



# New Plymouth District Barrett Domain Management Plan

August 2013



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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# Table of contents

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	5
1.1	Plan overview .....	7
1.2	Management plan objectives.....	7
1.3	Planning Process .....	7
2.	The Strategic and Planning Context .....	9
2.1	Strategic Context .....	9
2.1.1	Long Term Plan .....	9
3.	BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	11
3.1	Physical Description .....	11
3.2	Legal Description .....	12
3.3	Land Acquisition History .....	14
3.4	19 <sup>th</sup> Century and early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	24
3.5	Recent history .....	31
4.	PLANNING CONTEXT .....	41
4.1	Legislative and policy context .....	41
4.1.1	Reserves Act 1977 .....	41
4.1.2	Local Government Act 2002.....	43
4.1.3	Resource Management Act 1991 .....	43
4.1.4	Conservation Act 1987 .....	43
4.1.5	Historic Places Act 1993.....	44
4.2	Role of other Councils/Organisations .....	44
4.2.1	Taranaki Regional Council .....	44
4.3	New Plymouth District Council Plans and Policies.....	45
4.3.1	Long Term Plan .....	45
4.3.2	District Plan .....	45
4.3.3	Open Space Strategy (currently under development).....	46
4.4	Council bylaws and other policies .....	46
4.5	Other policies relevant to the Barrett Domain Management Plan .....	46
5.	TANGATA WHENUA - STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS .....	48
5.1	Background .....	48
5.2	Kaitiakitanga .....	48
5.3	Legislative context .....	49
5.4	Tangata whenua considerations in the Barrett Domain Management Plan .....	49

6.	GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF BARRETT DOMAIN.....	51
7.	LEVELS OF SERVICE .....	63
8.	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS .....	66
9.	SUMMARY OF PROCESS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS .....	67
9.1	Plan implementation process .....	67
9.2	Plan review and amendment .....	67
9.2.1	Scheduled Review.....	67
9.2.2	Unscheduled Amendments .....	67
10.	GLOSSARY .....	68
11.	APPENDICES .....	71

<p><b>The Council approved this management plan at their meeting on 22 August 2013</b></p>
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Parks and Reserves 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 Barrett Domain Management Plan has been developed to identify appropriate uses and activities at Barrett Domain 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 Barrett Domain.

The 40 hectare Barrett Domain comprises of 18 hectares of scenic reserve and 22 of recreation reserve. The 13 land parcels comprising the domain all being subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

The reserve is located on the south west edge of New Plymouth city and includes a small lake (Barrett Lagoon), two bush areas with walking tracks, a kauri plantation forest, farm areas that are grazed and a centre for the local Riding for the Disabled Area (RDA). Barrett Lagoon is classified as a Regionally Significant Wetland under the Taranaki Regional Council's Fresh Water Plan and it is listed as a Key Native Ecosystem with high biodiversity values. The farmland that once completely surrounded the domain, has incrementally been subdivided into residential properties, which now border about 60 per cent of the domain's perimeter.

The domain is named after Richard (Dicky) Barrett, an English pioneer who owned land that comprises the northern part of the lagoon and the western part of Rayward's Bush. This land was added to the reserve in 1969 and follows the initial Crown acquisition of land in 1904, and at which time the domain was Rotokare.

The New Plymouth District Council controls and manages the domain; however the underlying title of the three largest (and oldest) parcels (36 hectares) is with the Crown.

Barrett Domain contains important heritage for the New Plymouth district on several levels. It presents a glimpse into the past of New Plymouth's natural environment, where numerous small lakes similar to Barrett Lagoon were common. It has cultural heritage to the descendants of Maori with association to the area and the more recent period of Barrett Domain, involving European colonisation with the various changes to the landscape that this has brought about.

Part of the challenge in preparing this management plan has been to balance the conservation of ecological values and consider the variety of requests for various recreational activities. The policies at the end of the plan endeavour to achieve this.

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. **Figure 1** demonstrates how this document fits in the Council's overall strategic framework.

Key points regarding the way the plan deals with activities and the development of the reserve are-

- Where an activity or development is contemplated in this plan, this cannot be taken as a guarantee that it will occur. Decision making on particular activities and future development will take into consideration any requirements under the Reserves Act, Resource Management Act 1991 and Local Government Act 2002 as well as funding availability as determined through the Long Term Plan (LTP). Public consultation may also be required, depending on the nature of the activity and the implications for other reserve users, reserve neighbours and the public at large.
- Where an activity is noted as prohibited on a reserve then any proposals for that activity will not be approved unless a subsequent review and amendment of the plan is undertaken, in part or in whole.
- If the plan is silent on an activity, the activity may still be considered. Decisions on whether or not to approve the activity will be weighed against the objectives and policies for the reserve and the general policies on reserves.

Development of this draft management plan has taken into consideration the views of users, stakeholders and other affected parties.

All previous management plans for Barrett Domain will be revoked and replaced with the final version, being the amendments to this draft plan following consultation on this draft.

New Plymouth District Council approved this management plan at its meeting on 22 August 2013.

## ***1.1 Plan overview***

- Chapter 2** Provides the context within which this management plan has been developed, including national legislation, and plans and policies within Taranaki Region and New Plymouth District.
- Chapter 3** Describes considerations particular to tangata whenua in the district.
- Chapter 4** Outlines general policies, which apply to all sports parks and reserves.
- Chapter 5** Levels of service relating to the development of historic reserves
- Chapter 6** Reserves.
- Chapter 7** Summarises process for plan implementation, review and amendments.
- Glossary**
- Appendices**

## ***1.2 Management plan objectives***

The following are objectives for the Barrett Domain Management Plan:

- Satisfy statutory requirements in the Reserves Act 1977 and subsequent amendments.
- Provide a clear set of policies that allow NPDC to manage its park and reserve resources consistent with the purpose of each reserve, both now and into the future.
- Prepare a comprehensive document that deals with the domain in an integrated manner.
- Provide the people of New Plymouth District an opportunity to have a say in the management of their parks and reserves by making submissions to the preparation and development of this plan.

The objectives recognise that the principle purpose for the land is a mixture of conservation of natural features and habitat, recreational activities and heritage features including an archaeological site. The site integrates all of the above features and endeavours to keep a balance where these elements are allowed to continue and prosper.

## ***1.3 Planning Process***

Barrett Domain is a reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977. The process for the preparation of the management plan is identified below:

The process applied for the development and adoption of the New Plymouth District Barrett Domain Management Plan is consistent with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, and as outlined in the Reserves Act Guide (Department of Conservation 1999). The intention to prepare a management plan was publicly notified in July 2010 and the public were invited to submit comments and information to guide the plans development. In total 75 comment forms were received. These were used to aid the development of the draft plan, in particular the policies and aspects of the concept development plans. A draft management plan was then prepared and a second formal consultation on this plan took place over two months through April, May and June 2013. Response to the draft

management plan involved 38 submissions, which were used to shape the final management plan.

A hearing process was undertaken at the closure of the submission period for those submitters who wanted to speak in support of their submission. Final amendments have been made in response to the Council's deliberation on the management plan following the hearing, at their meeting on the 22 August 2013.



## **2. The Strategic and Planning Context**

### ***2.1 Strategic Context***

#### **2.1.1 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.

The plan sets out the strategic intent of the Council which is currently "New Plymouth will offer an attractive living environment that compares favourably nationally and internationally."

Barrett Domain contributes to the strategic intent by providing access to a range of open space environments for physical activity, and recreation and appreciation of the natural world and New Zealand's heritage.

Community wellbeing is measured against seven community outcomes which are a key component of the LTP. The community outcomes are-

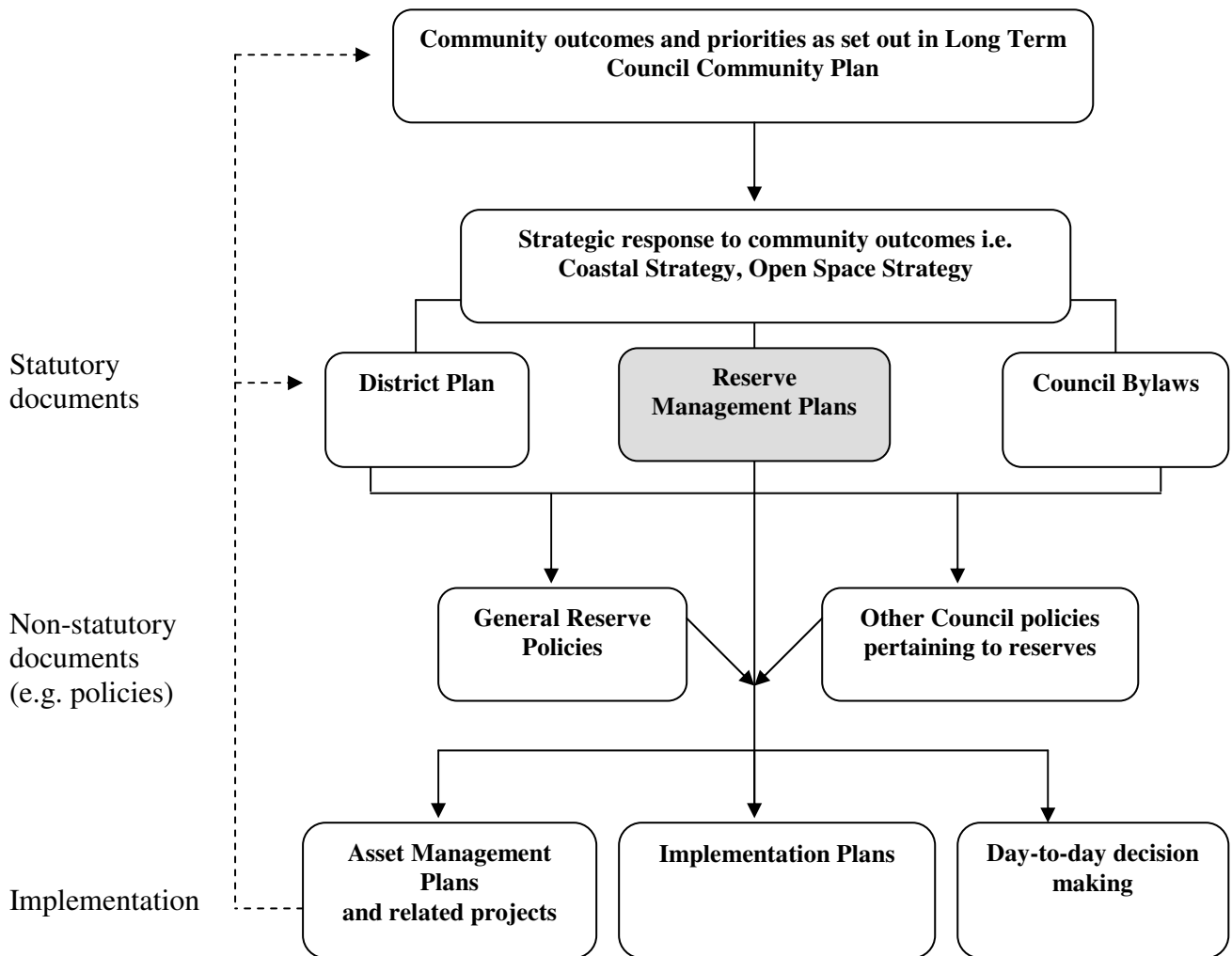
- vibrant
- prosperous
- sustainable
- secure and healthy
- skilled
- together, and
- connected

Barrett Domain primarily contributes to the sustainable, vibrant, secure and healthy, together and connected outcomes, providing a space for use by the community that offers a number of different activities.

The LTP provides a framework for funding and implementation of Council projects and programmes, including policy and planning. Funding for the implementation of the Barrett Domain Management Plan will be decided through the LTP process, which will next occur in June 2015.

The following diagram shows the hierarchy of Council planning documents and where this management plan relates to the Long Term Plan.

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



## 3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 3.1 *Physical Description*

Barrett Domain is some 40 hectares in area, administered by the Council as a scenic (18ha) and recreation reserve (22ha) that contains a lake, open grass areas and forest (an area of remnant native forest and two plantations of kauri forest), as well as an archaeological site (Kororako Pa).

The lagoon is a natural depression attaining water from the surrounding land and flowing outward via a small stream into the Mangaotuku Stream. The Mangaotuku passes along the eastern boundary of southern part of the domain and then passes through the Fred Cowling Plantation and beyond to Poplar Grove. The Mangaotuku enters the sea through a pipe seaward of the Cenotaph with an additional outlet through an overflow diversion that exits the stream near Bonithon Avenue. This overflow meets the sea at the base of the Lee Breakwater. Before these modifications, the Mangaotuku merged with the Huatoki Stream just upstream for the river mouth, in the vicinity of Puke Ariki Landing or slightly upstream of this.

The main entrance to Barrett Domain with car parking is located via Roto Street, although six other accesses to the domain exist. These are from:

- Alba Street
- Aspen Place
- Davies Road – paper road access
- Manuka Place
- Redwood Crescent (x2)
- Rotokare Crescent

The domain is a reserve subject to the reserves Act 1977, with most of the western part classified as scenic with the eastern half classified as recreation reserve.

There is a strong ecological component to the domain, namely the lagoon, bush remnant and habitats for waterfowl. The importance of the area is acknowledged by the Department of Conservation who has listed the area as having a national ranking of 156 out of the 750 sites in their Natural Heritage Monitoring System (NHMS). This is the highest ranking site in the New Plymouth District and fourth highest ranking in Taranaki. The Taranaki Regional Council has listed the lagoon as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) and a regionally significant wetland. Ten hectares of the scenic reserve including the lagoon are a protected wetland – appendix 2A of the Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki. This protection prohibits diversion of water, drainage or reclamation, introduction of vegetation and the discharge of contaminants into the lagoon (Rules 84-87 of the Fresh Water Plan).

As well as the ecological aspect, there are strong recreational components to the domain, including bush walks, access to the lagoon, riding for the disabled and dog walking.

The increasing residential development on the boundary of the domain, which now borders on about 60 per cent of the domain perimeter, means a growing interest in the affairs of the domain and an increasing importance placed on accessibility to the domain.

### 3.2 Legal Description

Barrett Domain is made up of a number of land parcels held in several certificates of title. Barrett Domain is administered by the Council, with much of the domain having underlying Crown ownership (revisionary title). The legal descriptions of the parcels making up Barrett Domain are as follows:

**Table One: Land parcels owned by New Plymouth District Council**

Legal Description	Acquired	Classification	Process	Area – m <sup>2</sup> / hectares
Lot 71 DP 11868	1976	Recreation*	private subdivision	7982m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 41 DP 12604	1978	Recreation*	private subdivision	1528m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 4 DP 19156	1996	Local purpose (recreation) reserve*	private subdivision	1.39ha
Lot 1 DP 19939	1998	Recreation*	private subdivision	5233m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 22 DP 342803	2005	Recreation*	private subdivision	3545m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 3 DP 396229	2008	Recreation*	private subdivision	65m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 4 DP 396229	2008	Recreation*	private subdivision	373m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 7 DP 432612	2011	Recreation	exchange	50m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 9 DP 432612	2011	Recreation	exchange	50m <sup>2</sup>
Lot 1 DP 456743 new reserve with Kororako pa	2012	Recreation*	private subdivision	8515m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total area</b>				<b>4.11 ha</b>

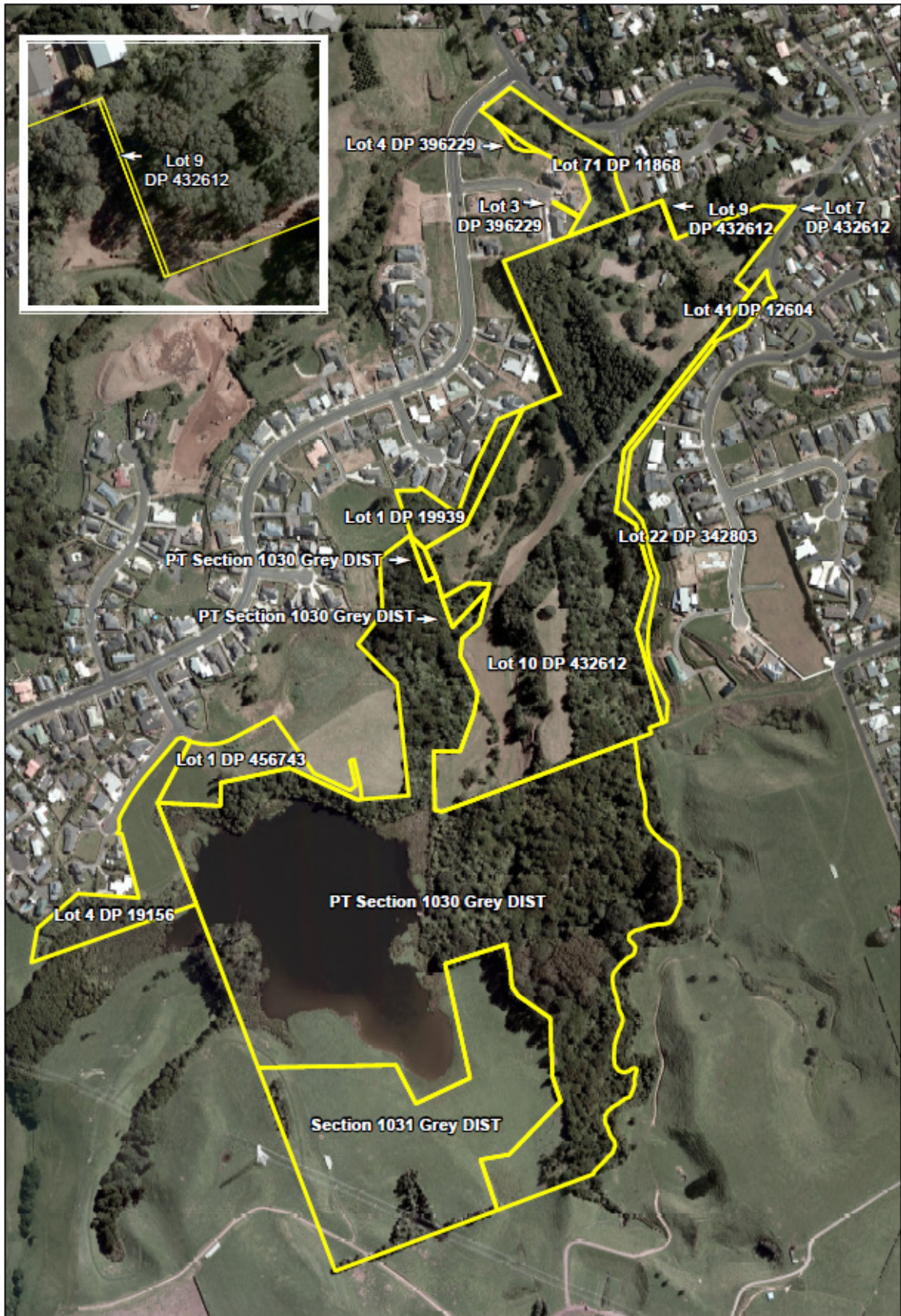
\* Classified by the Council at their meeting on 22 August 2013

