

TE AWAMUTU WAR MEMORIAL PARK

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

MAY 2021

PROJECT PARTNERS

NGĀTI APAKURA, NGĀTI NGĀWAERO, MANIAPOTO MĀORI TRUST BOARD, WAIKATO-TAINUI FOLLOWING ENGAGEMENT WITH IWI CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND NGĀ IWI TŌPŪ O WAIPĀ (NITOW).

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

TE AWAMUTU COMMUNITY BOARD, TE AWAMUTU NETBALL CENTRE AND TE AWAMUTU RETURNED AND SERVICES ASSOCIATION (RSA).

ASSOCIATED PROJECTS

BRIDGE UPGRADE.

MANGAOHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM ENHANCEMENT PLAN.

PIONEER WALKWAY UPGRADE.

TE ARA WAI WAIPĀ DISCOVERY CENTRE.

TE AWAMUTU HUB.

DOCUMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE

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CONTENTS

HE MIHI WHAKATAU	1	APPENDIX	38
CONTEXT	2	BIBLIOGRAPHY	38
ABOUT THE PROJECT	3	BACKGROUND INFORMATION SCHEDULE	39
BACKGROUND	3		
VISION	3		
CULTURAL VALUES AND CUSTOMARY ACTIVITIES OF NGĀTI APAKURA	3		
NGĀ WAWATA DESIGN ASPIRATIONS	5		
PRECEDENT PROJECTS	6		
SITE ANALYSIS	8		
NATURAL FEATURES	8		
EXISTING SITE	10		
SITE PHOTOS	11		
EXISTING HERITAGE FEATURES	12		
EXISTING VEGETATION	13		
EXISTING USE	14		
EXISTING ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY	15		
RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN	16		
KEY FEATURES AND CHANGES	16		
ARTIST IMPRESSION	19		
HERITAGE	20		
ARTIST IMPRESSION	24		
VEGETATION	25		
USE	28		
ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY	31		
INFRASTRUCTURE	33		

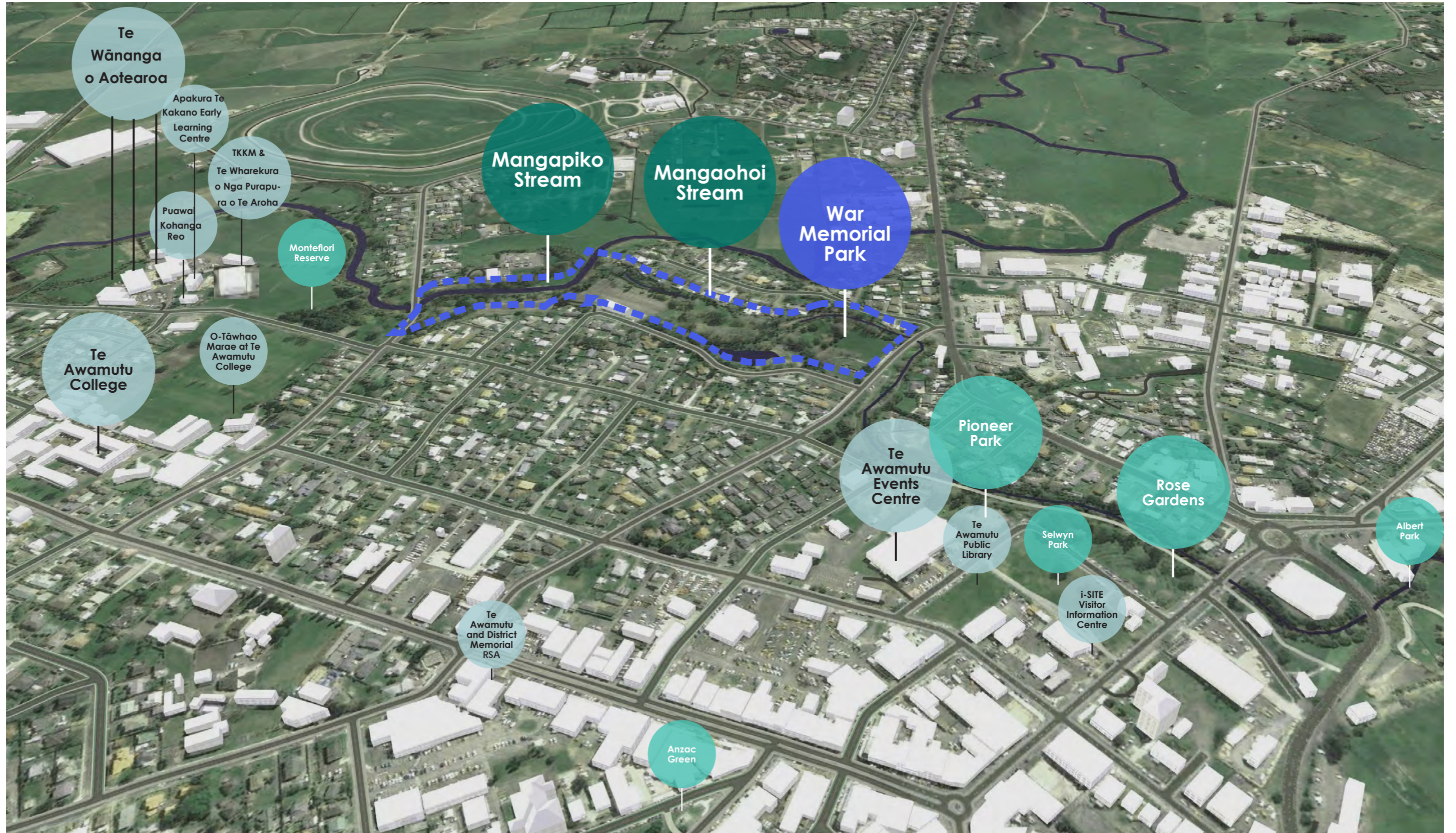
HE MIHI WHAKATAU

**E ngā mana e ngā reo e
rau rangatira mā.
E te Kaunihera o Waipā me
te iwi e pae nei.
Tēnā koutou.
Ko Pirongia te maunga.
Ko Waipā te awa.
Ko Tainui te waka.
Ko Ngāti Apakura te iwi.
Ko ngā marae o Purekireki
me Kahotea.
E mihi atu nei e kōrero atu
nei.
Tēnā tatou e huihui mai nei.
Ki te wānanga i te
kaupapa o te wā
mō te tāone nei o Te
Awamutu.
Mauriora.**

To distinguished members
and important staff
representatives.
Of Waipā District Council,
and all participants at this
meeting.
Greetings.
Pirongia is our mountain.
Our river is the Waipā.
Tainui is the canoe.
Ngāti Apakura is the tribe
of the area.
The marae of Kahotea and
Purekireki.
Greet you and make this
presentation to you today.
As a topic for discussion
amongst us.
To reflect and debate its
importance
to the township of Te
Awamutu.
For the benefit of us all.

