily back-country hill land.” The other says Elder first leased then bought the land from Tamihana Te Karu as I have written in text.

⁸ RRA Residents Association files

⁹ http://www.kapitiumuseum.org.nz/virtual_exhibit/vex11/5E579519-92A8-4FA9-A437-243649442933.htm

Community Board ('WBC') for a Landscape Management Plan. SPK Landscape Architecture was commissioned by the Resident's Association with the support from the WCB to prepare the plan and the RRA undertook to engage with the community on preparation of a new plan, incorporating the values of the community and mana whenua, while incorporating the relevant and up to date legislative and regulatory directions for the Reserve.

DRAFT

2.2 Timeline

- Prior Muaupoko were tangata whenua along the Kāpiti Coast until they were displaced by Ngāti Toa under Te Rangihaeata who sought to avenge the slaughter of three chiefs of Ngāti Apa¹⁰. These events occurred at Wharemauku and Uruhira at Waikanae (circa 1823). The Pā site on the Reikorangi Road called Te Pā o Te Toata was the last known pā of Muaupoko tribe. It was a small fortified pā built on a point of land defended on two sides by the river whilst the other was palisaded. The name is said to commemorate Toata the last Muaupoko killed by the Ngāti Toa in the Waikanae district.¹¹ The rest of the tribe retreated up the Waikanae river and there built this small pā. The name, Pa-o-Toata, is shown on J.D. Clinnie's "Topographical Plan of the Wellington District," 1884.
- 1820's From the 1820'¹²s onwards, the wider area of the catchment was the spiritual heartland of Te Ātiawa, and many seasonal and permanent settlements were present prior to land being given title in the 1890's. There is considerable evidence of occupation in the Kapiti Museum records. First Heke from Taranaki and Kawhia of Te Ātiawa, with their allies Ngāti Toa prior to the establishment of customary rights for Te Ātiawa following the battle of Waiorua on Kapiti Island in 1824.¹³
- 1830's Additional heke from Taranaki arrived in the area. This was also the time when Ngāti Raukawa heke moved to the area. During the 1830's extensive conflicts (Haowhenua) between Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Toa / Ngāti Raukawa culminated in a decisive outcome at Kuititanga Pa in favour of Te Ātiawa.¹⁴
- 1840- 1880's Te Ātiawa established and exercised customary rights within the catchment of the Waikanae River and other surrounding areas. In 1873, the Native Land Court determined the nature of the Parent Block for surveying as Ngarara, and acknowledged Te Ātiawa rights and interests to this land.¹⁵
- 1880-1890 The Native Land Court conducts investigations into establishing individual title on the Ngarara block. In 1887 the decision of the Native Land Court was overturned by inquiry and eventually went to the Land Court. In mid 1890 the Court determined individual title across the Ngarara block. This was ratified by the Crown in the Ngārara and Waipiro Further Investigation Act 1889, and the land the Domain is sited on was part of a 600acre block awarded to the uncle of Wi Parata, Tamihana Te Karu.

¹⁰ Add Reference: Wai 2200, A160 - Muaupoko Oral Evidence and Traditional History Report for the WAI 2200 Porirua ki Manawatu District Inquiry Report Commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal; See also NZ Archives see here: <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/37738858>

¹¹ REf: Percy Smith, "Taranaki Coast" pg. 395

and See: https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE455530&dps_custom_att_1=emu

¹² Placeholder for some more comprehensive cultural history which is required because of the way settlement was established and the relationships between different groupings who associated with the Reikorangi Valley.

¹³ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-WAI-2200-A186-Scoping-report.pdf> p 18.

¹⁴ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-WAI-2200-A186-Scoping-report.pdf> p 24

¹⁵ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-WAI-2200-A186-Scoping-report.pdf> p.43

- 1893 Harry Elder buys C24 from Tamihana Te Karu. Elder provides much of the block for Reikorangi Village.
- 1896 Reikorangi Domain gazetted as a School Reserve for the Ministry of Education. School continues to 1970.
- 1977 Reikorangi Domain gazette to changed purpose as a Local Purpose Reserve - Recreation under the Reserves Act. Management was transferred to local Council.
- 2013-2021 Proposed District Plan is notified and continues through appeals to become the Operative District Plan in 2021. The Plan established a new precinct being the Special Amenity Landscape SAL25, confirmed the open space zoning and the water catchment designation and applied the heritage status of the Domain building.
- 2010?? Entire Reikorangi Domain leased for exclusive use to the Gold Coast Western Riding Club
- 2017 Reikorangi Resident's Association formed.
- 2017 of the Arena within the Reikorangi Domain leased for the exclusive use of the Gold Coast Western Riding Club and the wider Domain available a couple of times a year for GCWRC events
- 2021 Disability access ramp and accessible toilet facilities installed by Kāpiti Coast District Council in the Hall [check date]
- 2021 In March 2021, the Reikorangi Residents Association receives funding from Waikanae Community Board to prepare a Landscape Management Plan
- 2021-2022 Consultation and engagement on drafts of the Reikorangi Domain Draft Management Plan.