**Table Two: Land parcels owned by the Crown**

Legal Description	Acquired	Council administered	Reserve classification	Area hectares
Lot 10 DP 432612 (formerly Section 1032 Grey District)	1904, 1947, 1950, 1951	Vested in Council	Recreation	12.0752ha
Part Section 1030 Grey District (x3 parts)	1904, 1969	Council as Administering Body by way of appointment to Control and Manage the Reserve	Scenic	18.099ha
Section 1031 Grey District	1904	Vested in Council	Recreation	5.776ha
		<b>Total area</b>		<b>35.96 ha</b>

**Total area of Council and Crown land is 40.07 hectares**

## Land parcel appellation for Barrett Domain



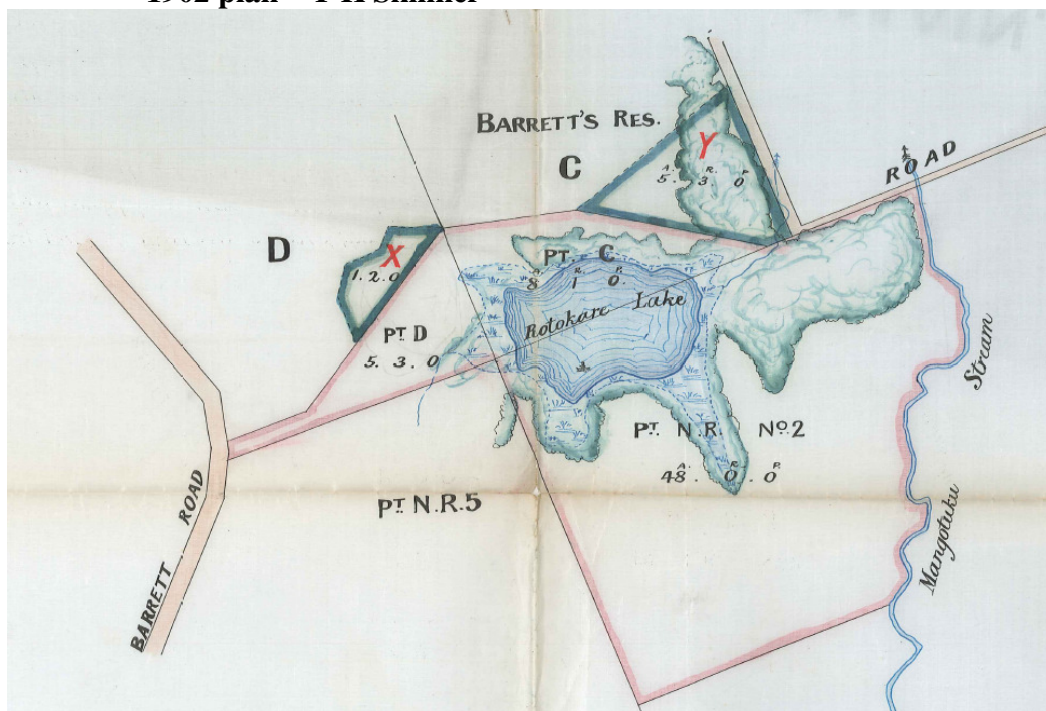
### 3.3 Land Acquisition History

The history of the land acquisition that makes up the current domain area involves a number of acquisitions, donations and exchanges. The acquisition history is summarised below.

#### Barrett Domain – the initial concept

The initial concept for the domain is shown in the 1902 plan below, which included all of Barrett Lagoon/Rotokare Lake with nearby wetland, along with an access to Barrett Road.

1902 plan – T K Skinner



The initial acquisition realised part of the initial concept, but without the link to Barrett Road, access was through the unformed Davies Road, on the eastern side.

#### Barrett Domain – the initial acquisition

The Reserves and other Land Sales, Disposal, and Enabling and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1901, section 20, identified 48 acres being part of Native Reserve No. 2 (Arapepe) situated in Block VIII, Paritutu Survey District. Schedule 4 of the Act identified the boundary in the north-west as Barrett's Reserve and, set aside the 48 acres for the preservation of the scenery and for public recreation.

The acquisition of the land as described in section 20 involved “*the Governor set aside as a Native Reserve, Crown lands of an equal value to the said Schedule (4), in exchange for the said lake and land, as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner for Crown Lands of the Taranaki Land District and the Public Trustee, and subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands. The land given by the Crown in exchange shall be vested in the Public Trustee with the same trusts as the Native Reserve No. 2 (Arapepe). The land acquired by the Crown shall be a reserve for the preservation of scenery and for public recreation and be under the operation of the ‘Public Domains Act 1881’, and the Governor may delegate his powers under this Act to trustees*”.

On 15 September 1904 the Minister approved the exchange of 28 acres of Crown land being Section 32, Block VIII Waimate<sup>1</sup> Survey District, for the 48 acres, part of Native Reserve No. 2 (Arapepe), both land areas being valued at £504<sup>2</sup>. Therefore 1904 is the year that Barrett Domain was initiated, albeit under the name of Rotokare Domain.

The Act included provision in Section 19 and the 4<sup>th</sup> Schedule for the addition of 14 acres of the Honeyfield Estate (Barrett Reserve to the north of the new domain land) for the purpose of scenic and recreation reserve, but the purchase did not proceed due to lack of funds<sup>2</sup>.

The 1905 'New Zealand Public Domains' publication presented to the General Assembly (parliament), identified that Rotokare Domain (Paritutu) had no improvements effected and that it is not used by the public – the area containing some native bush, a natural clearing and a small lagoon.

### **1904**

In 1904 the exchange of 28 acres of Crown land near Ohawe (South Taranaki) attained the 48 acres near New Plymouth, to established the initial Barrett Domain, being part (sub 2) of Native Reserve No.2 (Arapepe) – CT TN54/155 – for the preservation of scenery and for public recreation (SO Plan 2459). The Transfer document 15387 records this action. The action had been initiated through section 20 & schedule 4 Reserves & Other Lands Sale, Disposal & Enabling Public Bodies Empowering Act 1901.

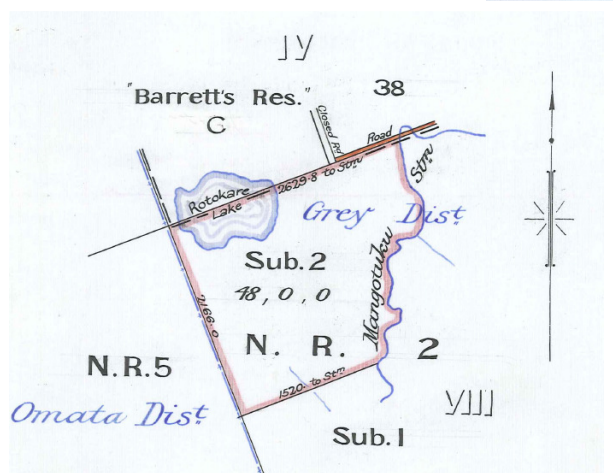
The 1914 and 1926 plan below show the 48 acres of Barrett Domain (Rotokare) as a subdivision of Native Reserve No.2, with the northern part of the lagoon being outside of the domain and part of Barrett Reserve.

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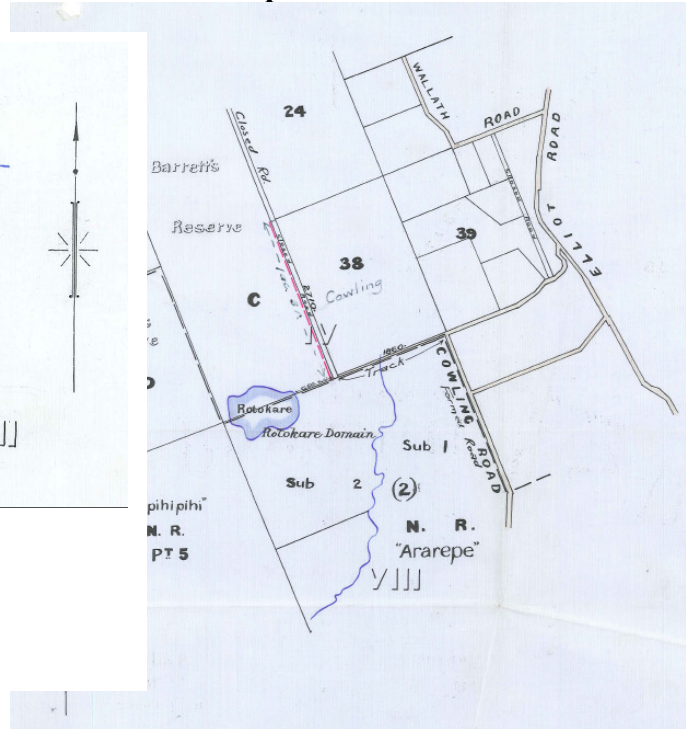
<sup>1</sup> 28 acres of land near Ohawe between Hawera and Manaia, South Taranaki.

<sup>2</sup> Letter by RJ MacLachlan – Director-General of Lands - dated 16/7/1965.

## 1914 plan



## 1926 plan of Rotokare Domain



The plan below surveyed by T K Skinner in 1902 shows an additional 13 acres and 4 roods in the initial proposal, that included the northern part of the lagoon and a link to Barrett Road (see plan below), but this wasn't achieved at the time due to lack of funds. This is likely to be the 14 acres identified in Schedule 3 of the above Reserves & Other Lands Sale, Disposal & Enabling Public Bodies Empowering Act 1901, part of Barrett Reserve (C & D) to be acquired for the Rotokare Domain (Barrett Domain) and section 19 of the Act identifies that this private property, being part of the Honeyfield estate, including part of the northern portion of Lake Rotokare (Barrett Lagoon) be taken under the Public Works Act 1894 for scenery preservation and recreation purposes. This was the land owned by Richard 'Dicky' Barrett that passed on to his daughters who each married one of the Honeyfield brothers. The acquisition didn't occur at this time due to a lack of funds.

This land now is part of the appellation Pt Section 1031 & Section 1031 Grey District.

## 1947

Notes from the Department of Conservation file identify Fred Cowling gifted 6 acres, 1 rood 07.07, with the use of Public Works Act to establish the transfer.

This gift was a means of providing public access to the new domain, which prior to this, was surrounded by private estates with the domain accessed from the unformed Davies Road. Additional work is required to find the appellation. A 1947 gazette notice, page 1342, identifies that through the Public Works Act 1928, land taken for recreation ground, being part Lot 22 DP 2087 (1 acre, 5.64 perches) and Part Lot 1 DP 4899 (5 acres, 1 rood, 1.43 perches) identified on SO Plan 8241 and P.W.D 125712 – see 1951 plan.



**1948**

Notes from the Department of Conservation file identify that the Crown added 1 rood, 19.6 perches to the domain. Additional work is required to find the appellation.

**1950**

In 1950 a number of additions to the From Frederick John Cowling estate to the domain occurred, cited from Transfer document 83458 and listed below:

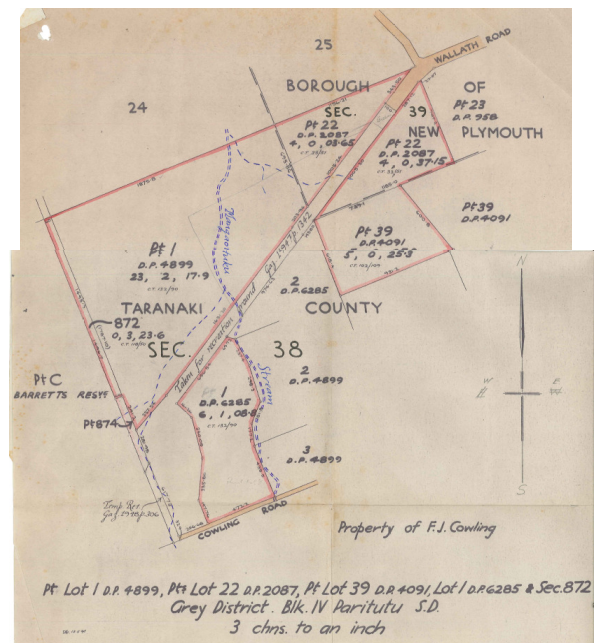
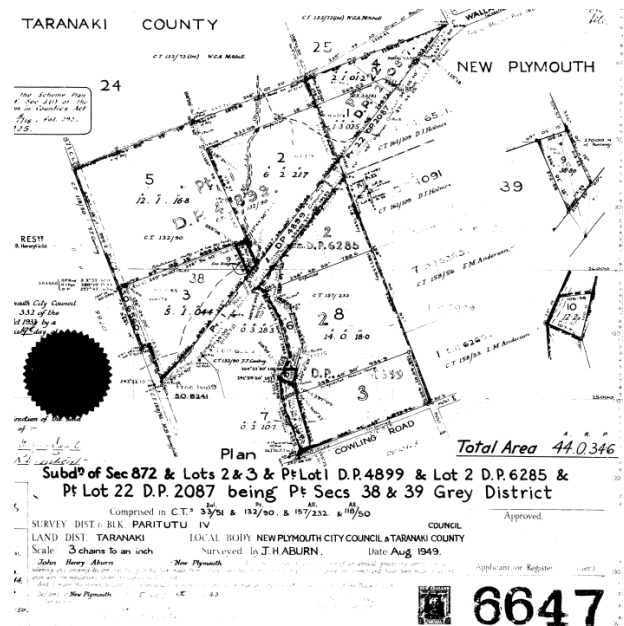
*Gifted to Crown by Fred Cowling;*  
 Lots 1 DP 6647 (part section 39 Grey District – CT 33/51) - 1 acre 3 roods 2.5 perches

Lot 2 DP 6647 (part section 38 Grey District– CT 132/90) - 6 acres, 2 roods, 21.7 perches

Lots 1 & 2 DP 6647 (currently RDA land to right of Roto St and Fred Cowling plantation) - Gifted to the Crown by Fred Cowling in 1950

*Purchase by Crown from Fred Cowling;*  
 Lot 3 DP 6647 (part section 38 & 872 Grey District, including part of CT 132/90 & CT 116/50 & CT 118/50) - 5 acres, 1 rood, 4.4 perches - purchase for £156.8.6.

Lot 1 DP 6285 (part section 38 Grey District – part of CT 132/90) - 6 acres, 1 rood, 8.8 perches. Purchased for recreational purposes - £200.



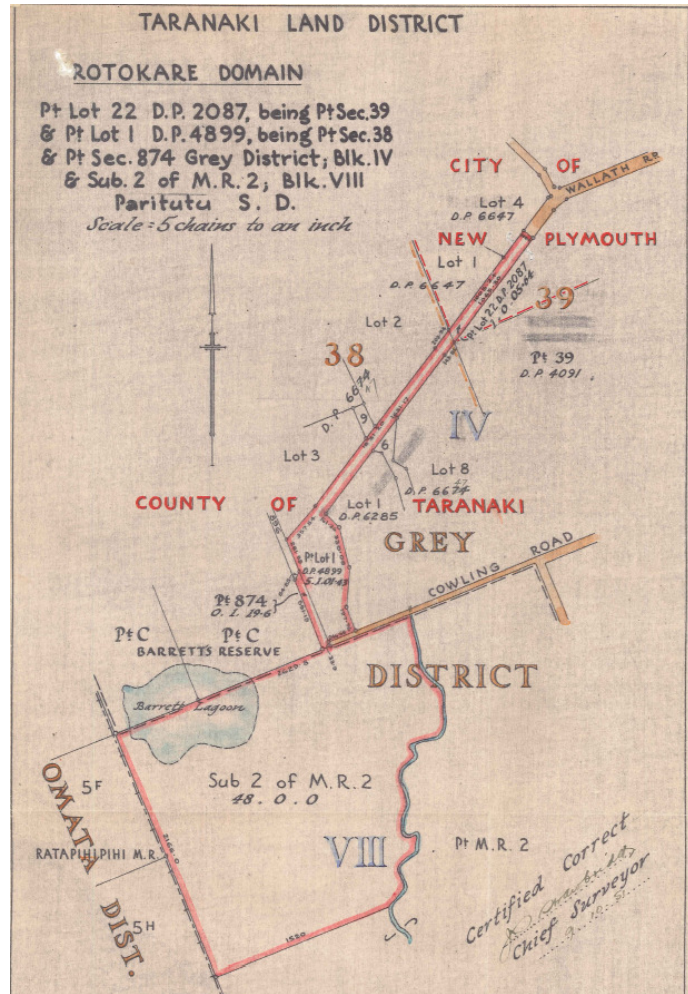
**Plan: Barrett Domain 1951**

**1951 plan**

The adjacent plan shows road access to to the domain via Wallath Road being achieved through the the addition of the following:

- part Lot 22 DP 2087
- part Lot 1 DP 4899
- Part 874

These land parcels could relate to the land gifted by Fred Cowling in 1947 and also the land acquired by the Crown in 1948. Identified in gazette notice 1947, page 1342.

