



New Plymouth District Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan

December 2011



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL
newplymouthnz.com

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<p>The Council adopted this management plan at their meeting on 14 December 2011</p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Recreational areas are highly valued by the communities in New Plymouth district and have an important role. They contribute to the quality of life of local residents and enhance the visitor experience. The Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan has been developed to identify appropriate uses and activities at Lake Mangamahoe and assist with day to day management and decision making. It sets out objectives and policies for the use, development and protection of the area. This management plan should be viewed as a community document that provides certainty about the future function, development and management of Lake Mangamahoe.

The plan recognises that the primary purpose for the Council holding land at Mangamahoe is for water catchment or forestry; these purposes take precedence over any recreational activities. The New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) Bylaw 2008, Part 15 Water Supply, identifies the land at Lake Mangamahoe as a catchment area with restrictions on activities.

Development of this draft management plan has taken into consideration the views of users, stakeholders and other affected parties. Where appropriate policies and objectives from the Forest Leisure Plan 2000 have also been considered.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the NPDC General Policies for Reserves (2006). Where any matter is addressed by this document and the general policies, then the provisions in this document must take precedence. Although Lake Mangamahoe is not held as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, it is proposed a similar process as that required for reserves is used for the preparation of this management plan.

The management plan refers to Lake Mangamahoe as a park, the definition not being a legal one but of common usage; of a large public area of land used for recreation.

The management plan was approved by the New Plymouth District Council at their meeting on 14 December 2011.

Figure 1 below demonstrates how this document fits in the Council's overall strategic framework:

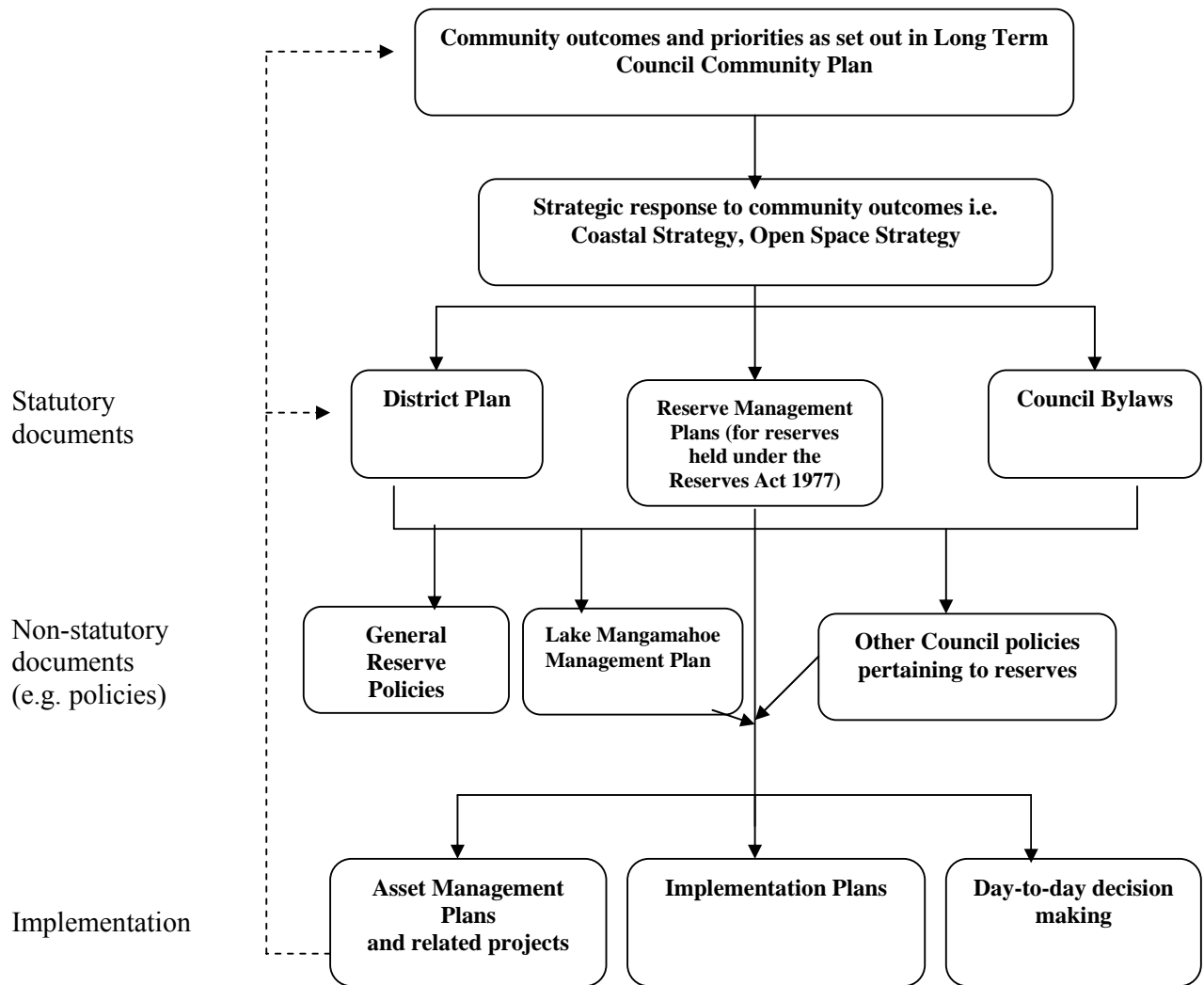


Figure 1: Statutory and non-statutory documents that guide day to day decision making regarding reserves

1.1 Management Plan Objectives

The following are objectives for the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan:

- To develop a management plan providing information on the appropriate uses, activities and development within Lake Mangamahoe, and be used to guide day to day management and decision making.
- To provide the people of New Plymouth District an opportunity to have a say in the management of Lake Mangamahoe by making submissions to the preparation and development of this plan.
- To take into consideration the Forest Leisure Plan 2000 this outlines a strategy to meet the needs of the community leisure within a commercial forest environment.

The objectives recognise that the principle purpose for the land is a mixture of water catchment, power generation¹ and forestry. Recreational activities are a secondary use of the land, and as such they can be disrupted because of activities relating to the primary purpose².

1.2 Planning Process

Lake Mangamahoe is not held as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, however, it is proposed that a similar process for preparing a management plan be followed. The process for the preparation of the management plan is identified below:

Table One: Planning process for the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan

Milestone	When
History of Lake Mangamahoe documented and researched.	September to December 2009
Informal consultation with user groups and key stakeholders.	September to December 2009
Consultation Meetings with user groups and key stakeholders.	February/March 2010
Draft Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan prepared.	March-June 2010
Policy Committee and Council consider report seeking approval to gather information for management plan.	Approved 31 August 2010
Public notification of intention to prepare a management plan (1 month as per section 41 Reserves Act).	8 September – 8 October 2010
Policy Committee and Council consider report seeking approval to undertake public notification of draft plan.	15 March & 12 April 2011
Public notification of draft plan (2 months as per	20 April – 30 June 2011

¹ The Mangamahoe/Mangorei power scheme is operated by TrustPower.

² A recommendation from this plan is to declare a secondary purpose of recreation for this land under section 191 of the Public Works Act 1981.

section 41 Reserves Act).	
Analyse submissions.	September/October 2011
Amendments to plan.	September/October 2011
Council consider adoption of final plan.	December 2011

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Physical Description

Lake Mangamahoe is some 235 hectares in area, administered by the Council and containing production forest (predominantly radiata pine) that has been integrated with recreational uses. Additional to the Council owned land is the lake which is owned by TrustPower and comprises of some 37 hectares.

The lake was formed through damming the Mangamahoe Stream gully in 1931 for hydro power generation. In the same year, the lake was used as a town water supply. Forestry developed around the lake as a means of promoting water quality to reduce surface soil erosion into the lake.

The main entrance to Lake Mangamahoe is located on State Highway 3 between New Plymouth and Egmont Village, opposite the commencement of Kent Road. An additional access to the mountain bike tracks is via the car park at the end of Plantation Road (off State Highway 3, just south of the main entrance).

There is one civic and two commercial uses of Lake Mangamahoe. The lake provides water to supply an area from Omata to Urenui and water exiting the lake is used for the commercial purpose of power generation. A further commercial use is that the land surrounding the lake is in production forestry.

There are a variety of recreation uses at Lake Mangamahoe, including a circuit walk, bridle path and mountain bike tracks through the production forest.

Circuit walk

The walk goes around the lake and through the production forest, to lookout points and through tree plantings that are mixed with pockets of regenerating native bush. On the eastern side of the lake the circuit walk branches into two routes:

- 1) The upper ridge track, which takes walkers over a forest access road used for logging operations.
- 2) The lower lakeside route which takes walkers close to the lake edge.

Bridle Trail

The bridle trail is a dedicated trail on the western side of the lake for the riding of horses. The trail was established in 2004 and is 5km in length, with a few variations to the route. The trail enables horses to walk two abreast and is one way. A car park is located at the entrance of the trail and is capable of holding 20 horse vehicles/floats.

Mountain biking tracks

Extensive mountain bike tracks exist in the production forest on the eastern side of the lake. The downhill and cross-country mountain biking tracks cater for riders of all abilities.

These tracks have been established by the New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Inc and New Plymouth District Council since the late 1990s. New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Inc is an incorporated society affiliated with Mountain Bike New Zealand, the national body for mountain biking in New Zealand. Mountain Bike New Zealand is responsible for leading

the national development and growth of both competitive and recreational mountain biking.

Access to the tracks is via a car park at the end of Plantation Road (off State Highway 3, just south of the lake's entrance).

Trout Fishery

Trout were released into Lake Mangamahoe soon after it was formed and the lake has been open to trout fishing by licensed anglers since 1933. The lake supports a self-sustaining population of wild brown trout and a rainbow trout population maintained by hatchery reared fish released annually by Fish & Game NZ. The Lake Mangamahoe trout fishery is of regional significance. It received an estimated 1,900 angler visits during the 2007-2008 season, which made it the second most popular trout fishery in the region. The lake, excluding the inlet and tributaries, is open to angling all year. Methods are restricted to fly fishing only with fly rod, fly reel, fly line and artificial fly and there is a 2-trout daily bag limit. Anglers are not permitted to use boats on Lake Mangamahoe.