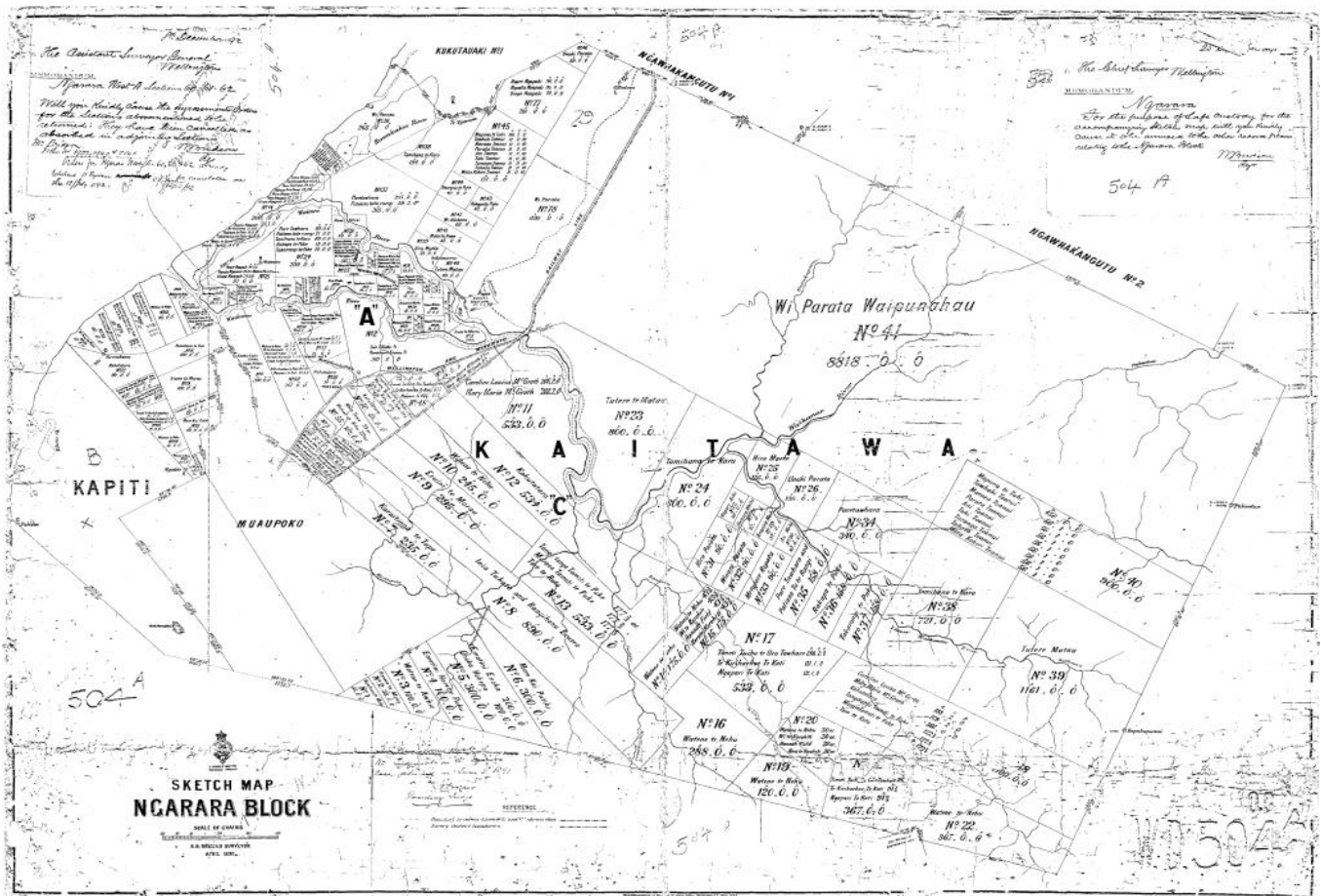
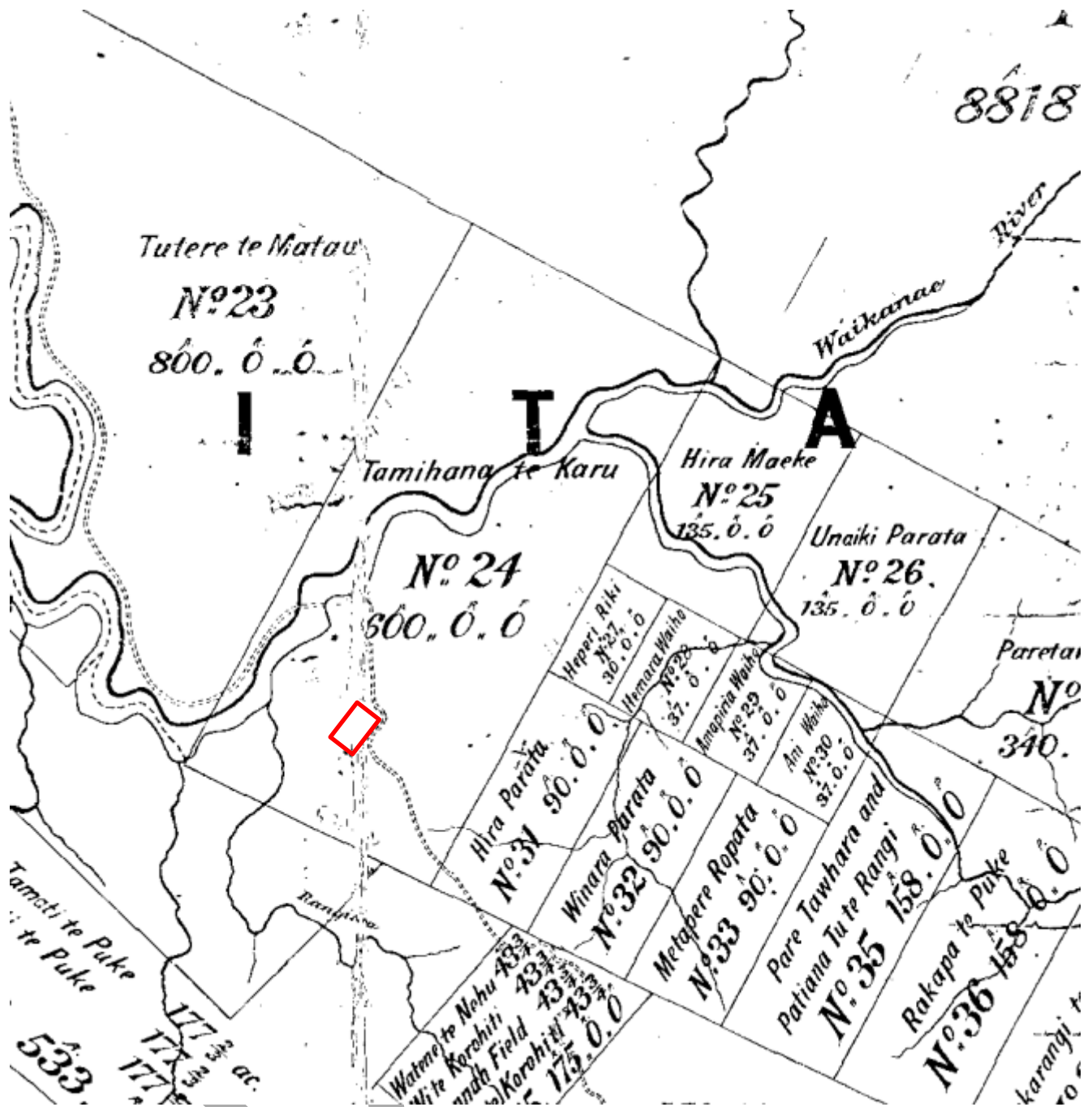


Figure 7
1890 Ngārara West Block
[ML 504A]

Map of primary titles issued by the Crown to individuals following the decisions in the Land Court in 1890.¹⁶

¹⁶ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-WAI-2200-A186-Scoping-report.pdf> p 59



Zoom of the previous map indicating the approximate area of the Domain within the initial allocated titles. Approximate location of the Reikorangi Domain in red. (reference: ML504A, Ngārara West Block. 1890)

3.0 LEGISLATION, POLICY & PLANNING

A hierarchy of legislation, planning documents and policies set the framework for the Reikorangi Domain Reserve Management Plan.

Non-legislative documents (such as internal Kāpiti Coast District Council policies and plans) that guide the plan are directed by the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Associated legislation such as the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 also contributes to the policy framework of the Plan.

This Plan is informed and supported by legislation, planning documents and associated policies.

2.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

RESERVES ACT 1977

The Reserves Act 1977 (Reserves Act) is designed to protect public land, identify and protect natural and cultural values and ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public.

Under the Reserves Act there are a number of processes governing the way in which the Council, as administrator, is required to manage the Park. The main responsibilities under the Reserves Act are to classify the land for its primary purpose and to manage it accordingly, to prepare a management plan and keep it under continuous review and to put in place formal agreements for leases and licences.

The classification of reserve land for its primary purpose is the means for determining the management focus and subsequently relevant objectives and policies (Section 17, Reserves Act 1973).

Reikorangi Domain is classified as a Local Purpose Reserve – Recreation under the Reserves Act and as such, the reserve is:

“S.17(1)... for the purpose of providing areas for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1), every recreation reserve shall be so administered under the appropriate provisions of this Act that—

(a) the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be

necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(b) where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:

provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:

(c) those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:

(d) to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) addresses issues relating to the management of the natural and physical resources of the region and therefore the Act has a number of implications for the day-to-day management of Reikorangi Domain.

The key purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of New Zealand's natural and physical resources.

Of particular relevance to the Reikorangi Domain is the protection and enhancement of the historic hall; and the use of the Open Space to support a cohesive and inclusive community; and to have a rich and diverse network of open space areas.

Natural and physical resources include land, water, air, soil, minerals, energy, all forms of plants and animals and all structures.

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER 2020 (NPS-FM)

The NPS FM is particularly relevant to the Reikorangi Domain for the following reasons:

1. The Domain is located in the Waikanae water catchment that provides drinking water to the Kapiti community and has a special designation in the KCDC Plan. Activities at the Domain are subject to controls that maintain and / or enhance the freshwater values associated with the use of the catchment.
2. The Domain is located within a catchment that is subject to a freshwater limit setting process; being administered by Greater Wellington Regional Council through the development of a Whitua Committee. This project will be completed prior to 2024. Activities related to this development include:
 1. The Ki Uta Ki Tai project initiated by Manawhenua, Department of Conservation, KCDC and service providers. This project recognizes the importance of the Waikanae River and catchment to Te Ātiawa; alongside the priority placed on the catchment by Department of Conservation and KCDC for heritage, conservation water supply and biodiversity values.
 2. Significant grants to improve water quality and discharge outcomes for the Reikorangi Basin, and to encourage the development of kaitiakitanga over freshwater.
 3. Development of the Kaitiaki Plan by Te Ātiawa Ki Whakarongotai (TAKW) .¹⁷ Te Ātiawa Ki Whakarongotai has manawhenua status in this area as recognised by KCDC. The Kaitiaki plan assists in providing information to support the implementation of the following parts of the statutory framework:
 - a. Section 6(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), by providing information on the nature of the relationship of TAKW and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.
 - b. Section 7 of the RMA, by providing policy that, if supported and abided by, can demonstrate how persons exercising functions and the RMA can have regard for the kaitiakitanga of TAKW.
 - c. Section 8 of the RMA, by providing information on the key interests of TAKW that should be subject to active protection by the Crown.
 - d. Objective AA1 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM), by providing information on the connection between the health of water and the health of people, and the

¹⁷ <https://teatiawakapiti.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/TAKW-Kaitiakitanga-Plan-V6-online-2.pdf>.

values that must inform the setting of freshwater objectives and limits.

- e. The National Objectives Framework of the NPS-FM, by providing information on mahinga kai species and places, and policy on how this value can be protected and inform freshwater management.
- f. The Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region, by providing a framework that supports an understanding of the interconnections between a range of different values, and policies for how our relationship with natural and physical resources can be managed in a holistic and integrated manner.

REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Regional Policy Statement (RPS) sets out the framework and priorities for resource management in the Wellington region. The Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) requires all regional councils to produce an RPS for their region and review it every 10 years.

A core purpose of the Act is “sustainable management of natural and physical resources”. In this context, sustainable management means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Policy 27 of the Regional Policy Statement specifies that the District Plan may identify special amenity landscapes which are distinctive, widely recognised and highly valued by the community for their contribution to the amenity and quality of the environment of the District, city or region.