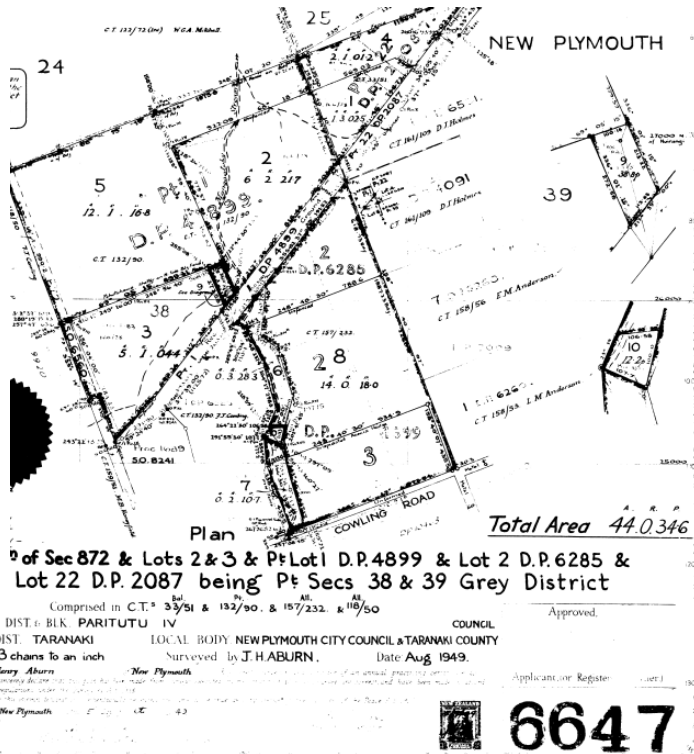


**1951**

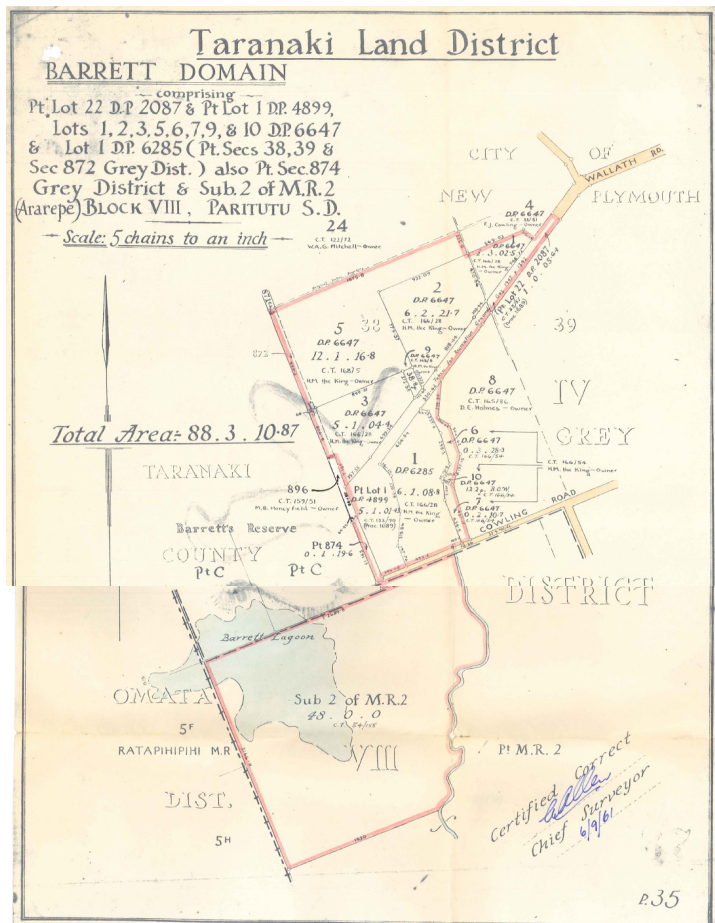
Lots 6, 7 & 10 DP 6647- 1 acre, 2 roods, 11.20 perches. Purchased from Mrs D E Holmes (daughter of Fred Cowling) for £47.2.0

Lot 5 & 9 DP 6647 (12 acres, 2 roods, 15.6 perches) being part section 38 & 872 Grey District. Purchased by the Crown from Mr Cowling for £600 - Transfer 84749.

NB: New Plymouth City Council contributed £200 toward the purchase.



**Plan: Barrett Domain 1961**

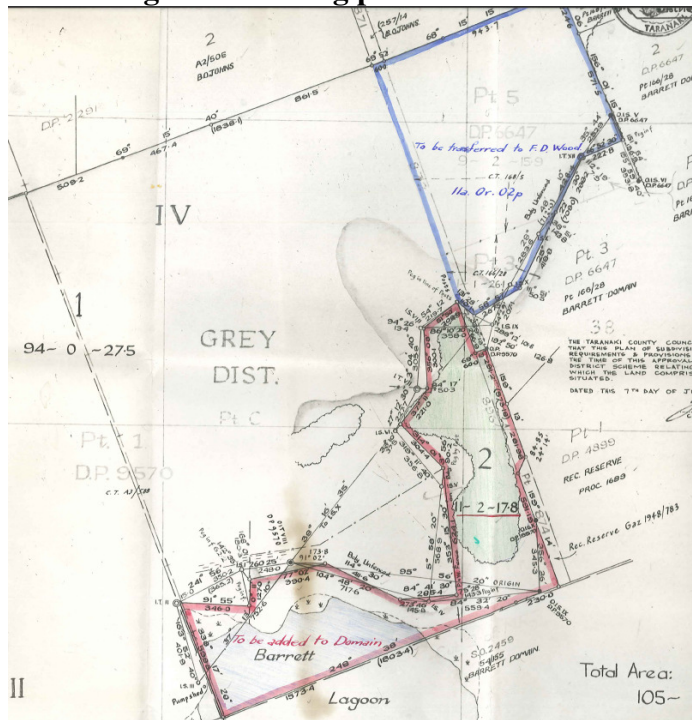


**1968 plan for the (1969) exchange of land with F.D. Wood, with the northern part of the lagoon becoming part of Barrett Domain**

**1969**

Part Lot 1 DP 9920 (formerly part sect 896 7 part C, Grey District) exchanged for equal area of - 11 Acres 2 perches - part Lot 2 DP 9920 (formerly parts 3&5 DP 6647, & part section 38 & 872 Grey District).

Exchange with Frederick Donald Wood, part of Barrett Domain for the northern part and bank of the lagoon – part of the previous Barrett Reserve – CT A3/588 – gazette extract 166020, 1968 page 1574 – Transfer 166021, 10 February 1969.



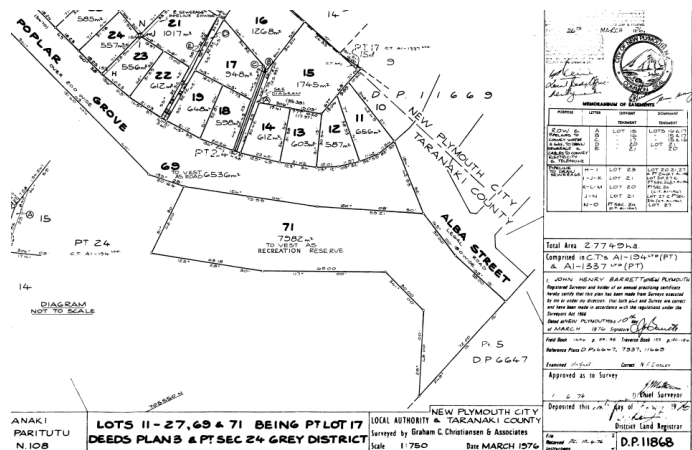
**1969**

Part Lot 1 DP 9920 exchanged for part Lot 2 DP 9920.

Exchange of part of Barrett Domain – C/T TN166/28 – Gazette extract 166020. This equal exchange of 1 acre, 1 rood & 26.1 perches involved part of an area acquired on the north side of the lagoon, for another area north of the lagoon, all parts of the earlier Barrett Reserve.

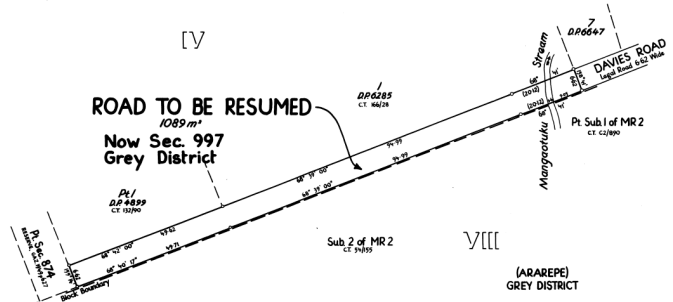
**1976**

Lot 71 DP 11868 - 7982m<sup>2</sup>  
Purchased by Council from a local farmer, pursuant to section 35(4) of the Counties Amendment Act 1961, as a result of a private subdivision south of Poplar Grove and Alba Street.



**1978**

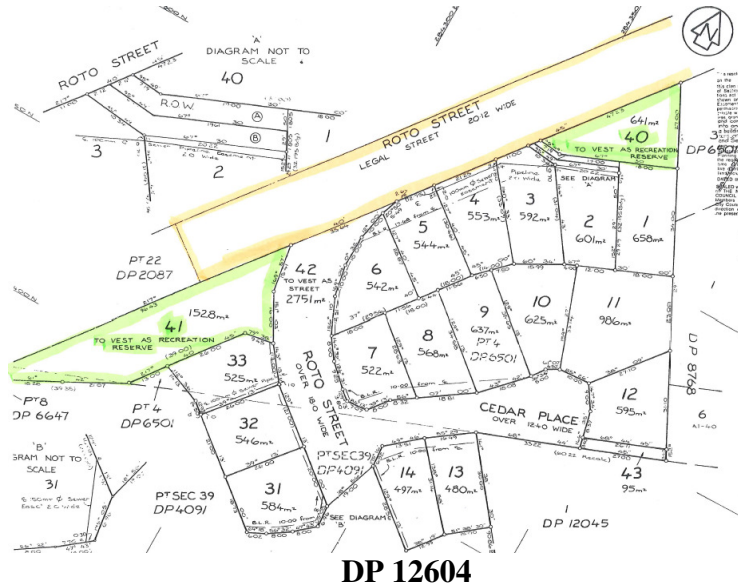
Added to Section 1030 Grey District, on C/T 54/155 – gazette extract 249976 –and SO 10834. Part of the unformed legal Davies Road located within the domain, transferred to the domain as Crown land.



**1978**

Lot 41 DP 12604 (1528m<sup>2</sup>) Previously owned by a New Plymouth Contractor. Vested in the New Plymouth City Council in 1978, pursuant to Section 352(4) of the Municipal.

A portion of the domain was taken to facilitate the subdivision on DP 12604, by setting the entrance gates back some 160m and turning this area into public road (orange highlight).



**1985**

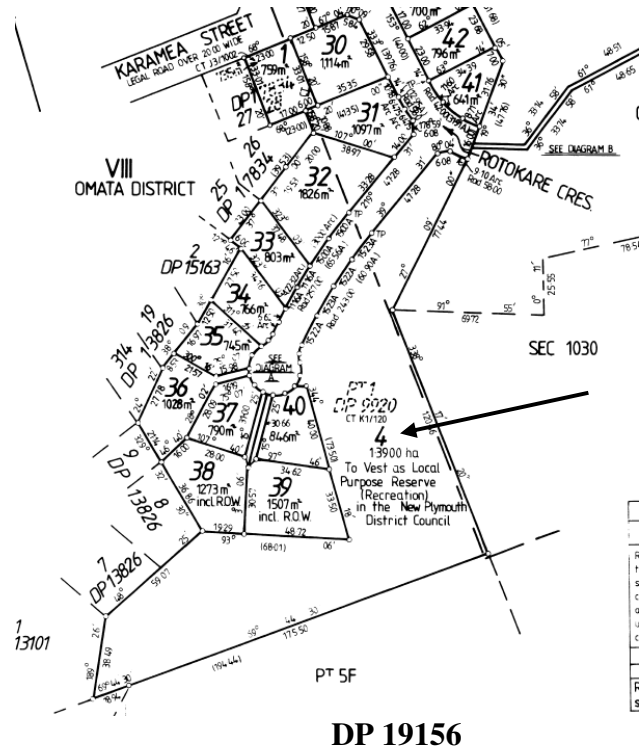
New appellation – CT 166/28 Lot 1 DP 6285 and Lots 1, 2, 3 DP 6647, now part of Sections 1030 & 1032 Grey District

**1996**

Lot 4 DP 19156 - 1.39ha

Previously owned by a local farmer. Vested in the New Plymouth District Council in 1996, pursuant to section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a result of a private subdivision.

This area is the northwest corner of Barrett Domain between Kororako Grove and Barrett Lagoon.



**DP 19156**

**1998**

Lot 1 DP 19939 (5233m<sup>2</sup>), as shown in the parcel plan was previously owned by a local farmer. Vested in the New Plymouth District Council in 1998, pursuant to section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a result of a private subdivision.

**2005**

Lot 22 DP 342803 of 3545 m<sup>2</sup> as shown on land parcel plan, was previously owned by a New Plymouth Contractor and a New Plymouth Company Manager. The new parcel was vested in the New Plymouth District Council in 2005, pursuant to section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a result of a private subdivision. This area is the walkway between Mangaotuku stream and Redwood Crescent residences.

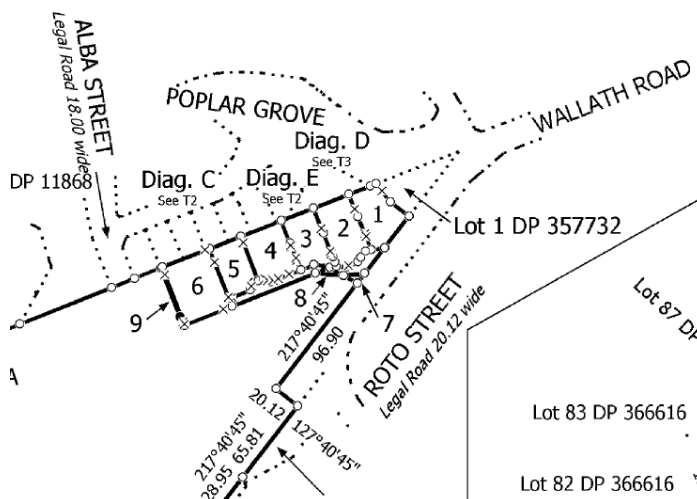
**2008**

Lot 3 DP 396229 (0.0065ha) and Lot 4 DP 396229 (0.373ha) - as shown on the land parcel plan. Previously owned by a local farmer and vested in the New Plymouth District Council in 2008, pursuant to section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a result of a private subdivision.

## 2011

Lot 7 DP 432612 (50m<sup>2</sup>) & Lot 9 DP 432612 (50m<sup>2</sup>) in exchange for Lot 8 (50m<sup>2</sup>).

This parcel was created and transferred to the Crown in 2011 as part of a land exchange with a private property adjoining Barrett Domain on Roto St (authorised by gazette notice 2011 pg871 - CT TN166/68). The piece that was taken from the domain (exchanged) was a 50 m<sup>2</sup> part of Section 1032 (recreation reserve) – now labelled Lot 8 DP 432612. As part of the land exchange the land transferred to the crown receives the same status as the land which was exchanged.



## 2012

Lot 1 DP 456743 (8,515m<sup>2</sup>), as per land parcel plan. Previously owned by a local farmer and vested as a recreation reserve with the New Plymouth District Council in 2012, pursuant to section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as a result of a private subdivision. This parcel includes Kororako Pa, which was part of the earlier Barrett Reserve.

The domain has been separated into two main parts and classified under the Reserves Act 1977, by gazette notice in December 1984 (page 5673) as follows:

- Barrett Domain Recreation Reserve - some 17.857 ha
- Barrett Domain Scenic Reserve - some 18.099 ha

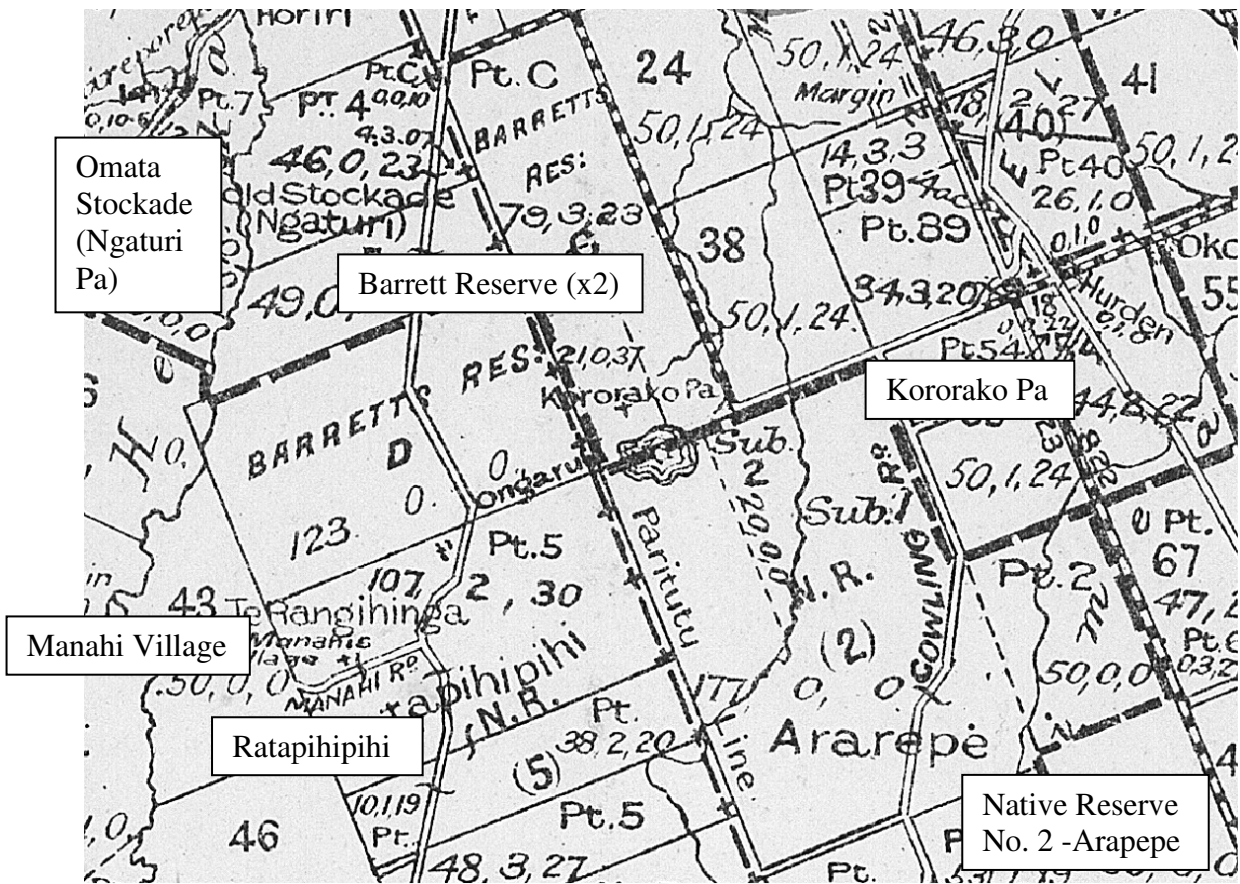
See page 76 to view the plan of the classified areas.