2.2 Legal Description

Lake Mangamahoe is made up of a number of land parcels held in several certificates of title. The land making up the Lake Mangamahoe is primarily in Council ownership, with two parcels, most notably the one containing the lake, belonging to TrustPower. The legal descriptions of the parcels making up Lake Mangamahoe are as follows:

Table Two: Land parcels owned by New Plymouth District Council

Parcel ID	Legal Description	Acquired	Area - hectares
1	PT Section 257 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1965	0.16
2	Section 256 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1965	0.48
3	PT Section 55 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1970	0.39
4	Lot 1 DP 5433	1920	2.28
5	Section 255 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1965	0.14
6	PT Lot 2 DP 4414	1920	19.03
7	PT Lot 1 DP 4414	1920	20.08
8	Lot 3 DP 4414	1920	13.05
9	PT Section 55 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1975	0.65
10	PT Section 161 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1975	0.47
11	Lot 1 DP 5483 (part of Pt Lot 1 DP 4414)	1920	0.18
12	Lot 1 DP 20241	1924	19.06
13	PT Section 53 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1920	0.26
14	Lot 2 DP 13069	1979	20.25
15	Lot 1 DP 20530	1920	6.45
16	Lot 3 DP 439032 ³	1920	115.7
19	Section 2 SO 323897	2006	0.001
20	Section 4 SO 323897	2006	0.07
21	Section 5 SO 323897	2006	0.67
22	Section 6 SO 323897	2006	0.46
25	Part of PT Section 53 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUND	1975	15.0
	Total area		234.8

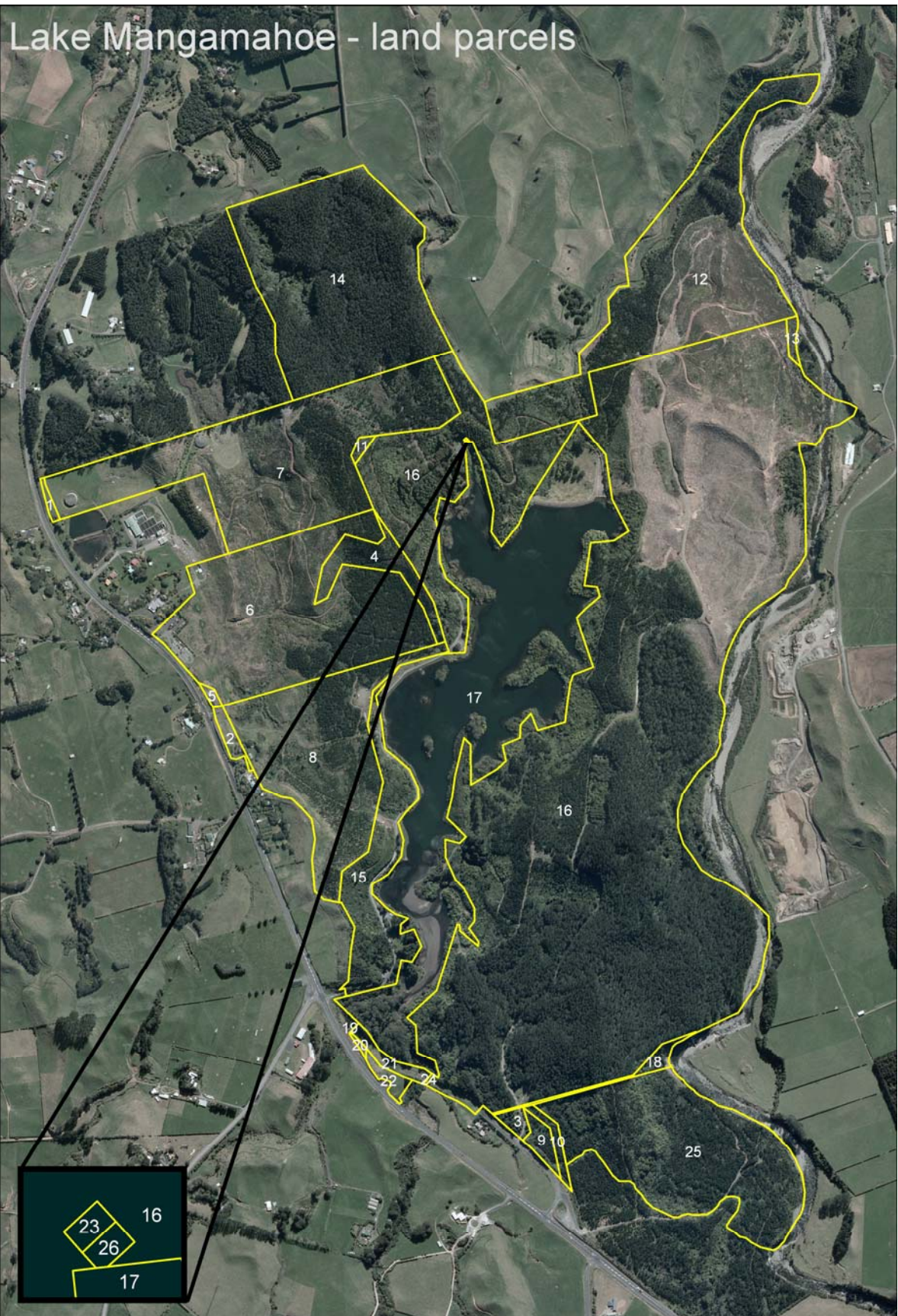
Table Three: Land parcels owned by TrustPower and Powerco Limited

Parcel ID	Legal Description	Year of transfer from the Council	Owners
17	Lot 3 DP 20530	2002	TrustPower
18	Lot 4 DP 20530	2002	TrustPower
23	Lot 1 DP 439032	2011	Powerco
26	Lot 2 DP 439032	2011	TrustPower

Table Four: Land parcels owned by the Crown

Parcel ID	Legal Description	Notes
24	Section 38 SO 323897	This parcel of some 243m ² contains a stream bed

³ Formerly Lot 2 DP 20530 & Section 37 SO 323897



2.3 Land Acquisition History

The majority of Lake Mangamahoe land was acquired in the 1920s. The acquisition history is summarised below.

1920s acquisition

In August 1920, a large amount of the land was acquired by the Council as part of a proclamation issued by the Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand under the Public Works Act 1908. This proclamation declared the land described below to be taken for the purpose of additions and extensions to the New Plymouth Borough Council electricity, lighting and water-power works. At the same time the land was vested in the Mayor, Councillors and Burgesses of the Borough of New Plymouth.

Land acquired by the 1920 proclamation included:

- Part Lot 1 DP 4414.
- Part Lot 2 DP 4414.
- Lot 3 DP 4414.
- Lot 1 DP 20530.
- Lot 2 DP 20530.
- Lot 3 DP 20530
- Lot 4 DP 20530
- Lot 1 DP 5433.
- Lot 1 DP 5483 (part of Pt Lot 1 DP 4414)
- PT Section 53 Hua & Waiwakaiho HUNDRED

Later acquisitions

The remaining titles were vested in the Council over a range of years for a variety of different purposes.

Lot 1 DP20241 is the amalgamation of two earlier lots (Lot 1 DP 5033 & Lot 3 DP 4885) and part of Part Section 53 Hua and Waiwhakaiho Hundred. The two lots are identified on Certificate of title 129/80 as being land vested in the Council in 1929. In 2001 a gazette notice declared that land was acquired for water supply purposes.

Sections 255 and 256 Hua and Waiwakaiho Hundred were acquired by the Borough of New Plymouth in 1965 and formally comprised of closed road and severance (Junction Road). It is vested in the Council under Proclamation 142954.

Proclamation 142984 stated part of Junction Road closed and vested in the New Plymouth City Council on 10 August 1965, and named as Section 257 Hua and Waiwakaiho Hundred.

Part Section 55 Hua and Waiwakaiho Hundred, an area some 0.386 hectares was taken for forestry plantation purposes, being vested in the New Plymouth City Council in June 1970.

Part Sections 53, 55, and 161 Hua and Waiwakaiho Hundred (29.64 hectares) were purchased from a Tarata farmer by New Plymouth City Council in 1975 for \$76,000. The

purpose of this purchase was afforestation and is held subject to the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1987.

In 1979 New Plymouth City Council acquired Lot 2 DP 13069 from the Burrell's for the sum of \$32,000 for the purpose of a public utility (forestry). This parcel is held subject to section 308(4) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Lot 2 DP 20530 and Section 37 SO 323897 were also created and vested in the Council during the state highway realignment in 2005, however Lot 2 is primarily the older Part Section 53 which was acquired by the Council in 1920. These parcels are held for the purpose of catchment protection and are subject to the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1987.

Sections 2, 4 and 6 SO 323897 were acquired by New Plymouth District Council in 2006 for severance reasons. A severance is the act of severing a piece of land from a larger tract of land. The severed parcel of land becomes a separate lot. It is held subject to the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1987.

Section 5 SO 323897 was also acquired by New Plymouth District Council in 2006 and is held subject to the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1987. The purpose was stopped Government road.

Transfer of land parcel containing the lake

Lots 3 and 4 DP 20530 that were initially acquired by the Council to establish the lake and power generation in 1920, they were transferred to TrustPower Limited shown on a certificate of title (TNL2/193 & 194) in 2002. The transfer to TrustPower was brought about by legislation introduced in June 1992, namely the Energy Companies Act 1992, that initiated the formation of private energy companies that took over the electrical generation affairs of local authorities (Electric Power Boards).

At the introduction of the Energy Companies Act 1992, the Council in a meeting 14 December 1992 resolved to use the Public Works Act 1981, to apportion the land at Lake Mangamahoe between the Council and Taranaki Energy Limited (the predecessor to Powerco and then TrustPower); 37.1 ha for plantation reserve with the Council and 34.7 ha comprising Lake Mangamahoe and a strip of land adjoining the lake for a public work for electricity generation purposes.

Prior to the land transfer, an agreement with TrustPower gave ownership rights to this land in a document dated November 1998. The November 1998 Agreement between the Council and TrustPower prioritised the Council's right to take water for their municipal water supply over TrustPower's right to take water for the generation of electricity.

The introduction of the Electricity Industry Reform Act 1998 obliged Powerco to separate their activity as electricity generator and as electricity supplier. This brought about Powerco's sale of their electricity generation business to TrustPower. The land transferred in 2004.

In 2010, negotiations were initiated to transfer 83m² of Council owned land to Powerco and TrustPower, being part of Lot 2 DP 20530 and Section 37 SO 323897. The 83m² of land contains a shed housing an electricity transformer as well as control gates for a hydro

scheme and required a subdivision for the transfer to occur. The transfer is anticipated to be realised in December 2011, the new appellations are Lots 1-3 DP 439032 which are contained in the Certificate of Title 543567.

