

Waipā District Council

***Te Mahere Whakahaere o
Sainsbury Road Reserve***

**Sainsbury Road Reserve
Management Plan**

MIHI

Mihi or whakataukī to be gifted by mana whenua
for the final document.

Photo not taken at the Sainsbury Road Reserve.

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Section One: **Introduction**

Purpose of this plan

The purpose of this reserve management plan ('the plan') is to provide guidance and direction on the management of Sainsbury Road Reserve ('the reserve')¹ – located at 205 Sainsbury Road, Pirongia – to enable a range of recreational, environmental and cultural aspirations to be realised.

While it is primarily a plan to guide Council's planning, funding and management approach for the reserve, it is also useful to mana whenua, recreational and environmental organisations and the wider community as it outlines the community's recreational, cultural and ecological aspirations for the reserve.

One of the key purposes of the Reserves Act 1977² ('the Act') is to ensure there are areas across New Zealand where people can enjoy the outdoors. People enjoy the outdoors in a variety of ways: their recreational activities can be active (running, walking, cycling, horse riding, ecological restoration) or passive (quiet contemplation, sightseeing, picnicking) – or anything in between.

More specifically, the purpose of a recreation

reserve³ is to protect the natural environment and beauty of the countryside and retain wide open spaces and tracks which enable people to explore these special places. Additionally, the features of historic, scenic and ecological significance are to be managed and protected. Managing these features often enhances people's experience of recreation reserves.

The Act outlines the requirements of reserve management plans⁴: how they are developed, the issues they need to address, how Council should engage with the community and how the community can shape the plan. This plan has been developed in accordance with these requirements.

¹ Part Section 336, Town of Pirongia West.

² Section 3 (General Purpose) of the Reserves Act 1977.

³ Section 17 (Recreation Reserves) of the Reserves Act 1977.

⁴ Section 41 (Management Plans) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Structure of this plan

Section One provides a brief outline of the purpose of the reserve management plan and the scope of the plan.

Section Two provides contextual information about the reserve. It discusses the location of the reserve, its history, some of the special places on or near the reserve and its current state. The challenges and opportunities of the reserve are also discussed.

Section Three outlines the vision for the reserve, and the goals and policies which will assist in delivering on the vision. Explanations for the goals and policies are provided in order to demonstrate the rationale for the approach taken.

Section Four covers the implementation of the plan, of which the landscape concept plan is the main component.

Scope of this plan

The reserve is one of five land parcels which collectively comprise the Pirongia West Recreation Reserves⁵. Following the termination of the perpetual grazing lease on the reserve in 2014, Council resolved to develop a standalone reserve management plan to better deliver on the principles relating to recreation reserves outlined in the Act.

While the four remaining land parcels in the Pirongia West Recreation Reserves are currently subject to perpetual leases, Council has a long-term vision to review the function and management of these parcels to ensure they are meeting their purpose as recreation reserves and the relationship between them is recognised.

⁵ As identified in the Urban Reserves Management Plan Volume 2 (Pirongia, Kihikihi and Ohaupō) 2006



Wāhanga Tuarua: *Sainsbury Road Reserve te horopaki*

Section Two: **Sainsbury Road Reserve in context**

Sainsbury Road Reserve in context

Historical context

There is a long and varied history of human occupation in the Pirongia area within which the reserve sits.

Patupaiarehe (forest folk) pre-date Māori. They lived in the deep forest of Mount Pirongia long before the arrival of Māori in the Tainui waka in Kawhia around 800 years ago, and according to mana whenua are still present on the mountain.

Once settled in Kawhia, the Māori population expanded and journeys were made further inland in search of resources. Mount Pirongia was an

area rich in resources: plentiful water, food such as freshwater mussels and eels, forest birds, berries and plants, as well as trees which could be used for buildings⁶.

Mount Pirongia is of great significance to Ngāti Apakura and Ngāti Hikairo, who are mana whenua of the area.

Acquisition history of the reserve and historical land management

In 1863, the Waikato region was invaded by European soldiers and approximately 1.2 million acres was confiscated from Māori. The raupatu

(confiscation of land) in the Waikato region had a devastating impact on Māori. Large tracts of land in the wider Pirongia area were confiscated, and the reserve is part of a package of reserves which came to be in Crown management under the Public Domains Act in 1881⁷.

The raupatu brought about a significant step change in land management. Within the flatter areas surrounding Mount Pirongia, much of the forest was cleared for agricultural purposes. It is likely that the reserve was farmed, and in recent years, it has been used for grazing cattle.

⁶ Pirongia Te Aroaro o Kahu Restoration Society | History (mtpirongia.org.nz). Accessed 9 December 2022.

⁷ Urban Reserves Management Plan Volume 2 (Pirongia, Kihikihi & Ōhaupō). Sourced from waipadc.govt.nz.