### 3.4 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Barrett Domain and the surrounding area is of cultural and historical importance to both Te Atiawa and Taranaki iwi. The remnant of Kororako Pa<sup>3</sup> is situated on the hill immediately north of Barrett Lagoon and Ratapihipihi Pa and Manahi Village were located nearby to the west of the domain.

Very little is known about the pa<sup>4</sup> which is recorded as a waahi tapu in the New Plymouth District Plan and identified by the New Zealand Archaeological Association as site P19/52.

1903 Survey District Map<sup>5</sup>



Above: survey plan dating from 1903, show the location of Kororako Pa, Mahahi Village, Te Rangihinga, Omata Stockade

The defensive ditches of Kororako Pa are not easily visible today and an old farm track that led over the pa is now used for pedestrian access.

<sup>3</sup> Recorded as P19/52 by the New Zealand Archaeological Association and as waahi tapu site 52 in the New Plymouth District Plan.

<sup>4</sup> Geometria report – 20 February 2013

<sup>5</sup> Paritutu Survey District: drawn by J Homan 1879, corrections and additions W Gordon 1903; John Mackay Govt Printer; ARC2004-344 Puke Ariki Collection.



The land containing the pa was acquired by the Council in December 2012, as the farmland was subdivided into residential sections.

### **Kororako Pa site**



The property to the north of Barrett Domain was named Barrett Reserve (see 1903 Survey Map above) and was “owned by a Maori chief, the father of Rawinia Barrett. If correct then the area was probably owned by Eruera Te Puke Ki Mahurangi of Ngati Rahiri and Ngati Maru at the time of European arrival<sup>6</sup>”. The pa was described as unfinished.

A Taranaki Herald article on Fred Cowling from 12 May 1930, recalls that in 1899 when Fred’s grandfather William Cowling first visited the land, it was then owned and occupied by a few very old natives; Piripi Awanui and others. The land was chiefly growing potatoes, peaches and poroporo in abundance, while on the lake were a few wild ducks, very shy.

### **Richard ‘Dicky’ Barrett<sup>7</sup>**

Richard ‘Dicky’ Barrett is a well known character of early settler New Plymouth, with several locations named after him. From England, he was one of the earlier settlers in the country, being one of about 300 Europeans in New Zealand at the time. He was born in 1807, arrived in New Zealand in 1828 and was involved in whaling at Ngamotu. His exploits include assisting the hapu Ngati Te Whiti defend their Otaka/Ngamotu Pa from an attack from the invading Tanui tribe of Waikato.

His involvement with Ngati Te Whiti resulted in his partnership with Wakaiwa (Rawinia) the only granddaughter of Tautara, the ariki or principal chief of Te Ati Awa<sup>8</sup>. Barrett

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<sup>6</sup> Ivan Bruce – Archaeological survey and assessment of the Garrett subdivision, Whalers Gate, New Plymouth, August 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Information in the section on Richard ‘Dicky’ Barrett is referenced from Angela Caughey’s book, ‘The Interpreter – the biography of Richard ‘Dicky’ Barrett’ - published in 1998 by David Bateman Ltd.

<sup>8</sup> In a service conducted by Charles Creed the Wesleyan minister. Wakaiwa is the daughter of Eruera Te Puke-ki-Mahurangi and Kuramai Te Ra, of Ngati Rahiri and Ngati Maru of Te Atiawa.

married Wakaiwa (Rawinia) in March 1841, the couple had three daughters. Barrett was known to the hapu by the name Tiki Parete.

While living at Ngamotu in 1839-40, Barrett was the sole agent for the New Zealand Company and in this capacity he ascertained Deeds of Sale of Maori land on behalf of the company. This involved two large blocks of land, a deal with Te Atiawa Iwi for land in the north (from Ngamotu to the Taniwha [White Cliffs area]) and one of part of Taranaki Iwi land in the southwest from Paritutu.

Commissioner William Spain upheld the deed of sale by Barrett (60,000 acres/24,000 hectares) and awarded Barrett 180 acres (73 hectares) at Ngamotu, additionally there were two lots north of Barrett Lagoon – sections 23 and 37 (shown as C and D on the 1862 plan below), which Barrett was developing as a farm. Barrett did not receive title outright, the land being in part tribal grant and held in trust by the trustees of the native reserves.

Governor FitzRoy pronounced in November 1844 that the land areas in the deed of sale must return to Maori ownership, with 3,500 acres of Barrett's original purchase from Te Atiawa, located from the Taranaki iwi boundary right up to the White Cliffs, with 3,500 acres to remain in New Zealand Company control. He allowed Barrett to retain two sections but with an appreciable gap between them.

Subsequent to Governor FitzRoy's declaration, Governor Grey in a special dispensation gave the widow Rawinia and the two daughters (Caroline and Sarah) a lifetime interest in their family sections and then put aside FitzRoy's awards, arranging for the settlers to have more expansive land areas and began new negotiations with Te Atiawa, with the goal of attaining the same amount of land for the colonists as Spain had awarded to the New Zealand Company.

Barrett died on 23 February 1847 and is buried at Moturoa's Waitapu urupa.

The daughter Sarah married William Honeyfield in 1852 and Caroline married his brother James in 1864. The third daughter Mary Anna died in August 1840 - cause of death unknown. Thus the land at Barrett Reserve was passed into Honeyfield ownership.

Some of the original Barrett's Reserve was added to Barrett Domain in 1969. This involved the north side of the lake and part of the area known as Rayward's Bush.

**1862 plan by Octavius Carrington – Barrett’s Reserve (C & D) near Native reserve No.3 and No.2, and Barrett’s Reserve land beside Moturoa Pa.**



**Taranaki Iwi’s relationship with Barrett Domain**

The area of Barrett Domain is within the wider Omata Block<sup>9</sup> that was transacted in 1847 between the Crown and Taranaki Iwi. The domain is located adjacent to the Ratapihipihi Native Reserve (1862 plan, 1903 survey map, both above and 1926 plan below). This reserve is the location of the Taranaki Iwi kainga<sup>10</sup> and pa, used and occupied by Taranaki Iwi and in particular the hapu of Ngati Tairi and Nga Mahanga.

Ratapihipihi at that time was a large kainga (village) bordered to the south by a belt of forest that marked the margin of colonial habitation. Following the engagement at the Battle of Waireka (28 March 1860), which was initiated when news reached New

<sup>9</sup> A block of 12,000 acres commencing from near Paritutu, westward along the coast to Okurukuru, and passing inland to the Mangorei River.

<sup>10</sup> Village

Plymouth that five settlers, including two boys, had been killed in Omata, raising fears that the town was slowly but surely being surrounded by aggressive forces. Militia were immediately dispatched to rescue settlers who had retreated to and were defending a small patch of ground at the farmhouse of John Jury near the Waireka Stream, and the battle at Waireka had begun. Maori forces retreated back into bush in and around the area, and a large number returned to Ratapihipihi to regroup. At this time, many settlers had now abandoned their farms and sought more secure refuge at New Plymouth<sup>11</sup>.

At the beginning of September 1860, a powerful force, military, naval and militia, started out from New Plymouth under the command of Major-General Pratt, and entered the belt of bush to the south of the town in three divisions hoping to surprise the enemy at Ratapihipihi, the stronghold of the chief Manahi. Having found the pa empty, save for a few dogs, the expedition returned to town except No.3 Division who stayed behind to raze the pa to the ground. Subsequent to the burning of the pa, the No.3 camped at Honeyfield's farm and then marched back to town<sup>11</sup>. The land was subject to raupatu<sup>12</sup> and confiscated from Taranaki Iwi under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863.

It is not known if Kororako was occupied at this time<sup>13</sup>. There was at one time, a sign located in Barrett Domain that indicated the passage that the soldiers took in 1860 through Barrett Domain, when on the way to attack Ratapihipihi Pa<sup>14</sup>.

With gradual cessation of conflict, settlers started returning to the area, encouraged by the construction of three blockhouses (Puketotara, Dingles and Ratanui) in 1864, which are all located south of Barrett Domain<sup>11</sup>.

### **Naming and initial proposals for Barrett Domain**

Only a small part of Barrett Domain was once land owned by Dicky Barrett. This is the area of the north side of the lagoon and the western part of Rayward's Bush which was purchased in 1969, several decades after the initial Crown purchase in 1904.

The domain is now named after him when a name change from Rotokare Domain was established in 1961 by Gazette notice in September 1961 (page 1490), with the northern part of the lagoon and surrounding land being once part of Barrett's Reserve. Part of the reason for changing the name was due to the nearby Rotokare Domain existing inland from Eltham<sup>14</sup>.

The initial 1902 proposal for Barrett Domain (Rotokare Reserve) involved taking land around the lake (lagoon) and having road access on to Barrett Road. This proposal was not achieved due to lack of funds.

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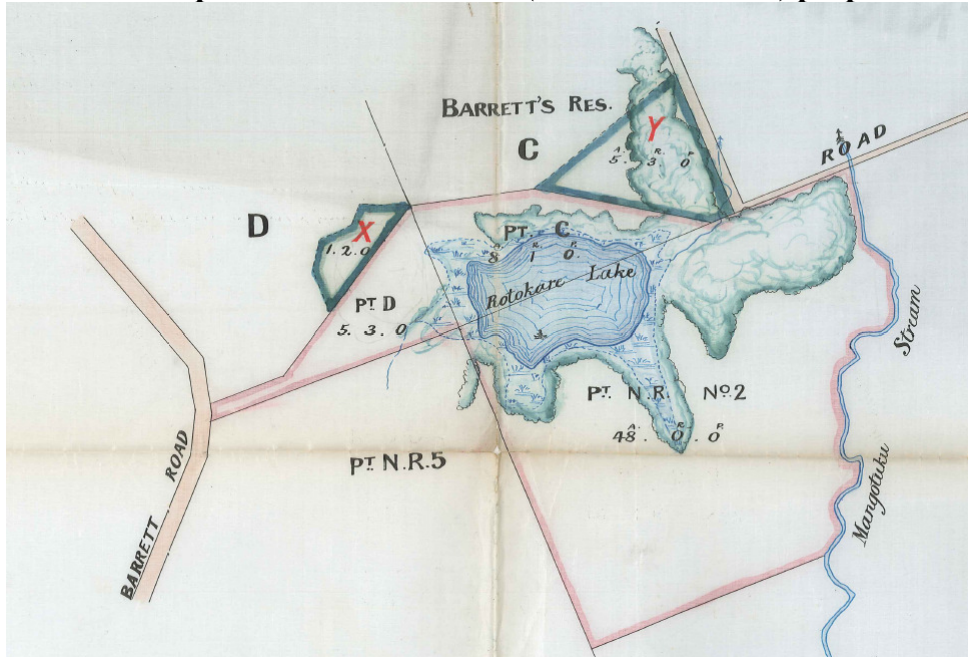
<sup>11</sup> Geometria report – 20 February, 2013

<sup>12</sup> Conquest

<sup>13</sup> Information in the section on Richard 'Dicky' Barrett is referenced from Angela Caughey's book, 'The Interpreter – the biography of Richard 'Dicky' Barrett' - published in 1998 by David Bateman Ltd.

<sup>14</sup> Verified by Willie Still, former chairman of the Barrett Domain Committee.

### 1902 plan of Barrett Domain (Rotokare Reserve) proposal.



The use of the word 'lagoon' to describe the water body is contentious, with lake being a more accurate description. It could be that lagoon was termed, in recognition of Dicky Barrett's close connection with the sea, through sailing and whaling. Lake Rotokare was renamed as Barrett Lagoon as indicated in a 1951 plan, suggesting the change in the water body's name preceded the name changing of the domain's name.

Interestingly, the name change from Rotokare to Barrett Domain occurred prior to the land exchange

#### Previous names for Barrett Domain and the lagoon

##### Barrett Domain

- (part of) Maori (Native) Reserve No.2 (Arapepe)
- Rotokare Domain – changed to Barrett Domain by NZ Gazette Notice 1961 (page 1490)
- Part of Barrett Reserve (included in Domain in 1969)

##### Barrett Lagoon

- Lake Rotokare
- Lake Waikare
- Arapepe (Orapepe)

## 1926 plan of Rotokare Domain



### Archaeological assessment of Barrett Domain<sup>15</sup>

In 2013, archaeologists from Geometria conducted an archaeological survey of the Barrett Domain. The survey included a walk-over of the entire reserve with particular focus placed upon ridgelines in forested enclaves and accessible areas around the lake margins – typically, zones of human habitation where midden (old food remains), depressions (food storage pits, burials) surface artefacts (stone adzes, flakes etc.), and earthworks (terraces, ditches, scarps) may be found. Despite the close proximity to Kororako Pa (P19/54), no evidence of new sites was found during the walkover.

The lack of archaeological sites in the immediate area of the reserve (Barrett Domain) may be attributed to the fact that the area was heavily forested in prehistory, and while the lake would have been visited to gather food, and Kororako possibly used as a stronghold in times of war, it is suggested that the people of the area would most probably have lived in neighbouring Ratapihipihi and Ararepe or other kainga and pa closer to the coast. Much of the land was subsequently cleared and farmed during European expansion from the late 19th century onwards, and ongoing farming practices such as ploughing and other significant earthworks might have also impacted upon, and removed surface evidence of, archaeological features in the reserve.

<sup>15</sup> From the Geometria report – 20 February 2013

Throughout history and prehistory, much of Taranaki was a place of conflict at varying times, and the recorded archaeological features around Barrett Domain show evidence of this. The lack of systematic recording of archaeological sites in Taranaki highlights the importance of taking a landscape approach to archaeological assessment. While sites with substantial earthworks are more immediately evident on the surface, it is important that the landscape between these features not be considered “empty” of archaeology. At the very least, pa depend on the surrounding landscape for providing resources, meaning that the area surrounding a pa is almost as important to the archaeological record as the pa itself. However more ephemeral sites, such as kainga (undefended settlements), mahinga kai (food gathering places) and cultivation areas are as important to the archaeological record as the more evident sites, yet they are often hard to locate or detect without comprehensive written or oral histories.

Bearing this in mind, while Kororako Pa has been allocated a low-medium significance rating based on a standard set of significance criteria, the potential for undetected archaeology both on the immediate site and elsewhere in the Barrett Domain area is still a valid concern. Best practice calls for careful supervision and regular monitoring of the archaeological resource as stipulated in the management plan policies.

### **3.5 Recent history**

#### **Domain Board / Domain Committee**

Following an application by the New Plymouth Borough Council, the Council was appointed by the Crown as Rotokare (Paritutu) Domain Board by NZ Gazette on 24 April 1914 (Page 1513), to control and manage the domain. The first meeting of the Board was held in the Council’s offices on 11 May 1914<sup>16</sup>.

The domain was actively managed by a committee, which was appointed by the Council. The commencement of the committee was on 2 February 1931, and the Council delegated all powers and duties of management and control<sup>17</sup>. The Council took over the role of direct management of Barrett Domain in the mid 1980s.

The Committee was responsible for many developments in the domain, including the Roto Street entrance gate and pillars, the development of the road through the domain from Roto Street towards the lagoon, this included a culvert in the Mangaotuku Stream, which previously had to be negotiated by the steep sided banks of the stream, and crossing the stream.

Willie Still, a past chairman of the committee, notes the opening up and expansion of the domain through the gifting, exchange and purchase of land from Fred Cowling as one of the highlights of his time on the committee.

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<sup>16</sup> Letter dated 16/7/1965, from RJ MacLachlan – Director-General of Lands.

<sup>17</sup> Triennial report of Barrett Domain Committee, 1962-65, author W E Still – chairman.

**September 1968: Bulldozers working on road access at Barrett Domain, with the culvert over the Mangaotuku Stream, central in the photograph<sup>18</sup>**



**Grazing of open spaces at the domain.**

The domain was initially leased for grazing, following a public auction, for a term of 14 years from 1 July 1906, to an Edwin George. At expiry of the lease, a new lease was issued to Harry Kendall of Omata. From this time there has been a continuance of grazing of the open spaces at the domain.

Current grazing licences are held by Riding for the Disabled (RDA) and Murray Barrett, a neighbouring farmer.

**Riding for the Disabled (RDA)**

The RDA have been active in the domain since 1982 and has been operating on a 3 year grazing license. The RDA provides therapeutic riding for disabled children and adults. Their operation involves pasture management and grazing stock, combined with public access and viewing.

Horseback rides within the domain are given to disabled children and adults by RDA volunteers. These rides generally within school hours and it is recommended that signage in the domain, indicate the routes that the horses use.

The RDA entrance is on Alba Street where they have some buildings.

**Dogs**

The domain is a popular spot in New Plymouth for exercising dogs. Under the Council Dog Control Bylaw, dogs are prohibited from the lake and pond and their associated wetland areas.

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<sup>18</sup> Taranaki Herald, 29 September 1968 – courtesy of Willie Still, former chairman of Barrett Domain Committee



### **Lagoon as overflow for Mangaotuku Stream flood detention dam.**

Inland from the domain is an earthen dam constructed by the Council, for the purpose of holding back water in the Mangaotuku Stream to avoid a flood event in the town. Should the dam overflow, a spillway from the dam to Barrett Lagoon has been formed. Due to the spillway, any fencing or planting needs to be of such nature, as to not interfere should an event occur where the spillway is activated.



### **Wildlife refuge**

The domain was declared part of a wildlife refuge on 10 January 1957 (New Zealand Gazette no.1, page 8). The status of wildlife refuge was revoked by a gazette notice on 19 February 1990, (page 649 of 1 March 1990 New Zealand Gazette). Barrett Domain was a small part of the refuge area, which extended to the north, west and south of the lagoon.