Easements

There are numerous easements in existence at Lake Mangamahoe. They can be seen graphically on Deposited Plan 316323. The easements can be summarised as follows:

Easements in favour of New Plymouth District Council, over Lot 3 DP 20530:

- Right to convey water
- Electricity and communication signals
- Water easement
- Water and telecommunication signals
- Water, electricity and telecommunication signals
- Rights of way (over Lot 2 DP 20530)

Easements in favour of TrustPower, being Lot 3 &/or 4 DP 20530 over Lot 2 DP 20530:

- Right of ways
- Rights of way to convey water (tunnel)
- Electricity and telecommunication signals
- Water (tunnel) electricity and telecommunications signals
- Electricity and telecommunication signals
- Water (tunnel)

Easements in favour of TrustPower, being Lot 3 &/or 4 DP 20530:

- Rights of way electricity and telecommunications signals over Lot 1 DP 20530 and Lot 3 DP 4414
- Rights of way over Part Section 53 Hua and Waiwhakaiho (CT 1135)
- Electricity and telecommunications signals over Part Section 53 and 161 Hua and Waiwhakaiho (CT 1135)
- Rights of way over Part Section 55 Hua and Waiwhakaiho (gazette notice 1970, page 1034)

The 1998 Agreement between TrustPower (Powerco at that time) granted a licence with rights in perpetuity to the Council, to use the land belonging to TrustPower excepting the reservoir (the lake) and the islands within the reservoir, known as the park strip, as if it were a local purpose reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, or for such public amenity as may be approved by TrustPower. The Council is obliged under the agreement at its expense to maintain and manage the park strip, including vegetation and keeping the lake clear of trees, eroding soil and other debris, as well as drainage.

The Council is obliged at its expense to keep and maintain in good order, all roads and access ways in the park strip and plantation reserve (the plantation reserve being land owned by the Council contained in the agreement that is planted in production forestry). The agreement specifies TrustPower and the Council is to annually agree upon a budget of expenditure across a five year period for the repair and maintenance of these roads and access ways. Any works undertaken by the Council that may affect TrustPower's ability to use the reservoir, require consent from TrustPower.

The Council is to give at least 14 days notice of any intended removal of forestry trees. TrustPower can request the removal of forestry trees from the park strip and has the right to remove these trees if the Council does not approve.

The Council is obliged to seek consent from TrustPower when planting any trees or undertaking any earthworks, improvements or developments on the park strip.

The license does not create any lease tenancy or interest in the land comprising the park strip, for the Council.

Change of purpose for land

A gazette notice dated 7 March 2001 (page 631) declares the following land to have a change of purpose being land set apart for water supply purposes and to remain vested in the New Plymouth District Council, being: Section 165 and part Section 12, 13, 25, 53, 54, 55, 161 and 166, Hua and Waiwhakaiho Hundred and Lot 5 on DP 4414, all on certificate of title 108/174; total area some 71.8 hectares.

A second notice on the same page identifies Lot 1 DP 5033 and Lot 3 DP 4885 on certificate of title K3/620 as land acquired by the New Plymouth District for water supply purposes. This comprises a total area of some 16.64 hectares. These two lots are now combined into the appellation Lot 1 DP 20241.

Secondary purpose of the land

In 2011 the Council has initiated a request to the Minister for Land Information New Zealand to approve the land held by the Council at Lake Mangamahoe to have a secondary purpose of recreation under section 191 of the Public Works Act 1981.

District Cemetery

The establishment of a district cemetery has involved the severance of a southern portion of Lake Mangamahoe's forest area to be used as cemetery reserve. The portion severed was part of Part Section 53 Hua and Waiwhakaiho which was purchased in 1975 and does not include the area with the same appellation that was acquired in 1920 through the Public Works Act. The opportunity for recreational activities such as walking and mountain biking are likely to continue in parts of this reserve, though the main function of this land will be to supply a burial area to the district for the next 50 years.

The land parcels severed from Lake Mangamahoe are:

- Sections 21, 22 SO 323897
- Part of Part Section 53 Hua and Waiwhakaiho Hundred

These parcels can be seen on the aerial map as part of the cemetery reserve and are not listed in the table of land parcels.

2.4 Management History

In 1920, the Council purchased land now known as Lake Mangamahoe for the construction of a dam and lake. The lakes purpose was to facilitate the generation of electricity and to act as a water catchment area for the city of New Plymouth. The lake was created in 1931 by forming a dam across the valley and submerging 79 acres. Water from both the Mangamahoe Stream and the nearby Waiwhakaiho River feeds the lake, the latter through a 548 metre long tunnel.

The lake is significant to the district in terms of water supply and power generation. The lake bed and the 10 metre park strip immediately around the lake edge are owned by TrustPower Ltd who administer this from the Mangorei Power Station. The systems that TrustPower manage were initiated by the Council when the Council had an Electric Power Board. The boards were commercialised in 1992 with the advent of the Electric Companies Act 1992, with TrustPower acquiring the site.

To prevent erosion on the hillsides surrounding the new lake, 160 hectares of the land was planted in *Pinus radiata*. In the 1970s, further land was acquired near Plantation and Hydro Roads for forestry purposes, planted in *Pinus radiata*. The forest also provides vegetative cover that reduces surface sediment run off, which improves raw water quality

Both the Council and TrustPower co-operatively manage the site to cater for all users and interests. In 1998 the Council and TrustPower entered into an 'Agreement Relating to Lake Mangamahoe' which recognises the Council's right in respect of water and gives the Council a right in perpetuity to use the park strip as if it were a local purpose reserve.

The use of Lake Mangamahoe for town water supply commenced 1931. The current Water Treatment Plant near Lake Mangamahoe was introduced in April 1971, at a cost of one and a quarter million dollars (1971 values). Today the supply services an area from Omata to Urenui.

Prior to this, water was taken via the hydro-electric station on Hydro Road, to filtering tanks located on the corner of Mangorei and Junction Roads. These tanks were constructed in 1904, in a scheme that took water from the Mangorei hydro-electric station prior to Lake Mangamahoe being developed.

The scheme was added to with the development known as the low head dam, constructed in 1916. This is located in land parcel at Lake Mangamahoe - Lot 1 DP 20241 (number 16 on the page 9 map) - and comprises of a dam across the lower Mangamahoe Stream near its meeting with the Waiwhakaiho River. The dam was also fed from an additional intake that was constructed further up the Waiwhakaiho River with a 420 metre open water race leading to the dam. The dam structure is still in place and with an improvement to the public safety aspect of the site, could be a feature of the park in future.

Preceding the scheme where water was accessed from the hydro-electric station, the initial collection point for New Plymouth's water supply, commenced in the early 1880s with water from the Waiwhakaiho River, sent by a steam driven pump to the Merrilands Domain.

On 13 February 1935, the lake and its immediate surrounds were declared a sanctuary under the Animals Protection and Game Act 1921-22. The sanctuary is now constituted as a wildlife refuge and protected under Section 14 of the Wildlife Act 1953.

Public entry to the forest area at Lake Mangamahoe was once restricted under a previous bylaw controlling access to the water catchment. With the increasing demand for recreational use within the forest, this restriction was lifted in 1990. Since then community recreation interest has increased considerably and Lake Mangamahoe and its forest now attract many individual and organised group activities. Restrictions exist on

activities in and around the lake through the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) Bylaw 2008, Part 15 Water Supply.

2.5 Consultation summary and key issues

Initial consultation has been undertaken in the preparation of the draft management plan including an informal gathering of information through stakeholders and user groups being invited to submit their comments. Also two user groups were met for consultation. A variety of issues and opportunities were raised with the consultation and included general track maintenance, roading maintenance, additional facilities, signage, agreements between clubs and New Plymouth District Council, and the potential for a plantation/arboretum on all or a section of Lake Mangamahoe. These issues have been addressed in the development concept and objectives and policies.

3. PLANNING CONTEXT

3.1 Relevant legislation

3.1.1 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's local authorities operate. In brief, the legislation sets out:

- The purpose of local government and the role and powers of local authorities.
- The structure of local government and the mechanisms for altering the structure.
- Principles for the governance and management of local authorities and community boards.
- A governance and accountability framework for local authorities' involvement in arms-length organisations - council-controlled organisations and council organisations.
- An enhanced framework for consultation, planning, decision-making, financial management, and reporting.
- A range of obligations, restrictions and powers, including requiring local authorities to assess their communities' needs for water, and wastewater and sanitary services, and placing an obligation on local authorities to provide water services to ensure continued public ownership of water services.
- The powers of the Minister of Local Government in relation to local authorities.

Funding levels for new development and maintenance of existing parks and reserves is set through a Local Government Act 2002 document called the Long Term Plan (LTP).

Lake Mangamahoe is classified as a park under the Local Government Act 2002. A park means land acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural, or spiritual purposes but does not include land that is held as a reserve, or part of a reserve, under the Reserves Act 1977.

3.1.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), as set out in Section 5, is “to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”. The RMA provides the statutory basis for the New Plymouth District Plan. It is the Council’s role, through the District Plan, to manage and provide for the many recreational activities that occur within the district in a way which will not result in adverse effects on the environment.

3.1.3 Conservation Act 1987

The Conservation Act 1987 created the Department of Conservation (DOC) and promotes the conservation of New Zealand’s natural and historic resources.

All titles issuing from dispositions of any Crown land are subject to Part IVA of the Act. Part IVA of the Act refers to Marginal Strips, their definition, use and any potential amendments. It is noted that some parcels with this Act reference on their title do not actually trigger the need for a marginal strip as they do not abut a qualifying water body.

Section 24D(4) states that all land that is subject to this part of this Act shall remain subject to this part and the statements specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall continue to be recorded on the certificates of title for that land and on all subsequent certificates of title for that land and on all the proper plans and records of the land registration district affected, as the case may be, notwithstanding—

- (a) Any subsequent subdivision of that land; or
- (b) Any subsequent transfer by sale or otherwise of that land.

Two separate sections of land comprising Lake Mangamahoe owned by the Council are subject to 20m marginal strips reserved to the Crown from disposal or other disposition along the two opposite banks of the Mangamahoe Stream. In addition the bed of the stream at that point is vested in the Crown. These strips are held for the purposes of Section 24C which states:

All marginal strips shall be held under this Act—

- (a) For conservation purposes, in particular—
 - (i) The maintenance of adjacent watercourses or bodies of water; and
 - (ii) The maintenance of water quality; and
 - (iii) The maintenance of aquatic life and the control of harmful species of aquatic life; and
 - (iv) The protection of the marginal strips and their natural values; and
- (b) To enable public access to any adjacent watercourses or bodies of water; and
- (c) For public recreational use of the marginal strips and adjacent watercourses or bodies of water.

