



VHIL
Vincero Holdings Ltd

Muhunoa Forest Park Management Plan

September 2011

29th September 2011

Certified by Horowhenua District Council

Prepared for **VHIL**

Vincero Holdings Ltd

by



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Management Plan has been prepared for the Muhunua Forest Park rural estate west of Ohau within the Horowhenua District. It has been prepared for the land currently described as Lot 1 DP 48282.

The owners of that land have continuously improved the property since 1978. A pine plantation has been established over the majority of the lands, as an alternative to the surrounding agricultural use. Within the pine plantation the owners have taken all care and responsibility to plant vegetation of both indigenous and exotic origin to provide for overall health of the land and biodiversity. Outside the plantation, a wetland has been managed and enhanced to its current state today. From an outsider looking in, it is fair to say that the land owner has invested considerable energy in caring for their environment.

It is apparent from their statement that the current land owner would like to share those values with their extended family and other families. This is to be achieved through the process of subdivision. However, in sharing those values it is also clear that owners would like new inhabitants to fully respect this area, and maintain and enhance the current amenity values for the benefit of all. This management plan provides a framework for that end result.

This Management Plan is part of the resource consent applications lodged with the Horowhenua District Council (HDC) in December 2008.

This Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the Assessment of Environmental Effects and further information that has been lodged with HDC.

The Muhunua Forest Park is made up of a number of general areas and values. Notably:

- Coastal Environment;
- The Wetland Environment; and
- Forested Environment.

A Management Plan is a working document that sets out the objectives and policies for managing an area and how these will be achieved. As well as being a reference for consistent everyday management, it sets out the strategy for on going development and planning. For the benefit of readers, and where possible, photo's have been inserted into the content of the management plan to show what characteristics are being described.

MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT

The management plan is in three parts:

Part 1 – Background and Description

Describes the site, its past and intended development and the issues that need to be addressed by the objectives in the Management Plan.

Part 2 – Management Plan Framework

Outlines the works and actions required to implement the natural value improvement of the land, and the transformation over time into an area for better wildlife habitat and recreation.

Part 3 – Management Plan Objectives and Implementation Provisions

Sets out the long and short-term objectives for the management of the area, and identifies how the objectives will be achieved.

PART 1 – BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION**1.1 Location and Legal Description**

The land is located at the end of Muhunua Road west of Ohau (approximately 7.6km from the State Highway/Muhunua Road intersection). The land is adjacent to an esplanade reserve that has been vested some years ago. The esplanade reserve is about 65m wide. Beyond the esplanade reserve, mean high water springs is a further 85m westward and in total about 150m from the western boundary of the subject property. The remaining boundaries adjoins privately owned land most of which are being used for agricultural purposes.

The land is legally described as Lot 1 shown on DP 48282. The certificate of title reference is 19A/62. The total area of the land holding is just over 101ha.

1.2 Physical and Cultural EnvironmentSite History and General Area

Adkin's authored a book in 1948 that describes the historical characteristics of the Horowhenua area. From a general perspective the Horowhenua area was noted as a thoroughfare for Te Rauparaha's heke during the early 1800's when he settled at Waikanae.

Adkin's prepared plans and diagrams of his research and notes a wetland existed in the area which he labels Ohine Lagoon. To the north of the property Adkin's describes how the Waiwiri Stream was used as food source – Tuna fishing – and to the south the Ohau River had Pa sites on its true right and left banks. The area subject to this management plan is some distance from those streams.

Consistent with many areas next to the coast in the Horowhenua and Kapiti District's O'Keefe reports the existence of a midden on the property. Middens are evidence of historic occupation, and in this case it would appear that the occupation was temporary with no evidence of permanent occupation.

The land was in the ownership of the Kebbel family between 1887 and 1943. The transfer to John Kebbel (listed on the title as a sheep farmer) between 1887 and 1890 was by decree of the Native Land Court who declared he was entitled to purchase the lands from the Maori owners for the time being. The land changed hands through to Frederick Easton in 1943 and then to Steven Easton in 1976. The current owners have held the title since 1976.

Vehicle Access

Muhunua West Road ends at the frontage of the subject property, and internally an existing access track provides both casual and forestry traffic movements.

This existing track has linkages to all parts of the property.

Landform

The “*Landscape Assessment of the Rural Environment of the Horowhenua District*” (October 2008) identifies a number of general landscape character areas in the District. It assesses the subject area as being part of the coastal environment. The landscape assessment places any area of stable sand dunes within the Coastal Environment.

A more specific and detailed Landscape Report has been completed for the lands by Todd (December 2008). That report describes the foredune series to the west of the property and the accreting line of mean high

water springs further to the west. Within the site the Landscape Report notes the land is consistent with other ‘coastal areas’ with secondary dunes, interdunal hollows, and a swampy area in the north eastern part of the property.

Flora, Fauna and Site Features

Although the area is largely characterised by exotic pine plantation, various reports are available from earlier work to more specifically investigate the vegetation types to get a better indication of the existing environmental values.