The revocation action was brought about through a request by the New Plymouth Field Centre of the Taranaki Acclimatisation Society, on the basis that the status of wildlife refuge is not required for a piece of land that has been classified as scenic reserve, which provides for a refuge status. Additionally as land ownership has changed and land

subdivided from rural to residential, administration of the refuge status was made difficult if not impossible.

An article on Fred Cowling from the Taranaki Herald dated 12 May 1930 noted that at the close of war (WW1 - 1918) many kinds of waterfowl were liberated on the lake, but poachers played havoc with these birds. The poaching became so severe that during the winter of 1927, drastic steps had to be taken by the Domain Committee. A poacher was caught and heavily fined. Following this event, birdlife on the lake has made excellent recovery, with present birdlife (1930) being 87 duck, 11 pukeko, 3 geese, 6 swans and a few shags – all protected in the domain.

### **Biodiversity**

The Department of Conservation's National Heritage Management System ranks Barrett Domain as site 156 out of 750. This is the highest ranking site in the New Plymouth district and the fourth highest priority site in the province of Taranaki.

The Taranaki Regional Council has identified the domain as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) with the scenic reserve portion of the domain (10ha) listed as a protected wetland in Appendix 2A of the Regional Freshwater Plan for Taranaki.

See Appendix One to view a list of bird life at Barrett Domain and Appendix Two for a list of aquatic fauna. Additionally Appendix Three summarises pest animals and plants.

### Water fowl

Fish and Game New Zealand have identified the following game birds in the first schedule of the Wildlife Act 1953 as managed by Fish and Game:

- Paradise shelduck *Tadorna variegata* (NZ native);
- Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) (Introduced species)
- Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*) (Introduced/self-introduced from Australia)
- Pukeko (*Porphyrio melanotus*) (NZ Native).

Other native gamebirds, such as Australasian shoveler (*Anas rhynchos*) and Grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*), or Grey/Mallard duck hybrids, may visit the lagoon on occasion (Ornithological Society [e.g. Barry Hartley] may have more information).

Canada geese are also present at Barrett Lagoon and were managed by Fish & Game NZ up until 9th June 2011, when they were transferred from the 1st Schedule (wildlife declared to be game) to the 5th Schedule (wildlife not protected) of the Wildlife Act 1953.

Paradise shelduck congregate at the lagoon from about the 20th December through to early March each year in order to moult their flight feathers. Numbers peak in mid - late January. Non-breeding birds are the first to arrive, followed by the breeding pairs which bring their newly fledged young with them. Paradise shelduck can congregate at a particular moult site from an area with a radius of up to 50km and they show remarkable fidelity to a moult site, so long as it remains un-disturbed. The count data indicates that

paradise shelduck began using Barrett Lagoon as a moult<sup>19</sup> site in the early 1990's and the mid-January count currently fluctuates between 500 and 800 birds.

#### Issues with waterfowl

Canada geese, paradise shelduck and to a lesser extent black swan graze and foul the dairy pasture adjacent to the lagoon. This is considered to be an issue for the farmer who currently grazes the land, primarily because geese and shelducks. This can have the potential to reduce the amount of pasture available to be grazed by stock. Both Canada geese and paradise shelducks congregate at the lake to breed and undergo their yearly moult of flight feathers. During January, numbers of congregating paradise shelducks at the site are frequently in the order of 500-800 (Fish and Game 2012).

This concern brought about the instigation of a "sacrifice area" of pasture created adjacent to the south side of the lagoon (Section 1031 Grey District) which fences out the grazing stock. The concept is to allow birds an area of pasture on which to feed and rest, but restrict them from walking out onto other pasture areas.

Fertilising of the sacrifice area to keep in good pasture is desirable to attract the waterfowl, however this poses potential problems of increase fertility levels (nitrogen and phosphorus) in the lake, either through surface runoff of fertiliser or contamination via groundwater leaching, which will reduce water quality considerably and increase the likelihood of exotic weed growth and algal blooms (i.e. eutrophication). Additional to potentially increasing nutrient levels and suspended sediments in the lake (reducing water quality), this will inhibit the development of natural marginal vegetation such as reed land.

It is important to maintain this area in productive pasture as much as possible and liaison between NPDC and Fish & Game over plantings in this area continues.

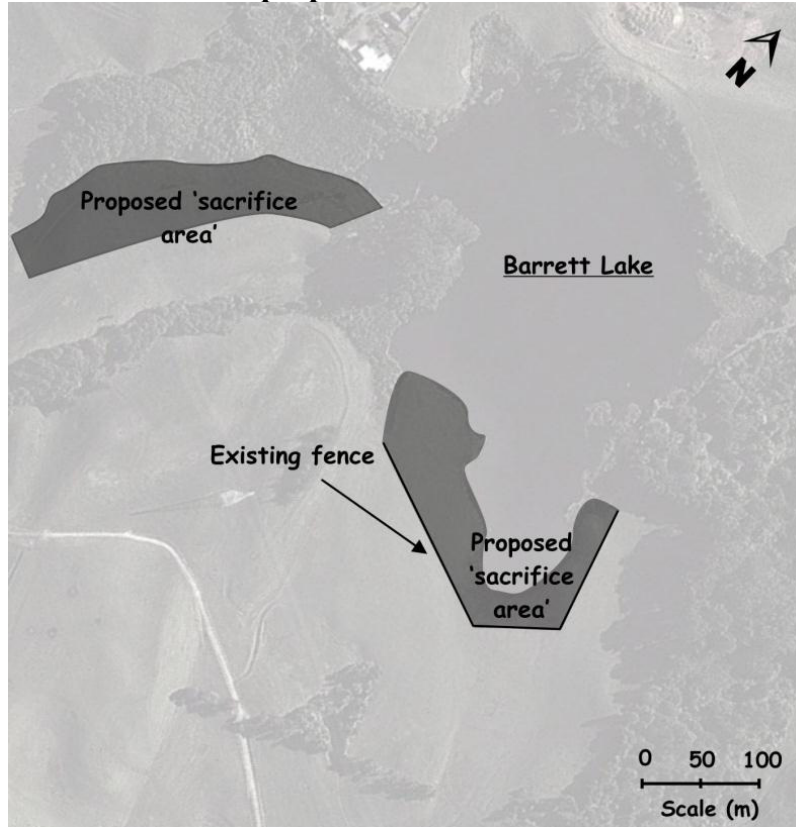
Canada geese have in the recent past been flushed off the lagoon by paddling out on a surf board to send them back to Lake Mangamahoe (the centre of the north Taranaki population). If this is done frequently in November and December it can result in the geese moulting at Lake Mangamahoe and not at Barrett Lagoon (thus their absence from the lagoon for several weeks or months).

This was particularly successful in 2000 when no geese moulted at the lagoon (the comparable count at Lake Mangamahoe was 327). Geese have also been periodically flushed off the lagoon (and simultaneously from Lake Mangamahoe) so that they can be shot by hunters stationed on rural farmland between Okato and Waitara, but the geese quickly learn where safe sites are located (including out at sea) and in any case, this practice has been discontinued since geese ceased to be a game bird.

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<sup>19</sup> Moulting is the term that is given to the flightless period when the birds shed their outer wing feathers and regrow new ones

### Fish and Games' proposed sacrifice areas for water fowl.



Particular attention to the type, amount and timing of fertiliser application to this area would mitigate the above concerns raised in the University of Waikato report.

#### **Native bush remnants**

The domain includes a remnant of indigenous vegetation of the Taranaki ring plain of which less than 10% remain.

#### Lagoon bush<sup>20</sup>

Located between the Mangaotuku Stream and Barrett Lake, the lagoon bush is the most extensive tract of forest within Barrett Domain, totalling around 9 ha in area. Although some of the larger trees in this semi-coastal fragment were probably removed selectively for timber in the past, it appears largely unmodified with some quite mature trees and a well-developed understory in most areas. Forest composition in the fragment is predominantly tawa over kohekohe. Other native canopy trees present include pukatea (more common in poorly drained areas), rewarewa, karaka, puriri, rimu, matai and titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*).

A 2 ha band of tall (c. 30 m high) exotic trees dissect the predominantly native lagoon bush fragment. Historic aerial photographs in Section 5 identify this area when it was first cleared of native vegetation. Pine (*Pinus radiata*) is the most common exotic tree, though several large gums (*Eucalyptus*) and redwood (*Sequoia*) trees are also present. Native understory plants were growing at much lower densities below these exotic trees compared with surrounding areas, due to their production of suppressing litter.

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<sup>20</sup> University of Waikato report

The exotic oxygen weed *Egeria densa* was present in the pools and wild ginger (*Hedychium*) was growing in a few places along the margins. Problem weeds in the wider lagoon bush fragment include flowering cherry (*Prunus*), wandering Jew, climbing asparagus and African clubmoss (*Selaginella kraussiana*).

#### Rayward Bush<sup>20</sup>

Rayward Bush is a 2 ha fragment of semi-coastal forest. The forest type is predominantly tawa over kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), with pukatea also common in the poorly drained basins. Mature totara is also present. Common understory plants include kohekohe, mahoe, karaka, kawakawa, hangehange, thin-leaved coprosma, wheki (*Dicksonia squarrosa*), kanono, pigeon wood, cabbage tree, mamaku, pate (*Schefflera digitata*), hen and chicken fern, and gully fern.

Since this area was fenced several years ago to prevent stock grazing, there has been prolific regeneration of native species in the understory, particularly kohekohe.

#### Kororako Pa bush area<sup>20</sup>

A thin belt (<1 ha) of diverse native vegetation fringes the northern edge of Barrett Lake in the vicinity of the Kororako (Ngati Te Whiti hapu) pa site (Figure 11). This native vegetation was planted out by the Domain Committee immediately after the addition of this land to the domain in 1969, with the assistance of volunteers. The land was previously in pasture with the occasional tree<sup>21</sup>. Species included puriri, lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenoides*), totara, kohekohe, rimu, rewarewa, karaka, kaihikatea, mamaku, mahoe, ribbonwood, karo, kanono, mapau, hangehange, kawakawa and tainui (*Pomaderris apetala*). The exotic coastal banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*) was also present here.

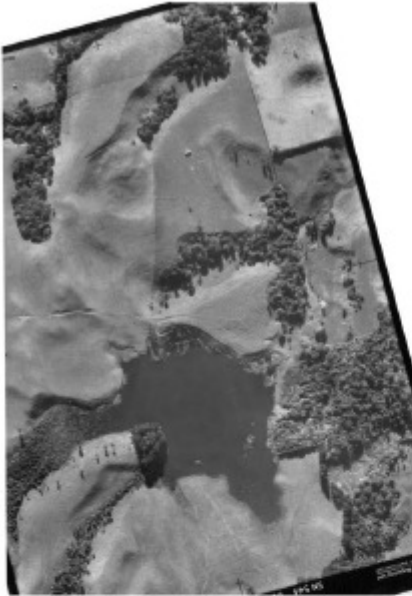
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<sup>20</sup> University of Waikato report

<sup>21</sup> Reference from Willie Still, former Barrett Domain Committee chairman.

**Historic aerial photography of Barrett Domain 1950, 1976, 1993 (NZ Aerial Mapping) and 2012 (Google Earth)**

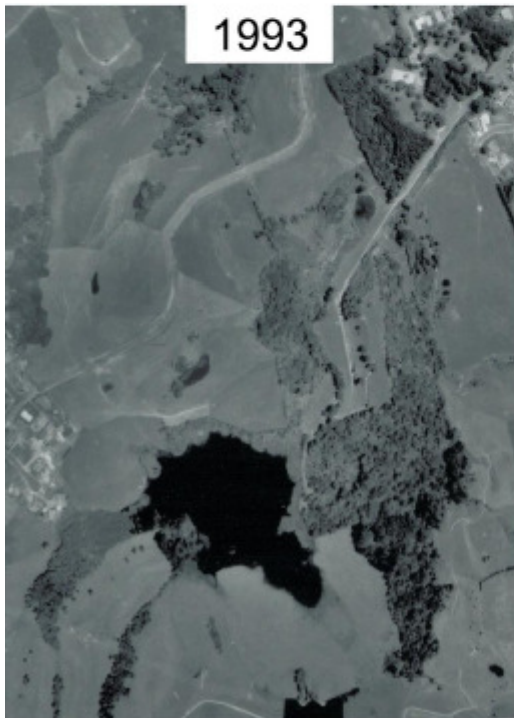
1950



1976



1993



2012



## **Kauri plantation<sup>22</sup>**

### Fred Cowling Plantation

In the early 1940s, Fred Cowling, a well-known Taranaki resident concerned about the European decimation of New Zealand bush, planted 2 ha of his land in kauri (*Agathis australis*) trees (Figure 8). The kauri trees thrived despite being well outside of the species natural distribution in the upper North Island. In 1948, Fred donated these trees to the people of New Plymouth (Puke Ariki 2012), and now they form an important feature in the north east corner of Barrett Domain.

The kauri appear to have been thinned out some time ago (chain-sawed stumps were still present), probably to allow trees to reach their full potential. In several locations some of the kauri has been regenerating naturally by seed. Most of the original kauri trees are now upwards of 25 m in height and around 50 cm in diameter.

### Mary Rielly Grove

At the northern most edge of Barrett Domain is a stand of native trees planted by Fred Cowling in honour of his wife, Mary Rielly (Figure 18). The dominant canopy species in the Mary Rielly grove was kauri, however a number of totara were also present. Sub canopy species included karaka, mahoe, lacebark, pigeonwood and mamaku and these over topped a shrub layer dominated by kawakawa. A row of exotic cypress trees are present along the southern fence line and stand margins are densely covered with both wandering Jew and climbing asparagus.

A study of the kauri plantation was conducted by the Forestry Research Institute in 2004, and recommendations from this study have been applied to the management of plantation, which included the removal of some 38% of the kauri in 2005 and 2006.

## **Sir Victor Davies memorial planting**

Sir Victor Davies (1887-1977) was a respected New Plymouth nurseryman and authority on trees and shrubs. An area of planted natives in Barrett Domain commemorates his years of service and association with the NZ horticultural industry. Trees in this area included kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*), kohukohu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), lemonwood, totara, rimu, mahoe, black maire (*Nestegis cunninghamii*), akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*), cabbage tree, kawakawa and karamu (*Coprosma robusta*). Some large coastal banksia were also present. Most of these trees were currently growing over pasture grasses and bracken fern, though the area is not grazed or accessible to stock<sup>21</sup>.

The intention for this area is native plant revegetation<sup>23</sup>, and is a good location for supplementary planting of native shrubs beneath the existing trees. Adjoining this area between the top paddock and main path through to the lake, a hill slope has been planted with a number of puriri (Figure 16). Currently only grass grows amongst these trees and thus this area would be a good site for further natives to be planted.

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<sup>22</sup> University of Waikato report

<sup>23</sup> Reference from Willie Still, former Barrett Domain Committee chairman.

### **Exotic plantings<sup>24</sup>**

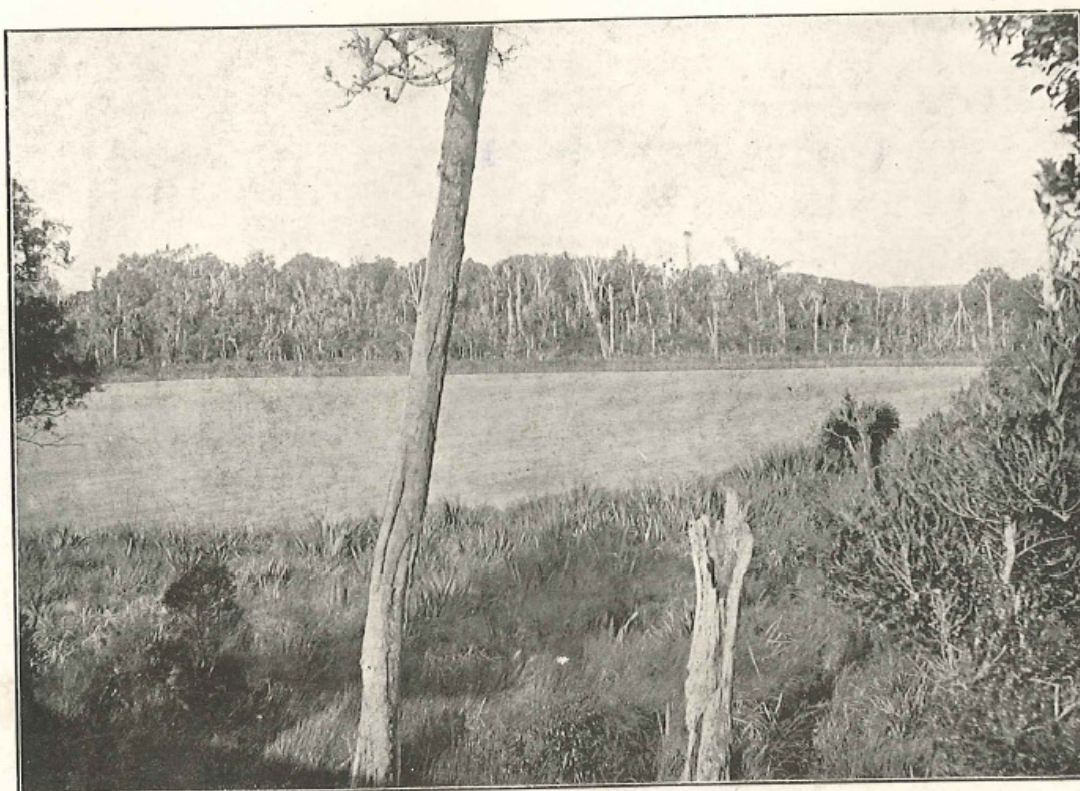
A tall stand of pine and macrocarpa (*Cupressus*) trees are located at the western edge of Barrett Lake (Figure 12).

These exotics were generally in a poor condition with significant wind damage and a number of suspended dead limbs. Because of the risk posed by falling limbs they may need to be removed if a track was constructed below them around the perimeter of the lake. If they were removed, there are significant numbers of native species already growing below that little native supplement planting would be required in this area. An area of mature Norfolk pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) is also present nearby within pasture, and is currently grazed beneath.