Section 26P of the Act is the vehicle that enabled the establishment of the Taranaki Fish and Game Council, who set out the conditions under which a current license holder may fish trout at Lake Mangamahoe (pursuant to sections 26R(3&4)).

3.1.4 Wildlife Act 1953

The Wildlife Act 1953 provides for the protection and control of wildlife (any animal living in a wild state) and birds, and regulates the hunting of game. The Act sets out in a series of schedules the levels of protection for different wildlife, listing those birds and animals which fall into each category. A wildlife refuge area means a wildlife refuge declared under section 14 of the Act. Section 14 states that the Governor-General may from time to time, declare any area to be a wildlife refuge for the purposes of this Act, and may in like manner revoke or amend any such proclamation.

Part of Lake Mangamahoe was declared a sanctuary in 1935 under the then Animals Protection and Game Act 1921-22 and is now constituted as a wildlife refuge and protected under section 14 of the Wildlife Act 1953. Some of the land parcels around the perimeter of the refuge have been altered so that the actual extent of the refuge needs clarifying.

Care must be taken to ensure waterfowl are not disturbed or interfered with, and prior to their spawning run consideration must be given to trout which generally congregate at the south end of the lake. Restrictions have been placed on the use of boats on Lake Mangamahoe (including any launch, boat, canoe, or similar craft, whether propelled by mechanical power or not) with a permit being required from the Department of Conservation who administer the Act, before their use on the lake.

Wildlife Refuge as declared in 1935 – indicated by dotted line



3.1.5 Public Works Act 1981

This Act and its predecessors have played a large part in the development of New Zealand's infrastructure. It has enabled land to be acquired, either by agreement or by compulsion, for the construction of roads, railways and airports; the provision of services such as electricity and water supply; and to build hospitals, schools and other public facilities throughout the country. The Act also contains provisions for disposal of land when it is no longer required for a public work.

Lake Mangamahoe land was acquired in the 1920s for the construction of a dam and a lake. The purpose of the lake is for power generation and subsequently as a water catchment area for the expanding city of New Plymouth.

3.2 *Role of other councils*

3.2.1 Taranaki Regional Council

The Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) also has responsibilities that may affect the management of parks and reserves. Regional councils' responsibilities include:

- Developing regional policies on managing natural and physical resources.
- Promoting sustainable land management and soil conservation.
- Managing freshwater, land, air and coastal resources by developing regional policy statements, regional plans and issuing of consents.
- Managing rivers and undertaking river control and flood protection.
- Contributing to regional emergency management and civil defence preparedness.
- Undertaking regional land transport planning, providing passenger transport services and undertaking harbour management.
- Undertaking pest management.
- Carrying out resource investigation, monitoring and environmental enhancement.

The policy and rules on fresh water are contained in the TRC Regional Fresh Water Plan and the council are the authority that issues consents for extraction and discharge from/ into water bodies.

3.3 *New Plymouth District Council plans and policies*

3.3.1 Long Term Plan

The Long Term Plan (LTP) is the overarching planning and policy document for New Plymouth District. It is updated tri-annually and sets out the Council's priorities over the medium to long term to provide for the wellbeing of the district. This wellbeing is measured against seven community outcomes developed through public consultation:

- Vibrant.
- Prosperous.
- Sustainable.
- Secure and Healthy.
- Skilled.
- Together.

- Connected.

The LTP provides a framework for funding and implementation of Council projects and programmes, including policy and planning. Funding for the implementation of the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan will be provided through the LTP process.

3.3.2 District Plan

The District Plan is a statutory document, carrying legal weight under the Local Government Act 2002. Lake Mangamahoe is currently included within the rural environment area in the New Plymouth District Plan. This area extends to include all the land outside of the urban environment areas.

The rural environment area has been developed to ensure that the character of the rural environment is maintained both to protect amenity values and to promote the sustainable management of rural resources over the long term.

Within these environment areas rules and standards are in place to control activities that have the potential to adversely affect the character of the areas. Activities within Council administered parks and reserves have to comply with rules set out in the District Plan, primarily with regard to buildings and structures and other developments on park and reserve land. However, the plan also recognises that reserve management plans are the most appropriate tool for the management of reserves and the effects arising from multiple uses of reserve land⁴.

Objectives and policies are in place to ensure that “activities within an area should not have adverse effects that diminish the amenity of neighbouring areas, having regard to the character of the receiving environment and cumulative effects”⁵ and that new activities are “sensitive to the elements that define the character of the area in which they intend to locate”⁶. Rules within the District Plan specify standards to achieve these policies and provide for the application of conditions on resource consents to mitigate adverse effects.

Other aspects of the District Plan that affect the management of parks and reserves include policies related to the maintenance of natural values. These include the following:

- Assessment criteria associated with plan rules include consideration of the impact of development on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins⁷. Conditions may be placed on resource consents, where appropriate, to avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts.

⁴ See Policy 8.2 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

⁵ Policy 1.2 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

⁶ Policy 1.3 of the Operative District Plan 2005.

⁷ See Objective 14 of the Operative District Plan 2005 and associated policy and methods of implementation.

- Activities on and in proximity to indigenous vegetation or habitats may be controlled through conditions on resource consents in order to ensure that subdivision, use or development does not adversely affect the quality and intrinsic values of these areas⁸.

Within the District Plan Part Sections 1, 3 & 4 Hua and Waiwhakaiho Block X Paritutu, which are located towards the northern boundary of Lake Mangamahoe and currently privately owned, a designation exists for a proposed esplanade reserve (walkway). Designations are a tool used by authorities where they can do anything with the land in accordance with the purpose of the designation. This proposed reserve will be a segment of the future mountain to sea linkage between the Waiwhakaiho River and Lake Mangamahoe, with potential future extension to Mount Taranaki.

The Waiwhakaiho River which runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of Lake Mangamahoe is considered to be a priority water body. Priority water bodies means those water bodies identified as being important for natural character or public recreation and access purposes, and are listed in Appendix 18 of the District Plan.

Under the rules in the District Plan where a subdivision occurs adjoining a priority water body as esplanade strip is created at the time of subdivision securing public access along the river.

3.3.3 Cycle Strategy 2007

The purpose of this strategy is to set priorities for works and initiatives to be carried out regarding the planning, managing and promoting of cycling in the New Plymouth District.

The Cycle Strategy covers the whole of New Plymouth District and focuses mainly on:

- Ensuring the provision of a cycle friendly network infrastructure for cycling.
- Improving cycle safety for commuters and recreational cyclists.
- Promoting cycling as a viable mode of transport.
- Promoting cycling as a fun, healthy recreational activity.
- Provision of supporting information, resources, advocacy, and education.

The goal is for New Plymouth to be “attractive and accessible for cycling for commuting and recreational journeys alike”.

There are three simple objectives and all proposed actions relate to these objectives:

- To increase the role of cycling as a viable mode of transport.
- To improve cycle safety through network improvements and education.
- To promote cycling as a healthy and fun recreational activity.

The strategy includes recreational cycling. Mountain bike trails at Lake Mangamahoe provide opportunities for recreational cyclists. In addition Lake Mangamahoe is identified to form part of a large cycling and walking route from the mountain to the sea.

⁸ See Policy 16.2 of the Operative District Plan 2005 and associate methods of implementation.

3.3.4 Taranaki Regional Council Regional Walkways and Cycleways Strategy for Taranaki 2007

The purpose of the Walkways and Cycleways Strategy is to promote walking and cycling in the region; and to identify current and possible future walkways and cycleways as part of an integrated, region-wide network which connects Taranaki's natural environment and provides linkages with other walking, cycling and roading infrastructure, as well as population centers.

The Waiwhakaiho River to Lake Mangamahoe route (with potential extension to Mount Taranaki) has been identified as the key mountain to sea linkage or opportunity identified for the New Plymouth District, with progressive implementation moving up river from the sea.

The linkage will link a series of key natural, recreation and tourist features along its path including: Merrilands Domain, Balsom Park, Tupare, Burgess Park, Meeting of the Waters and Lake Mangamahoe. It will also link the main centre of population (and existing coastal pathway) with pedestrian and cycle access along the Waiwhakaiho River.

The length of the pathway will be approximately 14 kilometres and the route may travel along, link with and/or traverse a state highway and be used as a dual use and classified as a shared pathway. It has also been identified as a route with a potential journey to work or commuter focus to it.

As mentioned in Section 3.3.2 above, Part Sections 1, 3 & 4 Hua and Waiwhakaiho Block X Paritutu, which is located towards the northern boundary of Lake Mangamahoe, have been designated as a proposed Esplanade Reserve (walkway) in preparation for the development of the mountain to sea walkway.

3.3.5 Open Space Strategy (currently under development)

The Open Space strategy will devise a picture of what the district's open space network will look like in the next twenty years. Stage One will determine the criteria for retention, acquisition and disposal of open space, a hierarchy of open space and the levels of service that open space requires. It will also determine the views of the community via community, sports clubs and stakeholder surveys and a mana whenua workshop. These views will be considered alongside the criteria, hierarchy and levels of service outlined above.

Stage Two will be a review of the open space needs of all towns in the district and open space linkages and coastal access in the rural areas. The District Plan, Oakura and Urenui structure plans identify future open space opportunities and these will be considered alongside the existing open space network. The criteria, an open space hierarchy, levels of service and community views will be used to review the open space needs for the district's communities. The Council will be seeking the views of stakeholders, mana whenua and the community as part of development of the strategy.

3.3.6 The Forest Leisure Plan June 2000

The Mangamahoe section of this plan will be **superseded** upon adoption of this plan.

The Forest Leisure Plan outlines how the Council manages leisure within several forest areas it owns and provides a strategy to meet the community's future leisure needs within these commercial forest environments.

The plan includes Lake Mangamahoe and identifies the key recreation and commercial activities currently occurring within the forest and continuing strategies and policy to assist management and/or development in a way that recreation and commercial activities can occur at the same time on the same land without conflict.

The Forest Leisure Plan proposed to adopt a management tool known as Leisure Opportunity Zones. The zones are a breakdown of forest park land describing intended use. They define the areas primarily dedicated to specific leisure activities. These dedicated zones enable a range of activities to be staged throughout the forest areas thus minimising conflicts of activities between different areas or zones.

As part of the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan Development Concept it is proposed to continue with the general theme of these recreation zones. The Forest Leisure Plan identified four zones at Lake Mangamahoe:

- Lake Edge Zone.
- Scenic Zone.
- Forest Leisure Zone.
- Undeveloped/Production Zone proposed to be known as Bridle Trail Zone.