The current landowner has planted various species within the property. These include Cypress, Blackwood, Banksia, Douglas Fir, Cedar, Kahikatea, Monkey Puzzle, Eucalyptus, Kanuka, Manuka, Oak, and Totara.

The site is not noted in any existing text for supporting any significant indigenous fauna – rather would appear to be frequently visited by common bird species such as sea gulls, Pheasants, Parakeets, Finches, Sparrows, Starlings, and Magpies.

Horizons have prepared an inventory of regionally significant wetlands in the Manawatu – Wanganui Region. The inventory ranks the wetland area in the north eastern corner of the property as the 119th in the region. The Revised Inventory gives the wetland a priority C listing. The wetland is described in the inventory as the Muhunua Coastal Swamp. It is named on historical survey plans and by Adkin’s as the Ohine Lagoon.

According to the Revised Horizons Regional Wetland Inventory (2008) the Chine Lagoon is likely to be a habitat for indigenous aquatic life and plant species.

The wetland is approximately 5ha in area and part of it (western extent) is permanently covered in surface water. Whilst it is important to prepare a management regime for the entire wetland area, specific provision will be made for the area permanently covered in water. This area is shown indicatively on the plans attached to this management document.

1.3 Current Management

The land is currently managed by the land owner. Extensive planting and management occurs on a relatively informal basis and is carried out by the land owner. No livestock graze the property, and have not done so for many years.

PART 2 – MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

The management plan details how the property will be managed overall even down to individual properties.

The management plan includes initiatives and actions for all parts of the parent property. However the majority of proposed development relates

to forestry activities to preserve the current ‘forested’ amenity values of the area.

PURPOSE & REASONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is through this managed approach that the applicant has identified general objectives for the development. These include;

1. *To provide enhanced access to the Coastal Marine Area and it’s margin;*
2. *To protect the existing significant feature within the management plan area in order to provide a quality environment;*
3. *To maintain rural character and amenity in this area, through management of future land use.*
4. *To enhance the natural character of the coastal environment including dune wetlands.*

The key elements of the proposed management plan that will implement these objectives are;

- a) *Providing appropriate linkages to the Coastal Area through reserve vesting;*

b) *Providing a mechanism through the RMA 1991 consenting process for the management and control of waste water disposal within the management plan area;*

c) *Protection and enhancement of the existing significant wetland within the management plan area through private conservation covenants.*

d) *Maintain the rural character of the area through sensitive subdivision design and appropriate controls within the proposed allotments (including height and building mass and form).*

e) *Develop appropriate wetland systems on private and common lots that provide linkage with wider coastal wetland areas.*

This management plan document outlines the means to achieve the objectives and details programmes and methods to ensure they are implemented.

MUHUNOA FOREST PARK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION, TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

This Management Plan will be administered by the consent holder and a residents association. A purchaser of an allotment within the management plan area will become a member of the residents association through obtaining title to the allotments within the area.

A key component of this Management Plan is the design, layout, and tenure controls for the subdivision contained therein. The consent holder will be responsible for subdivision completion and regulation of the tenure mechanisms to achieve the objectives of the management plan.

The management plan starts with objectives for specific aspects of the development and methods of implementation. These objectives build on the special qualities of the management plan area by providing a contextual background. To complete the 'picture', methods have been included to describe how the objectives will be achieved.

In summary, the Muhunoa Farm Park Residents Association will be able to collect funds from its members to implement the methods. These will include:

1. Access Management;
2. Forestry Management; and
3. Administration of the association.

The Consent Holder will be responsible for:

1. Establishing the 'vehicle' for the Residents Association;
2. Constructing the component parts of the subdivision; and
3. Undertaking survey and legal work to give effect to the subdivision.

All management areas are referred to on the plan attached to this document in **appendix 1**. Reference to the text should be considered along side the plan and the 'owners guide' for a simple explanation of the management controls. The owners guide is in **appendix 7**.

Part 3 – MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know –

A stock take of the property has been completed by PF Olsen Limited on the forestry characteristics of the Management Plan Area. The property has been mapped in accordance with the Management Plan Area. The property has been mapped in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and with respect to the recently legislated Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). The forest has been assessed as containing 4 distinct stands – each shown on the Management Plan, and described by Olsen's as:

Stand 1/01 – Mixed species protection plantings established in the 1950's (13.2ha)

Photo 1 - 'Mixed species' (in background)



Stand 1/02 – Radiata pine established about 1984 (28.9ha)

Photo 2 – Radiata Pine in Stand 1/02



Stand 1/03 – Radiata pine established about 1984 pruned (13.0ha)

Photo 3 – Radiata Pine in Stand 1/03



Stand 1/04 – Cut over re-established with mixed species in 2006 (11.0ha)

Photo 4 – Mixed Species – Cut Over 1/04



Because there is greater than 50ha of forestry cover planted before 1990, the land becomes automatically part of the ETS, and carries with it a liability for deforestation. That liability stays with the land even after it is subdivided.