CONTEXT

Figure 1: Memorial Park, Te Awamutu.



ABOUT THE PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The War Memorial Park project was proposed in 1947 as a dedication to the men and women of the area who served during the Second World War. The park was planned and designed by H.G. Baààage and G. Gills and constructed by H. Webber and Alf Smart. The park was opened on 4 December 1955 by the then Hon. Prime Minister Sidney Holland.

Throughout War Memorial Park, there are several monuments and memorials, both for remembrance and ceremonial use. At the Sunken Cross, the central tablet is inscribed: “1939-45 In memory of those who served and in sympathy with those who suffered and in grateful remembrance of those who gave their lives.” A further 13 tablets list the names of those who gave their lives. A tablet honouring men who had given their lives in Korea, Malaya, Borneo and Vietnam was added in later years.

The park is located at the confluence of two streams, the Mangaohoi and the Mangapiko, that flow down from Maungatautari and eventually connect with the Waipā River near Pirongia. The Mangaohoi Stream runs through the eastern half of the reserve and meets the Mangapiko Stream by the netball courts; flowing together from here along the northern boundary of the reserve to Racecourse Road.

This network of waterways is significant for many reasons. The migration of tuna to Tonga and the Chatham Islands starts from these tributaries. The streams were widely used by iwi when they occupied the area. There were designated areas for specific functions such as sourcing drinking water, pā tuna and bathing and never did these functions mix. The streams were also a key transport network and it was this function that resulted in the name Te Awamutu which refers to the end of the navigable river. Canoes could navigate from the Waipā River up the Mangapiko Stream as far as Te Awamutu to the confluence of the Mangaohoi Stream.

War Memorial Park is a much-loved reserve, approximately 6.68 hectares in area, with large open spaces framed by a collection of mature trees, meandering walkways and a pond. The park also includes features such as a playground, netball courts and associated car parking, and a fernery area.

The park is regularly used for memorial events such as the ANZAC Day Commemorative Services organised by the Te Awamutu RSA, picnics and small ceremonies, recreational walking and community events such as Shakespeare in the Park.

Currently, War Memorial Park faces a range of challenges that need a co-ordinated response. These challenges range from non-functioning assets such as the middle bridge and poor pond water quality, to walkways with poor accessibility and erosion risks along the banks of the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams. Additionally there is currently no recognition of the significance of the area to mana whenua.

The preparation of a Reserve Concept Plan for War Memorial Park is a unique opportunity for Council, mana whenua, stakeholders and the local community to transform this reserve and create a legacy for Te Awamutu.

VISION

The Reserve Concept Plan for War Memorial Park considers the future as well as today, to achieve enduring solutions, that are flexible and adaptable to change. It considers intergenerational concepts that contribute to sustainable landscapes and communities, such as history, culture, taonga, and landform.

Our approach for this project has included engagement at each phase of the design process with mana whenua and key stakeholders, with a formal community consultation phase following finalisation of the Draft Reserve Concept Plan. The outcomes from the engagement and consultation have informed the development of the concept design.

Meaningful engagement with mana whenua, statutory agencies, stakeholders, War Memorial Park Maintenance Group formerly known as Friends of Memorial Park and the wider community has been all-important in providing a clear vision for the future of War Memorial Park, enriching the project aspirations and design objectives, providing a deeper understanding of the site’s history, and ensuring that mātauranga Māori is integrated throughout the design process. The support council with maintenance of the park.

Design Workshops with mana whenua have enabled the Reserve Concept Plan for War Memorial Park to respond with a better understanding of key values. The workshops provide a framework for the work in progress that will allow for the inclusion of appropriate and approved cultural narratives by mana whenua, Ngā Iwi Tōpū O Waipā (NITOW) over time.

The vision and design aspirations developed for War Memorial Park:

1. Acknowledge historical and cultural significance, and honour the history of place;
2. Support the restoration of the awa (Mangaohoi Stream and Mangapiko Stream);
3. Provide opportunities for education and play, grounded in ecology and culture;
4. Provide future opportunities for potential multi-use of existing reserve facilities;
5. Reinforce and strengthen the reserves design, aesthetic and visual identity through a proposed broad shared pathway spine.

Māori culture and identity highlights Aotearoa New Zealand’s point of difference in the world and offers up significant design opportunities that can benefit us all. The Reserve Concept Plan supports a co-design approach with mana whenua for all new projects.

All projects identified in the Reserve Concept Plan will be informed by and acknowledge te ao Māori (Māori world view), the interconnectedness and interrelationship of all living and non-living things, and the site’s more recent history as a place for remembrance and reflection on war, military conflict and peacekeeping.

CULTURAL VALUES AND CUSTOMARY ACTIVITIES OF NGĀTI APAKURA

This plan presents Ngāti Apakura mana whenua (authority of the land), customary practices and tikanga (rules, customs, methods), to consider appropriate activities that honour and show reverence to the spaces known as War Memorial Park extending to the netball courts.

We cannot turn back the clock, but we can enrich the present by looking to the past; and glean from it signposts that will give us a possible approach in the future development of the area.

The main features of the park are the Mangapiko and Mangahoe awa (rivers) and from them arise our own histories and herstories, kaupapa (themes) and imagery, for the reserve to welcome locals and manuwhiri (visitors) wanting to explore the culture and arts of te ara wai (veins of mother earth). These awa were prime sites for pā harakeke and pā rongoā (flax and medicinal plants) that provided the resources for life in Kaipaka pa. The role of wāhine (women) and their contribution to te ao tūroa (world of science) are signposted.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

In the Māori creation story two Atua (celestial beings) personified as primeval parents, Ranginui – sky father and Papatūānuku – earth mother, are the source creation of Aotearoa. As progenitors, the original parents and their six principle children are personified as a human family (Best, 1974, p. 44), that generates environmental factors and the ecosystem through two principal processes; regeneration, and the struggle within the family. Through regeneration the world evolved to a concrete and complex ecosystem produced from fathers of forest, fish and ocean, developing into yet more subsets - such as birds, reptiles and mankind (Yoon, 1986). We seek to develop indigenous spaces on the reserve in two ways.

PAY HEED TO TE HĀ (BREATH) O HINEAHUONE

The emergence of the female element is to be found in Māori cosmogony. Tāne Mahuta was sent by his mother Papatūānuku to Kurawaka (her pubic region), to gather the red earth containing the necessary ūwhā (female element) from which Hineahuone, the first woman could be shaped. Tangata whenua (the indigenous people of Aotearoa) are descended from earth mother through Hineahuone the first woman.