The evaluation process carried out to inform the identification of any such special amenity landscapes must “take into account” the factors listed in Policy 25. Policy 28 of the Regional Policy Statement also specifies that, where special amenity landscapes have been identified the District Plan must include policies, and methods (which may include rules) for managing these landscapes in order to maintain or enhance their landscape values.

In respect to Reikorangi Domain, the part of the Domain that includes the hall is identified in Special Amenity Landscape 25 (SAL 25). For the purpose of this Reserve Management plan, it makes sense to treat the whole of the Domain as if it falls into SAL25 because it would assist with a cohesive design for the Domain. SAL 25 is discussed in detail below.

DISTRICT PLAN

Kāpiti Coast District Council’s District Plan has been developed in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. The proposed Plan was adopted in 2021. The purpose of the District Plan is defined as:

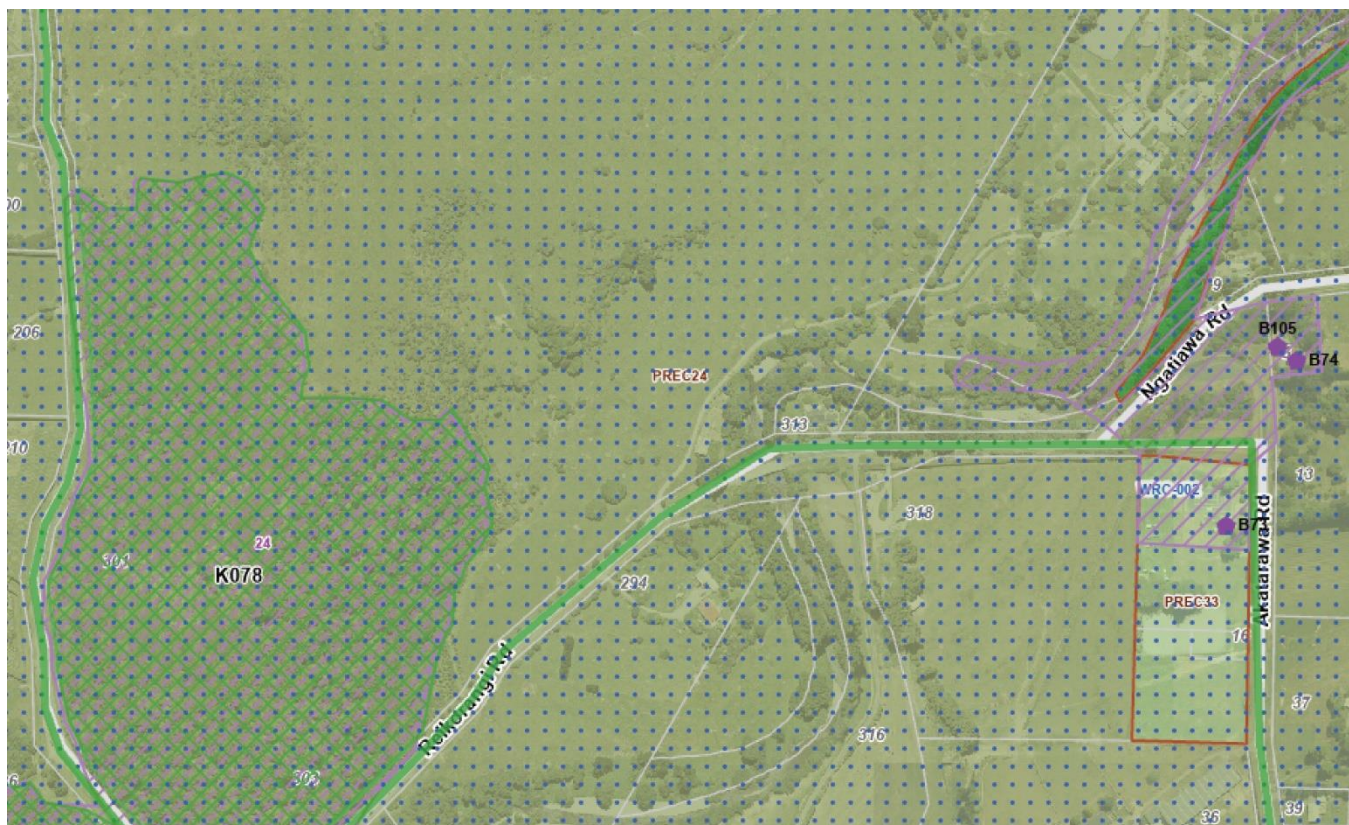
“to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of this Act.”

When preparing or changing a District Plan, councils are required to have regard to management

plans and strategies prepared under other Acts. The District Plan provides rules (eg. noise control) that affect the use and management of the reserve.

Notes from the plan regarding the Special Amenity Landscape Overlay (SAL25).

The Special Amenity Landscape has been put in place to acknowledge historic settlement in the Reikorangi Valley.



KCDC Operative District Plan 2021 Map – showing SAL25 overlay on the northern third of the Domain¹⁸. (Source <https://maps.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LocalMaps/Viewer/?map=c175aff2c7204271ace771c326c4a98f>)

Reikorangi is located on the river terrace and incised gorge that forms part of the upper Waikanae and Ngatiawa and Rangiora River catchment. It is representative of the extensive valley system and Reikorangi Basin ecodomain, where rivers have cut down into a basin filled with glacial gravels and the surrounding hills create a cool-frost prone microclimate. The existing remnant lowland tawa/kamahi forest is characteristic of foothill areas historically.

The Reikorangi valley is expressive of glacial and alluvial deposition and erosion processes. The area shows a distinct expression of glacial gravel deposits. The setting creates a microclimate unique to the District. The remaining foothill forest areas are uncommon in the district due to clearing by milling and farming activity.

In terms of ecosystem processes, Ngatiawa Road bush is a valuable remnant link along the upper Waikanae River and is part of a sequence including Kaitawa Reserve and Reikorangi Road Bush. The remnants provide seasonal habitat for forest bird species (Kereru).

¹⁸ Blue dots = Water Catchment overlay. Purple dots = SAL25 Overlay. Lighter green shading = OSZ Precinct 33. Purple hexagons = heritage classifications.

Historic and continued patterns of settlement are located on the narrow river terrace, marking the Ngatiawa and Rangiora River forks, of the upper Waikanae River catchment and the Kapakapanui tributary, with roads aligned along the valley floors. Remnant areas of bush mark more prominent topography, excluded from historic and continued patterns of productive land use.

This landscape is memorable due to the sequence of historic buildings and their location at the intersection of both natural and cultural features (rivers and roads), as well as their setting against prominent hills, including the iconic peak Kapakapanui (which means literally 'large wings').

The area has strong picturesque qualities, with the church and other school houses set against a broader rural scene, with pockets of bush and mature exotic trees. Reikorangi has a low to moderate degree of natural character. Landforms are largely unmodified and the area is set along the headwaters of the Waikanae River. Land use is predominately pastoral, but includes pockets of bush, with low density settlement and older buildings, which is in contrast to the urban areas in Waikanae.

The landscape is expressive of uplift, glacial erosion and alluvial processes. It is a unique character area in the District and a gateway to the Mangaone, Ngatiawa, Rangiora and Reikorangi valleys, as well as the Akatarawa Road that link to Hutt Valley. Settlement marks the fork of three rivers and transportation routes are aligned along the valley floors. Transient values are associated flood events and the Reikorangi basins unique climate.

The area is zoned as rural land, with a small area of open space associated with the historic buildings and Mangaone Bush. Other features that are recognised in the District Plan include: The heritage ecosite at Mangaone Road Bush (tawa-kamahi), also protected by QEII covenant, which is part of a broader pattern of regenerating and remnant indigenous vegetation on steeper slopes in the valley system; St Andrews Church (1908) designed by Clere (Wellington diocese Architect 1833); and the Church Hall (built in Bulls 1862); Reikorangi School Building (opened 1895, present building 1912).

The area is valued for lifestyle and rural residential development in close proximity to Waikanae, while productive land use is retained along the valley floor. Picturesque qualities reiterated by the location of a rest area adjacent to the church, often used as a picnic stop on the scenic/alternative drive between Upper Hutt and Waikanae. The rive catchment (source) provides potable water for Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati residents. Church and school are valued as shared facilities and community centre by valley residents.

Values to tangata whenua include this area as significant, as part of an important transport route/gateway to forest food and resources and a link to the Hutt Valley. In respect to other historic associations, the area was one of early European land sales and settlement, timber milling, forestry and agricultural land use. The church and school (and other buildings no longer present) provided a community centre for the farming families established in the surrounding valleys.