As provided for in other parts of the management plan, it is proposed to retire (prevent) new exotic forest to be planted in the Wetland

Management Area (including the buffer) and the 20m Coastal Esplanade area – to provide for on-going natural character and ecological gains.

In addition up to 0.5ha of forest could be removed from production for curtilage areas throughout the forest park (including areas potentially spilling into the balance area). The content of the curtilage area is dealt with in a later part of this document but generally includes buildings, defensible space (for trees felled during wind), and effluent disposal areas.

Therefore areas not considered for production forestry within the Management Plan area are (approximate areas as at June 2010):

i.	Wetland Management Area	=	6.6ha
ii.	Curtilage Management Areas (maximum total)	=	7.5ha
iii.	Foreshore/Landscape Management Area	=	2.4ha
iv.	Access Management Areas	=	2.0ha
	TOTAL	=	18.5ha

Taking this total away from the parent title (101.1ha) areas we are left with **82.6ha** which is ample land to provide for the current 66.1ha of forest required to meet the current ETS.

However, the forestry provides for more than just ETS requirements. The current forestry is part of the overall rural character and can provide for a pleasant living environment. Like all working forests it is also likely from time-to-time that harvesting will occur. These matters need to be considered in the management of forest going forward.

2. Forestry Management Area Provisions:

The Residents Association shall;

- 1) Manage the forestry asset to meet the obligations of the land under the ETS;
- 2) Organise compensatory planting (where required) for areas removed for curtilage activities, wetland management, and/or Foreshore/Coastal Setback management - these may be located within lots 1 – 15 and/or the balance lands;
- 3) Maintain a permanent forest cover of at least the same area as shown on the management plan;
- 4) Make decisions on the type of species they would like to plant to maintain a permanent 'forest' cover;
- 5) Ensure the forestry contractors understand and have an appreciation of the contents of the Management Plan, and meet the objectives of it within the physical management of the forestry;
- 6) Ensure the forestry contractors to interfere with curtilage areas existing at the time of harvesting operations;
- 7) Ensure appropriate health and safety plans are contracted into harvesting operations – including written notice to residents;
- 8) Require forestry contractors to comply, as far as practicable, with the most up to date version of the Code of Forestry Practice;
- 9) Obtain any necessary consents under legislation for activities associated with Forestry – for example land use consent from the Regional Council.

The Residents Shall;

- a) Acknowledge that they live in and are part of an area subject to Forestry and Rural Activities (including harvesting), and not unreasonable affect or hinder those activities;
- b) Provide any necessary written approvals required under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the continuation of the Forestry Activities;
- c) Allow reasonable access to their individual titles for the purpose of Forestry Management.
- d) As far as practicable ensure sufficient forestry is left in place to maintain a forested backdrop to built form where it may be visible from the Esplanade Reserve (Lot 4 DP 44581)

FORESHORE AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know -

The Management Plan Area adjoins Lot 4 DP 44581 which is a reserve that was vested in the Horowhenua District Council in 1990. A reserve is required to have a purpose under the Reserves Act 1977, and in this case Lot 4 DP 44581 is vested as esplanade.

Although not vested under the Resource Management Act 1991 (because it was created before that Act) that legislation sets out the various purposes of esplanade reserves. These include;

- (a) To contribute to the protection of conservation values by, in particular,
 - (i) Maintaining or enhancing the natural functioning of the adjacent sea ...; or
 - (ii) Maintaining or enhancing water quality; or
 - (iii) Maintaining or enhancing aquatic habitats; or

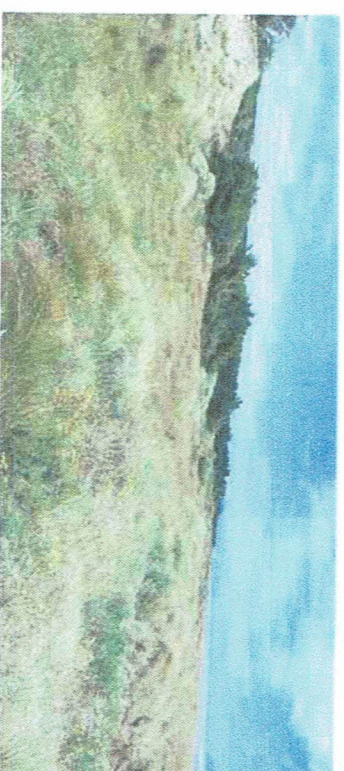
- (iv) *Protecting the natural values associated with the esplanade reserve ...;*
- (v) *Mitigating natural hazards; or*
- (b) *To enable public access to or along any sea ...;* or
- (c) *To enable public recreational use of the esplanade reserve ... and sea ... where the use is compatible with conservation values.*

At present the Waiwiri Stream and Ohau River effectively restrict access to the esplanade and foreshore areas west of the Management Plan Area. Private land between the end of Muhunua Road and the esplanade reserve restricts legal access to the foreshore areas.