PUHI WĀHINE (WOMEN OF IMPORTANCE)

The fundamental principle of Ngāti Apakura for raising puhi wāhine was the underlying belief that women were favoured as offspring from the atua, which meant that they were tapu (under special rules and restrictions, prohibited). Any negativity expressed to them was breaking the tapu by offending the atua. Wāhine inherited their mana (power, prestige) through their whakapapa (genealogy) and so they were treated with aroha (loving care) and indulgence. Their specific role in the hapū (subtribe) was to retain mana, as an example, by restoring the balance



of peace after war to answer the demands of justice. On many occasions throughout history puhi wāhine were gifted to rangatira (chief) who held spiritual power and authority. These relationships in its traditional sense ensured ongoing status, influence, dignity and respect for their descendants.

Two well-known Apakura puhi wāhine were twins, Reitū and Reipae who were born and raised within the Nga Roto region. History points to them as having their own puna (bathing pools) which were tapu areas, off limits to men.

Expectant mothers also had special birthing pools close by the pā sites, where tohi (dedication) rites were pronounced on the babies. Males were dedicated to Tūmatauenga (God of war) while female babies were dedicated to Hineteiwaiwa offspring of Tāne Mahuta and Hineruamoa (a celestial star). According to Apakura birthing kōrero (stories) the legacy of supernatural powers, spiritual guardianship of childbirth and moon cycles is attributed to Hineteiwaiwa. As the origin source of raranga (weaving) she possessed vast amounts of knowledge.

TE PĀ HARAKEKE (FLAX CULTIVATION)

The pā harakeke itself is a metaphor for the importance of the child and its relationships in the whānau (family), its connections and its role within the collective, including the idea of sustainability for the tribe. Where there is pā life there are cultivations whether for kai (food) or for health or for supplying the people with clothing, tools or home comforts. Wāhine developed their talents and gifts for the betterment of the whole whānau.

“Maori weaving is full of symbolism and hidden meanings, embodied with the spiritual values and beliefs of the Maori people (Puketapu-Hetet, E (n.d) Nga Whariki Manaaki)”.

The whakairo pattern (design) woven in this whāriki is called Kaokao, (armpit) which symbolises comfort, protection and strength. Kaokao is

a universal ‘whole of life symbol’ that is used in birthing mats, marriage mats, sleeping mats and mats that lie beneath the coffin of the deceased.

TE PĀ RONGOĀ

Harakeke also has medicinal properties as do other native plants and trees such as kumarahou, kawakawa, koromiko and kōwhai which were widely used when available. Whakapapa (genealogy) is a key element in the existence of traditional healing. We seek to reclaim those stories surrounding traditional herbal gardens in regard to mātauranga Māori environmental knowledge and research development.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARK

With art that is weaving, seen as a sacred and spiritual link to ancestors, it is in this sense that raranga evokes spirituality, unity and togetherness. The opportunity to create an educational and reflective gathering place at the park, restoring identity and connection to place, with representation signage telling stories of the land, acknowledging history and cultural significance, to this unique Waipā space at the joining of both awa.

By Hazel Wander and Haupai Puke.

Appendix: Bibliography: Cultural Values and Customary Activities of Ngāti Apakura.

THE WHAKAIRO PATTERN WOVEN IN THIS WHĀRIKI IS CALLED KAOKAO. RINGATOI: MOKENGA COROMANDEL-RANGI (2017) RANGIMAHORA, APOKURA.

1. ACKNOWLEDGING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, HONOURING THE HISTORY OF PLACE

A place for reflection and remembrance of those who served and those who gave their lives during the Second World War and subsequent wars.

Strong wāhine presence connecting to historical customary activities (birth).

Telling stories of the land and connections.

The confluence of the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams is the birth place of the name “Te Awamutu”.

Whakapapa (genealogy), whakapono (trust), and whenua (land).

Authentic and supported cultural values of partnership.

Intergenerational concepts that contribute to sustainable landscapes and communities, such as history, culture, taonga, and landform.

Interpretation signage.

Protecting the physical and spiritual values of War Memorial Park including connections to kaitiakitanga (guardianship and conservation) and the migration of people by vessel on the wai, over mountains, through vegetation, and taiao, connective pathways for manu, eels, bats.

Restoration of identity and connection to place.

Revitalisation of mauri, cultural practices and activities.

2. RESTORATION OF THE AWA

Community ownership.

Community engagement and interpretation signage to educate surrounding residents and visitors on ways that they can reduce their impact on the health of the streams.

Ecological connections.

Education.

Experiencing flora and fauna.

Improving the reserve ecological stewardship and resiliency.

Increased local biodiversity.

Increasing the number of indigenous birds visiting the reserve. Indigenous planting reflecting the narrative of “Te Nehenehe Nui, The Great Forest”.

Kaitiakitanga – stewardship as guardians of the deep links between humans and the natural world.

Management of weeds and pest plants.

Reconnecting the community with their local awa, the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams.

Restoration of natural character.

Restoration of the health of the environment and water quality.

Revealing relationships and views.

Succession planting.

Water sensitive design.

3. EDUCATION AND PLAY GROUNDED IN ECOLOGY AND CULTURE

An indigenous plant identification trail along the Broad Pedestrian Pathway Spine.

Interpretation signage.

Māra hūpara play trail (ages 1 to 12 years) for children to build confidence, explore, make friends and engage with Māori traditions and history.

Multi-use hangout space with play opportunities for teenagers and young adults (ages 13+ years).

4. MULTI-USE

“The Gathering Place” a space that brings the community together.

Community gatherings and family celebrations.

Education.

Kohikohi (verb) to collect, gather together.

Memorial landscape, a place for reflection and remembrance.

Multi-use car park.

Open space.

Play for all ages.

Sport courts.

Walking, biking and scooting.

5. BROAD PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY SPINE

Integration of heritage and contemporary interventions.

Interpretation trail.

Priority on the pedestrian experience.

Public transport connections.

Reinforcing and strengthening the reserve design, aesthetic and visual identity.

Restoration and transformation of the three heritage bridges.

Revealing relationships and views.

Revitalisation of entry thresholds and links to the neighbourhood and open space network.

Way-finding signage.

PRECEDENT PROJECTS



Escales Découvertes.
By Civiliti.



La Rosa Reserve Stream Daylighting.
By Boffa Miskell.



Māra Hūpara Playground, Te Auaunga (Oakley Creek) Restoration.
By Boffa Miskell, Harko Brown: KaiMatariki Trust.



Chapelle Saint-Thomas Interpretation Trail.
By Pierre Marchand Architects.