The zones are defined in the Leisure Plan as:

Lake Edge Zone

The lake edge zone covers the park like area around the western edge and the riparian strip around the rest of the lake edge and is primarily covered in ornamental tree species. This zone has a high amenity value.

TrustPower own the lakebed and a ten metre wide 'park strip' around the high water mark. Any further development within this zone that is beyond the current use and treatment will require direct consultation and written approval from TrustPower.

Scenic Zone

This zone is suited to a high level of leisure use as it is separated from forest production activity. The scenic zone lies to the west of the lake and incorporates lookouts, picnic areas, car park and toilet facilities. It is predominantly planted in pines but also present are stands of eucalyptus, redwood and Japanese cedar.

Amenity values in this zone are high and the area is being developed for activities such as picnicking, walking, running, and sightseeing. It also includes the main access drive and the causeway along the western side of the lake.

Forest Leisure Zone

This is predominantly in production pine forest and hence the Council's priority with respect to this zone is management of the forest for production purposes. This zone is bordered to the west by Lake Mangamahoe and to the east by the Waiwhakaiho River.

Access is from a second entranceway off State Highway 3 from the city. There is a small car park facility at the gate of this entranceway. Mountain biking tracks are relatively well developed in this zone and mountain biking is the predominant leisure activity in this area.

Undeveloped/Production Zone/Proposed Bridle Trail Zone

In the Forest Leisure Plan this area was primarily production forest and undeveloped for public use. It is now used for the bridle path trails which were established in 2004.

3.4 Council bylaws and other policies

Day to day operations in parks and reserves are also controlled by the district's bylaws. Reserve policies should be read in conjunction with the New Plymouth District Council Bylaws 2008, which include the following which specifically relate to parks and reserves:

- Part 2: Animals
- Part 3: Cemeteries and Crematorium
- Part 5: Public Places
- Part 6: Recreational and Cultural Facilities
- Part 7: Signs
- Part 8: Skateboarding
- Part 10: Stock Control
- Part 12: Trading in Public Places and Itinerant Traders
- Part 13: Traffic

As well as the following New Plymouth District Council Consolidated Bylaws 2000:

- Part 5: Dog Control

3.5 Other policies relevant to the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan

Over time the Council has adopted a number of policies that are relevant to the management of Lake Mangamahoe. The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves provide an omnibus set of policies that apply to all Council administered parks and reserves in the district. The 1998 agreement between the Council and TrustPower affects the use of the lake and its immediate surroundings, along with both parties' infrastructural assets. The Ministry for the Environments guide, National Environmental Standard (NES) for Sources of Human Drinking Water applies to the use of lake water being for town supply.

In addition, there are a number of individual policies that provide direction to parks and reserves management (listed below).

Unless this management plan specifies an alternative approach to management generally or for specific reserves these policies should be considered where relevant as part of any decision made about a park or reserve.

Forestry Policy (P04-008)
Boundary Fencing (P00-022)
Advertising Signs on Reserves (P00-023)
Barrier Free District Policy (P01-015)
Reduction to UV Exposure (P04-003)
Memorials in Public Open Spaces (P04-009)
Heritage Trails (P05-017)
District Tree Policy (P06-002)
General Policies for Council Administered Reserves (P06-003)

4. TANGATA WHENUA

4.1 *Background*

Taranaki has been settled by humans for approximately 800 years, with the arrival of many waka over the centuries. There are six intertwined iwi groups having rohe in New Plymouth District: Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga, Te Atiawa, Ngati Maru, Taranaki, and Ngati Maniapoto. Most iwi trace their ancestry back to the last wave of waka migration, namely Mataatua, Tainui, Tokomaru and Kurahaupo waka⁹.

Some of the hapu groups within the district are Hapu o Poutama, Manukorihi, Ngati Rahiri, Pukerangiora, Otaraua, Puketapu, Ngati Tawhirikura, Ngati Te Whiti, Ngati Tuparikino, Hamua Te Matehou, Ngati Tairi and Nga Mahanga.

Much of the coastal land in New Plymouth District was settled by Maori prior to the arrival of European settlers, from the Hangatahua (Stony) River in the south to the northern boundary of the district near Mokau.

The Crown assumed ownership of a large amount of land at the time of European settlement and in later years as the district developed. Over a million hectares of land was confiscated during the 1860 land wars. Subsequently, lands were taken for public works such as the railway and schools. These events disrupted the relationship between tangata whenua and their rohe and the kaitiakitanga, or stewardship, role that they traditionally held with regard to those lands and resources.

Issues related to land ownership are still in the process of being resolved. The Treaty of Waitangi settlement process has given statutory acknowledgement to Ngati Tama and Ngati Mutunga of their relationship to lands and resources with their rohe. Te Atiawa Iwi Authority entered into a Heads of Agreement with the Crown in 1999 and is working towards a Deed of Settlement. Additional settlements may occur in the future as iwi bring forward claims to the Waitangi Tribunal.

4.2 *Kaitiakitanga*

The Mana Whenua Mana Moana document prepared by the Mana Whenua Reference Group in 2005 describes the history and connection of each iwi and hapu group with their rohe. The document notes that “One of the most important issues for tangata whenua is land and land use, whether it is in their ownership, private ownership or local authority ownership. Their responsibilities of kaitiakitanga do not alter” (page 5).

The Mana Whenua Mana Moana document describes kaitiakitanga as follows:

“KAITIAKITANGA in the traditional concept was an obligation and responsibility of tangata whenua to be protectors and caretakers of the tribal estates, interests and resources. This included the ability to put in practice particular protection methods such as rahui. The modern concept of kaitiakitanga is the responsibility on tangata whenua to advocate and practice sustainable development.”

⁹ New Plymouth District Council, Tangata Whenua website:
<http://www.newplymouthnz.com/tangata+whenua/history.htm>

One of the most immediate ways for the Council to acknowledge the kaitiaki role of tangata whenua within their rohe is to provide opportunities for participation in decision-making processes on issues related to the management of land and resources, including reserves owned and/or administered by the Council. Mana Whenua Mana Moana notes that “It is of utmost importance that any decision regarding land and resources will be of significance to tangata whenua.”

4.3 Legislative context

As a partner to the Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti O Waitangi, Maori are given special recognition under the Conservation Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1991 and Local Government Act 2002. All persons exercising powers and functions under these Acts are required to have regard to these matters.

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires that the Reserves Act 1977 be interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi¹⁰. This management plan must therefore take into account the principles of the Treaty. The Council must consult with and have regard to the views of tangata whenua before undertaking action and making decisions about reserves for which the Council is the administering body.

The Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 contain requirements to involve tangata whenua in decision-making regarding lands and resources that are within their traditional rohe but outside of their fee simple ownership. Parts 2 and 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 outline principles and requirements for local authorities to facilitate participation by Maori in local authority decision-making processes.

Section 77(1)(c) of the LGA 2002 requires that any significant decision made by a local authority in relation to land or a body of water, “take into account the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga”.

Section 81(1) of the LGA 2002 requires a local authority to:

- a. Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and
- b. Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and
- c. Provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).

4.4 Tangata whenua considerations in the Lake Mangamahoe Management Plan

Iwi and hapu will be consulted regarding their interests and concerns related to Lake Mangamahoe management and will have the opportunity to make a formal submission on the draft plan during the second round of consultation.

¹⁰ Crown Law Office opinion is that the Conservation Act 1987 binds the Acts listed in Schedule 1, including the Reserves Act 1977.

Lake Mangamahoe is within the rohe of Te Atiawa iwi and of cultural and historic significance to Ngati Te Whiti and Ngati Tawhirikura hapu. Additional information with regard to tangata whenua interests may be added to this plan as new information becomes available.

5. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR LAKE MANGAMAHOE

The implementation of any management plan requires a clear statement of objectives appropriate to the park or reserve under consideration. Objectives provide the basis for the development of policies and the implementation of this plan.

Table Four: Summary of Goals for Lake Mangamahoe

No.	Goal	Goal description
5.1	Recreation and use	To encourage recreation and leisure activities within the park in a way that compliments the needs and values of all users, and protects and preserves the park's environment without compromising the primary purpose of the park of water catchment.
5.2	Landscape management and protection	Preservation and protection of the areas character.
5.3	Water supply and hydro power generation	Sustain good quality and quantity water for subsequent treatment and distribution (via pipe networks) for potable and commercial uses. Recognition of the hydro power generation functions at Lake Mangamahoe with application of the 1998 agreement between NPDC and TrustPower.
5.4	Forestry	Recognise and anticipate the continuance of production forestry at Lake Mangamahoe.
5.5	Access and circulation	Park is identifiable, safe and accessible to local residents and visitors.
5.6	Community relationships and partnerships	Encouraging the local community to be involved with the conservation, management, planning, use and development of the park.
5.7	Development	Development to meet changing community needs and expectations in an integrated manner ensuring long term sustainability, protection and enhancement of its character and values.
5.8	Commercial and non commercial activities and events	To ensure commercial and non commercial activities and events are permitted at Lake Mangamahoe and controlled through appropriate management practices, resources and support.
5.9	Leasing activities	Leasing and license arrangement approved on a case by case basis.
5.10	Encroachments	Any land encroached upon by neighbours or unlawfully occupied, the Council will set about to either formalise a use agreement or request that the occupation cease.

5.1 Recreation and Use

Goal

To encourage recreation and leisure activities within the park in a way that compliments the needs and values of all users, and protects and preserves the park's environment and the value of Lake Mangamahoe as a Wildlife Refuge without compromising the primary purpose of the park of water catchment.

Objectives and Policies

⊗ General Objectives

- a) To maintain and develop recreation and leisure opportunities at Lake Mangamahoe in a manner that respects the needs and values of all users and protects and preserves the areas character and values. Users with particular interest in the park are the utility providers for the New Plymouth city water supply and TrustPower's electricity generation activities and assets, as well the production forestry operation in the park.
- b) To control and maintain a sustainable level of events and commercial activities within Lake Mangamahoe so as to maximise community benefit whilst avoiding or minimising detrimental impacts on the lake's environment, it's value as a Wildlife refuge, other functions and uses or surrounding properties.
- c) To provide facilities for the needs of public recreation and to design and locate these, so as to harmonise with the existing character and landscape values.