The esplanade reserve contains basically foredune sands which are covered in both indigenous and exotic beach grass. There are some wind swept wilding pines which appear to be self seeded in this area.

The foredune and beach grasses extend beyond the seaward boundary of the esplanade reserve and the management plan area is basically the start of an interdunal hollow that sweeps into the site before the farther back secondary dunes – some of which are characterised as parabolic.

Photo 5 – Typical View of Esplanade Reserve



There is no evidence to suggest the esplanade reserve has been vested to prevent natural hazards, and a more realistic assessment is that it is for natural character and access value. It would be appropriate to recognise and provide for these values.

2. Landscape and Foreshore Management Area Provisions;

The objectives for the foreshore and landscape management areas are:

- 1) *To maintain and enhance natural values of the coastal margin and esplanade reserve;*
- 2) *To provide for appropriate access to and from the esplanade reserve;*
- 3) *To prevent damage to the Foreshore and Landscape Management Area.*

These objectives will be achieved by implementing the following:

- a) The Residents Association ensuring that new production forestry planting is not undertaken in the Landscape and Foreshore Management Area;
- b) Any planting to occur by individual owners within the Landscape and Foreshore Management Area shall be using native species sourced locally and endemic to the Foxton Ecological District (plant list for this area attached as appendix 2 – Table 2);
- c) No buildings or structures shall be located within the Landscape and Foreshore Management Area (with the exception of those structures required for access and forest management provision) – for the avoidance of doubt no fencing shall be provided in this Management Plan Area;
- d) The consent holder shall vest in the Council proposed lot 16 shown on the management plan for the purpose of pedestrian access for the general public;
- e) Access to the esplanade reserve for lots 1 – 15 shall be by way of two points as depicted on the management plan;
- f) Within the Landscape and Foreshore Management Area, the Residents Association and Owners shall:
 - Not form, use or maintain pathways in a manner that would affect the stability of the foredunes;
 - Control the growth of species identified as an ecological threat by Horizons Regional Council or the Department of Conservation;
 - Prevent erosion of the sand dunes and all other fragile areas;
 - Manage the land in accordance with the objectives of this management plan.

WETLAND MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know -

There is a wetland in the north eastern corner of the Management Plan Area. It has both swampy areas (majority) and a surface water area. Although the two areas have different wetland characteristics, it should be managed as through an integrated package of provisions.

The wetland is shown on old survey plans (Plan Number 6120 Blks 1 – 4 Waitohu SD) as being called 'Ohine'. More recent work by Horizons list the wetland as Muhunua Coastal Swamp.

The total wetland area is about 5.5ha, although this management plan proposes to provide a buffer of 20m from the existing edge bringing the total Wetland Management Area to 6.6ha (approx.).

Wetland is a generic term and encompasses many landforms. In terms of the descriptions used by Horizons (June 2008), Ohine is in two distinct parts – part permanent pond, and part swamp.

Photo 6 – Typical View of Wetland Management Area – Note Pond in Foreground and 'Swamp' in Background



Horizons also provide a summary of wetland values (not monetary value) which include:

Biodiversity and natural heritage

Estuaries and lakes are preferred habitat for many migratory and native bird species. Wetlands can have specifically adapted plants and animals that are not found in dry land ecosystems.

Maori cultural heritage

Wetlands provide an important link in the history and culture of many hapu. The plants that grow in the wetlands provided clothing, mats, and were a source of medicine, food, and dye. Wetland animals, particularly tuna (eels) were valuable foods.

Fisheries

A number of harvested fish spend some of their lifecycle in swamps, ponds, and estuaries.

Recreation

Hunters, anglers, Boaters, and tourists spend much time and money on active or passive recreational activities in wetlands and wet places.

Water Quality

Wetlands are vital to cleansing water by trapping sediment and capturing nutrient from water that flows through them.

Flood mitigation and river flow moderation

By soaking up and storing water, wetlands mitigate flooding and moderate water flows off the land and into the rivers. Water stored in wetlands is released slowly, which helps maintain water flows between rainfall events.

Shoreline and back protection

Vegetated wetland margins on lakes, rivers and estuaries absorb the energy of waves and water currents. Unprotected shorelines and banks erode faster than those that are protected by marshes and swamps.

Carbon Storage

Wetlands store carbon in the form of living material (plants) and preserved plant material (peat). Wetland drainage releases this carbon as carbon dioxide. On a global scale, wetland destruction is believed to contribute to the Greenhouse Effect.

These values can come under threat from various activities including:

- Land use change from the existing to more intensive agricultural or urban use;
- Change to the hydrological regime – drainage or inflows of stormwater;
- Sedimentation and nutrient loading – point discharge through earthworks or non – point discharge of water water (dairy/domestic);
- Plant and animal threats – invasive plants, exotic fish and grazing.