La Rosa Reserve Stream Daylighting.
By Boffa Miskell.



Ian Potter Children's Wild Play.
By ASPECT Studios.

ACKNOWLEDGING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

RESTORATION OF THE AWA

EDUCATION AND PLAY GROUNDED IN ECOLOGY AND CULTURE

PRECEDENT PROJECTS



Gathering Place.
By Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates Inc.



DOMA Neighbourhood Park.
By Latz + Partner.



Maria Park.
By Bascon.



Te Ara Manawa
By Isthmus.








MULTI-USE

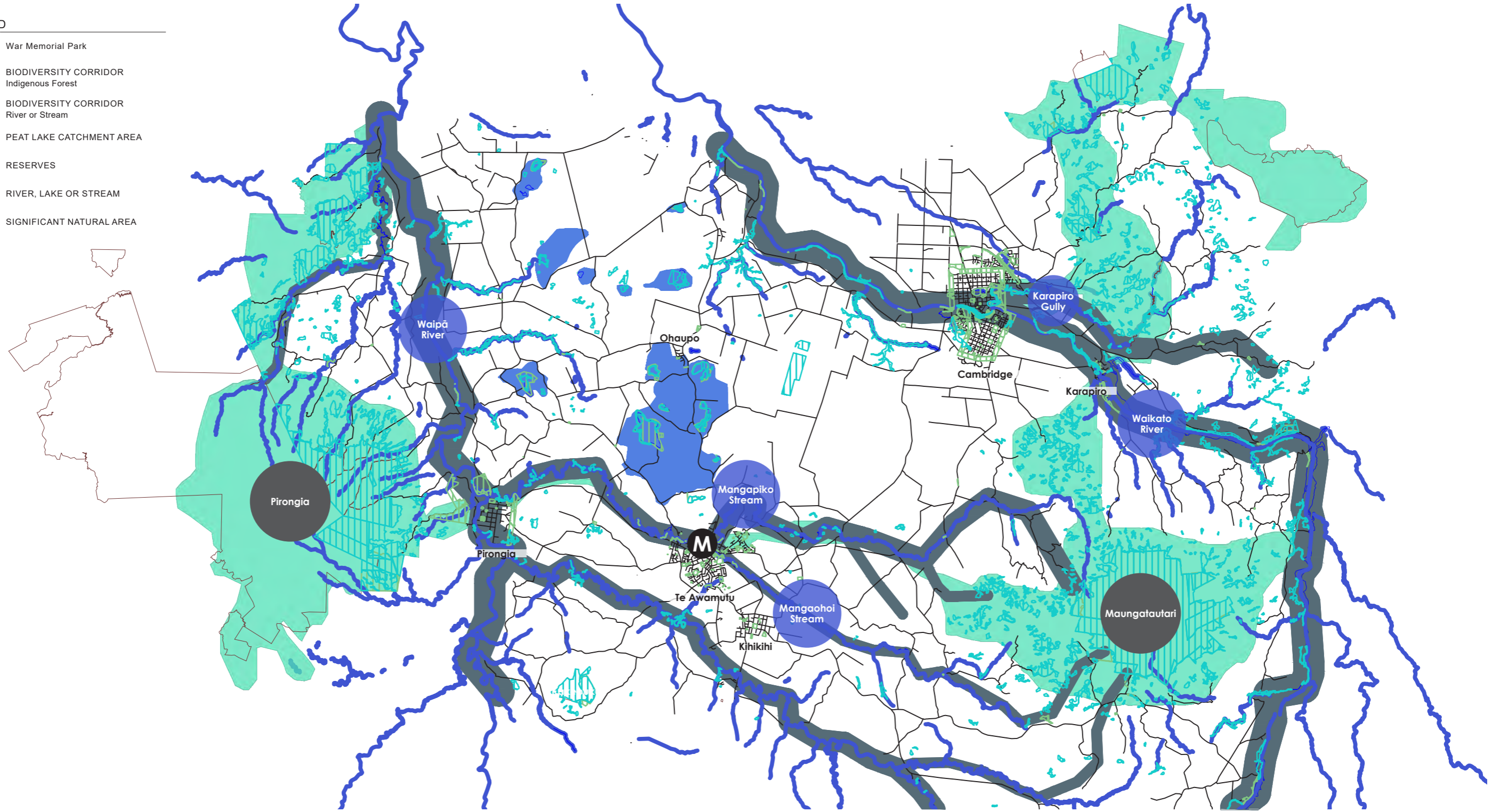
BROAD PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY SPINE

SITE ANALYSIS

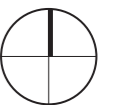
NATURAL FEATURES

LEGEND

-  War Memorial Park
-  BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR
Indigenous Forest
-  BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR
River or Stream
-  PEAT LAKE CATCHMENT AREA
-  RESERVES
-  RIVER, LAKE OR STREAM
-  SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREA



NATURAL FEATURES | 1:5,000 @ A3



SITE ANALYSIS

LANDSCAPE CHANGE OVER TIME

LEGEND

War Memorial Park



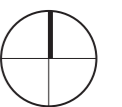
CARTOGRAPHY
1865



HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
1944



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
2017

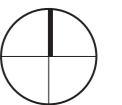


SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING SITE



EXISTING SITE | 1:2,000 @ A3



SITE ANALYSIS

SITE PHOTOS



OPEN FIELD



WAIPA DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL



WAIPA DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL



WAIPA DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL



FERNERY



OPEN FIELD



TE AWAMUTU NETBALL CENTRE



HISTORIC RELIEF SCULPTURE WALL PANEL



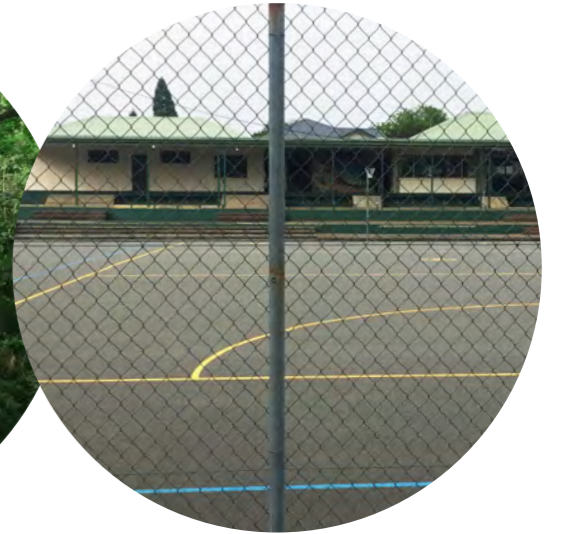
PERGOLA



MANGAOHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE



MANGAOHOI STREAM



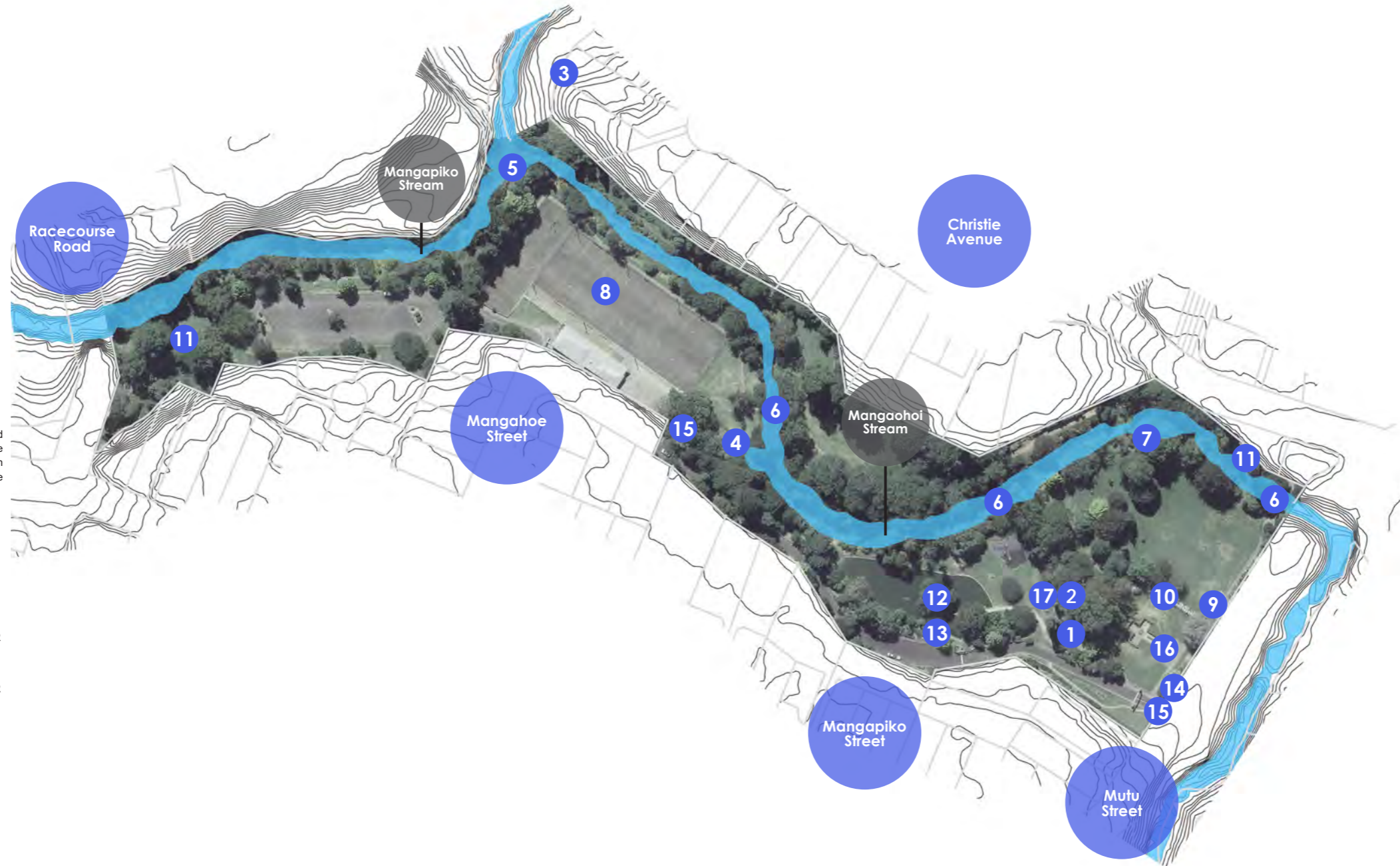
TE AWAMUTU NETBALL CENTRE

SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING HERITAGE FEATURES

LEGEND

- 01 AMPHITHEATRE
Historic Relief Sculpture Wall Panel
- 02 FERNERY
- 03 KAIPAKA PĀ
- 04 KOHIKOHI
(Verb) to collect, gather together.
- 05 MANGAHOI AND MANGAPIKO
STREAM CONFLUENCE
- 06 MANGAHOI STREAM BRIDGES
- 07 PĀUNA
(Noun) eel weir, weir for catching eels.
- 08 PĀKA KAI
(Noun) pantry, food storage.
- 09 PERFUMED GARDEN AND
GAZEBO
1990
- 10 PERGOLA
1955
- 11 PIONEER WALK
The original Pioneer Walk was
completed in 1963, connecting the
Rose Gardens to War War Memorial
Park.
The walk has since been extended
through War Memorial Park, past the
Te Awamutu Netball Centre, to Eileen
Montefiore Reserve on Racecourse
Road.
- 12 POND
- 13 1955
PUNA
(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool.
(Verb) to well up, flow.
- 14 STONE WALL
1955
- 15 TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR
MEMORIAL GATEWAY
- 16 2001
TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR
MEMORIAL
- 17 1955
THE PEACE FOUNTAIN
1955