General Policies

- 5.1.1 Acknowledge and anticipate the continued use of Lake Mangamahoe for the commercial and utility activities of New Plymouth water supply, TrustPower electricity generation and production forestry.
- 5.1.2 Promote the use of long life production forestry species for forestry, balanced with recreational activity. Note that at the time of writing this plan, alternate species for production forestry were not financially viable as an option.
- 5.1.3 Lake Mangamahoe is considered to be suitable for the following recreation and leisure activities:
 - Mountain Bike Riding
 - Horse Riding
 - Walking and Running
 - Rogaining
 - Orienteering
 - Fly fishing
 - Emergency Training
 - Wildlife viewing
 - Picnicking
 - Dog walking except within the Wildlife Refuge and within 200m from the lake edge.
 - Other informal active and passive recreation.
- 5.1.4 Water sports other than fly fishing are not permitted unless approved through a permit from the Department of Conservation.
- 5.1.5 Hunting is not anticipated as an activity in this park and not permitted in the Wildlife Refuge without a permit from the Department of Conservation.

- 5.1.6 Leases are currently held and contemplated for the following club/activities¹¹:
- Ford 8 & 10 Club – storage facility.
 - Horticulture Society – meeting/workshop rooms.
 - Any other lease proposals presented to the Council will be considered on a case by case basis, however each proposal will require consideration of its compatibility with existing arrangements and that the proposal is in line with the aims and objectives of this management plan. Further, that the proposal is subject to the General Policies for Council Administered Reserves (September 2006).
- 5.1.7 This plan anticipates that a portion of Lake Mangamahoe will be used as part of the district cemetery.
- 5.1.8 Any new development or activities within Lake Mangamahoe will be assessed with consideration to the general objectives in this plan and the ‘General Policy for Council administered Reserves’.
- 5.1.9 A Code of Conduct shall be developed to promote and guide responsible use of the park.
- 5.1.10 All concessionaires and licensees will be expected to be responsible for public safety in respect of their operations.
- 5.1.11 Recreation zoning will be implemented that defines various areas of Lake Mangamahoe that will primarily dedicated to specific leisure activities and enable a range of activities to be staged throughout the areas, to minimise conflict of activities between different areas and zones.
- 5.1.12 Zoning shall recognise the dominance of one particular use. Compatible secondary uses will be superimposed where appropriate.
- 5.1.13 To ensure that recreation zoning shall remain flexible, the Council may amend the zones following shifts in public interest, receipt of new information, or new developments in forest and park management.
- 5.1.14 Changes in zones will be made with public consultation except where the Council considers the changes are of low significance.

⊗ *Mountain Biking Objectives*

- a) To provide opportunities for the creation of a recreation mountain bike park within the production forestry section of the park.
- b) To maintain approval processes and communication between the New Plymouth District Council and New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Club regarding the development and use of the Lake Mangamahoe forest as a mountain bike club facility.

Policies

- 5.1.15 The development of mountain bike tracks will be contained within the forest on the eastern side of the forest with the exception of an access only track from the end of Hydro Road.
- 5.1.16 Tracks shall continue to be located in a manner that maximises the range of recreational experiences whilst protecting the landscape character and other values.

¹¹ The New Plymouth Model Aero Club have a lease administered by the Water Treatment Plant site manager, for an area beyond the boundary of this recreation plan, to the north of the bridle trails.

- 5.1.17 Areas of the park containing mountain bike tracks will not be exclusively for the use of the mountain bikers; other pedestrian users such as walkers, joggers and orienteer's are also permitted to use this area in accordance with the Code of Conduct.
- 5.1.18 An agreement shall be formalised between New Plymouth District Council and the New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Club and adhered to with respect to the design, construction and maintenance of mountain bike tracks within the Lake Mangamahoe forest.
- 5.1.19 The Council will work with the Mountain Bikers Club to ensure a consistent signage standard is developed to promote the available tracks. Signage will be considered where it enhances the safety and use of trails.
- 5.1.20 Existing track markers that do not conform to this agreed signage standard will be replaced with approved markers when they next require maintenance or re-routing.
- 5.1.21 Where necessary, due to forestry operations and/or other forestry management practices, existing tracks may be closed or rerouted at the request of the Council.
- 5.1.22 Mountain bike users will be made aware of track etiquette, for example, giving way at intersections, looking out for runners and other users.
- 5.1.23 It is contemplated that the Mountain Bikers Club will be able to place a container or storage shed to house track maintenance equipment in an unobtrusive location near the front of the trail, with approval from the Manager Parks.
- 5.1.24 Council will consider future development and application to upgrade recreational facilities for the mountain bike track users. Development could include items such as a wash down area, toilet, picnic table, information board.
- 5.1.25 Each new development will be considered on a case by case basis.
- 5.1.26 Horses are not permitted on the mountain bike tracks or any part of the eastern forest.
- 5.1.27 Motorcycles will not be permitted within Lake Mangamahoe Mountain Bike zone.
- 5.1.28 Where the Mountain Bikers Club own structures at Lake Mangamahoe licences to occupy will be issued.

🌀 ***Bridle Path Objectives***

- a) To maintain and enhance where appropriate the bridle path trails at Lake Mangamahoe in partnership with community groups and to promote the safe use of the facility.

Policies

- 5.1.29 The Council shall ensure the provision of in partnership with the Taranaki Equestrian Needs Group (TEN Group), a bridle path at Lake Mangamahoe within the forestry land on the western side of the lake.
- 5.1.30 Trails shall continue to be located in a manner that maximises the range of recreational experiences whilst protecting the landscape character and other values.
- 5.1.31 Safety shall continue to be important with adequate signage and maps provided. Signage and maps will be maintained to promote the Code of Conduct and identify available trails.
- 5.1.32 Bridle trails will not be exclusively for the use of horse riders – other pedestrians such as walkers, joggers and orienteers are also permitted to user this area in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

- 5.1.33 Bridle trails may be unavailable for use at times when activities involving production forestry, the Water Treatment Plan pipelines or business concerning TrustPower, require access in an area involving bridle trails.
- 5.1.34 The Council will consider recreation events within the bridle zone on a case by case basis. Where events are approved the appropriate notification to existing users will be undertaken.
- 5.1.35 Council will consider future development applications to upgrade recreational facilities for the bridle trail users. Development could include items such as a horse trough or earlier opening of Lake Mangamahoe for riders in summer.
- 5.1.36 Each new development will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- 5.1.37 Mountain bikers are not permitted on any part of the bridle trails or the western forest, except during authorised events.
- 5.1.38 Motorcycles will not be permitted within Lake Mangamahoe bridle zone.

⊗ ***Circuit walk Objectives***

- a) To control, maintain, enhance and promote the use of the circuit tracks at Lake Mangamahoe.

Policies

- 5.1.39 The Council shall continue to provide walking tracks at Lake Mangamahoe including the circuit walk as a feature.
- 5.1.40 The circuit track is considered a day walking track in accordance with the hierarchy of tracks in the NZ Standards Tracks and Outdoor Structures Manual.
- 5.1.41 Any walking tracks will be developed and maintained in accordance with the NZ Standards Tracks and Outdoor Structures Manual.
- 5.1.42 Signage will be installed when necessary to promote the Code of Conduct and identify available tracks.
- 5.1.43 Mountain bikes, horses or motorcycles are not permitted on any part of the circuit walk.

⊗ ***Lake Use Objectives***

- a) To continue to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential contamination of the water supply.
- b) To manage the lake as a restricted catchment and a wildlife refuge area under the Wildlife Act 1953.

Policies

- 5.1.44 Any changes to the management of Lake Mangamahoe will be undertaken with consideration to the 1998 Agreement with Powerco Limited (now known as TrustPower) 'Agreement Relating to Lake Mangamahoe'. This recognises the Council's right in respect of water and gives the Council a right in perpetuity to use the park strip as if it were a local purpose reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.1.45 In accordance with the Wildlife Act 1953 and the Water Supply Bylaw 2008 Section 4.2.3 no person shall without approval of an authorised officer and for the Wildlife Refuge area, a Department of Conservation officer:
 - Camp.
 - Take or allow to stray any livestock.
 - Bathe or wash anything.

- Defecate.
 - Light or maintain any fire.
 - Hunt, trap or shoot any animals.
 - Use any boat (including any launch, boat, canoe, or other similar craft, whether propelled by mechanical power or not).
 - Use any pesticide, herbicide or toxic substance for any purpose whatsoever.
 - Permit dogs to be within the refuge.
- 5.1.46 Requests to use the lake for training purposes shall be considered on a case-by-case basis with permission being obtained from authorised officers as well as a Department of Conservation officer. The usage will be for a specified period at specific times and is not to be taken as a blanket authority for use thereafter. The boat shall be thoroughly clean on each occasion before entry to the water.

Trout Fishery Objectives

- a) Lake Mangamahoe provides sport fish license holders with a high quality fishery for brown and rainbow trout in a scenic and un-crowded environment.

Policies

- 5.1.47 The trout fishery in Lake Mangamahoe will be maintained by Fish & Game NZ through releases of hatchery reared trout, as necessary.
- 5.1.48 Appropriate signage will be used to inform anglers and the general public of regulations governing the Lake Mangamahoe trout fishery.
- 5.1.49 Angler access to the margin of Lake Mangamahoe will be maintained and enhanced, where practicable and appropriate, including through the construction of casting platforms on the lake margin. Fish and Game NZ will be responsible for the provision of such structures.

5.2 Landscape Management and Protection

Goal

To maintain, enhance and protect the environment of Lake Mangamahoe through industry recognised best practice in landscape management.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) To preserve, protect and maintain those qualities of Lake Mangamahoe's character and those identifiable features which contribute to its distinctive environment, use and enjoyment.
- b) To carry out such measures as are desirable and practicable to control noxious animals and plants.
- c) To manage and prevent further erosion of the lake's edge.

Policies

- 5.2.1 Maintenance of the natural areas will be carried out in accordance with industry best practice and the Council's level of service.

- 5.2.2 Erosion of the lake's edge is to be prevented through maintenance of vegetation around the lake's edge in accordance with the 1998 Agreement with Powerco Limited (now known as TrustPower) 'Agreement Relating to Lake Mangamahoe'.
- 5.2.3 Vegetation management shall be undertaken in accordance with the Vegetation Management Concept in this plan.
- 5.2.4 The control of animals at Lake Mangamahoe shall be managed in accordance with the Council bylaws and pest control practices.
- 5.2.5 The management plan recognises that the Taranaki Crematorium car park is located within the park boundary on Part Lot 2 DP 4414 (area number 6 n the aerial plan).