2. Wetland Management Area Provisions;

The objectives for the Wetland Management Area are:

- 1) *To formally protect the existing values of the Wetland Management Area;*
- 2) *To enhance the natural values of the pond in the Wetland Management Area through a framework of appropriate planting;*
- 3) *To enhance the natural values of the swamp in the Wetland Management Area through a framework of appropriate planting;*
- 4) *To maintain water quality in the Wetland Management Area by preventing discharges;*
- 5) *To extend the values of the Wetland Management Area.*

These objectives will be implemented through the following provisions;

- a) A covenant will be registered on the land within the Wetland Management Area to protect the wetland, and for that purpose the owner(s) must comply with the following use on the land;

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Not undertake any activity that would reduce the water holding capacity of the lake; (ii) Maintain the water quality of the lake; (iii) Preserve the lake edge, including landscaping and planting; (iv) Not introduce fish, other marine life, and not fish or shoot at or near the lake area; (v) Not permit or allow any waste material, or rubbish to be left on or to accumulate on the lake area. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) Any new planting in and around the lake proper, margin, and/or surrounds (i.e within 10m of the lake edge), shall be undertaken in accordance with appendix 3 attached to this document; c) Any new planting within the remainder of the Wetland Management Area shall only be native species and consist of plants endemic to the Foxton Ecological District. As a reference, the plants listed in appendix 4 are a recommended guide for appropriate species. d) There shall be no discharge of waste water or stormwater from within the Management Plan Area into the Wetland Management Area. e) Other than to harvest production trees that exist within the Wetland Management Area at the time of creating new titles, no new production trees will be planted within the Wetland Management Area. f) The Residents Association shall control the growth of species within the Wetland Management Area identified as an ecological threat by Horizons Regional Council or the Department of Conservation. |
|---|--|

- g) No building or structure shall be located within the Wetland Management Area.
- h) No livestock shall be allowed to graze, feed, or remain within the Wetland Management Area.

ACCESS MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know -

There is access to the site via a gate from Muhunua Road. Internal access within the property is over existing forestry tracks. Some of the tracks lead from the forestry to near the boundary of Lot 4 DP 44581 (esplanade reserve).

There is currently no public access available from the end of Muhunua Road through to the esplanade reserve or coastal margin. Any provision for access would be an enhancement.

The management plan provides that the internal tracks take on a dual role of providing access for activities relating to forestry management (such as harvesting, thinning, pruning etc) and also for access to allotments 1 – 15 and the balance land. To maintain the rural character of the area, the management plan seeks that the tracks are not public roads so that there is no expectation of future inhabitants and the public generally. This management plan makes it clear that the tracks are not public roads, and that this will be explicit to new owners so there are no misunderstandings. To make it clear to the general public appropriate signage will be located at the entrance to the management plan that it is a private access.

To ensure the Rural Character, and existing visual amenity is protected these tracks will be formed as such with a metal or limestone finish, and be created through a simple Right of Way easement.

Photo 7 – Typical View of Existing Track



The management plan provides land to the Council to make provision for public access.

Photo 8 – Typical View of Lot 16 (looking westward) – land to West



2. Access Management Area Provisions;

The objectives for the Access Management Area are:

- 1) To provide for enhanced opportunities for public access to an Esplanade Reserve and the margin of the Coastal Marine Area;
- 2) To provide for appropriate and controlled access to an Esplanade Reserve and the margin of the Coastal Marine Area for inhabitants of the Management Plan Area;

- 3) To provide for appropriate vehicular access within the Management Plan Area consistent with the amenity values currently in the area, and with the least amount of disturbance to the environment.

These objectives will be implemented through the following provisions;

- a) Lot 16 shall vest in the District Council for the purpose of pedestrian access;
- b) Motorised vehicle access for inhabitants to the Esplanade Reserve Lot 4 DP 44581 from within the Management Plan Area shall only be by way of 2 controlled points as shown on the Management Plan – Lots 21 and 22;
- c) The Right of Way – Common Access within the Management Plan Area shall follow the alignment of existing forestry tracks and be of a design consistent with diagram 1 below;

Diagram 1 – Typical Common Access Design – Principle ROW Only



- d) The Residents Association shall collect funds from members to ensure the Common Access is maintained in a condition consistent with diagram 1;
- e) The Residents Association shall ensure that appropriate signage is located and erected at the Muhunua Road entrance to the Management Plan Area to ensure there is awareness that the Common Access is not available for public use.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC VALUES MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know -

There is a responsibility to protect these values for future generations through recording the history and in particular encouraging continuing education and awareness of the past.

Whakapapa

Generations of Ngāti Kikopiri greatly value the resources acquired and used from the coastal area in and around Muhunua / Werawhango, Lake Waiwiri, the Waiwiri stream and the related dune wetlands.

The mana of Ngāti Kikopiri resides within this takiwā on the the northern side of the Ōhau river, south of the Waiwiri stream, east to the Tararua ranges and west to coast.

Whakataurangi

Whilst the name of Ōhau is not of Ngāti Huia or Ngāti Raukawa origin, Ngāti Kikopiri respects the Ngāti Apa traditions and narrative.