The potential threats to the values of the Domain are listed in this section of the plan and are considered to be:

- Indigenous vegetation removal,
- pest/weed populations,
- [residential] development typologies and their effects on existing values including existing rural setting,

- water catchment management / freshwater values,
- heritage building maintenance / management.

Open Space Zone: Precinct 33

The Domain has been identified as a “Open Space Recreation” Reserve so is not subject to rules preventing ancillary retailing in a local parks precinct. It is however more akin to a local park, although the intent of this management plan is to provide a location that encourages travel to the park as a destination.

Relevant Open Space Objectives

1. DO-01: A primary objective in this Precinct is to work in partnership with the tangata whenua of the District in order to maintain *kaitiakitanga* of the District’s resources and ensure that decisions affecting the natural environment in the District are made in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi).
2. DO-03: Management of areas of special character or amenity (note the SAL25 designation applies to this Domain) must maintain and where practicable enhance the special values identified when considering development. This objective also seeks to deliver sustainable natural processes including freshwater systems, productive potential of land, ecological integrity and protection of special amenity characteristics.
3. DO-08: The plan for the domain must support a cohesive and inclusive community where people:
 - a. Have easy access and connectivity to quality and attractive public places and local social and community services and facilities;
 - b. Have increased access to locally produced food, energy and other products and resources;
 - c. Have improved health outcomes through opportunities for active living or access to health services; and
 - d. Have a strong sense of safety and security in public and private spaces.
4. DO-017: To have a rich and diverse network of open space areas that:
 - a. Is developed, used and maintained in a manner that does not give rise to significant adverse effects on the natural and physical environment;
 - b. Protects the District’s cultural, ecological and amenity values, while allowing for the enhancement of the quality of open space areas;
 - c. Supports the identity, health, cohesion and resilience of the District’s communities; and
 - d. Ensures that the present and future recreational and open space needs of the District

are met.

This Management Plan has been developed to be consistent with these objectives and the cascade of policies and rules that are attached to these objectives. Further detail is provided in the following sections.

BYLAWS

Kāpiti Coast District Council has a number of Bylaws prepared under the Local Government Act 2002 that apply to the use of the council's land and may impact on user behaviour at the reserve. Bylaws applying to the Park include:

- Public Places Bylaw
- Dog Control Bylaw

COUNCIL PLANS & POLICIES

The Plan has been informed by, and aligns to, Council's current plans and policies, including:

- Open Spaces Strategy
- Cycling, Walking, Bridleways Strategy
- Freedom Camping Policy

4.0 DESCRIPTION

Reikorangi Domain is a 1.9222 hectare recreation reserve that incorporates active and passive recreation. It is the meeting place for the Reikorangi Residents. The reserve hosts clubs including Gold Coast Western Riding Club and Kāpiti Brass Band, with many associations such as the Farm Forestry Association and the Deerstalkers Association utilising the Hall.

Located on Akatarawa Road, the reserve is classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

4.1 PHYSICAL & NATURAL FEATURES

The original elevated river terrace provides a welcome flat area within the valley. The majority of the area is predominantly pasture grass, with a low level of maintenance. Specific active recreation takes place on the tennis court, this also doubles as a basketball court and retail space during the Spring Fling Fair. A horse arena was constructed by donated materials and labour by local residents who were past members of the Gold Coast Western Riding Club in [year?]. There is a gravel arena, currently allowing for car parking with additional passive recreation opportunities.

Other amenities including outdoor seating; sporting items for use by the public; and landscaping have been donated by community members and the Reikorangi Resident's Association.

In 2021 a disability ramp and accessible toilet was provided in the Hall within the Domain.

SOIL

The soil on Reikorangi river terraces is highly variable. Where there is a significant presence of alluvial stone and rock the soils are often highly weathered greywacke composites that are moderately fertile but with low pH (pH range 5-6). There are also pockets of soil that have no alluvial materials present for some depth. These areas are often predominantly high quality silt loams in the "recent soils" category. Where aerobic soil conditions are encountered these exhibit the characteristics of highly fertile Heretaunga silt loams. Under anaerobic conditions in the presence of water these exhibit the characteristics of gollan blue-grey clays, that are highly acidic and less fertile.

CLIMATE

The unique microclimate of the Reikorangi Basin is recognized in the special characteristics for SAL25. The climate is colder, hotter and wetter than the averages expressed at the coast despite the near proximity. This is due to a number of factors, including the geography of the basin, the proximity to the Tararua Ranges and the effect of the topography on wind. For example, while the

average rainfall on the coastal fringe is approximately 800 – 1000mm per annum the Waikanae Water Treatment Plant water records indicate an average rainfall of 1300mm. While there are few calibrated weather stations further inland the NIWA mapping of climate for the Basin indicates substantively higher levels of rainfall as the distance from the Coast to the ranges changes. Predictions for climate change indicate that peak rainfall for the Basin will increase by between 7 and 18% by 2040. The site is exposed to the prevailing west to north-west winds and southerly blasts but these tend to be of a lower intensity and frequency when compared to wind conditions found on the Coast.

VEGETATION/FLORA

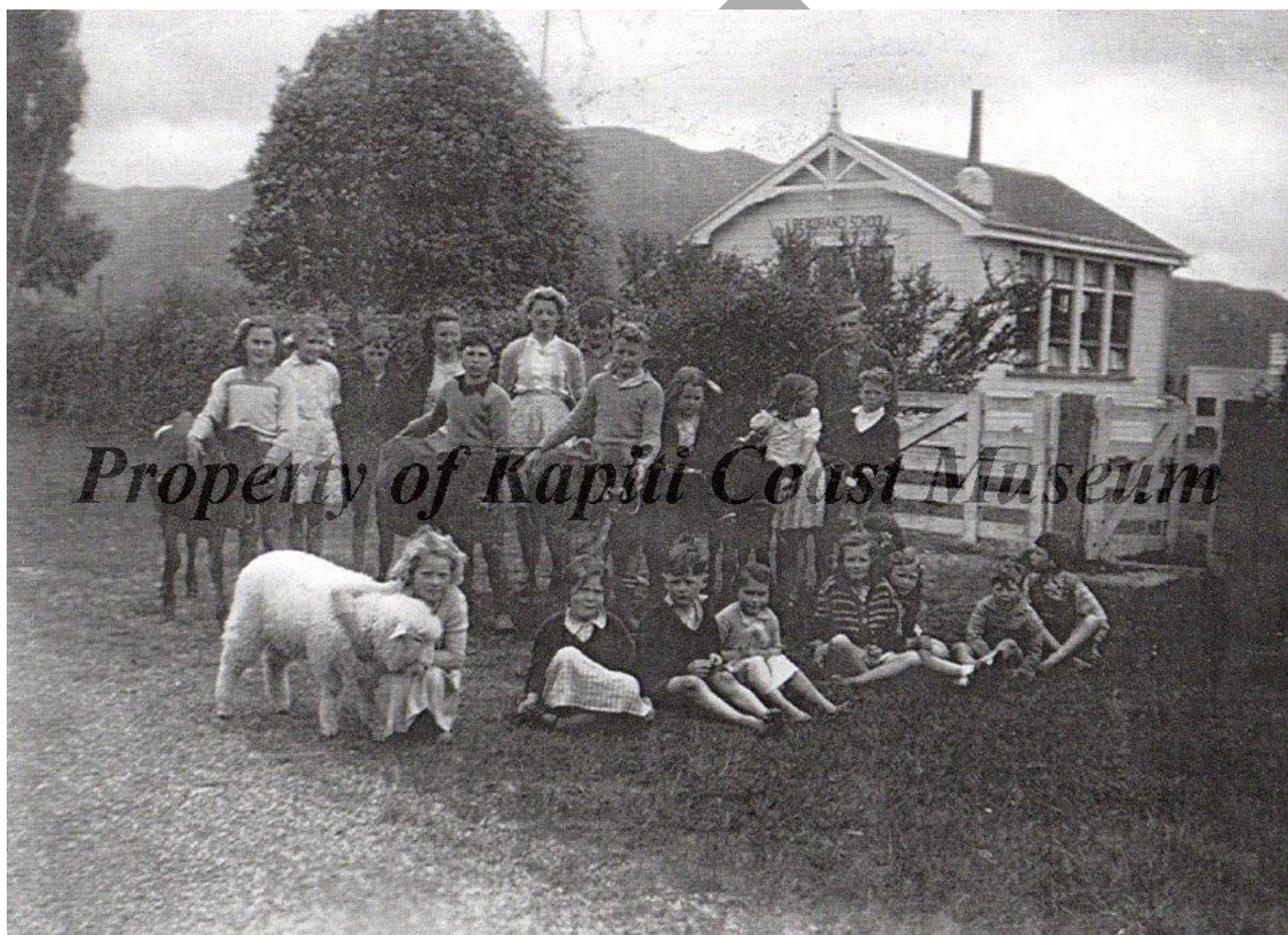
Trees on the site are mainly exotic, with wonderful old man *Macrocarpa*, *Magnolia grandiflora*. Recently, the Council have begun to remove notable pest species. Within the road reserve adjacent to the Domain a vast planting of *Rhododendron* and azaleas occupy a large low shrubby area, within this area is a large number of self-seeded natives and weed species have established.. The grassed areas are predominantly old pasture grass species.