EXISTING HERITAGE FEATURES | 1:2,500 @ A3

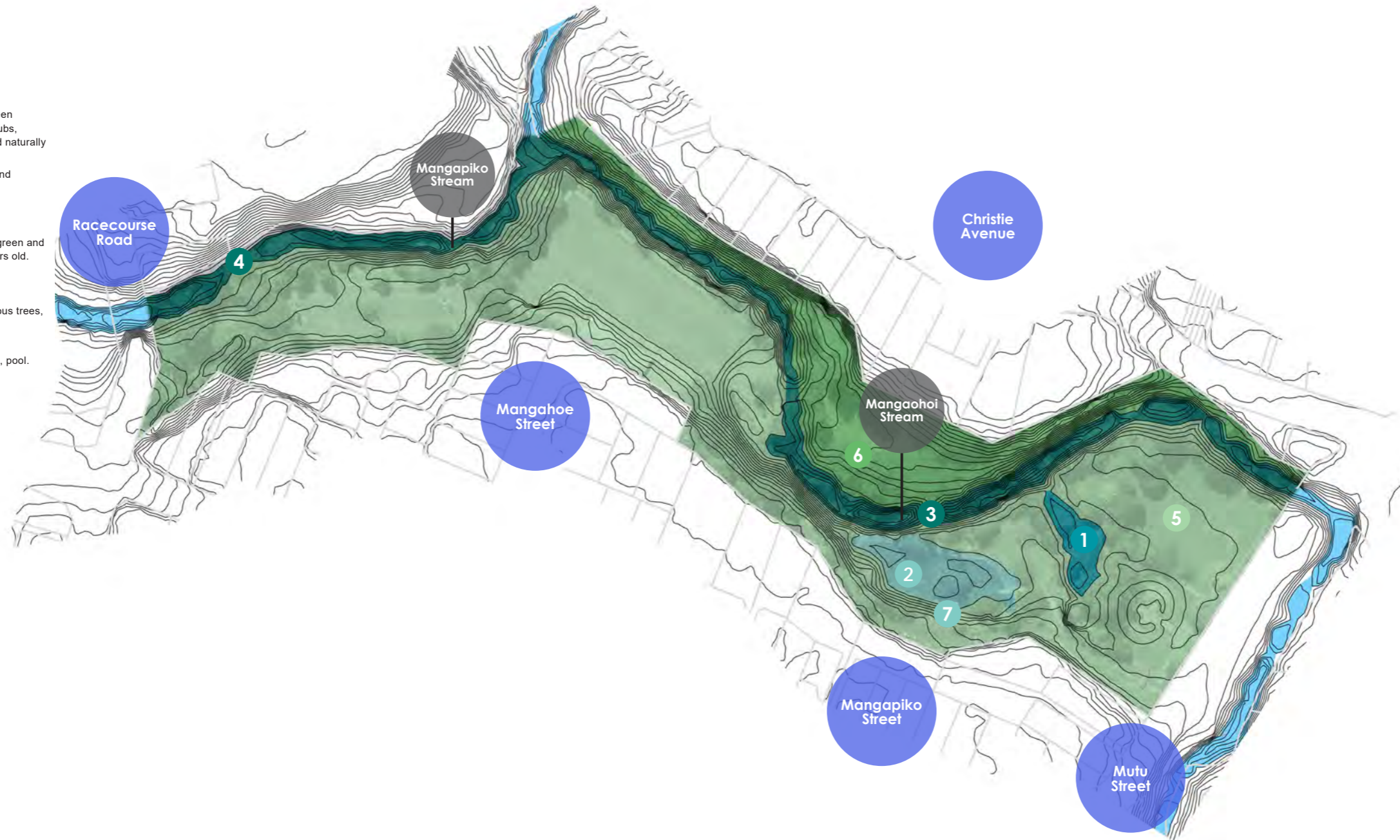


SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING VEGETATION

LEGEND

- 01 FERNERY
- 02 POND
- 03 MANGAOHOI STREAM
- 04 MANGAPIKO STREAM
Predominantly exotic evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, interspersed with planted and naturally seeded indigenous plants.
Areas with no under-storey and rampant weed species.
- 05 OPEN SPACE
NORTH-FACING
- 06 OPEN SPACE
SOUTH-FACING
A combination of exotic evergreen and deciduous trees, over 50 years old.
- 07 PUNA
(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool.
(Verb) to well up, flow.



EXISTING VEGETATION | 1:2,500 @ A3

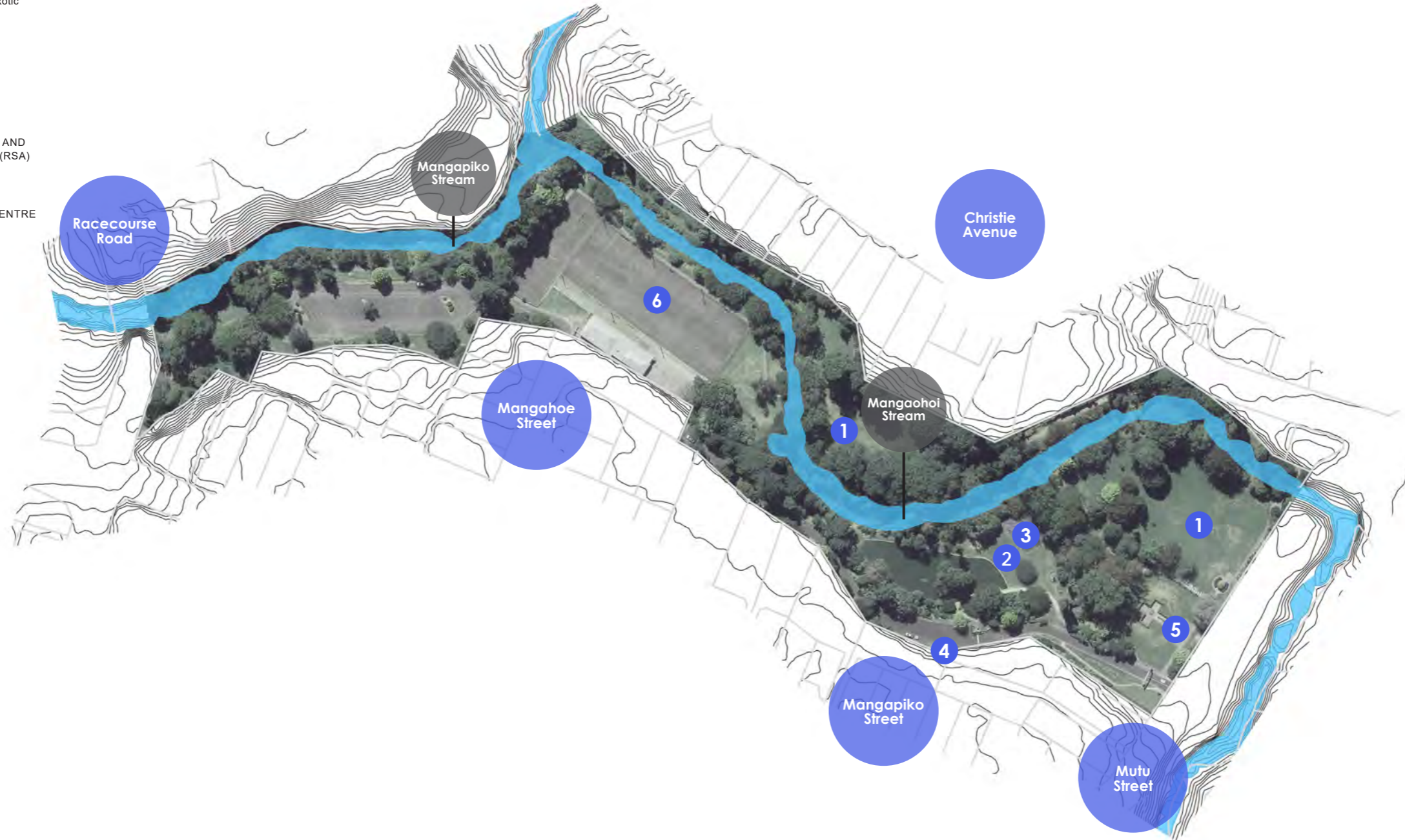


SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING USE

LEGEND

- 01 OPEN SPACE
Adaptable, multi-use lawn areas, framed with predominantly exotic deciduous trees.
- 02 PICNIC TABLES
- 03 PLAY SPACE
- 04 TOILET FACILITIES
- 05 TE AWAMUTU RETURNED AND SERVICES ASSOCIATION (RSA)
Te Awamutu and District War Memorial.
- 06 TE AWAMUTU NETBALL CENTRE