Māori have lived at Muhunua / Werawhango from around 600 to 800 years ago. These people included the Waitaha, who were displaced by Muaupoko and Ngāti Hamua. In the 19th Century those groups were subsequently displaced by Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Huia and Ngāti Tukorehe across the Ōhau river. Ngāti Kikopiri ki Huia maintain mana whenua over the Muhunua area.

Muhunua is a place of reflection

Muhunua refers to a low mist, a quiet place, a restful silence akin to peace.

“E muhu noa ana au”

Refers to going to a place to look within one’s thoughts or seek moments of reflection.

To Ngāti Kikopiri the Muhunua takiwā including the coastal margin symbolises identity and uniqueness between the past present and future. The way that this area is managed is therefore of particular importance to Ngāti Kikopiri as tangata whenua.

The relationship of Ngāti Kikopiri to these lands are both physical and spiritual and are embodied in the roles of guardianship through the linkages of historical occupation.

The sea and the immediate environs within Muhunua were a primary source of sustenance for Ngāti Kikopiri as tangata whenua. The coastal landscape provided an ecosystem alongside the customs, rights and responsibilities of these occupiers of this environment, including the need to apply conservation and sustainable management ethics.

Kikopiri is the name of the wharennui that stands on a hill overlooking the Te Waimarama stream at Muhunua West, situated approximately 5 kilometres from Ōhau.

The hapū of Ngāti Kikopiri have been located at Muhunua since the early 19th Century. The hapū of Ngāti Kikopiri is one of eight hapū of Ngāti Huia. Ngāti Kikopiri is also a hapū of Ngāti Raukawa. The building of Kikopiri commenced in 1889 and Kikopiri was opened by the tohunga Kipa Te Whatanui in 1897. The Tohunga Whakairo of Kikopiri was Piwīki Horohau.

Kikopiri Marae Trustees are currently reviewing their Charter. The Marae Trustees promote the wellbeing of Ngāti Kikopiri, educational attainment, social and cultural development.

Ngāti Kikopiri Marae committee meets every second Sunday of each month at 10.00am.

Ngāti Kikopiri are guided by the values and traditions of our tūpuna. The concepts of Mana Tangata, Mana Whenua, Manaaki Tangata and Tikanga Māori are paramount to the way we conduct ourselves and the way that we make decisions.

European Occupation

Titles were issued to these lands in the 1887 – 89 period. The first wave of European ownership to Kebbel occurred in the same period. It was purchased from the Maori owners and the transfers indicate the land was acquired by consenting parties.

European settlement responded initially to agricultural production in the form of pastoral livestock farming.

Amalgamation of the land titles occurred to such an extent that by 1920 Te Rauawa Station occupied 1210ha (approx.) being the coastal belt between the Ohau River and Waiwiri Stream. Muhunua West Road extended out to the coastal area of the station, and the Easton homestead had also being built by this time.

In later years the landscape changed to that of smaller rural lifestyle holdings, and the bach culture settlements.

Stabilisation of the coastal dune environment saw the pinus radiata plantation established on the larger lifestyle holdings and these remain a dominant component of the rural amenity today.

2. Cultural and Historic Management Area Provisions:

The objectives for the Cultural and Historic Management Area are:

- 1) *To recognise and provide for cultural values within the Management Plan Areas;*

- 2) *To preserve existing archaeological sites shown within the Management Plan Area by way of appropriate registrations on certificates of title;*
- 3) *To provide an appropriate framework for managing historic heritage values within the Management Plan Area.*

These objectives will be implemented through the following provisions;

- a) Implementation of the provisions for the Wetland, Access, Foreshore/Coastal Landscape, and Building/Curtilage/Effluent Disposal Management Areas;
- b) A document shall be registered on certificates of titles for Lots 1 and 2 within the Management Plan which makes reference to the NZAA Site S25/47 and site NZAA S25/109. The document shall require protection of those sites from activities that may physically disturb them;
- c) The Consent Holder shall apply to the Historic Places Trust for an authority under the Historic Places Act (Section 12 Authority) for earthworks required for the upgrade to the internal forestry tracks and as provided for in the Access Management Provisions;
- d) Before undertaking any earthworks required for the activities required in the Building, Curtilage, and Effluent Disposal Management Areas, each allotment owner will undertake a specific Archaeological Assessment of the area, and apply for any necessary HPT Authorities for the works.
- e) For accidental, or by chance discovery of archaeological material, the owners shall:
 - Cease all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find;

- The person(s) responsible for, or actually undertaking the activity, shall contact the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, a qualified archaeologist, the Horowhenua District Council and the Residents Association;
- If the material includes or appears to include human remains then the New Zealand Police shall be advised first in addition to the groups above. Where appropriate, consultation may also be required with local iwi;
- No works shall commence until necessary authorisations have been obtained.