Crown land set apart as recreation ground by NZ Gazette 1888 p.677. Brought under The Public Domains Act 1881 by NZ Gazette 1888 p.707 and added to the Pirongia Domain by NZ Gazette 1905 p.1250. – under the control of the Pirongia Domain Board. The Pirongia Domain Board became the

Pirongia Recreation Reserves Board on 1 April 1978 by operation of S.16(7) of the Reserves Act 1977. Administration passed from the Board to the Waipa District Council by operation of Clause 77-79, the Local Government (Waikato Region) Reorganization Order 1989 (NZ Gazette 1989 p.2460).

Planning context

The reserve primarily sits within the Reserve Zone under the Waipā District Plan 2016 ('District Plan'). Two District Plan policy overlays also cover the reserve. The Indigenous Forest Biodiversity Corridor⁸ overlay seeks to retain the ecological values associated with the unprotected forested lower slopes of Mount Pirongia in order to increase native vegetation cover in the Waipā District. The Visually Sensitive Hill Country Zone⁹ overlay recognises that the area provides a rural visual backdrop to large parts of the Waipā District. In the wider context, the site is located on the foothills of Mount Pirongia which is identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape.

There are also small areas of the reserve which fall outside of the Reserve Zone. Some of the reserve is within the road corridor, while some of the land is within the Rural Zone. See Figure One for a spatial representation of the reserve's planning context.

⁸ Waipā District Plan Clause 24.2.4 and Objective 24.3.2: To maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity, ecological processes and connectivity within the biodiversity corridors as identified on Planning Map 49.

⁹ Waipā District Plan Objective 25.3.4: To provide for lawfully established farming activities while ensuring the location of buildings, driveways and infrastructure does not compromise and where practicable enhances the landscape qualities of visually sensitive hill country and river and lake environs.