GEOLOGY

The geological sequence of the Reikorangi Basin comprises alluvial gravel, sand and silt overlain with marine sediments. Kāpiti Coast district has been an area of tectonic activity, glacial and fluvial processes, in combination with changes in sea level. Alluvial fans have been formed due to the depositing of gravels, sands and silts from the rivers and streams – finer materials (silt and clay) have been deposited further away from the river channels. With the onset of time,

4.2 REIKORANGI SCHOOL / HALL

The gazetted area identified as Town Hall does not in fact contain the Hall. The current Hall is located within the larger parcel of land gazetted in 1896 as School Reserve. The first school building was built in 1897 and burnt down in circa #####[check timeframes]. This was replaced with the current early 1900s building on the land, a standard Ministry of Education Single Teacher School building and was the local primary school up until 1970. The school was closed and the building then repurposed as a hall and was later occupied by Montessorri as a pre-school up until they moved to their current location in Waikanae in #####. It has subsequently been used as the local community hall.



Reikorangi School 1946? – Pet Day

The historic record for the Hall illustrates the effect the establishment of a local school had on the fabric of the Reikorangi community. The Hall provided a focal point to connect the isolated families in the sparsely populated basin of Reikorangi. The closure of the School in 1970 did not terminate social activities related to education; with jubilees and commemorative events featuring former pupils and reunions went on into the 21st Century.

Currently the building is in a shabby state of repair with significant rot affecting the building's

structural integrity. Some structures have been implemented as temporary solutions and these have not enhanced the heritage characteristics of the building. Rot in the windows on the north side of the building are a priority to be addressed. There does not appear to be a conservation plan for the building currently, or a heritage inventory. KCDC is developing a plan to undertake improvements in line with their obligations under the District Plan.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT OF REIKORANGI DOMAIN

The progressive development of the Domain is outlined in the timeline above with further detail in the historical section of this document.

4.4 PREVIOUS EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC FROM SOME FACILITIES

The horse riding facilities managed under an exclusive recent lease agreement with KCDC meant that parts of the Domain were not accessible to the wider public without membership to the leaseholder. Facilities associated with the lease included:

- A locked toilet block constructed from a converted dangerous goods locker adjacent to the existing kitchen. The facility is open for approximately 2 days of the year.
- A series of locked containers under the historic macrocarpa plantings. These are nearing the point of structural failure due to corrosion and lack of maintenance;
- Horse yards located to the north of the Domain; and
- A horse exercise arena that is used only when an annual event is scheduled. This occupies a significant proportion of the available open space in the recreation reserve.

The lease for exclusive use has been a significant point of contention for the local community. There were many objections to the lease being granted in 2017 (note: objectives were not made in respect of the original lease granted in circa 2010 as that lease was not publicly notified and the community were not made aware of the lease being issued at this earlier time) This management plan seek to address future lease activity in light of the current District Plan objectives, policies and rules and the purpose of the Domain as a Recreation Reserve

4.5 OTHER FACILITIES NOT UTILISED

The yards located to the north of the tennis court have reached a state of disrepair where they are no longer safe for use. This management plan proposes removal of these structures to enable better flow from a new entrance proposed from road reserve adjacent to the historical church. This new entrance would amend an existing amenity planting within the road reserve and this may require an encroachment licence from KCDC.

5.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

The Reikorangi Residents Association (RRA) has led the development of the Reikorangi Domain Management Plan through a partnership with manawhenua, KCDC and consulting with the Kapiti Community. A grant was made available through the Waikanae Community Board grants scheme for the work on a management plan to be carried out. The RRA led the community engagement process and had an involvement with developing the plan.

The development of this plan has followed a reserve management plan process. It is intended the plan will be reviewed 10 years after the year of approval.

The plan was developed in the following manner:

1. The RRA applied to the Waikanae Community Board for funding to engage a Landscape Architect to prepare a plan, and committed to engaging with Council, manawhenua and the wider community over the project.
2. The Reikorangi Community was advised of the intention to prepare a management plan and suggestions were invited over a three-month period.
3. The RRA engaged with local manawhenua who were members of the association and developed a workstream for engaging with Te Ātiawa Ki Whakarongotai. Agreement was reached regarding this engagement and this has been progressed with 3 on site meetings and regular updates of progress to Te Ātiawa Ki Whakarongotai representatives.
4. RRA also engaged with the local community via on-site consultation (opportunities for the community to stop by) and workshops with key groups.
 - The engagement included release of an early predraft.
 - This pre-draft was circulated to groups and feedback was received.
 - Following advice to engage further with KCDC officers directly, a number of meetings were held with KCDC. These resulted in a recommendation for a management plan document to be prepared alongside the plans to aid interpretation and implementation of the Landscape Plan. The template provided by KCDC for this plan was the process implemented for MacLean Park.
 - The MacLean Park Management Plan was used as a base for a completely revised document.
 - This was released to the Community, Manawhenua and Council for review and comment on 20 Feb 2022. The drafts were released with the intention of seeking feedback prior to presentation of the draft to the Waikanae Community Board.¹⁹
5. Design concept for development plan was based on information from the community and key stakeholders, drafted and made available for community feedback.

¹⁹ This will need to be completed once we have finished our engagements.

6. Draft management plan completed and presented for approval to Kāpiti Coast District Council. The development plan is based on feedback from community and key stakeholders.
7. Approved draft management plan published and public submissions invited over a two-month period; including a development plan.
8. Submissions heard and reviewed by Kāpiti Coast District Council.
9. Management Plan updated as appropriate; development plan finalised for presentation.
10. Modified and presented to Kāpiti Coast District Council.
11. Final plans published and publicly notified.

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5.1 ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Te Ātiawa as partners of Kāpiti Coast District Council have been involved with the management plan throughout.

Community engagement was led by the RRA and consisted of:

- Hui with Te Ātiawa rangatahi
- Reikorangi Vision and Action Plan – community ‘wishes’
- Engagement with key stakeholder groups
- Heritage overview of site

The engagement planning included mapping and analysis and engagement plans.

Contributors submitted comments and recommendations on the future of the reserve.

Contributors included local residents who had an interest in the future management of the reserve and its surrounds.

To be completed after formal consultation period ends:

A draft plan was then developed and approved for public notification by the Kāpiti Coast District Council in accordance with section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977. Submissions on the draft plan closed on xx.

A total of xx submissions were received. Of these, xx submitters spoke at the hearing in support of their submissions.

The key topics submitted on were as follows:

- xx
- xx

7.0 VISION STATEMENT

Reikorangi Domain will be a destination for all; a place to meet, play, relax and connect, sharing our heritage and environment, while building a resilient community .

8.0 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Kaupapa and Hua

8.1 PRINCIPLE | KAUPAPA = WHAKAPAPA

Whakapapa is the network of the genealogical and ecological connections found in the natural world. It is from understanding all these connections and where one is positioned within the network that gives people a sense of their identity in the world.

OBJECTIVE | *Hua*

8.1.1 *Visitors to the reserve are able to learn about the historical and cultural significance of the reserve and its features.*

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Prepare a conservation plan to better understand the historic heritage of the reserve, its part of the Reikorangi Village and the surrounding special amenity landscape.
- Connect visitors with the history and culture of the reserve and its wider setting.
- Interactive learning opportunities through an appropriate adventure nature trail throughout the reserve.
- Reflect the complete history of Reikorangi Domain, across all cultures.
- Ensure new facilities are reflective of the Domain's history and cultural aspects.
- Provide interpretive/historical signage throughout the reserve.

8.2 PRINCIPLE I KAUPAPA = WAIRUA

Wairua is the spiritual health, peace and safety of living things. Wairua are the intangible qualities of the natural environment and people that must be treated with respect. There is a wairua connected to the people, the whenua and waterbodies.