5.3 Water supply and hydro power generation

Goal

Sustain good quality and quantity water for subsequent treatment and distribution (via pipe networks) for potable and commercial uses. Recognition of the hydro power generation functions at Lake Mangamahoe with application of the 1998 agreement between NPDC and TrustPower.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) Continue to manage Lake Mangamahoe in a way that does not compromise the efficiency and effectiveness of water supply and hydro power generation in the area.

Policies

- 5.3.1 Adherence to the 1998 Agreement with Powerco Limited (now known as TrustPower) 'Agreement Relating to Lake Mangamahoe' which recognises the Council's right in respect of water and gives the Council a right in perpetuity to use the park strip as if it were a local purpose reserve.
- 5.3.2 Provide signage at Lake Mangamahoe to educate the community of the public utility function.
- 5.3.3 The Council is obliged to seek consent from TrustPower when planting any trees or undertaking any earthworks, improvements or developments on the park strip.

5.4 Forestry

Goal

Recognise and anticipate the continuance of production forestry at Lake Mangamahoe.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) Production forestry will continue at Lake Mangamahoe and adapt to accommodate where possible, the requirements of various recreational activities.

Policies

- 5.4.1 Production forestry is to be undertaken in the park and where possible, will accommodate in an equitable manner, recreational activities such as walking trail, bridle trails and mountain bike tracks.
- 5.4.2 Recreational activities may be temporary closed in specific areas of Lake Mangamahoe due to forestry activities, such as harvest or planting.
- 5.4.3 The Council is to give at least 14 days notice of any intended removal of forestry trees. TrustPower can request the removal of forestry trees from the park strip and has the right to remove these trees if the Council does not approve.
- 5.4.4 Part of forestry area may be set aside for long term plantings such as native trees, or for longer term production species.

5.5 Access and Circulation

Goal

To ensure that Lake Mangamahoe is identifiable, safe and accessible to local residents and visitors.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) To provide freedom of access and entry to Lake Mangamahoe users in such a manner that minimises the impact on Lake Mangamahoe's character, values and functions.
- b) To make available vehicular access to and parking at Lake Mangamahoe and to balance the provisions of adequate car parking facilities against the preservation of land available for recreational purposes.
- c) To maintain and develop Lake Mangamahoe's pathway networks at appropriate levels and according to their classification to ensure user safety and easy accessibility.
- d) Maintain vehicle access to Lake Mangamahoe during daylight hours.
- e) To ensure areas that are off limits to private motor vehicles are maintained as such, for the safety of other park users.

Policies

- 5.5.1 Vehicle access shall continue to be provided on the western side of Lake Mangamahoe. Vehicle parking areas shall continue to be provided at identified locations within the park.
- 5.5.2 Access restrictions may be in place at times to particular areas for management purposes such as rerouting tracks, track maintenance, construction of recreational facilities, landscaping, rehabilitation and enhancement work or for approved special events.
- 5.5.3 Access may be restricted in the interests of public safety during periods of forestry operations such as tree felling, pest control operations and in the event of emergencies such as fires and storms.
- 5.5.4 Provide TrustPower with an annual update of the intended 5 year budgeted expenditure for maintaining roads and access ways for the area identified in the 1998 agreement, as the park strip and plantation reserve.

- 5.5.5 The Public Places Bylaw 2008 provides clauses related to vehicles in public places, where no person may take, ride, or drive a vehicle in a public place except: on any part of a public place set aside for vehicular traffic (e.g. a road) or with the approval of an authorised officer. Section 164 of the Local Government Act 2002, also gives the ability for an enforcement officer to seize or impound an offending property on public land where the property is materially involved in the commission of an offence and it is reasonable in the circumstance to seize or impound the property.

5.6 Community Relationships and Partnerships

Goals

To encourage the local community to be involved with the conservation, management planning, use and development of the area.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) To provide appropriate opportunities for public input and to consult with interested organisations and parties on substantive management and development issues.
- b) To ensure ongoing communication and consultation with tangata whenua and identified user groups regarding management and development of the park.
- c) To establish and maintain effective working relationships with stakeholders through participatory research, communication and co-operation on issues of common interest.

Policies

- 5.6.1 The Council shall consult with interested organisations, user groups and parties on management and development issues related to Lake Mangamahoe.
- 5.6.2 The role of tangata whenua in the management of Lake Mangamahoe is acknowledged and they will be consulted on all significant management issues for the park.
- 5.6.3 The Council will explore opportunities for volunteer involvement in educational, practical and community-related activities. This may include working together on jointly delivered projects or programmes such as weed control or development of mountain bike tracks/bridle trails.
- 5.6.4 The Council will hold annual meetings with user groups to discuss any relevant changes to the existing nature of Lake Mangamahoe.

5.7 Development

Goal

To continue to develop Lake Mangamahoe to meet changing community needs and expectations in an integrated manner that ensures the areas long term sustainability, protection and enhancement of its character and values.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) The Council will undertake development in a manner compatible with Lake Mangamahoe's character, values and public utility functions.

Policies

- 5.7.1 To preserve, or enhance, where possible, landscape values by ensuring that any development will be undertaken in a manner that minimises any adverse effects on Lake Mangamahoe's environment.
- 5.7.2 All park furniture, hard surfaces and barriers shall be designed, constructed and coloured in accordance with the Parks most recent hard asset standard manual (Parkscape Standards Manual).
- 5.7.3 Maintenance of facilities within Lake Mangamahoe will be carried out in accordance with industry best practice.
- 5.7.4 The addition or removal of public toilets at Lake Mangamahoe will be carried out in accordance with the Council's Toilet Strategy.
- 5.7.5 Review of the management plan will occur at 10-yearly intervals or as required.

5.8 Commercial and Non Commercial Activities and Events

Goal

To ensure that the one-off or seasonal commercial and non commercial activities and events are permitted at Lake Mangamahoe and controlled through appropriate management practices, resources and support.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

- a) To provide opportunities and/or allow for commercial and non commercial activities and events at Lake Mangamahoe.

Policies

- 5.8.1 The Council will consider applications for non-commercial or commercial activities and events on a case-by-case basis, and in accordance with the Council's General Policies for Council Administered Reserves.
- 5.8.2 The long term activities or occupations will only be considered where they demonstrate a benefit to park users or the wider community and is consistent with or able to complement the park's values.

5.9 Leasing activities at Lake Mangamahoe

Goal

The Council may approve lease or license arrangement on a case by case basis, for the exclusive use of an area of Lake Mangamahoe.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

a) The exclusive use of a defined area of Lake Mangamahoe is provided on a case by case basis where the activity will not jeopardise the overall enjoyment of the park by other users.

Policies

5.9.1 Leases or other occupation agreements will be issued for occupations at Lake Mangamahoe. Leases will be assessed in accordance with the Council's General Policies for Council Administered Reserves.

5.10 Encroachments at Lake Mangamahoe

Goal

Identify and take appropriate actions where encroachments exist on Council land.

Objectives and Policies

Objectives

a) Where encroachments exist on Council land, the Council will consider appropriate actions to be taken in regard to the encroachment, considering the greater public benefit that the land potentially offers when determining the appropriate action.

Policies

5.10.1 Occupiers of land at Lake Mangamahoe are to be advised of requirements to enter a lease or license for use with the Council, or in instances where land is required for public open space, occupation of land will be required to cease.

6. LEVELS OF SERVICE

Service levels are essentially the performance goals of the Council for a particular activity. They provide a common ground which the Council can use to guide and drive its efforts.

Three factors contribute to the development of levels of service from a customer perspective which is - customer expectations, community outcomes and compliance requirements. The relationship between these three factors and levels of service are illustrated in figure 2 below. The customer expectations and the compliance requirements also contribute to the achievement of the community outcomes and corporate goals.

There are costs associated with providing all levels of service. During the development of levels of service costs are also considered and the aspirations of customers are balanced against the cost of providing the service.

Levels of service outlined in this plan relate to the development of Lake Mangamahoe, i.e. the provision of amenities such as seating, pathways, entrance signs as well as vegetation; and the purpose for which the Council provides these amenities.

The maintenance of Lake Mangamahoe is also determined by levels of service. These are set out in the Parks Asset Management Plan as well as Parks operations plans.

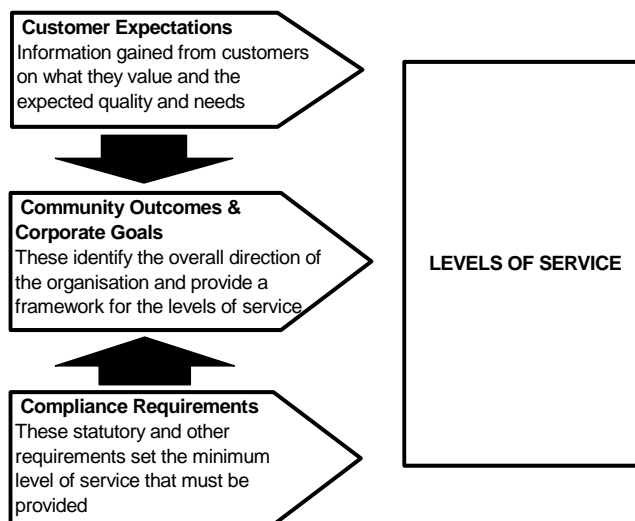


Figure 2 - Relationship between key factors for developing levels of service

Table Five – Levels of Service: Lake Mangamahoe

6.1 Recreation and use	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
To provide for a combination of active and passive leisure opportunities at Lake Mangamahoe.	Undertake development of Lake Mangamahoe in accordance with the development concept.

6.2 Landscape management and protection	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
To enhance natural amenity and ecological values of parks and reserves, as well as provide shade for users.	Vegetation, including specimen trees, will be planted at Lake Mangamahoe in accordance with the development concept.

6.3 Water supply and hydro power generation	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
To recognise and protect public utility functions at Lake Mangamahoe.	Adherence to the 1998 agreement with TrustPower. To advise public through signage of exclusion zones in the park.

6.4 Forestry	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Recognise and anticipate the continuance of production forestry at Lake Mangamahoe.	Accommodation of recreational activities within the production forestry area. To advise public through signage of exclusion zones in the park.

6.5 Access and circulation	
Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
Maintain access to Lake Mangamahoe during daylight hours.	The main access gate will be unlocked during set daylight hours.
To ensure Lake Mangamahoe's Leisure Opportunity Zones are easily identifiable.	Appropriate signage provided.

6.6 Community relationships and partnerships

Level of Service	How the Council will deliver the service
To ensure the community has a sense of ownership over, and is actively involved in the management and development of Lake Mangamahoe through community consultation and partnerships.	Appropriate community consultation undertaken with partnership opportunities encouraged and facilitated.