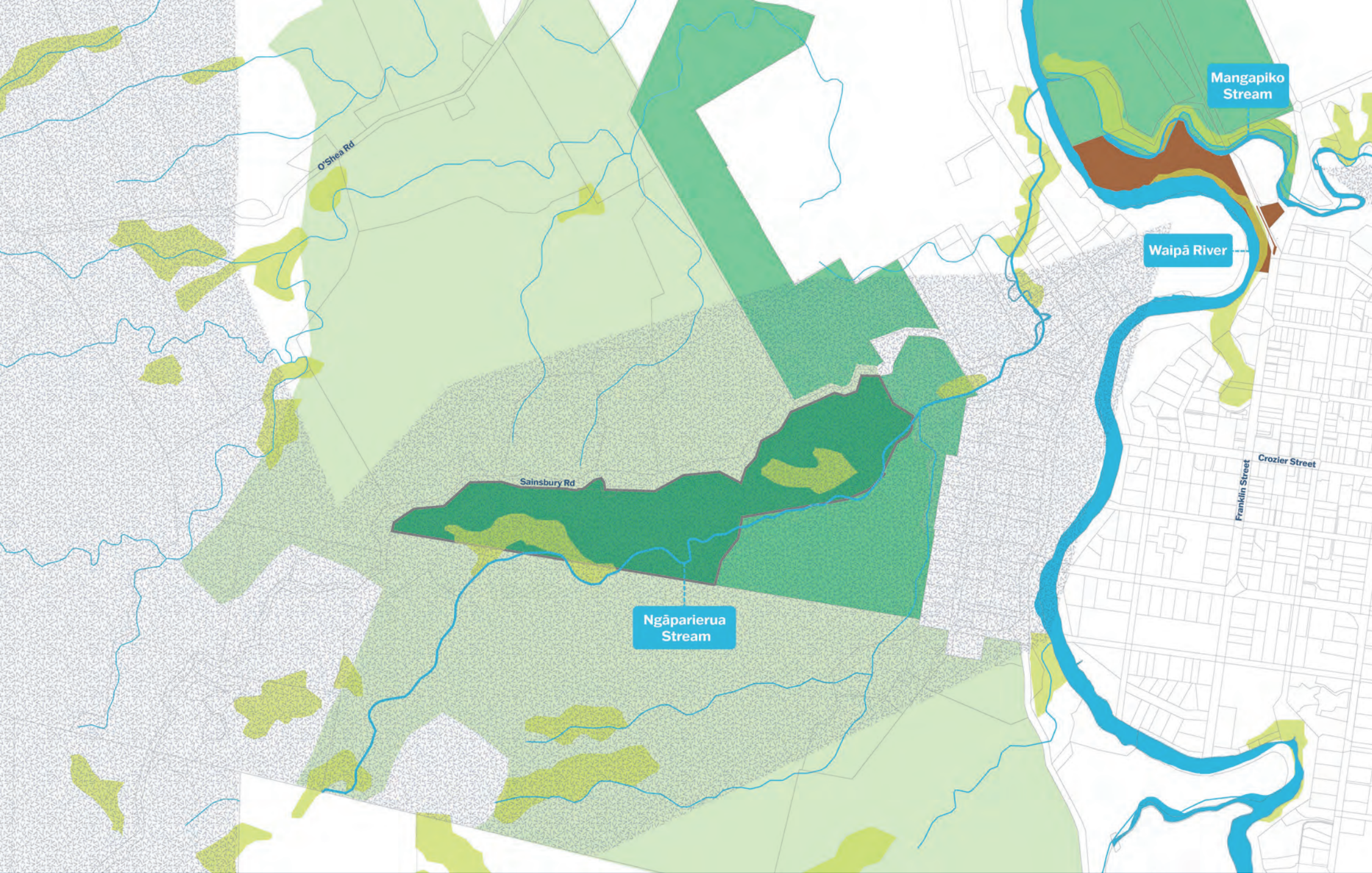


Figure One: Location of Sainsbury Road Reserve and spatial representation of the planning context

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  Streams |  Visually sensitive hill country |  Parcels reserves areas |  Pirongia West Recreation Reserve |
|  Native forest |  Indigenous forest corridor |  Mātakitaki Pā site |  Sainsbury Road Reserve |



Sainsbury Road Reserve – site specific context and current use

The reserve (see Figure Two) is located at 205 Sainsbury Road, Pirongia and is classified as a recreation reserve under the Act¹⁰. Recreation reserves are places where recreational opportunities are provided for and cultural and ecological features and systems are protected and enhanced.

The reserve is approximately 41 hectares in area and is mostly steep terrain. Given the hilly terrain, there are a number of vantage points on the reserve which provide clear sight lines to Mount Pirongia, Mount Kakepuku and Maungatautari and Pirongia township.

Ngāparierua Stream is a defining natural feature in the reserve. The stream starts in the foothills of Mount Pirongia and runs through the reserve for a distance of approximately 680 metres and joins the Waipā River opposite Mātakitaki Pā. There is also a small wetland (2.6 hectares in size) located at the north-eastern end of the reserve.

The reserve is mostly grassed in pasture, with small pockets of remnant native forest, gorse, old pine trees and a small selection of fruit trees. Aside from individual native trees on the reserve, there is a remnant of native vegetation (4.9 hectares in size) located near the Ngāparierua Stream corridor. The current lessees graze significant portions of the reserve, which greatly aids in pasture and pest weed management.



¹⁰ Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977. The reserve was classified recreation reserve in the NZ Gazette in 1981 p.345 (Document H.330702).

Remains of the historic water supply infrastructure (including a hand-dug reservoir with internal ladder) are present on the reserve. At one stage, the Ngāparierua Stream supplied Pirongia township with all its water. The original water main is still in situ.

There are a number of recreation tracks (which are also used by grazing stock) across the reserve which provide access for horse riders and walkers, although some areas are degraded and unsafe for horse riding in the winter months. The reserve has minimal recreational infrastructure but does have horse washdown facilities near the entrance. Council does not currently hold any information on numbers of visitors to the site, but anecdotal evidence indicates that it is well used by the horse riding community.

The reserve sits within the context of a wider reserve network known as the Pirongia West Recreation Reserves. This includes the two sites which immediately adjoin the eastern boundary of the reserve, as well as the land to the north of the reserve (across Sainsbury Road). These sites are owned by Council and have been classified as recreation reserve under the Act.

These adjoining land parcels are currently subject to lease arrangements which constrain the ability to plan for significant changes to their existing use. Notwithstanding that, these land parcels are considered to make up a connected network of reserves for which Council has aspirations to holistically manage as future lease arrangements allow.





Figure Two: Sainsbury Road Reserve – 205 Sainsbury Road, Pirongia

Streams Native forest Sainsbury Road Reserve Road corridor





Challenges and opportunities at the reserve

There are a number of challenges to be addressed – and opportunities to be pursued – in planning for and managing the reserve. These challenges and opportunities have been identified through three primary sources:

- **Existing Council information about the reserve** (such as Council reports, current reserve management plans, the expertise of Council staff, environmental information (including soil stability and quality, water quality and ecological data) and research papers);
- **Community conversations** (such as community feedback on the initial landscape plan options developed in 2015, a survey of horse riders undertaken by the Pirongia Horse Riders Club in 2020, discussions with the current graziers, workshops held with the Sainsbury Road Reserve Focus Group in 2022/23 and submissions from the community on the draft plan);
- **Legislative guidance** (such as the requirements for recreation reserves outlined in the Reserves Act 1977, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, iwi management plans^{11,12,13} and relevant Waipā District Plan objectives and policies).