OBJECTIVES | *Hua*

8.2.1 *The reserve is safe and accessible for the community and visitors alike.*

8.2.2 *The reserve caters for a variety of no-cost recreation and leisure opportunities for all.*

8.2.3 *The reserve provides facilities which enhance Reikorangi Domain and promote its use for passive recreation.*

8.2.4 *Cycleway/walkway linkages through the reserve are well-signed, attractive, safe and easily accessed.*

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Enhance and improve entrances and connections with the adjacent areas, trail networks and the open space network (including the Road Reserve).
- Ensure that the design and development of the reserve reflects best practice in terms of CPTED (crime prevention through environmental design) principles.
- Support the safe access along the roading network to the Domain by cyclists and pedestrians
- Retain free public access to all areas of the reserve
- Ensure that the reserve and built facilities provide an accessible environment as far as is practicable.
- Develop play spaces appropriate for the natural and rural setting of the reserve.
- Ensure provision for a variety of community events.
- Encourage use by community groups that are appropriate and compatible with the vision for the reserve and enhance the user experience.
- Provide facilities to a high standard that engage with and respect the style to the surrounding built and natural environment and intended use.
- Provide adequate and user-friendly informal car parking facilities.
- Ensure that a shared pathway is available throughout the Domain.
- Provide appropriate passive recreation opportunities, such as picnic areas, BBQ's and trees for shade.

8.3 PRINCIPLE I KAUPAPA = MANA

Mana is described as the security and authority that whānau and hapū hold as a result of their status as mana whenua and their Treaty right to tino rangatiratanga of taonga. This mana is the basis for the practice of kaitiakitanga and the role of mana whenua in decision making for the rohe.

OBJECTIVES | *Hua*

8.3.1 *Work collaboratively with the community and manawhenua to achieve the aspirations of the Plan.*

8.3.2 *The reserve is well-utilised and attracts events and activities which benefit the community.*

8.3.3 *To provide for leases, licences and concessions which enhance the primary purpose of Reikorangi Domain and promote the use of the reserve in a manner consistent with this Management Plan, including connections to Te Araroa Trail and the Waikanae River*

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Work alongside local Iwi to understand and include their aspirations for the reserve, with regard to future development.
- Enable the delivery of key projects through partnerships with key stakeholders.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure the reserve is a user-friendly venue for events.
- Detail final designs for different stages of the project, working with iwi and the community as appropriate.
- Consider additional seating, drinking fountains, BBQ's and other structures to encourage use of the Domain.
- Council will consider granting leases for recreational or commercial activities that:
 - enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the Domain
 - will be compatible with other park uses and do not impede public access or cause undue maintenance problems.
 - will not cause inappropriate visual or audible intrusion to the natural environment or detract from conservation values.
 - are in keeping with the community's desire for how the Domain is used.
 - Work with key partners and stakeholders to develop a community reserve and its connections to the wider trail networks.

8.4 PRINCIPLE I KAUPAPA = MĀRAMATANGA

The people describe māramatanga as collective cultural memory and knowledge that is inherited by each generation from our tūpuna who have gone before us. The māramatanga is then built on by each generation and provides us with important insight into the function and health of the environment.

OBJECTIVES | *Hua*

8.4.1 The open space natural character of the reserve is conserved and enhanced through appropriate landscape development

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Engage with stakeholders to ensure any proposed development will meet the needs of the community and the environment.
- Develop facilities in accordance with the development plan.
- Enable the Domain is linked to the wider trail network and Waikanae Awa/River.

8.5 PRINCIPLE I KAUPAPA = TE AO TŪROA

Te Ao Tūroa describes the natural order of the universe which brings balance to the world. Examples of the natural order of the universe include phenomena such as the migration of fish and bird species, the movement of the sun across the horizon and the changing of the phase of the moon.

OBJECTIVES | *Hua*

8.5.1 Vegetation management will conserve and enhance natural character and amenity values and will consider the balance of aspirations and needs of the reserve environment and the reserve users.

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Ensure appropriate eco-sourced native plant species are available and used in the reserve where possible and where not available, that eco-domain species are used to enhance the ecological areas, corridors within the Domain
- Review the existing trees on site and develop ongoing management plan with arborist.
- Ensure all pest plants are removed to reduce threats to the wider ecological areas within the surrounding landscape.

8.6 PRINCIPLE I KAUPAPA = MAURI

Mauri is defined by the people as the essential life force or energy that drives a whole ecological system including a river catchment or coastal marine area such as the Tikotu and Paraparaumu coastal marine area. The mauri of these areas can be seen through the health and quality of both their components and the functionality of the whole system.

OBJECTIVES | *Hua*

8.6.1 *The activities at Reikorangi Domain will support the wider historic heritage and ecological values associated with The Reikorangi Basin and the Waikanae Awa/River catchment.*

How we will achieve this | *Tikanga*

- Ongoing restoration and enhancement of historic heritage and ecological values.
- Planting design, location and species which is sympathetic to the heritage and ecological principles and values of the Domain, as well as community aspirations for the reserve.
- Improve the road reserve areas and strengthen planting along Reikorangi and Akatarawa Roads.

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9. COMMUNITY VALUES

9.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

There is alignment of values between key groups with an interest in the park. Whilst these values are expressed in different ways they are not exclusive of one another and should be considered through development and maintenance of the park. The values of community, iwi and council are summarised in the diagram below.

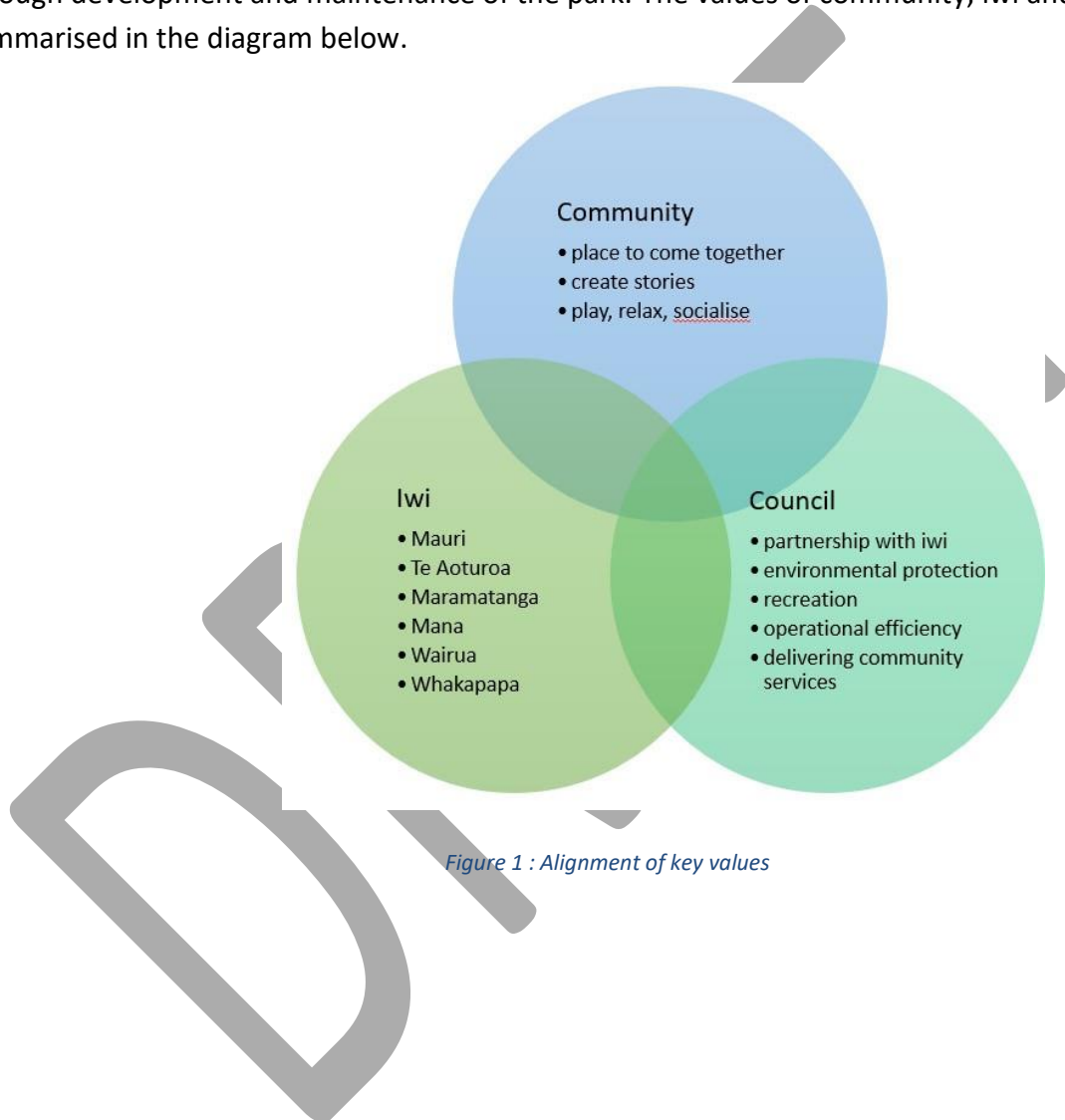


Figure 1 : Alignment of key values

10.1 KEY DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRINCIPLES

Using the ideas shared by the community during the consultation on this plan, six key principles have been identified to inform the future development of the Domain. These key principles are reflected in the development plan (Appendix 2).