### **Overflow pond<sup>24</sup>**

A pond is located in Barrett Domain near the kauri plantation, as a result of water outflowing from Barrett Lake (Figure 17). Although only small, the pond is sheltered and thus popular with water fowl; it also has some native wetland vegetation including kuta, raupo and kuawa.

### **Pre 1907 photograph looking across Barrett Lagoon**



BARRETT'S LAGOON, ORAPEPE (WAIKARE) LAKE).  
(Resolution No. 2.)

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<sup>24</sup> University of Waikato report



## **4. PLANNING CONTEXT**

### **4.1 *Legislative and policy context***

#### **4.1.1 Reserves Act 1977**

##### **Administration of public reserves**

Public reserves are administered under the Reserves Act 1977. The general purpose of the Reserves Act (Section 3) is to:

- Provide for the preservation and management of areas with recreational, wildlife, indigenous flora or fauna, environmental, landscape amenity, natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, or community value for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.
- Ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna.
- Provide for the preservation of representative samples of all natural ecosystems and landscape.
- Ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along water margins.

##### ***Recreation Reserves***

Section 17(1) of the Act states the purpose of recreation reserves are for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Section 17 of the Act provides for: -

- Freedom of entry and access to the reserves, subject to other provisions of the Act.
- Management and protection of scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose.
- Conservation of qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- Maintenance of the reserve's value as a soil, water and forest conservation area to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

##### ***Scenic Reserves***

Section 19(1) of the Act states that the purpose of scenic reserves is:

- protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest:
- providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

##### **Management planning for reserves**

Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires an administering body (in this case NPDC) to prepare management plans for all reserves (except local purpose reserves, although they can be included) under its control, management or administration. The purpose of a management plan is to create policies for the management of reserves so that decisions regarding their use and development do not compromise the long term use of the reserve or conflict unduly with other uses. Management plans are required to be under constant review.

A management plan must “provide for and ensure”:

- The use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation as the case may require of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified;
- The reserve’s development (as appropriate) to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, for the purpose for which it is classified;
- That the principles set out in section 17 to 23 of the Act that apply to the reserve, are incorporated in the plan;
- Compliance with those principles.

Once a management plan has been approved the Council may exercise certain statutory powers that are conditional upon a management plan being in existence (e.g. the granting of leases, licences and easements over reserve land). These are outlined in the Act itself and in the schedule to the Act entitled Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities adopted in March 2004 (see Appendix A).

#### **Powers of administering bodies**

The powers of administering bodies with regard to reserve management are set out in the Reserves Act. In December 1999 the Minister of Conservation delegated many of the Minister’s powers under the Reserves Act to territorial authorities (i.e. district councils). This instrument of delegation was updated in March 2004 by a subsequent Minister of Conservation. It covers 21 sections of the Act and is included in Appendix A.

#### **Leases, licences and other agreements**

The Reserves Act gives the Council the power to grant licences, leases and other agreements for recreation reserve land as provided by sections 48, 48A, 53, 54, 71, 72, 73, and 74.

Where leases or licences of recreation reserves vested in the Council are proposed under Section 54 of the Reserves Act, the Council is not required to publicly notify proposals if they conform with and are contemplated by an approved management plan (or it has been publicly notified under a successful resource consent process under the Resource Management Act 1991) (Section 54 (2A)).

Where a particular activity is provided for or contemplated in an approved management plan for the reserve or the activity is an existing use and the effects of the use will be the same or similar in character, intensity and scale, the Council has the delegated authority to consent or refuse to consent to:

- The granting of rights of way and other easements (Section 48).
- The granting of a licence for communications stations (Section 48A).
- The granting of leases and licences for specific purposes (Section 54 – Section 54(1A) provides statutory authority also).

- Where it is in the public interest, the erection of buildings for public recreation purposes not directly associated with outdoor recreation (Section 54).
- The granting of a lease where the reserve is not for the time being required or is not likely to be used for the purpose for which it is classified (Section 73).
- The granting of temporary licences to occupy for the purposes of grazing, gardening or similar purposes (Section 74).

## **Other relevant legislation**

### **4.1.2 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).

### **4.1.3 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.

### **4.1.4 Conservation Act 1987**

The Conservation Act 1987 created the existence of the Department of Conservation (DOC) and promotes the conservation of New Zealand’s natural and historic resources. The Reserves Act is listed in the First Schedule as being one of the acts administered by DOC.

Section 6 of the Conservation Act, provides that DOC’s functions include:

- Preserving all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protecting recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats;
- Advocating for and promoting the benefits of conservation of natural and historic resources generally and the natural and historic resources of New Zealand in particular;
- Preparing, providing, disseminating, promoting, and publicising educational and promotional material relating to conservation; and
- To foster the use of natural and historic resources for recreation or tourism where use is not inconsistent with their conservation.
- Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires that the Act should be interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Additionally, Fish and Game New Zealand has been established under this Act and has a role to maintain and enhance sports fish and game birds and their habitats in the best long-term interests of present and future generations of anglers and hunters.

#### **4.1.5 Historic Places Act 1993**

The Historic Places Act promotes the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) established with the Act, registers historic places and areas, waahi tapu and waahi tapu areas. The register's purpose is to inform public, notify owners and assist in protection of historic places, historic areas, waahi tapu and waahi tapu areas to be protected under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Apart from archaeological sites which are protected under the Act, listing on the register does not impart protection from alteration. The provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 provides for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate use and development as a matter of national importance.

An archaeological site is defined as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. If there is a chance that an archaeological site may be damaged, an application to the NZHPT for permission is required. Proposed work that may affect an archaeological site requires an archaeological authority from NZHPT before work commences. If a previously unknown archaeological site is uncovered during earthworks, permission to continue work may be needed. Work must cease and the Trust be contacted for advice on how to proceed.

One known archaeological site exists at Barrett Domain, which is Kororako Pa.

## **4.2 Role of other Councils/Organisations**

### **4.2.1 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.

### ***4.3 New Plymouth District Council Plans and Policies***

#### **4.3.1 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 Barrett Domain Management Plan will be provided through the LTP process.

#### **4.3.2 District Plan**

The District Plan is a statutory document, carrying legal weight under the Resource Management Act 1991. The plan recognises that open spaces, such as reserves, are valued by the community and require recognition and protection. Open space is defined in the plan as “an area of open land, with or without associated buildings, which fulfils a community desire for aesthetic and/or recreational pursuits”. The District Plan zones such areas, which may occur on public or private land, as Open Space Environment Areas (OSEAs). OSEAs, rules and standards are in place to control activities that have the potential to adversely affect the character of the areas. These rules primarily relate to buildings, advertising signs and other structures erected within OSEAs.

The District Plan also has provisions to protect specific features that occur within reserves, such as historic sites, waahi tapu and notable trees.

Activities within Council administered reserves have to comply with rules set out in the District Plan, primarily with regard to buildings and structures and other developments on 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 land.

The District Plan not only considers activities within areas zoned as OSEAs, but also the potential impacts of activities in proximity to OSEAs. 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”<sup>2</sup> and that new activities are “sensitive to the elements that define the character of the area in which they intend to locate”<sup>3</sup>. 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.

### **4.3.3 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. The strategy 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 review 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.

## **4.4 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 2010

Part 2: Dog Control

## **4.5 Other policies relevant to the Barrett Domain Management Plan**

Over time the Council has adopted a number of policies that are relevant to the management of Barrett Domain. 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. In addition, there are a number of individual policies that provide direction to parks and reserves management (listed below).

- 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)

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.

## 5. TANGATA WHENUA - STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

### 5.1 *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 and around the New Plymouth District: from north to south are: Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, , Ngāti Maru, Te Ātiawa and Taranaki . These iwi trace their ancestry through the Tainui, Tokomaru and Kurahaupo waka.

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

The Crown assumed ownership of large tracts of land at the time of European settlement and in later years as the district developed. Over a million hectares of land was confiscated from Māori during the 1860 land wars by the Crown. 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. Despite being dispossessed of their lands tangata whenua continue to exercise tino rangatiratanga and mana whenua over their rohe.

Issues related to land ownership and breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi/ Te Tiriti o Waitangi are still in the process of being resolved between the Crown and Māori. The Treaty of Waitangi settlement process has given statutory acknowledgement to Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga of their relationship to lands and resources within their rohe. In December 2012, Te Ātiawa Iwi Authority and the Taranaki Iwi Trust entered into Agreements in Principle with the Crown and are currently in active negotiations.

### 5.2 *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.”

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.”

### ***5.3 Legislative context***

As a partner to the Treaty of 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 Waitangi<sup>25</sup>. 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).

### ***5.4 Tangata whenua considerations in the Barrett Domain Management Plan***

Tangata whenua have been included throughout the consultation process of developing the Barrett Domain Management Plan.

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<sup>25</sup> Crown Law Office opinion is that the Conservation Act 1987 binds the Acts listed in Schedule 1, including the Reserves Act 1977.

Barrett Domain is of cultural and historic significance to Ngati Te Whiti of Te Atiawa Iwi and Nga Mahanga a Tairi of Taranaki Iwi.

The relationship of Barrett Domain to Taranaki Iwi is outlined on page 26.

Taranaki Iwi indicated their interest in being included in the preparation of this management plan. This has involved discussion on the historic and Tangata Whenua – Statutory Considerations section of the plan and a request to suspend proceeding with the land exchange proposal on the west and south of the lagoon area.

Additional information with regard to tangata whenua interests may be added to this plan as new information becomes available.

## 6. GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF BARRETT DOMAIN

The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves (2006), and other Council policies referenced therein, apply to Barrett Domain. These policies should be considered, where relevant, as part of any decision made on Barrett Domain.

**Table Four: Summary of Goals and Objectives for Barrett Domain**

No.	Goal	Goal description
6.1	<b>Compliance with the Reserves Act 1977</b>	To manage reserves in accordance with the classification assigned to them under the Reserves Act 1977.
6.2	<b>Recreation and use</b>	To encourage recreation and leisure activities within the reserve in a way that compliments the needs and values of all users, and protects and preserves the park's natural and heritage values.
6.3	<b>Circulation and access</b>	The reserve is identifiable to the public, safe and accessible to local residents and visitors.
6.4	<b>Landscape management and protection</b>	Preservation and protection of the area's natural character, including natural water bodies/wetland, ecological features and bush remnant.
6.5	<b>Native Forest remnant and re-vegetation</b>	To conserve the bush remnant located at the Lagoon Bush and the native forest re-vegetation at Rayward's Bush. These are an important feature of the domain, providing an ecological and heritage component, as well as offering recreational opportunities.
6.6	<b>Kauri Forest Plantation</b>	To recognise the value of the Fred Cowling and Mary Reilly Plantations as being collections outside of the trees natural area and to sustain these collection of trees in an appropriate manner.
6.7	<b>Fauna</b>	Acknowledgement of the importance of the lagoon and wetland as a natural habitat, particularly for waterfowl.
6.8	<b>Community relationships and partnerships</b>	Encouraging the local community and tangata whenua to be involved with the conservation, management, planning, use and development of the park.
6.9	<b>Development</b>	Development to meet changing community needs and expectations in an integrated manner ensuring long term sustainability, protection and enhancement of the domains character and values.
6.10	<b>Heritage conservation</b>	Conservation of archaeological sites where known, as well as the legacies of Fred Cowling.

<b>6.11</b>	<b>Leasing and licensing activities</b>	The Council may approve lease or licence arrangements on a case by case basis, for an exclusive or non-exclusive use of an area at Barrett Domain. Grazing is anticipated at Barrett Domain as a means of managing open space and in some instances, providing a public service.
<b>6.12</b>	<b>Land acquisition</b>	A proposal to exchange part of the neighbouring farm which includes the western side of the lagoon, with a part of Section 1031 Grey District may be further consulted on. Land acquisition will be considered where benefit to the domain can be achieved.

## **6.1 Compliance with the Reserves Act**

### **Goal**

All parks/reserves are to be managed in accordance with their Reserves Act 1977 classification.

### ***Objectives***

Council as the administering body is required to classify reserves they administer and manage. Classified reserves are then managed in accordance with the classification given.

### ***Policies***

Reserve classification – each reserve will be utilised and managed in accordance with the Reserves Act provisions pertaining to its classification.

## **6.2 Recreation and Use**

### **Goal**

To encourage recreation and leisure activities within the reserve in a way that compliments the needs and values of users, and protects and preserves the reserves natural and heritage values.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) To maintain and develop recreation and leisure opportunities at Barrett Domain in a manner that respects the needs and values of users and protects and preserves the area's character and values.
- b) To control and maintain a sustainable level of events and commercial activities within Barrett Domain so as to maximise community benefit whilst avoiding or minimising detrimental impacts on the ecological values of the domain.

- 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.

### ***Policies***

6.2.1 Barrett Domain is considered to be suitable for the following recreation and leisure activities:

- Horse riding as managed by the Riding for Disabled (RDA)
- Walking and Running
- Rogaining
- Orienteering
- Emergency Training
- Wildlife viewing
- Picnicking
- Dog walking except at the prohibited areas, identified as the lagoon and pond and their associated wetland areas.
- Other informal active and passive recreation.

6.2.2 Cycling is not permitted at Barrett Domain.

6.2.3 Water sports are not permitted at Barrett Domain.

6.2.4 Hunting is not permitted as an activity in this reserve.

6.2.5 Licences are currently held and licences/leases are contemplated for the following club/activities:

- Riding for the Disabled (RDA), which includes location of buildings and grazing.
- Grazing of Section 1031, Grey District.

6.2.6 Any new development or activities within Barrett Domain will be assessed with consideration to the general objectives in this plan and the 'General Policy for Council Administered Reserves'.

6.2.7 All concessionaires and licensees will be expected to be responsible for public safety in respect of their operations.

6.2.8 The Council will consider applications for non-commercial or commercial events on a case-by-case basis, and in accordance with the Council's General Policies for Council Administered Reserves.

6.2.9 The long term activities or occupations for non-commercial activities will only be considered where they demonstrate a benefit to park users or the wider community and are consistent with or able to complement the park's values.

6.2.10 Camping is not anticipated in the domain, but requests from organised groups will be considered on a case by case basis.

## **6.3 Circulation and Access**

### **Goal**

To ensure that Barrett Domain is identifiable, safe and accessible to residents and visitors.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) To provide freedom of access and entry to Barrett Domain users in such a manner that minimises the impact on Barrett Domain character, values and functions.
- b) Vehicle access within Barrett Domain is limited to Council staff and those engaged in Council business, or by those who hold a lease or licence with the Council for the use of Barrett Domain.
- c) To maintain and develop Barrett Domain's pathway networks at appropriate levels and according to their classification to ensure user safety and easy accessibility.

***Policies***

- 6.3.1 Vehicle access shall be provided only for Council staff and those engaged on Council business along with those who have a lease or licence for an activity at Barrett Domain.
- 6.3.2 Consideration of allowing access to the existing road within the domain by request will be treated as a booking on a case by case basis.
- 6.3.3 The Council shall continue to provide and maintain walking tracks and pathways at Barrett Domain.
- 6.3.4 Signage will be installed to facilitate the use of tracks and orientation through the domain.
- 6.3.5 Areas managed by the RDA when fields are not being used and where stiles or other pedestrian access is not provided, are to have gates at these locations unlocked.
- 6.3.6 A neighbour requiring a one off access through the domain, to otherwise inaccessible parts of their property is covered in the Reserve Neighbours section of the General Policies for Council Administered Reserves.

<b>6.4 Landscape Management and Protection</b>
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**Goal**

To preserve and protect the area's natural character, including natural water bodies/wetland, ecological features and bush remnant.

**Objectives and Policies**

***Objectives***

- a) To preserve, protect and maintain those qualities of Barrett Domain's character and those identifiable features that contribute to its distinctive environment, use and enjoyment.
- b) To comply with the objectives in the control of pest plants and animals as identified in the Taranaki Regional Council's Pest Plant and Pest Animal Strategies.

***Policies***

- 6.4.1 Maintenance of the natural areas will be carried out in accordance with industry best practice and the Council's level of service.
- 6.4.2 Vegetation management shall be undertaken in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan included in this plan.
- 6.4.3 The control of pest plant and animals at Barrett Domain shall be managed in accordance with the Council bylaws and pest control practices, with priority given

to control of plant and animal pests listed in the Taranaki Regional Council's Pest Plant and Pest Animal Strategies.

- 6.4.4 To the immediate south of the domain, the Council owns land (Section 1 SO 12591) on which is constructed an earthen dam and tunnel from which the Mangaotuku Stream passes through. When the risk of flooding downstream is high, the tunnel is closed and water builds up in the valley behind the dam. Part of the design of the structure is that if the water built up in the valley behind the dam gets to the point of overflowing, a spillway directs this water into Barrett Lagoon. This management plan recognised the existence of the spillway and identified that measures will be taken with fencing and plantings, so as to allow the free passage of water along the spillway.
- 6.4.5 The Victor Davies Memorial Plantation will be enhanced through rationalising the current planting through plant removals, as well as in fill planting in locations. This area will be developed and maintained as a native bush revegetation site; this is the original intention of the planting as advised by the former Domain Committee Chairman, Willie Still.
- 6.4.6 Control of weeds in the domain may be achieved through the use of volunteer groups or Department of Corrections labour.
- 6.4.7 The spillway exiting Barrett Lagoon to the pond, is to be investigated for its functionality and the suitability of the existing vegetation.
- 6.4.8 The use of heavy machinery may be required to maintain the waterway connections in the domain, to allow for the free passage of water.

## **6.5 Native Forest Remnant and Re-vegetation areas at Barrett Domain**

### **Goal**

Conservation of the bush remnant located of the Lagoon Bush and the native forest re-vegetation at Rayward's Bush, are an important feature of the domain and provide an ecological and heritage component, as well as offering recreational opportunities.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) To encourage the sustainability and enhance where practical, the Lagoon and Rayward bush areas.
- b) To improve tracks as indicated in the 'Circulation and Access' Plan.