¹¹ Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan.

¹² Maniapoto Priorities for the Restoration of the Waipā Catchment NIWA Client report (waikatoregion.govt.nz).

¹³ Ngāti Hikairo Iwi Management Plan – Freshwater Ngāti-Hikairo.pdf (waikatoregion.govt.nz).

Ecological health and function at the reserve

Vegetation cover

While there are small pockets of remnant native vegetation, the majority of the reserve is in pasture cover. Due to minimal native forest cover, the overall ecological health of the reserve is poor¹⁴.

However, the proximity of Mount Pirongia (which has extensive native forest cover) presents an ideal opportunity to re-establish a strong ecological corridor through the reserve. Research indicates that long-tail bats are present on Mount Pirongia, and increasing native vegetation on the reserve would provide more bat habitat and food sources.

The connection of Ngāparierua Stream to the Waipā River is the logical priority for revegetation which would have multiple environmental, cultural and recreational benefits. The establishment of the Taiea te Taiao Ecological Corridor Project¹⁵ amplifies the collaborative opportunities to undertake ecological restoration on the reserve. Future ecological restoration opportunities with a similar focus are likely to assist in improving native vegetation cover on the reserve.

Additionally, conversations with the local community indicate that there is strong interest in being involved in projects which are focused

on restoration planting and pest control at the reserve.

Current land use

Grazing stock is the current land use across much of the reserve. While grazing is appropriate across the rolling terrain, it has resulted in localised soil stability issues on some of the steeply contoured areas of the reserve.

However, grazing stock play an important role in weed management and prevents pest plant species from becoming dominant across the reserve. There is an opportunity to adjust the grazing approach, which will contribute to improving soil stability. There is also the opportunity to retire the steeper areas of the reserve and undertake ecological restoration to assist with soil stability.

Additionally, there is the potential for future commercial activities to provide an income stream to assist in managing the reserve. These activities could include selective native forestry.

Stream health

Despite the lack of native vegetation cover along the majority of the Ngāparierua Stream corridor, the water clarity is high. This is likely to be a result of the close proximity of the Ngāparierua Stream headwaters, which is approximately 1700 metres

upstream from the reserve boundary.

While there is an absence of existing information on the aquatic species present in the stream, ecological information from nearby streams indicates the presence of longfin eel, īnanga, short jaw kokopū and freshwater kōura species¹⁶.

There is an opportunity to improve the Ngāparierua Stream health through revegetating the stream corridor, reintroducing native aquatic species into the stream and re-establishing traditional food sources (including watercress).

¹⁴ Waipā District Council ECM Doc #10452647 Ecological Significance Assessment of Forest Remnants at 471 Sainsbury Road, Pirongia.

¹⁵ The aim of the Taiea te Taiao Ecological Corridor Project is to link two of the Waikato region's most spectacular maunga, Maungatautari and Pirongia, via an ecological corridor between the waterways which flow from the two maunga – the Mangapiko and Ngāparierua streams. The project is funded by the Ministry for the Environment's Freshwater Improvement Fund for a five-year period (June 2021 to June 2026).

¹⁶ Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2013/16 Significant natural areas of the Waipa district: terrestrial and wetland ecosystems Waipa SNA Report final (waikatoregion.govt.nz). Sourced 9 December 2022.

Recreation use at the reserve

Fence and track infrastructure

Horse riders have identified the reserve as an ideal location for riding which has additional future potential if infrastructure is improved. This is particularly important given the lack of off-road areas in the Waipā District on which to ride. A survey conducted in 2020 of 70 horse riders in the Waipā District and beyond¹⁷ identified that 58% riders do not have other farmland available to ride on.

The existing fence and gate infrastructure and current standard of the riding tracks compromise the current safety and useability of the reserve for horse riding.

Additionally, the absence of 'loop tracks' (instead of the existing 'dead end' tracks) constrains capacity and limits the potential for more riders to use the reserve. The lack of educational and way-finding signage and information also creates confusion and limits current and future recreational use by horse riders and walkers.

User experience

The reserve's location in the foothills of Mount Pirongia offer impressive views to Pirongia township, Mount Kakepuku, Maungatautari and the wider landscape. Community feedback

indicates that installing look-out points and way-finding signage and increasing the visibility of historical information and stories about the land and its people would greatly enhance people's experience at the reserve and create a deeper connection to the area.

Finally, while not directly associated with the reserve, there are road safety issues in the localised area. Sainsbury Road (where the reserve is located) is a winding rural road with limited sight lines and has a wide range of road users – horse riders, pedestrians, tractor drivers, cyclists, horse float drivers, residents and people visiting the Pirongia Mountainbike Park. These users travel at variable speeds and use the road in very different ways.