DESTINATION | *He Tauranga*

A welcoming place that is easy to find and navigate and which provides unique and interesting experiences, such as:

- A clear hierarchy of memorable entry and arrival experiences
- An “entranceway” from both the east and west (Reikorangi Road and Akatarawa Roads) into the Domain
- An expression of culture and history of Reikorangi Domain
- A place of stories

PLAY | *Takaro*

A place to play and recreate for multi-generational groups and individuals of all ages and abilities, which aspires to:

- Preserve and enhance active recreation areas
- Ensure accessibility within recreational zones, as far as is practicable
- Support positive shared experiences and whanaungatanga across the site
- Accommodate diverse visitor groups

RELAX | *Whakatā*

A place to relax and meet friends; a place that supports wairua through:

- Preserving and enhancing passive recreation areas
- Providing sheltered gathering places
- Providing the ability to host events
- Providing suitable and adequate facilities

WATER | *Te Mauri o te Wai*

A place where clean water can be seen, touched and interacted with, via:

- Safe water play
- The use of water for aesthetic enhancement
- Contributing to water quality and the values of the Waikanae River
- Improved land to Waikanae Awa/River linkages

MOVEMENT | *Pae te haere*

A place that is easy and enjoyable to move through and around, facilitated by:

- Maintaining and improving access throughout the Domain
- Providing safe and easy routes into the Domain
- Providing appropriate and safe parking
- Providing good connections to the wider transport network

ECOLOGY/*Te Ao Tūroa*

A place where the processes and systems of the natural environment are supported and enhanced by:

- Utilising local native plant species in conjunction with appropriate exotic species
- Habitat provision for native food species
- Continuation of improved riparian restoration
- Supporting the responsible management of the Waikanae Awa

11. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

POLICY & PLANNING FRAMEWORK

A hierarchy of legislation, planning documents and policies set the framework for the Reikorangi Domain, Reserve Management Plan.

Non-legislative documents (such as internal Kāpiti Coast District Council policies and plans) that guide the plan are directed by the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Associated legislation such as the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 also contributes to the policy framework of the Plan.

The hierarchy of legislation, planning documents and policies that guide the protection, use and development of reserves in the Kāpiti Coast District include the following:

LEGISLATION

- Reserves Act 1977
- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

INTERNAL COUNCIL STATUTORY DOCUMENTS

- Long Term Plan and succeeding documents
- Annual Plan
- District Plan
- Public Places Bylaw
- Dog Control Bylaw
- Beach Bylaw

NATIONAL STRATEGIES

- National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL STRATEGIES & PLANS

- Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- Reserves Strategy (2003)
- Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

- Co Management agreement with Te Ātiawa, KCDC and RRA

Reikorangi Domain

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022

A. REIKORANGI DOMAIN DEVELOPMENT

The development plan is presented as a whole. It is important that the delivery of the plan is undertaken in such a way that delivers a coordinated approach to ensure maximum benefit from social to environmental outcomes are realised.

PRINCIPLES

In order to guide the process of development Council has partnered with iwi to identify six development principles based on feedback from the community.

1. Destination/ He Tauranga

A welcoming place that is easy to find and navigate, and provides unique and interesting experiences.

2. Play/Takaro

A place to play and recreate for multi-generational groups and individuals of all ages and abilities

3. Relax / Whakatā

A place to relax and meet friends; a place that supports wairua

4. Heritage / Taonga tuku iho

A place where the natural and built history is accessible and easily interpreted.

5. Movement / Pai te Haere

A place that is easy and enjoyable to move through and around

6. Ecology / Te Ao Tūroa

A place where the processes and systems of the natural environment are supported and enhanced.

B. PARK STRUCTURE

DRAFT

C. REIKORANGI DOMAIN VISION

Reikorangi Domain will be a destination for all; a place to meet, play, relax and connect, sharing our heritage and environment, while building a resilient community.

This will be achieved by the strategies and projects as detailed in this development plan.

STRATEGIES

Strategies of the plan that operate across the whole park are:

1. Develop activities within and surrounding the Domain
2. Support and enhance a diverse sequence of spaces and experiences throughout the Domain that support both active and passive recreation
3. Provide clear and coherent routes through the Domain.
4. Develop a clear hierarchy of memorable entry and arrival experiences including a location for a Waharoa or main entry point.
5. Extend the shared path through the whole Domain and link to wider networks.
6. Provide good connections to the wider network for walking, equestrian and cycling
7. Improve the overall Domain cohesion through a well-planned sequence of activities and spaces
8. Give expression to rich and multi-faceted cultural and social history of Reikorangi Domain.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROJECT ENRICHMENT

In addition to the above strategies there are also site based opportunities expressed through the Principles and Kaupapa of the Management Plan (Section 8) that should be incorporated into the development projects at the detailed design stage. Aspects that will require further coordination with stakeholders and partners on a project by project basis include but are not limited to:

1. Development of a detailed plan for the restoration and enhancement of the 'Hall' and the opportunity to engage with the landscape through indoor / outdoor flow, including a detailed landscape plan for the treatment of outside areas including arrival (entry and egress), paving, planting, BBQ placement etc.
2. Express the stories of the site in creative and engaging ways such as through the design of structures, artwork, landscape elements and bilingual signage areas
3. Provide habitat for native food species
4. Develop a nursery space for ecological enhancement projects within the valley
5. Support the responsible management of water

D. PROJECTS

For the purposes of further planning, budgeting and partnership formation the development plan is divided into three broad project areas, each with its own particular focus and a series of sub-projects. These projects could be undertaken sequentially as a series of projects or simultaneously if priorities change and appropriate resources are identified. At this stage however a coordinated but staged development is the most likely scenario.

The sequence and prioritisation of projects will be a key consideration. The table below illustrates how the three project areas that make up the plan will deliver on the development plan principles as identified through the Management Plan and community engagement process:

PROJECT AREA A						
PROJECT AREA B						
PROJECT AREA C						

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



THE ARRIVAL

- A1.** Arrival - enhance existing paths, carpark area and road edges, make safe and part of a shared network. Consider the wider landscape connections for Reikōrangī Domain, Saint Andrew's, the River and Te Araroa trail
- A2.** Create a new entry / access to the Domain from the carpark & proposed trail network. Review the existing rhododendron planting, remove known pest plants and wilding trees and enhance with native ecosourced plants
- A3.** Create a special sense of arrival through along a new shared path network, Waharoa / Gateway - passage through cultural markers or structure that reflects the character and values within the local environment and community. Linked pathways from the lower carpark to carparking along eastern road boundary
- A4.** Domain frontage - open up to allow pedestrian access to filter through and allowance for car parking. Plant specimen trees to both sides of the road as traffic calming measures and shade. Set boundary back to allow for 90 degree parking, new low level timber fencing / bollards with multiple access points for pedestrian circulation
- A5.** Retain main vehicle access and egress for maintenance purposes and event setup. Establish accessible toilets for public use.
- A6.** Secondary entry and egress for maintenance and event management / carparking.

COMMUNITY HUB

- B1.** Reikōrangī (School) Hall - align with the community vision to enhance, restore and protect the existing historic heritage of the Domain. Understand the significance of the 'Hall' and the associated cultural values.
- B2.** Tennis Court - maintain all weather surface, plant hedge along northern side to provide a level of shelter and introduce some heritage roses and / or climbers to front elevation.
- B3.** Orchard - planting with meadow under - source local heritage productive fruit trees
- B4.** Project partners Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, DOC, Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council catchment enhancement project. Nursery depot for Ki Uta ki Tai.