EXISTING USE | 1:2,500 @ A3

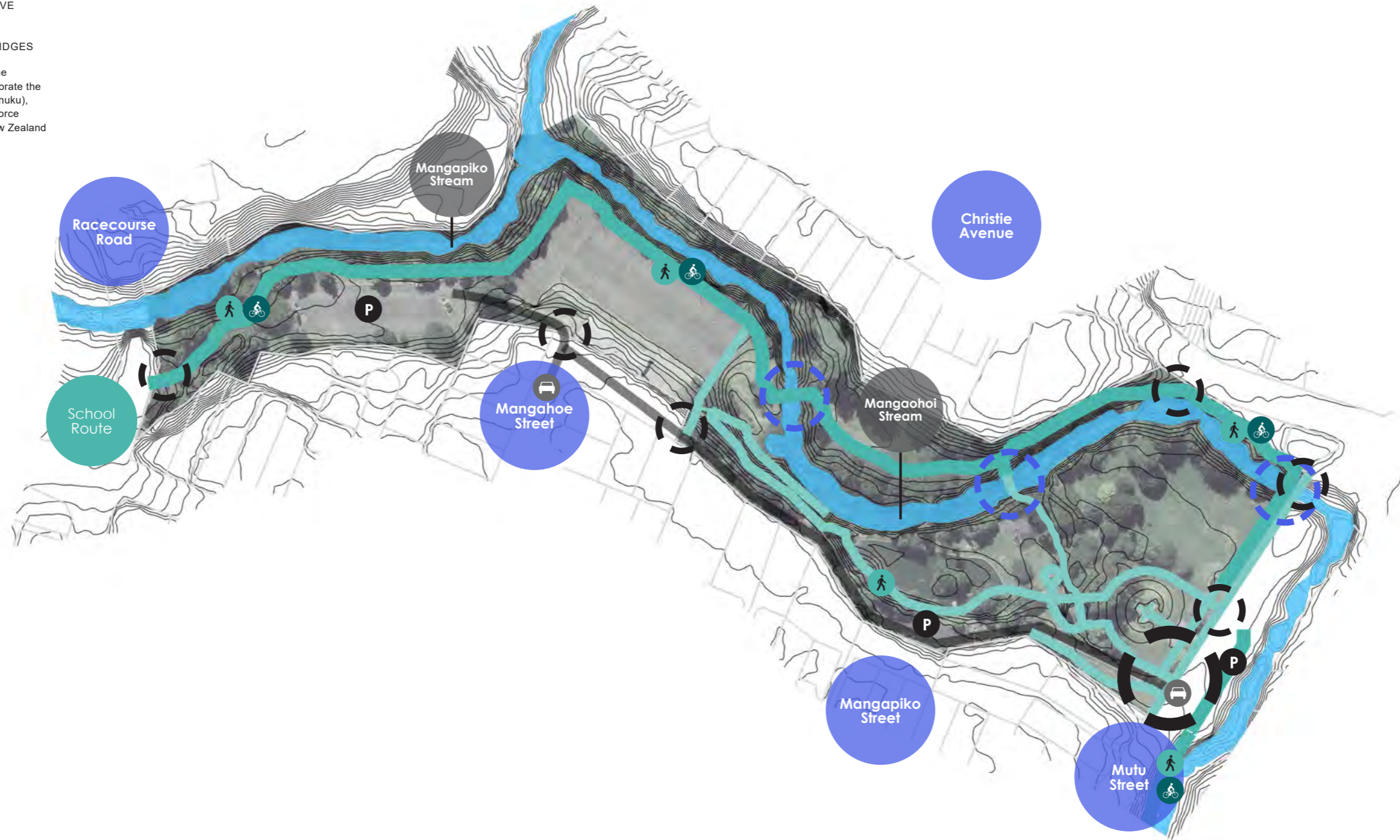


SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY

LEGEND

-  GATEWAY TO THE RESERVE
MAJOR ENTRANCE
-  GATEWAY TO THE RESERVE
MINOR ENTRANCE
-  MANGAHOI STREAM BRIDGES
- The three bridges crossing the
Mangaohoi Stream commemorate the
New Zealand Army (Papatūānuku),
the Royal New Zealand Air Force
(Ranginui) and the Royal New Zealand
Navy (Tangaroa).
-  CYCLING
-  CAR PARKING
-  VEHICLES
-  WALKING TRACK