While all road users will need to use the road safely, there is an opportunity to consider alternative access points to the reserve which may assist in addressing some of these road user conflicts and safety concerns.

¹⁷ Survey conducted by the Pirongia Horse Riders Club Incorporated in late 2020. A total of 70 riders responded to the survey, with 67% of respondents living in the Waipā District.

The vision, goals and policies in Section Three have been designed to address these challenges and opportunities, make progress on achieving the community's aspirations for the reserve and fulfill Council's legislative obligations.





Wāhanga Tuatoru:
***Te Whakakitenga,
ngā whāinga, me ngā
kaupapa here***

Section Three:
**Vision, goals
and policies**

Introduction

The vision, goals and policies outlined in this section achieve the legislative requirements of a reserve management plan¹⁸ and deliver on the community's aspirations which were shared throughout this process.

The vision for the reserve is a short, sharp statement which provides a clear call to action. A description of the future state which Council and the community can set their sights on achieving is also provided.

The goals and associated policies outline the areas in which progress will be made. Each goal and set of policies includes an explanation, which provides a rationale for the decided course of action.

¹⁸ Section 41 (Management Plans) of the Reserves Act 1977.





Photo not taken at the
Sainsbury Road Reserve.



WHAKAKITENGA:
*Matomato te whenua,
kapakapa te tangata,
e ko Sainsbury
Reserve*

VISION:
**Nature and people
flourish at Sainsbury
Reserve**

What the future looks like

A green ribbon of lush native forest winds its way through the reserve and nourishes all living beings who visit.

The forest – which has been lovingly restored by the community – is home to birds, bats and insects. Tui, kōkakō, kererū and pīwakawaka feast in the abundant forest.

The Ngāparierua Stream flows cool and clear through the reserve to the Waipā River. The stream is thriving, and children and adults alike spend time connecting with the life in it and gathering food to nourish themselves and their families.

The reserve is a place of challenge, strength, achievement and restoration for people. Horse riders, walkers, runners, sightseers and people involved in restoring the native forest enjoy being at the reserve together.

People's connection to the reserve deepens as they share stories from the past and create new memories for future generations.

Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here

Goals and policies

Whāinga Tuatahi: **He tāmata i te ngahere taketake kia kaha ake te pakari me te mārohirohi.**

Goal One: **Restore native forest to improve nature's strength and resilience.**

Policies

- Develop and implement an ecological monitoring programme for the reserve which incorporates Mātauranga Māori approaches, Western science and citizen science
- Develop and implement a restoration plan which prioritises the enhancement and expansion of existing forest remnants, the revegetation of the Ngāparierua Stream corridor and allows for future cultural harvest
- Undertake animal and plant pest management which protects existing forest remnants and future restoration planting
- Construct stream crossings which protect and enhance bank stability and improve the ecological function of Ngāparierua Stream and assist in maximising recreational opportunities at the reserve.

Explanation

Developing an integrated monitoring programme from a range of disciplines will ensure that a holistic picture of the ecological health of the reserve is captured. The monitoring programme will establish an environmental baseline for the reserve in order to track improvements over time.

The restoration plan will implement various aspects of the landscape concept plan. The restoration plan will use Western science and indigenous restoration approaches to provide clear guidance on the priority areas, species to be planted (including species for rongoa/ medicine, future cultural harvest for carving, pou and waka and kai/food), areas to be fenced off and the required maintenance programme.

Restoring native forest on the reserve has two primary benefits: it will improve the ecological function of the reserve and enhance people's experience of the reserve.

Prioritising restoration planting along the Ngāparierua Stream corridor will assist in improving stream health by providing shade and managing sediment. Shaded streams have more stable water temperatures which provide ideal habitat for aquatic species, while riparian planting decreases the sediment runoff into waterways. Improving the health and wellbeing of the Ngāparierua Stream also makes a tangible contribution towards achieving the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River¹⁹.

Restoring the Ngāparierua Stream corridor would also extend the food source which Mount Pirongia currently provides for birds and insects, thus enabling them to expand their habitat range. In seeking out food from their expanded habitat, bird species will be able to fulfil their role as seed dispersers. This will further contribute to the health and resilience of the forest on the reserve.

¹⁹ The Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River (Schedule 1 – Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (Waipā River) Act 2012) is the primary direction setting document for the Waikato River.

Whāinga Tuarua: **He whakaahei i te tangata ki te tiaki me te tāmata i te taiao.**

Goal Two: **Enable people to care for and restore nature.**

Policies

- Support and enable community restoration initiatives which prioritise planting the Ngāparierua Stream corridor and enhancing and expanding existing forest remnants
- Support community pest control initiatives which improve the ecological health of existing forest remnants
- Collaborate with existing restoration initiatives which focus on improving the health and wellbeing of the Ngāparierua Stream
- Explore a range of funding opportunities – in partnership with the community – to implement the restoration plan
- Investigate income generation opportunities which assist in delivering on ecological and recreation outcomes.