#### ***Policies***

- 6.5.1 Monitoring and control of pest plant and animals is to be undertaken as a general operation. Pest plant and animals are identified by the Taranaki Regional Council's strategies, other introduced nuisance plants will be controlled when resources are available.
- 6.5.2 Clearance of tracks to be undertaken when required.
- 6.5.3 Enhancement of remnant to be achieved by replacing milled dominant species such as rimu and totara. Investigation into what species were milled would assist in determining the appropriate species to be planted to enhance this forest to its original form.

## **6.6 Kauri Forest Plantation**

### **Goal**

To recognise the value of the Fred Cowling and Mary Reilly Plantations as being kauri tree collections outside of the trees naturally occurring area and to sustain this collection of trees in an appropriate manner.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) Continued research and monitoring about managing kauri trees and enhancing the areas recreational value through information.
- b) Reduction of disease affecting kauri, notably pta (*Phytophthora taxon agathis*) and *Armillaria* species (Honey fungus).

#### ***Policies***

- 6.6.1 Improve track formation in the plantation will be undertaken to assist reducing soil borne disease establishment and proliferation.
- 6.6.2 Continued monitoring for diseases that affect the kauri will be carried out.
- 6.6.3 Dead kauri to be removed from site where possible, to reduce disease opportunity.
- 6.6.4 Inter-planting with companion trees to alleviate the spread of disease will be undertaken.

## **6.7 Fauna**

### **Goals**

To maintain and enhance Barrett Lagoon, the overflow pond and associated wetland areas as important natural habitats for fauna, including that for waterfowl.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) To provide appropriate management tools to sustain the wildlife habitats at Barrett Lagoon.
- b) To control numbers of those waterfowl species listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Act 1953 that are present at Barrett Domain, to the extent necessary to mitigate any adverse effects on the Domain's ecological values and surrounding land use.

#### ***Policies***

- 6.7.1 To monitor and control the Canada Geese numbers and other exotic waterfowl listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Act 1953 that are present in the Barrett Domain to the extent necessary to mitigate any adverse effects on the domain's ecological values and surrounding lake use. Appropriate means will be implemented to achieve this when required.
- 6.7.2 To set aside designated areas of grazing for waterfowl at the southern and western ends of Barrett Lagoon (see plan on page 35). These areas are sacrificed from pastoral farming to allow space for waterfowl to feed and rest and to minimise any adverse effects on adjacent dairy pasture. The areas will largely be retained in



pasture, with no more than 25% of this area planted out with trees and shrubs. The height of the pasture will be controlled to allow bird access. Note the Western area is private land adjacent to the domain and outside the scope of this management plan.

- 6.7.3 Particular attention to the type, amount and timing of fertiliser application to the sacrifice area will be undertaken to mitigate the potential of eutrophication to the lagoon wetland (refer to University of Waikato report). Natural fertilisation from waterfowl and occasional grazing may provide sufficient grass growth for this.
- 6.7.4 The avoidance of dogs interfering with waterfowl habitat is covered by the Dog Control Bylaws, where the wetland and lagoon is a prohibited area. In the event that a “round the lagoon” walkway is established, modification of the bylaw may be required that requires dogs to be on lead control when passing on the walkway, through the wetland area.
- 6.7.5 Consideration of means to protect wildlife through double fencing to protect waterfowl from dogs and keeping them out of the sacrifice area and the proposed walkway on the western part of the lagoon is needed. The Taranaki office of Fish and Game NZ, Department of Conservation and Taranaki Regional Council are to be consulted on this development, to determine a route that will avoid disturbance of habitats. If habitat disturbance is considered likely to be at a detrimental level, the walkway proposal should be cancelled.
- 6.7.6 The Council will work with the Taranaki Regional Council, Department of Conservation, Fish and Game NZ and other interested parties to improve monitoring of the lagoon and to take appropriate actions to improve the habitat for wildlife.
- 6.7.7 Angling for acclimatised or sports fish in the lagoon can only be undertaken with a licence from Fish and Game

## **6.8 Community Relationships and Partnerships**

### **Goals**

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

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- c) To provide appropriate opportunities for public input and to consult with interested organisations and parties on substantive management and development issues.
- d) To ensure ongoing communication and consultation with tangata whenua and identified user groups regarding management and development of the park.
- e) To establish and maintain effective working relationships with stakeholders through research, communication and co-operation on issues of common interest.
- f) Where community interest exists and a request is made to the Council, a Friends of Barrett Domain will be established.

#### ***Policies***

Parks

Barrett Domain Management Plan

New Plymouth District Council

August 2013

- 6.8.1 The Council shall consult with interested organisations, user groups and parties on management and development issues related to Barrett Domain.
- 6.8.2 The role of tangata whenua in the management of Barrett Domain is acknowledged and they will be consulted on all significant management issues for the park.
- 6.8.3 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, planting or other activities.
- 6.8.4 The Council will consult with members of the community who approach the Council with the interest of forming a 'Friends of Barrett Domain'; establishing the terms and conditions that identifies the relationship between the two parties and the activities that the 'Friends' would undertake at the domain.
- 6.8.5 The Council will consult with the Department of Conservation, Taranaki Regional Council and the Fish & Game NZ in instances where these organisations have a direct interest in an activity.

## **6.9 Development**

### **Goal**

To continue to develop Barrett Domain to meet community needs and expectations in an integrated manner that ensures the area's long term sustainability, protection and enhancement of its character and values.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) The Council will undertake development in a manner consistent with Barrett Domains character, values and public utility functions.

#### ***Policies***

- 6.9.1 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 Barrett Domain's environment.
- 6.9.2 All park furniture, hard surfaces and barriers shall be designed, constructed and coloured in accordance with the Parks most recent hard asset standards manual (Parks Standards Manual).
- 6.9.3 Maintenance of facilities within Barrett Domain will be carried out in accordance with industry best practice.
- 6.9.4 Review of the management plan will occur at 10-yearly intervals or as required.
- 6.9.5 Anticipation of possible residential development of the farmland east of Barrett Domain, may offer the opportunity for an esplanade reserve along the eastern side of the Mangaotuku Stream and access ways to Cowling Road.
- 6.9.6 Residential development is possible in the other farm areas to the south and west of the domain in the long term. The planting of shelter belts or vegetative screens are contemplated, which would lessen the visual impact of these developments to the natural values of the domain.

## 6.10 Heritage Conservation

### Goal

To identify and conserve heritage features at Barrett Domain, in particular archaeological sites.

### Objectives and Policies

#### *Objectives*

- a) To protect natural and cultural heritage values contained at Barrett Domain.

#### *Policies*

- 6.10.1 Kororako Pa on the northern side of Barrett Lagoon is a listed archaeological site that is protected by the Historic Places Act 1993 and the District Plan as a waahi tapu site.
- 6.10.2 Maintenance of Kororako Pa will be undertaken in a manner that is appropriate to an archaeological site, including referencing of the Department of Conservation's handbook on managing archaeological sites for guidance<sup>27</sup>.
- 6.10.3 Modification to this site such as fencing, laying pathways, along with the removal of mature trees, excavation or any activity that would destroy, damage or modify the whole or part of an archaeological site, requires a consent from the Historic Places Trust prior to work commencement. Garden maintenance activities that include digging to replace existing plants does not require a consent. Modification as listed above is likely to also require a resource consent from the New Plymouth District Council. The following charter guides work on archaeological sites:
- 6.10.4 Apply the 'ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value' when managing archaeological sites in the domain. The charter includes eight conservation processes<sup>26</sup>:
1. Non-intervention (not carrying out any work)
  2. Maintenance (the protective care of a historic place)
  3. Stabilisation (the arrest of process of decay)
  4. Repair (the making good of decayed or damaged material)
  5. Restoration (returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier stage by reassembly, reinstatement and /or the removal of extraneous additions)
  6. Reconstruction ( the introduction of new material to replace that which has been lost and can only be carried out where sufficient evidence is available and the need is essential)
  7. Adaption (modifying the place to suit it to a compatible new use involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value)
  8. Interpretation (making the heritage values of the structure accessible).
- 6.10.5 The Kororako Pa site comprises of a bush area and open grassland. The grass land should be maintained in this state, removing any tree and shrub seedlings, as recommended in the Department of Conservation's guideline for managing archaeological sites<sup>27</sup> and in compliance with the Historic Places Act 1993. *Note*

<sup>26</sup> The eight points are taken from the Mount Street Cemetery Conservation Plan.

<sup>27</sup> Refer to the Department of Conservation's 'Caring for archaeological sites' as a guideline for managing archaeological sites.

*that the removal of mature trees from the area identified as an archaeological site, will require a consent from the Historic Places Trust.*

6.10.6 An Accidental Discovery Protocol is to be applied at the domain. This protocol should be made known to any person undertaking work on the land, such as Council staff, contractors as well as inclusion in grazing licenses. The protocol to be applied is as follows:

1. Any accidental discovery of items of archaeological value require work to cease immediately.
2. The site being secured to ensure the archaeological remains are undisturbed and the site is safe in terms of health and safety requirements. Work may continue outside of the site area.
3. The contractor/works supervisor/owner will notify the Area Archaeologist of the NZHPT, tangata whenua and any required statutory agencies<sup>28</sup> if this has not already occurred.
4. NZHPT will appoint/advise a qualified archaeologist who will confirm the nature of the accidentally discovered material.
5. If the material is confirmed as being archaeological under the terms of the Historic Places Act 1993, the landowner will ensure that an archaeological assessment is carried out by a qualified archaeologist and if appropriate an archaeological authority attained from the NZHPT before work recommences.
6. If burials, human remains/koiwi tangata are uncovered, steps 1 to 3 above are to be taken and NZHPT, the New Zealand Police and the iwi representative for the area must be contacted immediately. The area must be treated with discretion and respect and the human remains/koiwi tangata dealt with according to law and tikanga.

Work at the site shall not recommence until an archaeological assessment has been made, all archaeological material has been dealt with appropriately and statutory requirements met.

6.10.7 This management plan recognises legacy that Fred Cowling has imparted to the domain through the kauri plantation that he established and gifts of land. Fred Cowling planted up 2 hectares in kauri trees and gifted 13 acres of land, as well as being involved with the exchange of land that now comprises the domain and improved the accessibility of the domain to the public.

## **6.11 Leasing Activities at Barrett Domain**

### **Goal**

The Council may approve lease or license arrangements on a case by case basis, for the use of an area of Barrett Domain.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

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<sup>28</sup> Such as the New Zealand Police in the event that human remains are found

- a) The exclusive and non-exclusive use of a defined area of Barrett Domain is provided on a case by case basis where the activity will not jeopardise the overall enjoyment of the park by other users.
- b) To ensure appropriate lease or licence arrangements are established for use of any part of the domain.

### ***Policies***

- 6.11.1 Licences are currently held and contemplated for the following club/activities:
  - Riding for the Disabled (RDA), which includes location of buildings and grazing.
  - Grazing of Section 1031, Grey District.
- 6.11.2 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).
- 6.11.3 To enter into a long term community lease arrangement with the Riding for the Disabled (RDA).
- 6.11.4 Farming activities are anticipated in the open space portion of the domain and these are compatible with the domains rural character. Certain farm activities may compromise regular public use and access and these should be done in consultation with the Council.

## **6.12 Land Acquisition**

### **Goal**

To acquire through exchange or purchase, land around the lagoon that will increase the area of existing ecological habitat on the western side of the lagoon included as reserve. This has the potential to provide a public walkway around the perimeter of Barrett Lagoon and take advantage of improving access to the domain when residential subdivisions occur.

To acquire land adjoining the domain where a demonstrable benefit or long term goal can be achieved.

### **Objectives and Policies**

#### ***Objectives***

- a) To continue consultation on a proposal to acquire or exchange part of the neighbouring farm which includes the western side of the lagoon, which is part of Section 1031 Grey District.
- b) The acquisition of land will be considered by the Council where this would benefit the domain, through enhancing the quality of the domain or through the potential of a new access.

### ***Policies***

- 6.12.1 Discussion with stakeholders in the proposed land exchange, principally the owner of the neighbouring land (appellation Part Ratapihipihi 5F which is zoned rural) and the Department of Conservation (owners of the part of the domain considered for exchange) will continue subject to the outcome of interest raised by Taranaki iwi, who have advised that: *Given the historical and cultural significance of this land to Taranaki Iwi and the Treaty settlement context.... it is important for us to assess the current and future use of land in the area of Barrett Domain to determine whether there is a role for Taranaki Iwi in the ongoing protection, management and/or utilisation of this land. Until we have had further discussions with NPDC, we are not in a position to support the proposal at this stage.*
- 6.12.2 When a subdivision occurs, the Council will consider acquiring land from the subdivision when it would provide benefit to the domain, through enhancing the quality of the domain or improving access to it.
- 6.12.3 The land exchange will follow the Reserve Act 1977 process involving formal public consultation.

## 7. 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 Barrett Domain, 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 Barrett Domain is also determined by levels of service. These are set out in the Parks Asset Management Plan as well as Parks operations plans.

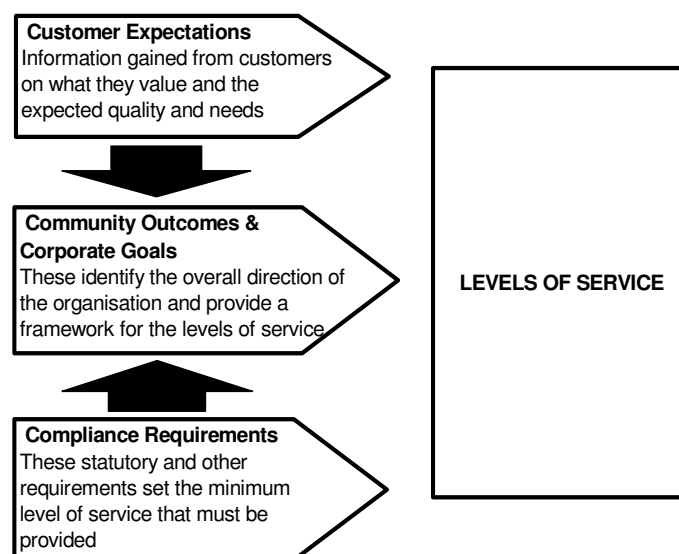


Figure 2 - Relationship between key factors for developing levels of service

**Table Five – Levels of Service: Barrett Domain**

<b>Compliance with the Reserves Act 1977</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
Parks and reserves are managed in compliance with the Reserves Act 1977.	The classification of reserves and production of management plans for these reserves will be undertaken as resources permit.

<b>Recreation and Use</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
To provide for a combination of active and passive leisure opportunities at Barrett Domain.	Undertake development of Barrett Domain in accordance with the circulation and access, and the development project plans.

<b>Circulation and Access</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
To provide general public access to and through the domain and where feasible, improve accessibility for disabled groups.	Review and adjustment to entrance barriers, such as gates to allow wider accessibility. Improvement to signage within the domain. Tracks and pathways will be maintained to the categories identified in the ‘Circulation and Access Plan’.

<b>Landscape Management and Protection</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
To recognise the importance of the landscape environment and the heritage existing in Barrett Domain, and to take measures to protect these assets.	Undertake development of Barrett Domain in accordance with the vegetation management, and the development project plans.

<b>Native Forest Remnant and Re-vegetation</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
Conservation of the native bush areas at Barrett Domain.	Control of pest plant and animals as identified in the Taranaki Regional Council strategies, will be conducted.



<b>Kauri Forest Plantation</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
Conservation of the kauri plantation at Barrett Domain.	Monitoring of the plantation's health and taking action when appropriate.

<b>Fauna</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the council will deliver the service</b>
Acknowledgement of the importance of the lagoon as an ecological habitat.	Bylaw exists that prohibits dogs from the wetland area of the lagoon and pond. Development of the sacrifice area at the southern end of Barrett Lagoon.

<b>Community Relationships and Partnerships</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
To ensure the community has a sense of ownership over, and is actively involved in the management and development of Barrett Domain through community consultation and partnerships.	Appropriate community consultation undertaken with partnership opportunities encouraged and facilitated.

<b>Heritage Conservation</b>	
<b>Level of Service</b>	<b>How the Council will deliver the service</b>
Effort will be made to conserve those aspects of the domain that have significant heritage.	Koroako Pa will be managed as an archaeological site. Areas of bush remnants are sustained through the control of pest animals and plants that threaten the viability of the bush remnant.

## 8. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

This section outlines specific components of the development concepts for Barrett Domain. The three concept plans provide a vision as to how Barrett Domain will be developed. The plans are attached in the appendices at the end of this management plan.

### **Plan One - Vegetation Management**

The vegetation plan indicates the Council's intention for modification to the existing vegetation layer at Barrett Domain. This includes:

- Planting of some currently grazed areas.
- The removal of some mature exotic trees conditional on their health and the risk they pose.
- Enhancement of the Victor Davies Memorial Plantation.
- Shelter belt planted on southeast corner of domain.

### **Plan Two – Circulation and Access**

The circulation and access plan identifies issues raised through the initial round of public consultation and sets about ways of overcoming these problems. This includes:

- Improvement of Roto Street entrance and parking.
- Rationalisation of entrance gates on the perimeter and within the domain.
- Improving the access from Aspen Place.
- Signage upgrade.

### **Plan Three - Development Projects**

The third plan identifies specific development projects. These include:

- Extension of available public space, by opening up the Council land immediately to the south of the domain.
- Interpretative and educational signage proposed.
- Possibility of developing additional access to Cowling Road if residential subdivision occurs.
- Possibility of developing a round the lagoon track, including boardwalk if a land exchange proceeds.
- Floating board walk across the lagoon.

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.

## 9. SUMMARY OF PROCESS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

### 9.1 *Plan implementation process*

Plan implementation will be set out in a “Barrett Domain 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.

### 9.2 *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 rewriting<sup>29</sup>.

#### 9.2.1 **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.

#### 9.2.2 **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.

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<sup>29</sup> Local Government New Zealand and Department of Conservation. 1999. Reserves Act Guide.

## 10. GLOSSARY

<b>Administering body</b>	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.
<b>Amenity values</b>	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.
<b>Council</b>	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.
<b>District Plan</b>	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.
<b>Easement</b>	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.
<b>Facility</b>	A building or structure that provides a particular service.
<b>Freehold</b>	The permanent and absolute tenure of land or property with freedom to dispose of at will.
<b>Gazette</b>	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.
<b>Hapu</b>	Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	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.
<b>Interpretive signage</b>	Signage erected to provide information to the public on the environmental, historic, cultural or other values of an area.
<b>Iwi</b>	Tribe or grouping of people with tribal affiliations.
<b>Kaitiakitanga</b>	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.
<b>Landscaping</b>	To develop and/or enhance the amenity value and natural features of an area by planting vegetation, creating contoured features, etc.