Currently the relevant contacts include:

New Zealand Historic Places Trust
 The Senior Archaeologist
 PO Box 2629
 Wellington

Ph 04 472 4341
archaeology@historic.org.nz

Horowhenua District Council
 Private Bag 4002
 Levin

Ph 06 366 0999
enquiries@horowhenua.govt.nz

Ngāiti Kikopiri

Rob Kuiti

Ph 04 568 5268 or 027 645 8480

rob.kuiti@xtra.co.nz or rob.kuiti@twor-otaki.ac.nz

BUILDING, CURTLAGE AND EFFLUENT DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT AREA

1. What we already know -

As it stands at this point in time, buildings and earthworks within the Management Plan Area require resource consent from Horowhenua District Council. This will be the case for Lots 1 – 15. Vegetation clearance for built form and access may also require consent from Horizons Regional Council – although consenting for Access Management Area provisions have already been granted by Horizons. A building consent is also required for a dwelling, and that process deals with sanitary effluent disposal, potable water and dwelling foundation design.

Without prejudicing those requirements, this management plan seeks to 'lift the bar' by setting in place a framework for sustainability initiatives for building and curtilage activities on allotments 1 – 15. The initiatives aim to maintain rural character and not detract from other values in this area.

The Management Plan also seeks to create a sense of privacy between dwellings and this can be achieved without additional large scale and concentrated disturbance to the landform because the framework for transportation is already in place.

The framework of this managed approach to built form integrates in particular with the Forestry Management Area, and has been developed in consultation with a qualified landscape architect.

A dwelling area needs to be able to function and located in such a way to avoid possible incidence of flooding and/or a high water table, and so that waste water does not have an impact on the water resource. In depth investigation and ground survey by Wells (December 2008) reveals that that to avoid the effects of the design flood, habitable buildings should be a height of 3.5m above mean seal level (MSL Wellington).

According to the survey data and ground investigation an area is available in each of allotments 1 – 15, and as worst case scenario, habitable buildings would only need elevation of between 0.5 – 1.0m above existing ground level. Existing topographical information is shown on the Management Plan attached to this document.

2. Building, Curtilage, and Effluent Disposal Management Area Provisions;

The objectives for the Building, Curtilage and Effluent Disposal Management Area are:

- 1) *To create a pleasant and private living environment for future inhabitants within the Management Plan Area;*
- 2) *To provide for a safe and habitable living environment for future inhabitants;*
- 3) *To provide sufficient area within each allotment to allow for curtilage requirements;*

- 4) *To maintain and enhance rural character through appropriate controls on built form;*
- 5) *To provide the opportunity for sustainable infrastructure through using renewable energy technologies;*
- 6) *To create registrable interests in new certificates of title to preserve the form and integrity of the Management Plan.*

These objectives will be implemented through the following provisions;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a) The owners will first select a dwelling site within their title boundaries, and the dwelling site will incorporate a 40m x 40m building area and a resulting curtilage area, and the owner will only erect a dwelling and associated secondary buildings within the building area;
- b) For privacy, each allotment owner shall ensure that there is at least 100m separation between their dwelling and an existing dwelling within the Management Plan Area;
- c) To avoid potential damage to a dwelling, each owner shall ensure that there is at least 25m of fall zone from the extent of each dwelling site to the nearest production forestry – this shall be known as the ‘Curtilage Area’ and shall be a maximum area of 0.81ha on each allotments 1 – 15;
- d) Dwelling houses shall only be located within the Building Area forming part of the Curtilage for that lot;
- e) To avoid issues associated with potential ponding of surface water, each owner shall ensure that a dwelling within the Management Plan Area is at least 3.5m above Mean Sea Level (MSL Wellington);

- f) To provide appropriate foundations for a dwelling, each owner shall ensure they obtain advice from a Chartered Professional Engineer before applying for a building consent.
- g) Apart for temporary safety fences that may be required for forest harvesting activities, and existing perimeter fencing around the Management Plan Area, there shall be no fencing outside the curtilage area;
- h) All improvements, structures and other amenity features/landscaping found in a normal residential environment may be constructed, placed or occupy the Curtilage Area.

DWELLINGS AND BUILDINGS

- a) A Dwelling on a Lot shall be designed to be in harmony with the natural landscape and to form an integral component of a well designed managed rural area.
- b) A Dwelling on a Lot will be constructed predominantly of brick, stone, split block stucco, natural timber, plaster or other material accepted as having architectural merit.
- c) If the Dwelling contains or comprises any separate garage or other outbuilding such garage or other outbuilding must be of a similar design and construction (including material used in construction) to the rest of the Dwelling.
- d) A Dwelling on a Lot will:
 - (i) have a roof that is sheathed so as not to have high reflective qualities. White and light colours are not appropriate (BSS5252);