Explanation

There is strong community interest in restoring native forest on the reserve, both to improve its ecological health and improve the experience for those using the reserve. Community restoration activities improve social cohesion as they build people's connections to the land and to each other. At an individual level, restoration work builds physical strength, resilience and stamina. Prioritising the restoration of the Ngāparierua Stream corridor first will create opportunities for people to connect with the stream, while enabling the restoration work to be sustainable over time.

Pest control is a vital aspect of improving the ecological health of forest remnants. Supporting pest control initiatives which are focused on existing forest remnants will also ensure that additional planting will flourish and further improve the resilience of this special place.

Partnering with existing restoration initiatives (such as the Taiea te Taiao Ecological Corridor Project) will create opportunities to amplify improvements to the ecological health of the

Ngāparierua Stream. Working with others will also strengthen the ecological resilience of the broader landscape as forest corridors will increasingly become pathways for birds, bats and insects to extend their habitat range.

Exploring a range of funding opportunities from a range of organisations (including local, regional and central government, the commercial sector and philanthropic organisations) to undertake restoration work may enable some restoration plan implementation costs to be offset. Additionally, investigating income generation opportunities such as carbon credits and selective native tree harvest may create revenue streams which align well with the goals of the plan.

Taking a partnership approach – where Council and the community share the challenge of seeking funding and resourcing – enables them both to take responsibility for improving the reserve.

Whāinga Tuatoru: **Kia maha ngā āheinga whakamahi mō ngā kaiwhakamahi puta noa.**

Goal Three: **Maximise recreational opportunities for a range of users.**

Policies

- Work with the horse riding community to develop a track construction programme which maximises recreation and ensures the safety of all reserve users
- Support community initiatives which are focused on implementing the track construction programme
- Investigate the potential for a secondary vehicle entrance in the lower area of the reserve
- Develop infrastructure at the reserve to provide multiple spaces for passive recreation
- Implement a long-term, 'sinking lid' approach to grazing at the reserve.

Explanation

Working with the horse riding community to develop a track construction programme which includes identifying opportunities for loop tracks, appropriate grades for safe riding and easy to use gate infrastructure will maximise the useability of the reserve for horse riding.

The track construction programme will also contribute to improving the recreational experience for walkers and runners who use the reserve. Supporting community initiatives which will implement the track construction programme will enhance people's sense of connection with the reserve.

Community feedback indicated that the most appropriate recreational uses of the reserve are horse riding, walking/running and passive recreation. However, an off-road cycle track on the roadside boundary of the reserve was deemed an appropriate balance of recreational activities which adequately address the safety of all reserve users.

A secondary vehicle entrance in the lower area of the reserve may assist in addressing local road

safety concerns. It would also provide access to the wetland area on the reserve, which provides a different recreation experience from the upper areas of the reserve. Furthermore, the additional vehicle entrance would provide an entry point to access an 'up and back' loop of the entire reserve which would be of great benefit to horse riders.

The reserve has impressive views of the local landscape, including Maungatautari, Mount Kakepuku and Mount Pirongia. Developing infrastructure which enables passive recreation – viewing platforms, picnic areas and places to sit by the stream – creates opportunities for people to meet a range of spiritual, cultural and recreational needs.

Implementing a long-term, 'sinking lid' grazing approach ensures that weed management is continued as forest restoration is expanded across the reserve. It also provides clarity of timeframes for the existing graziers. The first phase of this approach is to work with the leaseholder to review the grazing approach for optimal pasture management and to contribute to improved soil stability.

Whāinga Tuawhā: He tūhonohono i te tangata ki te whenua rāhui me te whakapiki i ōna wheako.

Goal Four: **Enhance people's connection with and experience of the reserve.**

Policies

- Partner with mana whenua to ensure Māori history is visible across the reserve
- Partner with mana whenua to develop a name for the reserve which reflects the local history and ecology
- Work with the local community to ensure local stories are represented across the reserve
- Develop and install way-finding and track sharing signage to improve the experience of people visiting and using the reserve.

Explanation

Stories about the landscape – from a range of perspectives – enable people to connect more deeply with places and appreciate the importance of their own stories. The reserve and the broader landscape it sits within has a rich Māori and European history. Ensuring these stories are told throughout the reserve in a range of ways (such as story boards and pou/special carvings) enable people to connect with the past and lead to a better understanding of the present.

Working with mana whenua to develop a name which better reflects the first inhabitants of the area, and the connection between people and place over time, will help to create a distinct identity for the reserve.