<b>Lease</b>	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.
<b>Lessee</b>	The holder of a lease.
<b>Licence</b>	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.
<b>Licensee</b>	The holder of a licence.
<b>Local authority</b>	A regional or territorial authority.
<b>Mana whenua</b>	Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapu over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe.
<b>Network utility infrastructure</b>	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.
<b>Park</b>	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).
<b>Pathway</b>	Surfaces constructed as a way for pedestrians, cyclists, or other users to get from one place to another.
<b>Policy</b>	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.
<b>Reserve</b>	An area designated for free public recreational use.
<b>Reserves Act</b>	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’.
<b>Reserve management plan</b>	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.
<b>Rohe</b>	A territory or boundary that defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and tangata whenua.
<b>Service level agreement</b>	A contract between a service provider and a client that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish.

<b>Statutory requirement</b>	Requirements set out in New Zealand legislation.
<b>Tangata whenua</b>	In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu that holds tangata whenua over that area.
<b>Taonga</b>	Treasure or property that is prized and protected as sacred possessions of tangata whenua as determined by tangata whenua.
<b>Tikanga maori</b>	Maori customary values and practices.
<b>Waahi tapu</b>	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).

# 11. APPENDICES

## Appendix One - Bird life; inventory of birds recorded at Barrett Domain - University of Waikato Report

Barrett domain provides a range of habitats (open water, wetland, lowland forest, pasture) supporting a number of native and introduced bird species (Figure 20). The site also acts as an important link between the coast and larger tracts of forest and wetland further inland, allowing species to move more freely across the landscape. The numbers of native trees at the domain are a very valuable source of food for native birds. Common trees at the domain of significant importance to native birds include puriri, pohutukawa, tawa, kohekohe, *Coprosma* spp., kowhai, flax, rewarewa, karaka, *Pittosporum* spp., pigeonwood, mapau, pate and kawakawa. Although an exotic, coastal banksia also provides a valuable nectar source in winter when nectar from native species is scarce; for this reason, it is probably not necessary to remove banksia from the Domain as it is not capable of regeneration in the shade and thus poses little threat to the established native vegetation. The lake itself is a valuable food source for water birds, containing fish, invertebrates and suitable wetland vegetation. The Australasian bittern, a nationally endangered wetland bird has been recorded at the lake in the past, and could potentially still reside there. The existing Barrett Domain Management Plan (New Plymouth City Council 1980) lists a total of 40 bird species observations from the site (Table 2). Barry Heartley, Taranaki representative of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand, has been contacted and will possibly be providing a more recent record of bird observations at the site.

**Table 2:** Bird species recorded at Barrett Lake (New Plymouth City Council 1980), classification status from Heather & Robertson (1996). **Common name**

Common name	Scientific name	Classification
Australasian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Nationally threatened
Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Abundant native
Australasian shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Common native
Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Abundant Australian introduction
Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura</i>	Common endemic
Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Common native
Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Common Australian introduction
Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Abundant native
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Abundant European introduction
Californian quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	Common North American introduction
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Common North American introduction
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla celex</i>	Abundant European introduction
Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Abundant native
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Abundant European introduction
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Common European introduction
Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Common Native
Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>	Abundant endemic
Hedge sparrow	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Common European introduction
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Abundant European introduction
Little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax malanoleucos</i>	common native
Mallard duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Abundant European introduction
Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Common native
Myna	<i>Acridothered tristis</i>	Locally abundant Asian introduction
New Zealand dabchick	<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i>	Uncommon endemic
New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>	Uncommon endemic
New Zealand Pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	Common endemic
Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Common endemic

Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common European introduction
Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Locally common native
Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Common native
Pukeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Abundant native
Red billed gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Abundant native
Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Common native
Silver eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Abundant native
Song thrush	<i>Turdos philomelos</i>	Abundant European introduction
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Abundant European introduction
Tui	<i>Prosthemandera novaeseelandia</i>	Common endemic
White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Uncommon native
White-faced heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	Abundant native
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Common European introduction



## Appendix Two - Aquatic Fauna; inventory of aquatic fauna recorded at Barrett Lagoon

University of Waikato report

### Aquatic fauna

To investigate what fish species were present in Barrett Lake, several minnow traps and fyke nets were deployed. A fyke net (or hinaki) is a larger version of a minnow trap, and consists of a cone shaped net with one entrance into which fish/eels can swim in, but not out. The only fish captured on this occasion (Figure 19) was a juvenile perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). Whilst conducting this fieldwork, a local resident also mentioned that eels could regularly be seen from the bank of the lake. The Freshwater Biodata Information System (FBIS) administered by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric research (NIWA) also holds several records for fish and invertebrate surveys conducted in Barrett Lake. In 2002, a combination of nets and traps set in the lake caught wild goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), perch and an unidentified eel (*Anguilla* sp.) (Freshwater Biodata Information System 2012). The Department of Conservation also hold a record for one sighting (unconfirmed) of a koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) in Barrett Lake, which was observed during a spotlighting search in 2002 (Chris Rendall, Department of Conservation, pers. com.). Perch are strictly carnivorous fish and eat insect larvae and other fish, including native species such as bullies. They contribute to water quality degradation in lakes and are currently classed as a game fish under the jurisdiction of Fish and Game New Zealand; the Taranaki Regional Council does not currently class the perch as a pest animal. Wild goldfish are also known to out-compete native fish species and other aquatic life such as snails and aquatic plants, leading to the degrading of water bodies and contributing to algal blooms (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric research 2012). A more extensive search to confirm or otherwise the presence of koi in Barrett Lake may be required given their high potential to degrade water bodies. The Taranaki Regional Council currently lists koi as a ‘surveillance pest animal’ in the region.

The FBIS also reports that sweep-net sampling of the lake margins in 2006 yielded records for a range of invertebrates (Table 1). In addition to this list, there is a possibility that the native freshwater crayfish koura (*Paranephrops planifrons*) is also present in the lake, having recently being found in other lakes in the region such as at Pukekura Park (Puke Ariki 2012). Currently, Barrett Lake may not be continuously linked to the near-by Mangaotuku Stream (due to an elevated culvert obstruction out of the overflow pond), and thus there may be some scope to improve fish passage between the two sites. The FBIS currently holds no records for fish in the Mangaotuku stream (and a survey was beyond the scope of the present study). However, in a survey of the Herekawe Stream in the adjacent catchment, several species have been reported including longfin eel (classified as a ‘gradually declining’ species), banded kokopu (*Galaxias fasciatus*) and koura (Freshwater Biodata Information System 2012).

**Table 1:** Invertebrates recorded in sweep-net samples, Barrett Lake, 2006 (Freshwater Biodata Information System 2012). **Invertebrates**

Caddisflies
Copepods
Damselflies ( <i>Austrolestes colenonis</i> )
Diving beetles
Dragonflies
Flatworms
Leeches
<i>Lymnaea</i> snails
Mites
Non-biting midges ( <i>Corynocera</i> , <i>Cladopelma</i> , <i>Chironomus</i> )
NZ Backswimmers ( <i>Anisops assimilis</i> )
Pea mussels
<i>Physella</i> snails

*Potamopyrgus* snails  
Seed shrimps  
Springtails  
Water fleas

## Appendix 3 - Notes on pest animal and plants

University of Waikato report

### Animal Pests

#### Mammalian

According to Taranaki Regional Council (2005) and S. Bartlam (Landcare Research, unpubl. data 2012), pest animals present at Barrett Domain include possums, cats, mustelids, rats, mice and hedgehogs. Hares and rabbits are also probably present in farmland on the site, and could have potential to interfere with new plantings around the lake margin. The New Plymouth District Council currently undertakes some predator control at the site. There are 31 bait stations within Barrett Domain which are serviced quarterly with Pindone cereal pellets targeting possums, and to a lesser extent rats. At the last service (April 2012), the contractor reported a 'medium' take of bait. In April 2012, a pest monitoring exercise was conducted at 11 positions within the domain (Figure 22) by S. Bartlam, Landcare Research. Wax tags were used to determine the density of possums, and rodent and mustelid indices were conducted. A target possum Bite Mark Index (BMI) result for the site was considered to be below 20%, and on this occasion a result of 12% was returned, indicating possums are present at low densities only. A rodent index indicated rats at 18% and mice at 27%, with all rats captured at the site being identified as ship rats. The mustelid index returned no mustelid occurrences on this occasion (S. Bartlam, Landcare Research, unpubl. data 2012). Barrett Domain is also a popular location for dog walking, with dogs having potential to disturb wildlife, particularly water birds (during the moult etc.) and young vulnerable birds. Should a track around the lake be constructed, it is recommended that dogs be kept leashed around the lake for at least part of the year while birds are moulting<sup>30</sup> to minimise any unnecessary disturbances.

### Vegetation control

#### Willow and gorse

In the areas of flaxland vegetation on the margin of the lake, the localised patches of willow and gorse could be removed before they become a bigger issue as they spread. Given the small size of the gorse and willow, chopping off at a height of 5 cm above ground followed immediately by a coating of Vigilant® gel (systemic herbicide) on the stumps would be appropriate. The cut material should be removed from the site and follow-up treatments may also be necessary if stumps re-sprout or new plants reinvade.

#### Climbing asparagus

Climbing asparagus is another problematic weed in bush areas at Barrett Domain, especially in Rayward bush, and to a lesser extent, the Lagoon bush. Being quite tolerant of shade, asparagus has formed dense swards over the ground and shrub layer in places, which has the effect of suppressing the regenerating native seedlings and saplings. Given the widespread occurrence throughout the domain and resilience of this weed, control options are limited and potentially costly. At this stage, it may be appropriate to only monitor the spread/distribution of this species in the domain. Control may be feasible where, for example, exotic canopy trees have been removed and natives are naturally regenerating to fill the canopy gap, or at newly planted areas where it could comprise the restorations success. Control options include mechanical removal (though tubers readily re-sprout and must be dug-out) or a weed wipe (partial covering OK) with diluted (333 ml/L) glyphosate (Weedbusters 2012). Spraying is not considered appropriate in this instance because of the chance of killing the natives which this species sprawls over. Unfortunately this species is capable of growing from tubers even after being sprayed, and when

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<sup>30</sup> Moulting is the term that is given to the flightless period when the birds shed their outer wing feathers and regrow new ones

hand pulled, the tubers break off in the ground; total eradication from the domain is therefore unlikely.

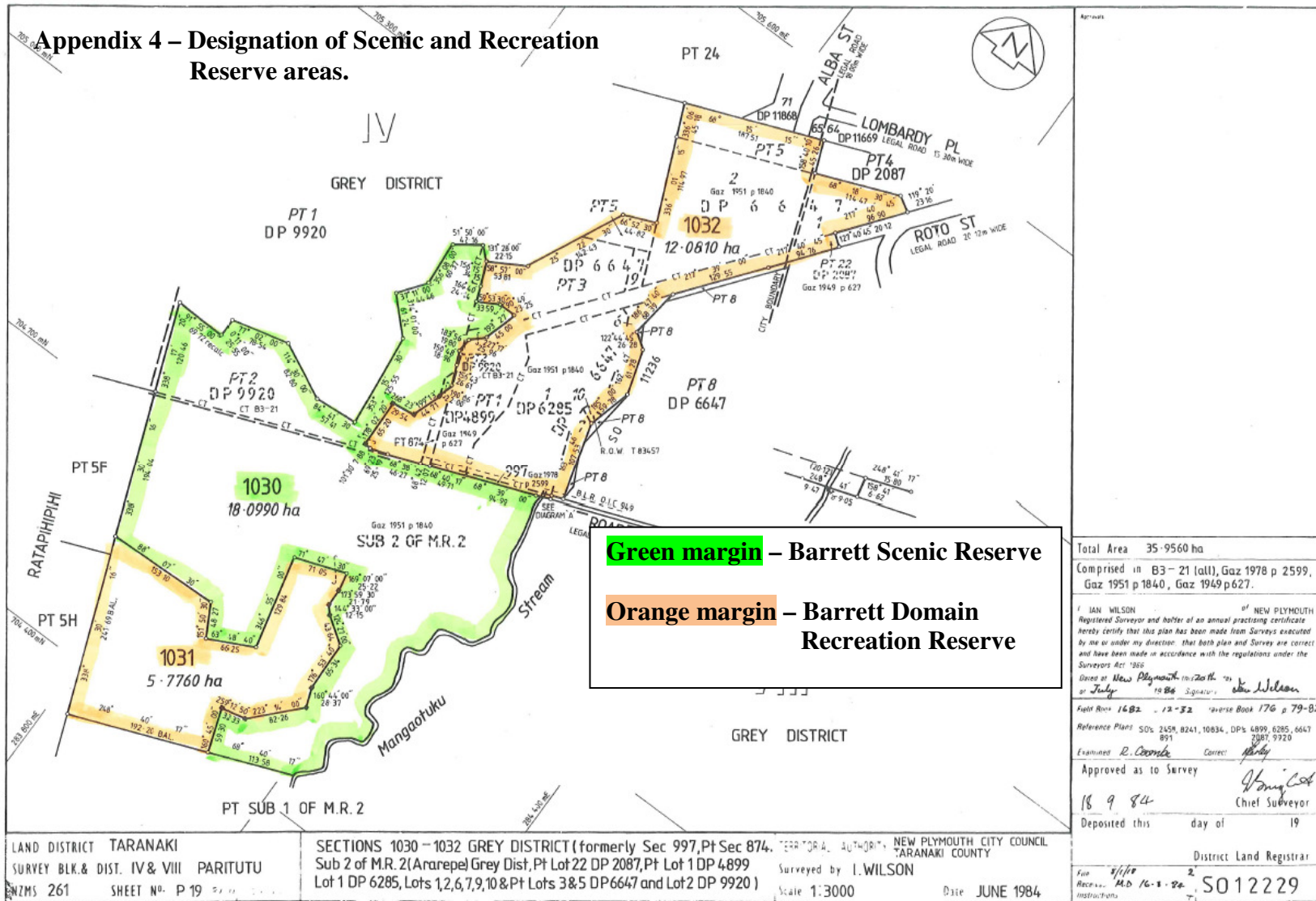
#### Wandering Jew/Tradescantia

Wandering Jew is another problem weed, but is fortunately not as widespread throughout the domain as climbing asparagus. The most severe infestations were probably along the margins of the Mangaotuku Stream within the Fred Cowling kauri plantation. In some places there, no native species at all were visible amongst the dense mats of wandering Jew. If immediate removal was considered necessary, raking and rolling up the mats (removing all material from the site as fragments readily take root) followed by several spray applications of triclopyr 600 EC (6 ml/L + penetrant) on any re-sprouting plants left behind would be appropriate (Weedbusters 2012). Alternatively, the wandering Jew could simply be left as is, and with time, as detritus builds up on the forest floor and the canopy becomes denser, it will most likely die off naturally (Standish 2002).

#### Other species

Although not abundant at the site, other exotic species including buddleia (*Buddleja* sp.), Queensland poplar (*Homalantus populifolius*), Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*), African clubmoss and onion weed (*Allium triquetrum*) could also be removed/monitored if possible.

**Appendix 4 – Designation of Scenic and Recreation Reserve areas.**



**Green margin – Barrett Scenic Reserve**

**Orange margin – Barrett Domain Recreation Reserve**

Total Area	35-9560 ha
Comprised in	B3-21 (all), Gaz 1978 p 2599, Gaz 1951 p 1840, Gaz 1949 p 627.
I, IAN WILSON, of NEW PLYMOUTH Registered Surveyor and holder of an annual practising certificate hereby certify that this plan has been made from Surveys executed by me or under my direction, that both plan and Surveys are correct and have been made in accordance with the regulations under the Surveyors Act 1956.	
Dated at New Plymouth this 17th day of July 1984	Signature: Ian Wilson
Field Book 1682 - 12-32	Reverse Book 176 p 79-82
Reference Plans SOs 2459, 8241, 10834, DPs 4899, 6285, 6667, 891, 9887, 9920	
Examined R. Coombs	Correct: Marky
Approved as to Survey	Signature: Henry Cost
18 9 84	Chief Surveyor
Deposited this	day of 19
District Land Registrar	
Fee \$1100	2
Receipt No. 16-1-84	SO 12229

LAND DISTRICT TARANAKI  
SURVEY BLK. & DIST. IV & VIII PARITUTU  
SNZMS 261 SHEET NO. P 19

SECTIONS 1030-1032 GREY DISTRICT (formerly Sec 997, Pt Sec 874, Sub 2 of M.R. 2 (Ararepe) Grey Dist, Pt Lot 22 DP 2087, Pt Lot 1 DP 4899 Lot 1 DP 6285, Lots 1,2,6,7,9,10 & Pt Lots 3 & 5 DP 6647 and Lot 2 DP 9920)

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY, NEW PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL, TARANAKI COUNTY  
Surveyed by I. WILSON  
Scale 1:3000 Date JUNE 1984

## Reserves Act 1977

### 17 Recreation reserves

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

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

(a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve: Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the [Historic Places Act 1993]:

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

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

### 19 Scenic reserves

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as scenic reserves—

(a) For the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest:

(b) For the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

(2) It is hereby further declared that every scenic reserve classified for the purposes specified in subsection (1)(a) of this section shall be so administered and maintained under the appropriate provisions of this Act that—

(a) Except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved, and for this purpose, except where the Minister otherwise determines, **exotic flora and fauna** shall as far as possible be **exterminated**:

(b) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on administering bodies by sections 55 and 56 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(c) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purposes of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values, open portions of the reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve:

(d) Where historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present in the reserve, those features shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the [Historic Places Act 1993]:

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

(3) It is hereby further declared that every scenic reserve classified for the purposes specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be so administered and maintained under the appropriate provisions of this Act that—

(a) Except where the Minister otherwise determines, the flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved:

(b) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on administering bodies by sections 55 and 56 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(c) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purposes of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values, open portions of the reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve:

(d) Where historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present in the reserve, those features shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the [Historic Places Act 1993]:

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