WILD PLAY

- C1.** Nature based play elements, planting, mounding and swales in close proximity to hall and tennis court. Establish a start point for a nature trail with nodes throughout the Domain.
- C2.** Flying fox or similar play equipment to include in nature play trail (refer Nature Play Plan attached).
- C3.** Native revegetation to the boundary of Domain to connect with wider Basin views and create shelter

THE EVENT

- C1.** Secondary entry and egress for maintenance and event management / carparking.
- C2.** Event parking and equestrian event grazing space or temporary yard set up
- C3.** Equestrian arena in partnership with the wider community and GCWRC. Retain the arena in general, assess surface, fence alignments, clean up timber structures. This space could also become a multi use facility.
- C4.** Mound - elevated mound area for viewing arena activities

DRAFT TO KCDC

REIKŌRANGI DOMAIN
Preliminary Landscape Development Plan



PROJECT AREA A:

1. POTENTIAL ACTIONS

- Support a

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Provide a destination attraction for visitors

3. POTENTIAL DRIVERS AND ISSUES

- In terms of the overall park and village,
-

PROJECT AREA B: CUMMUNITY HUB

1. POTENTIAL ACTIONS

- Build a direct a

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Preserve and enhance existing

3. POTENTIAL DRIVERS AND ISSUES

- The
- The

Note: Community engagement identified that improving the play and recreation facilities is considered the highest priority for the Domain

PROJECT AREA C: WILD PLAY

1. POTENTIAL ACTIONS

- Remode

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Support positive shared experiences and whanaungatanga across the site that mixed groups can enjoy together
- Provide opportunities

3. POTENTIAL DRIVERS AND ISSUES

- The current park landscape in this area is

PROJECT AREA C: THE EVENT

1. POTENTIAL ACTIONS

- Remode

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Support positive shared experiences and whanaungatanga across the site that mixed groups can enjoy together
- Provide opportunities

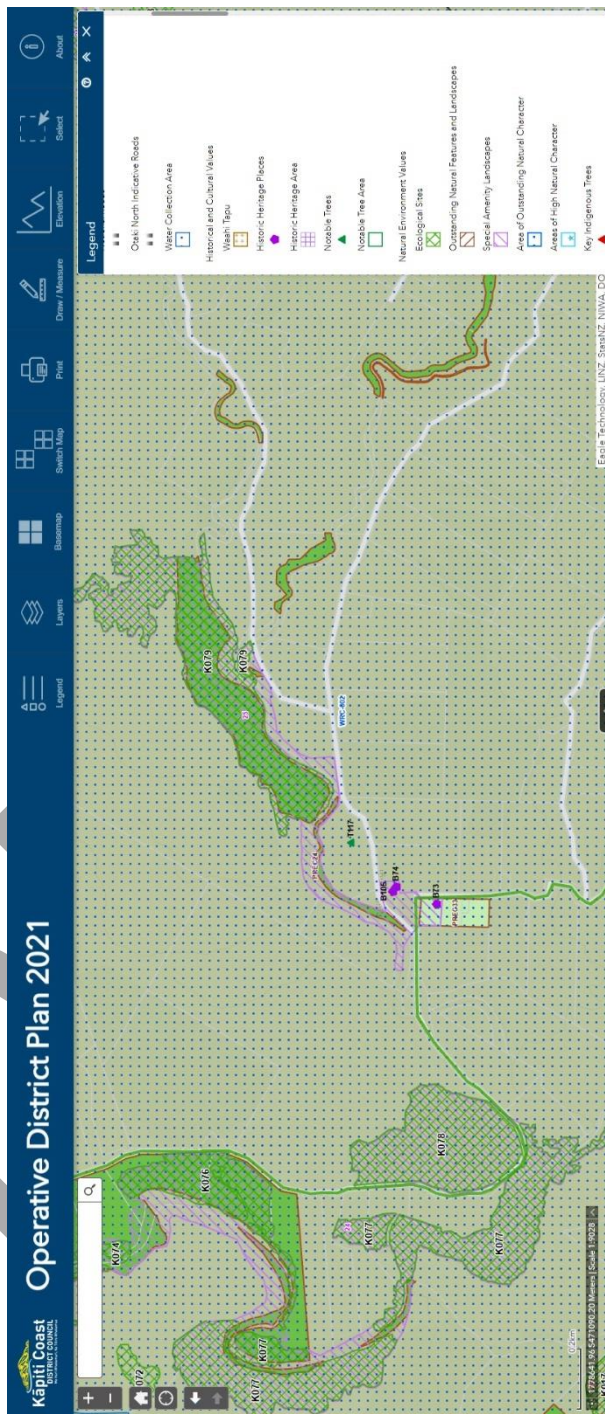
3. POTENTIAL DRIVERS AND ISSUES

- The current park landscape in this area is

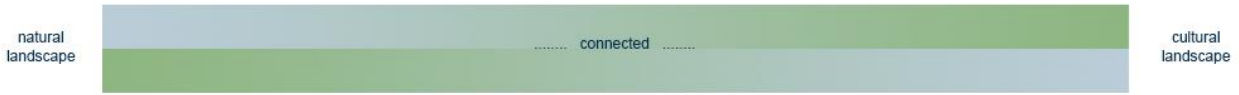
DRAFT

12. MAPS & AERIALS

KCDC Operative District Plan



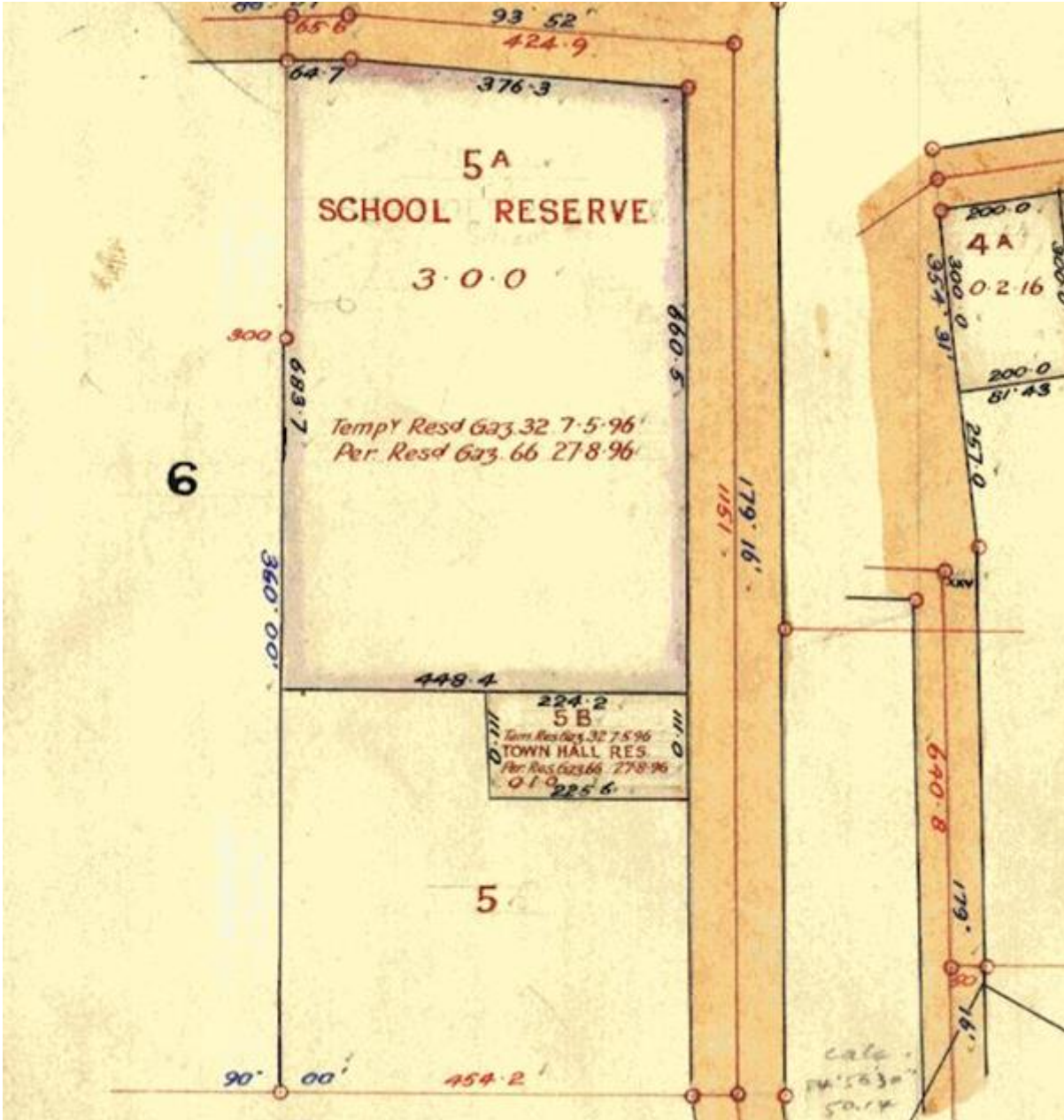
Reikorangi Domain is...



View of Reikorangi from Mt Kapakapanui <https://www.onourcoast.com/top-5-big-views-of-kapiti/>

Original Survey

1892 – 1893



Survey by Messers N.F.J Hasard and W.H Dunnage 1892 and 1893

Aerial Images

1952



1966



1977



1987



1991



2013



13. REVIEW & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REIKORANGI DOMAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

The objectives and policies contained within the Plan will be kept under continuous review in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

It is intended the plan will be reviewed 10 years after the year of approval.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Ra Higgot and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai (Te Ātiawa)
- Russell Murray, Conservation Architect
- Reikorangi Resident's Association Committee and broader Reikorangi Community
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