6.7 Safe Lake Mangamahoe

Level of Service	How the council will deliver the service
To enhance the safety of users and reduce vandalism through restricting access of motor vehicles during hours of darkness.	Access hours to the park will be restricted by locking of the main gate.
To provide for a well designed park that incorporates elements to enhance safety.	Design, planning and management processes to include Ministry of Justice crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles.
To ensure facilities and amenities meet current safety standards.	At minimum facilities and amenities will be inspected annually against current safety standards.

7. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

This section outlines specific components of the development concepts for Lake Mangamahoe. A development concept plan provides a vision as to how Lake Mangamahoe will be developed.

The development concept has been prepared in three layers or plans.

Plan One - Recreation Zones

The first plan illustrates the proposed recreation zones including a bridle zone, mountain bike zone and the walking zone. The location of the new district cemetery has also been identified on the plan.

Plan Two - Development Proposals

The second plan identifies specific development proposals or actions for each zone. Key proposals and actions include:

Bridle Zone:

- Upgrade the bridle trail where required.
- Improve entrance gate accessibility for bridle activities.
- Install water trough in bridle car park.
- Improve surfacing of car park where horses are being unloaded from vehicles.

Mountain Bike Zone:

- Improve the welcome and entrance to mountain bike trails – create an entrance node including notice board, tool storage and wash down area.
- Develop signage for trails in collaboration with the New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Club.

Walking Zone:

- Investigate relocation of the toilet currently located at the entrance to the first car park.
- Upgrade swing bridges as required to meet Day Visitors (DV) Standard as per the NZ Handbook ‘Tracks and Outdoor Visitors Structures’.
- Upgrade ‘main’ track to Day Visitors Standard as per the NZ Handbook ‘Tracks and Outdoor Visitors Structures’.
- Include distance markers around the primary walking track.
- Future ‘mountain to sea’ walkway identified and connection established.
- Create/upgrade and signpost new track link to Hydro Road.
- Rubbish bin ‘free’ recreation area.
- Upgrade picnic tables and benches where required.
- Seal and upgrade roadway.
- Construct new track for pedestrians around lake edge adjacent to roadway.
- Maintain clear sightlines from causeway to bridle car park to assist in car park safety.

The Day Visitors (DV) Standard as per the NZ Handbook ‘Tracks and Outdoor Visitors Structures’ is a guide document providing specifications for the design, construction and

maintenance of tracks and outdoor visitor structures. Lake Mangamahoe is considered to be a day visitor 'walking track' in relation to this handbook.

Walking tracks cater for people who want an extended walk that takes from a few minutes to one full-day return. These tracks are usually reasonably easy day trips and are required to be of a standard to enable use by relatively inexperienced visitors with a low level of backcountry skill and wanting a low level of risk.

An extension to the walkway around the lake edge adjacent to the road has been proposed. The circuit walk will be detached from the road and allow for a more effective distinction between pedestrians and vehicle access at Lake Mangamahoe.

Plan Three - Vegetation Management

The third plan identifies vegetation management at Lake Mangamahoe. Recreation activities co-exist with the production forestry and vegetation management is imperative. The development concept retains the forestry but proposes to increase amenity of tracks and leisure areas where possible.

Upcoming harvesting of forestry has been split into various areas identified on the plan and will gradually occur over the next 30 years. Continuing to manage areas as production forestry is anticipated with some modifications.

The intention to remove land on the lake side of the main track from forestry and manage it as native bush has been suggested. In addition, the establishment of a 20m esplanade strip and riparian area "buffer zone" adjacent to the main track would assist in increasing amenity value.

The Waiwhakaiho River to Lake Mangamahoe pathway (with potential extension to Mount Taranaki) has been identified as the key mountain to sea linkage or opportunity identified for the New Plymouth District, with the pathway being progressively implemented up river from the sea. The proposed linkage has been shown on the development concept. The creation of an inland native corridor linking Lake Mangamahoe to Waiwhakaiho River would assist in beautifying this linkage.

It is proposed to prepare for this mountain to sea link on a stage-by-stage basis. Once the forestry has been harvested, instead of replanting, 'buffer areas' will be planted in natives. The next proposed logging of pine along the proposed link is in 2011.

In addition to the buffer strips, the vegetation management plan proposes retaining the redwood groves and removing the willow tree located at the south east end of the lake, followed by revegetating that area in natives.

The development plan also proposes a 'Parkland Arboretum' at Lake Mangamahoe located between the road and ridge line, and also on the lake side of the road. An arboretum will help to improve the outlook of the park and provide landscape enhancement.

An arboretum is defined as an area devoted to specimen plantings of trees and shrubs.

Funding for the various aspects of development concepts is conditional on decisions made as part of the Long Term Plan process and community partnerships. An implementation plan will also be prepared as part of this reserve management process. This plan will outline the priority order in which development will be implemented once the funding is made available.

8. SUMMARY OF PROCESS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

8.1 Plan implementation process

Plan implementation will be set out in a “Lake Mangamahoe Implementation Plan”. This is a separate living document which will outline what development will be implemented once the funding is made available. The priority order will be determined by a criteria weighing methodology (currently under development).

As with all Council programmes, funding for the various aspects of plan implementation is conditional on decisions made as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) process.

8.2 Plan review and amendment

It is considered best practice to keep management plans under review so that the plans can be adapted to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. As such, a reserve management plan is a “living document” that may need to be updated from time to time in response to issues or to ensure that objectives are being adequately met. Generally, however, plans should be reviewed at a minimum of 10-year intervals and need not involve a complete rewriting¹².

8.2.1 Scheduled Review

This management plan will undergo a scheduled review every ten years. This review will consider:

- The success of the plan in meeting its stated objectives.
- The effectiveness and efficiency of plan implementation.
- The currency of the plan content.

8.2.2 Unscheduled Amendments

Minor amendments

Minor edits to the plan that do not change the meaning or intent of the document may be undertaken using a version control system that tracks all amendments and ensures that the most current version is made available for use by the Council and the public. All minor amendments to the document must be approved by the Parks Manager and the amendment noted in an amendments record table on the first pages of the document.

Major amendments

Major amendments are any substantive changes to the document that change its meaning or intent. The change may not be large; the addition or change of a single word can significantly change the intent of an objective or policy. All major amendments must be first approved by the Parks Manager and then a report put to the Council to adopt the amendment by Council resolution. Consultation with the public and tangata whenua may be required.

¹² Local Government New Zealand and Department of Conservation. 1999. Reserves Act Guide.

9. GLOSSARY

Administering body	The Board, Trustees, local authority, society, association, voluntary organisation, or person or body of persons...appointed under the Reserves Act 1977 or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under the Act or any corresponding former Act.
Amenity values	Those natural and physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes.
Council	New Plymouth District Council or, where delegation has been given, any committee or subcommittee or any officer of New Plymouth District Council duly authorised and any commissioner duly appointed.
District Plan	The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Easement	Generally, an interest in land granted under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 over a reserve or acquired under Section 12 of the Act over private land or similar. An easement is a right of one person in respect of another person's land and include a right of way (the right to pass over another person's land); a right to lay pipes on another person's land and, through them, convey water or other specified matter; and a right of access to light and air by means of restricting building on another person's land.
Facility	A building or structure that provides a particular service.
Freehold	The permanent and absolute tenure of land or property with freedom to dispose of at will.
Gazette	The New Zealand Gazette is the official newspaper of the Government of New Zealand, produced every Thursday by the Department of Internal Affairs. Publications in the gazette are useful as acknowledgement of the establishment of reserves, the vesting of land in trust with local authorities and the classification of reserves.
Hapu	Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.
Infrastructure	Public works and utilities provided by the Council. In the case of reserves, this includes facilities such as toilets, rubbish bins, lights, vehicle parking spaces and other developments that contribute to the use of the reserve.
Interpretive signage	Signage erected to provide information to the public on the environmental, historic, cultural or other values of an area.
Iwi	Tribe or grouping of people with tribal affiliations.
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga maori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Landscaping	To develop and/or enhance the amenity value and natural features of an area by planting vegetation, creating contoured features, etc.

Landscape development concept	A plan that describes in detail the future layout of vegetation and facilities in a reserve in order to guide future works.
Lease	A lease is an estate in land. It arises when one party, the lessor, confers on another party, the lessee, the right to the exclusive possession of specified premises or area of land for a specified period of time.
Lessee	The holder of a lease.
Licence	A licence issued under the relevant sections of the Reserves Act 1977 to occupy reserve land or carry out an activity on reserve land for a specified period of time and in accordance with the conditions in the licence. A licence is essentially a permission granted by the occupier of land to a person to do something on that land which would otherwise be a trespass. Licensees do not have possession of the land.
Licensee	The holder of a licence.
Local authority	A regional or territorial authority.
Mana whenua	Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapu over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe.
Network utility infrastructure	Water reticulation or supply, electricity supply, a telephone service, a sewer system, drainage or another system or service designed to improve the amenity, or enhance the enjoyment, of lots or the common property.
Park	Land acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural, or spiritual purposes but does not include land that is held as a reserve, or part of a reserve, under the Reserves Act 1977 (Local Government Act 2002, section 138). For Lake Mangamahoe a general use of the term park is applied, that of a large public area of land used for recreation.
Pathway	Surfaces constructed as a way for pedestrians, cyclists, or other users to get from place to another.
Policy	A specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action when working towards an objective.
Reserve	An area designated for free public recreational use.
Reserves Act	Introduced in 1977, its short title being: ‘An Act to consolidate and amend certain enactments of the General Assembly relating to public reserves, to make further provision for their acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation (including the protection of the natural environment), development, and use, and to make provision for public access to the coastline and the countryside’.
Reserve management plan	A plan provided for in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 to enable an administering body to establish the desired mix of uses and value for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place policy to guide day to day management.
Rohe	A territory or boundary that defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and tangata whenua.
Service level agreement	A contract between a service provider and a client that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish.

Sewerage reticulation	A wastewater network.
Statutory requirement	Requirements set out in New Zealand legislation.
Tangata whenua	In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu that holds tangata whenua over that area.
Taonga	Treasure or property that is prized and protected as sacred possessions of tangata whenua as determined by tangata whenua.
Tikanga maori	Maori customary values and practices.
Waahi tapu	Places or things that are sacred or spiritually endowed, and includes, but is not limited to pa, area (tracks), urupa, battle sites and tauranga waka (canoe landings).
Water supply system	Those components of the network between the point of abstraction from the natural environment and the point of supply.