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| <p>(ii) have all glazed surfaces of low reflective glass material (BSS5252);</p> <p>(iii) have all exterior lighting which is of low glare bollard reflected down lighting and complies with the height controls set out in the Consent Notice;</p> <p>(iv) have more than two hips or gables in the roofline and will be constructed in a shape that is other than a simple square or rectangle. Any Dwelling that has a flat or single plane roof will have more than one level of roofing;</p> <p>(v) notwithstanding d)(i) – (ii) have attachments (including, but not necessarily limited to television antennae, chimneys and solar photovoltaic panels) that are discreetly integrated with the Dwelling architecture so that they are not highly visible from any road, or from a Lot. The siting of any clothesline or letterbox will be aesthetically sensitive in terms of design and location;</p> <p>(vi) be completely constructed and finished within nine months of commencement of excavation for foundations; and</p> <p>(vii) have all ancillary work including planting of lawns, landscaping and any other development work completed and finished within 15 months of commencement of excavation for foundations.</p> | <p>e) A driveway on a Lot will be constructed of such materials so as to blend with the natural rural landscape and any paving material used will be of natural earthy recessive colours that will ensure that the driveway is not highly visible in the landscape.</p> <p>f) The Owners will not erect a Dwelling other than a new Dwelling on a Lot, and will not permit or allow the transportation and delivery onto a Lot of any pre-built, transportable or relocatable Dwelling that has been previously lived in.</p> <p>g) The Owners will not permit a caravan, hut, tent, shed, pole or similar structure to be placed or erected on any Lot other than as may be required for use in the construction of a Dwelling. Any such caravan, hut, tent, shed, pole or similar construction permitted pursuant to this clause shall be removed immediately on completion of the Dwelling, unless garaged or screened so as to preserve the amenity of the Management Plan Area.</p> <p>h) The Owners will promptly replace, restore, reinstate and repair at the cost of the Owners all damage that may arise or be caused to the landscaping, planting, or other structures in the Management Plan Area and arising from the construction of the Dwelling or driveway or landscaping of a Lot and will ensure that due and adequate allowance is made for current and future drainage of all excess stormwater so that there is no discharge of stormwater from a Lot.</p> <p>i) The Owners will not permit or allow any building material, building waste material or rubbish to accumulate on any Lot or allow any building, structures or fencing to become dilapidated or fall into disrepair.</p> |
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- j) The maximum height of any building on Lots 1 – 15 shall be 9m above finished ground level.
- SERVICING**
- Wastewater**
- a) Each Owner shall provide a suitable on-site water disposal system that, at the time of construction:
- Complies with the relevant Local Authority Requirements;
 - Is an advanced treatment and disposal system;
 - Includes a disposal area that is of a sufficient area to dispose of the reasonably expected waste generated from the dwelling, and is covered in at least 250mm of topsoil or peat;
 - Includes an assessment that the disposal area is a sufficient height above the winter Ground Water Level (GWL);
 - Shall ensure that no stormwater is disposed of into the treatment system or disposal field.
 - Contains pressure – compensating trickle irrigation lines for ground disposal of waste water which is to be dose loaded from the treatment system to provide a maximum areal loading rate of 3.0 litres/m²/day.
- Water**
- a) Each owner shall be made aware that they are part of a Managed Area whereby each lot is self sufficient;
- b) Because of the above sustainability initiative, water resources will be provided by each owner and as a minimum;
- Capacity for 50,000 litres of water storage shall be available to each dwelling;
 - 25,000 litres of the above storage shall be dedicated for fire fighting purposes, and each owner shall contact the New Zealand Fire Service to determine requirements for fittings etc;
- c) In providing for water resources, each owner shall consider treatment of the water in light of the publication “Household Water Supplies” (Revised April 2006) and which is published by the Public Health Department.
- Electricity and Telecommunication**
- a) Each owner shall be made aware that they are part of a Managed Area whereby the majority of service infrastructure is via on – site sustainable initiatives.
- b) Each of the Owners of Lots 1 – 15 shall provide for their safety and well being by providing for their individual needs in accordance with Territorial Authority requirements at the time of building;
- c) If reticulated electricity is not provided, the owner shall make arrangements for their needs via on site technology such those promoted by Governments advisors – the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA). Real examples of this approach are attached as appendix 6;
- d) Telecommunication and internet services will not be reticulated within the Management Plan Area, and owners will provide for

their individual needs by way of mobile phone networks and/or radio transmission.

For practical interpretation of these matters please see the 'Owners Guide' attached

APPENDIX 1	-	CONCEPT PLAN
APPENDIX 2	-	PLANTING LIST – FORESHORE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT AREA
APPENDIX 3	-	PLANTING DIAGRAM – WETLAND MANAGEMENT AREA
APPENDIX 4	-	PLANTING LIST – WETLAND MANAGEMENT AREA
APPENDIX 5	-	TYPICAL CURTILAGE AREA LAYOUT
APPENDIX 6	-	ENERGY EFFICIENCY COMMISSION AUTHORITY – CASE STUDY
APPENDIX 7	-	OWNERS GUIDE
APPENDIX 8	-	INCORPORATED SOCIETY – CONSTITUTION