Infrastructure such as viewing platforms create powerful prompts to tell stories about place, while way-finding signage enables those using the reserve to create new stories and memories to share with others.





Wāhanga Tuawhā:
Whakatutukitanga

Section Four:
Implementation

Photo not taken at the Sainsbury Road Reserve.

Photo not taken at the
Sainsbury Road Reserve.

Landscape Concept Plan

The landscape concept plan provides a broad visual outline of what is required to make progress on the vision, goals and policies outlined in Section Three. The landscape concept plan is purposefully broad – detailed planning will be needed to implement its discrete components and ensure that there is a clear line of sight to the vision, goals and policies. Where directed in the policies, Council will work with the community to develop various implementation aspects.

Council's Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan processes (which includes both capital projects and operating and maintenance budgets) are the mechanisms for funding by local government.

For digital version of the landscape concept plan click [here](#)



BETWEEN WATER TANK & ROAD FENCE PLANTING PRIVACY SCREEN FOR NEIGHBOURS. DESIGN AROUND POWERLINE & IN CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOUR TO SOUTH.

EXISTING GUM TREE & CONIFERS.

CYCLE & HORSE TRACKS LINKAGE TO SAINSBURY ROAD.

UPPER SECTION OF SAINSBURY ROAD.

NATURAL SCRUB REGENERATION ON STEEP SLOPES WITH SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING AS BUDGET ALLOWS. BUFFERS & EXTENDS EXISTING BUSH REMNANTS TO FORM AN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR ALONG THE RIPARIAN MARGIN & STEEP SLOPES AS PROTECTION FOREST.

FOREST EXPLORATION TRACKS FOR HORSE RIDERS AND WALKERS THROUGH STEEP SIDINGS.

EXISTING NATIVE BUSH REMNANTS IN GULLY.

SPUR HAS EXCELLENT VIEWS OVER PROPERTY & TO WIDER LANDSCAPE IN ALL DIRECTIONS. MAINTAIN CREST OF SPUR IN PASTURE AND/OR LOW PLANTING FOR LANDSCAPE AND RECREATIONAL VALUES. CONSTRUCT VIEWING PLATFORM WHICH REFLECTS LOCAL VALUES AND STORIES TO ENHANCE RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCE. ALTER FENCE LINE TO ENSURE VIEW OF THE RESERVE IS CLEAR.

AREA OF NATIVE FORESTRY TO BE MANAGED IN A CONTINUOUS COVER FORESTRY SYSTEM (I.E. SELECTIVE HARVESTING - NO CLEAR FELLING). INTENDED TO DEMONSTRATE MULTIPLE PURPOSE FORESTRY, COMBINING TIMBER PRODUCTION WITH BIODIVERSITY AND AMENITY VALUES & SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION. MIXED NATIVE SPECIES ARRANGED IN A 'NATURALISTIC' LANDSCAPE PATTERN THAT RELATES TO NATURAL FEATURES SUCH AS TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL MOISTURE GRADIENTS, SHELTER & EDGE EFFECT ETC. AND TO ENABLE LONG-TERM FOREST SUCCESSION THROUGH WEED SPECIES. APPROX 2.8 HA.

PROPOSED NATIVE FORESTRY PLANTING IN SUNNY BASIN ACROSS STREAM (FACES NORTH). PREDOMINANTLY TOTARA & KAURI PLANTED IN A MANUKA & KANUKA NURSE CROP & THROUGH GORSE. MANAGED FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS IN A CONTINUOUS COVER FORESTRY SYSTEM (I.E. - SINGLE STEM OR SMALL COUPE (GROUP) - FELLING & EXTRACTION. APPROX. 1.8 HA.

SAINSBURY ROAD TWO-WAY CYCLE TRACK APPROX. 1.8KM.

WALKING & HORSE RIDING TRAILS.

MOWABLE GRASS AREA.

HAY Paddock - MAINTAIN AS OPEN SPACE & IN PRODUCTIVE USE. POSSIBLE LEASE FOR 'CUT & CARRY' CROPPING. DEFINE AREA BY SAFE TRACTOR GRADIENT & CONTOURS. ALTERNATIVELY, IF GRAZED THEN FENCE AREAS OF NATURAL REGENERATION WITH A TWO-THREE WIRE ELECTRIC FENCE, BUT AVOID GATES ACROSS HORSE TRAILS OR CYCLE WAY.

PROPOSED TWO-WAY CYCLE TRACK.

EXISTING ROW OF GUM TREES & PINES.

PROPOSED FRUIT & NUT TREE PLANTINGS ON SUNNY ASPECT IN EXISTING Paddock. MAINTAIN BY GRAZING UNDER TREES IN INDIVIDUAL STOCK PROTECTION. TRACKS TO CARPARK AREA & LOOKOUT.

TRIM VEGETATION TO IMPROVE SIGHT LINES FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY.

SITE ENTRY WITH GENEROUS PARKING AREA FOR CARS & HORSE FLOATS. PARKING UNDER EXISTING SHADE TREES. TOILET BLOCK IN CLEARING.

EXISTING TREES.

A POSSIBLE HERITAGE FEATURE COULD BE MADE OF OLD WATER SUPPLY RELICS.

MAINTAIN AS LOW SCRUB TO PRESERVE VIEWS & AS SOURCE OF BEE FOOD.

SEPARATE CYCLE WAY FROM PaddockS WITH ELECTRIC FENCE (2-WIRE) TO PROTECT TRACK.

ROAD.

TWO-WAY CYCLE TRACK.

EXISTING PINES.

EXISTING POND.

LOWER CYCLE ENTRY OR EXIT POINT. CREATE A SMALL PARKING LAYBY.

N.B. - INVESTIGATE POTENTIAL TO NEGOTIATE OFF-SITE EXTENSION / LINKAGES

REPLACE EXISTING BRIDGE.

FELL EXISTING PINE WILDINGS.

NATURAL REGENERATION.

NATIVE FORESTRY ON SOUTH-FACING SLOPES. APPROX. 6.2 HA.

Views

Views to town from open areas.

SAINSBURY ROAD (LOWER SECTION).

STREAM

LEGEND



OPEN SPACE ON THE CROWN OF THE LANDFORM & 'EASY TRACTOR COUNTRY' MAINTAINED FOR LANDSCAPE & RECREATIONAL VALUES & PRODUCTIVE USE. APPROX. 11.5 HA IN TOTAL.



AREAS OF NATURAL REGENERATION LINKING REMNANTS OF EXISTING BUSH & CREATING AN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR ALONG THE RIPARIAN MARGINS TO BECOME PROTECTION FOREST. PEST & WEED CONTROL & SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING OF NATIVE SPECIES FROM LOCAL ECOLOGICAL DISTRICT IN 'SEED ISLANDS' FOR BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT & TO ACCELERATE THE REGENERATION PROCESS. EXISTING WALKING TRACK BESIDE STREAM & UP GULLY (NOT DEPICTED). APPROX. 12.0 HA IN TOTAL.



PROPOSED INDIGENOUS FORESTRY PLANTINGS. MULTI-PURPOSE FOREST AREAS INCLUDING TIMBER PRODUCTION & CULTURAL HARVEST ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS USING CONTINUOUS COVER FORESTRY PRINCIPLES. PREDOMINANT SPECIES: TOTARA & KAURI THROUGH MANUKA & KANUKA NURSE (INCLUDES POTENTIAL HONEY & CARBON SEQUESTRATION ADVANTAGES).



PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION OF MULTIPURPOSE, MULTI-VALUE, NATIVE FORESTRY (I.E., CONTINUOUS COVER FORESTRY WITH NATIVE FOREST SPECIES) FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND AMENITY/RECREATIONAL VALUES, BUT ALSO WITH OPTION FOR SOME LONG-TERM SELECTIVE TIMBER HARVESTING. SEE NOTES ON DRAWING. APPROX. 2.8 HA.



MISCELLANEOUS NATIVE PLANTING AREAS FOR WETLAND ENHANCEMENT, ECOLOGICAL & AMENITY VALUES IN VARIOUS PLACES. APPROX. 1.0 HA IN TOTAL.



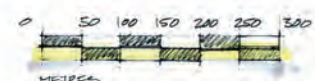
PROPOSED 2-WAY CYCLE TRACK GENERALLY ALIGNED NEAR ROAD SIDE BOUNDARY. ENABLES CYCLISTS TO AVOID USING ROAD FOR LENGTH OF RESERVE. POTENTIAL TO CREATE MOUNTAIN BIKE TRACK LINKAGES ON RESERVE. TRACK APPROX. 1.8KM LONG.



PROPOSED HORSE RIDING TRACKS USING ALREADY FORMED FARM TRACKS. MAINTAIN TO SUMMER 4WD / TRACTOR ACCESS STANDARD & MOW & SPRAY ANNUALLY. DOUBLE AS FORESTRY ACCESS & SERVICE TRACKS. APPROX. 3.0KM TOTAL.



NON-VEHICLE HORSE TRAILS THROUGH STEEP SIDINGS & BUSH. SINGLE-FILE ROUTES FOR FOREST EXPLORATION EXPERIENCES WITH A VARIETY OF CONNECTIONS. APPROX. 700M.



SAINSBURY ROAD RECREATION RESERVE PIRONGIA

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN

PREPARED BY TANES TREE TRUST IN ASSOCIATION WITH PAUL QUINNAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT LTD. PH. 09 4050852

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