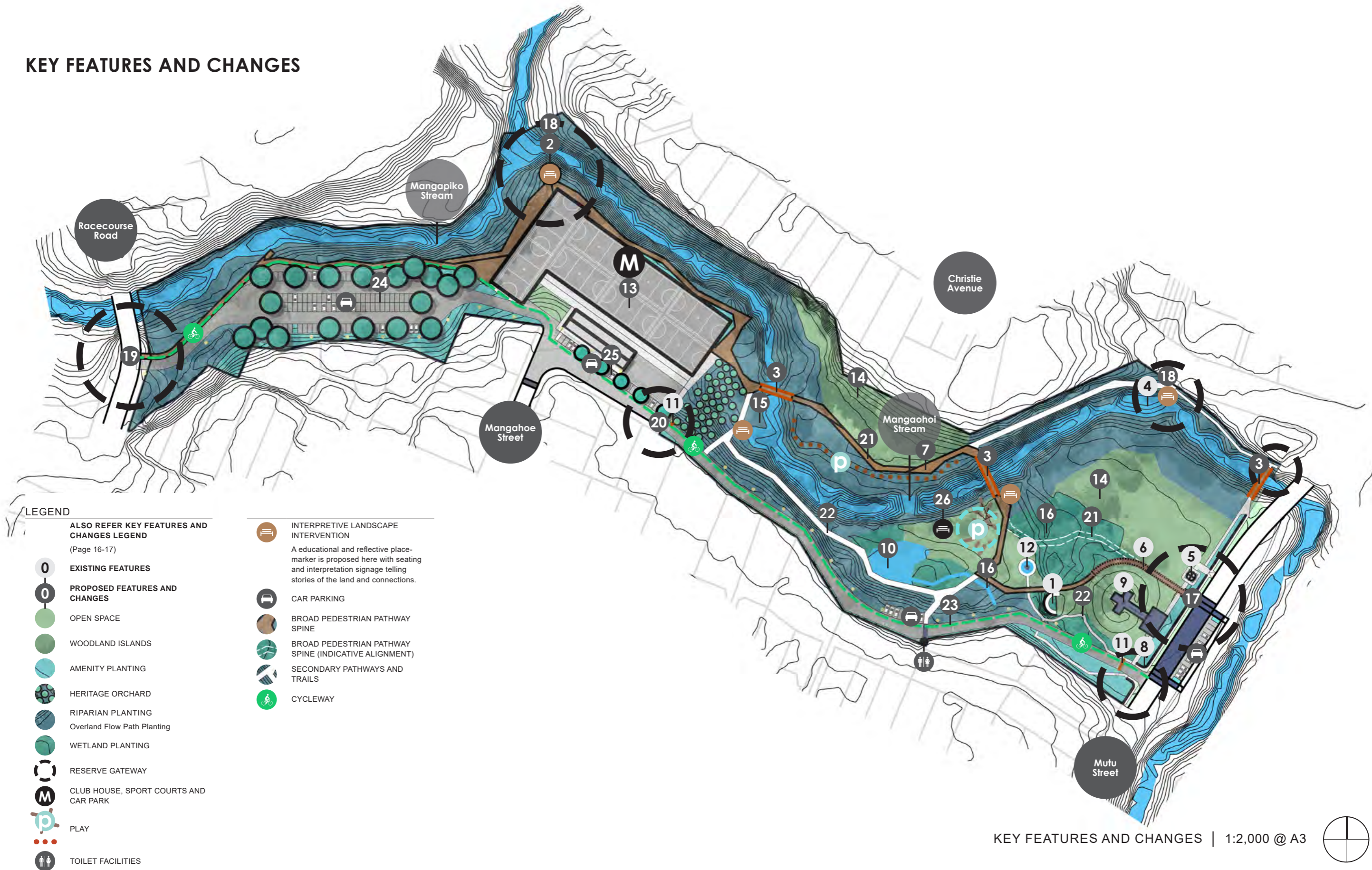


EXISTING ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY | 1:2,500 @ A3



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

KEY FEATURES AND CHANGES



KEY FEATURES AND CHANGES | 1:2,000 @ A3



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

KEY FEATURES AND CHANGES LEGEND

The following legend identifies the key features and changes that collectively make up the Reserve Concept Plan for War Memorial Park.

HERITAGE

A Heritage Management and Maintenance Plan. This documentation will inform and guide the management, maintenance and repair of Memorial Park's Heritage Features. Amenity planting plans, schedules and maintenance plans are proposed to be prepared for the gardens associated with all Heritage Features, contributing to the reserves sense of place and identity. Planting is to be selected for optimum growing conditions and to not require an unnecessary amount of maintenance to get it established or for it to thrive in the long-term. Interpretation signage is proposed to be designed and implemented for each Heritage Feature in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA), mana whenua and key stakeholders.

1 AMPHITHEATRE

The existing Amphitheatre is used for community gatherings and family celebrations including, "Shakespeare in the Park" and weddings. The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to retain the Amphitheatre and associated Historic Relief Sculpture Wall Panel in their current location, and day-light the puna (spring). The daylighting of the puna is in response to mana whenua's aspirations and will enable the water to flow from it's source to the Mangaohoi Stream, revealing the narrative of the natural puna.

2 MANGAHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE

The Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence is the birth place of Te Awamutu. An educational and reflective gathering place is proposed here, with access down to the streams, restoring identity and connection to place, with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections, acknowledging historical and cultural significance, honouring the history of place. A Future Northern Gateway is proposed at the stream confluence connecting to a future shared pathway proposed along the Mangapiko Stream to Ohaupo Road.

3 MANGAHOI STREAM BRIDGES

The three bridges crossing the Mangaohoi Stream commemorate the New Zealand Army (Papatūānuku), the Royal New Zealand Air Force (Ranginui) and the Royal New Zealand Navy (Tangaroa). The three Mangaohoi Stream Bridges are proposed to be reinstated and designed in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA) and mana whenua.

4 PĀ TUNA

New Zealand Archaeological Association NZAA S15/292. (Noun) eel weir, weir for catching eels. The eel-weir is to be protected. Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker is proposed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

5 PERFUMED GARDEN AND GAZEBO

1990

The existing Perfumed Garden and Gazebo is to be protected, restored and maintained.

6 PERGOLA

1955

The existing Pergola is to be protected, restored and maintained in its existing alignment. A Broad Pedestrian Pathway is proposed to be created from the Pergola through the Fernery, connecting to the Play Space, Pavilion Function Space and adjacent Pedestrian (Royal New Zealand Air Force, Ranginui) Bridge. A plant palette of indigenous climbing species, including *Clematis paniculata* (puawhananga, New Zealand clematis) and *Parsonsia heterophylla* (New Zealand jasmine) is proposed to trail over the pergola.

7 PIONEER WALK

1963-ongoing

The original Pioneer Walk was completed in 1963, connecting the Rose Gardens to War Memorial Park. The walk has since been extended through War Memorial Park, past the Te Awamutu Netball Centre, to Eileen Montefiore Reserve on Racecourse Road. The section of Pioneer Walk through War Memorial Park is proposed to be upgraded, consistent with the Pathways and Trails Infrastructure Strategy.

8 STONE WALL

1955

The existing Stone Wall is to be protected, restored, maintained and extended.

9 TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL

1955

The sunken memorial garden in the shape of a cross is dedicated to the men and women of the area that served during the Second World War (1939-45). The Te Awamutu and District War Memorial is to be protected, restored and maintained. A plant palette of indigenous species, planted formally, contributing to the reserves sense of place and identity is proposed.

10 POND

The pond was constructed as part of the original War Memorial Park design in 1955. Today, the pond and it's surrounds, suffer from health concerns and reduced public amenity due to a deterioration in water quality (high temperatures during summer months symptomatic of shallow water, high nutrient levels and sedimentation, low dissolved oxygen), and being home to an unnatural number of ducks. Feeding ducks attracts large numbers, and has created an overpopulation in the adjoining recreational picnic area and play space. The existing pond is proposed to be reduced to approximately one-third of its original size, revealing the natural puna (spring) and enabling the watercourse from the puna to the pond to be naturalised with restoration and wetland planting. This will also enable the existing grass area to be extended and the track network to be improved.

11 TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL GATEWAYS AND VEHICLE ACCESS

The Te Awamutu and District War Memorial Park Gateways constructed in 2001 will be retained and maintained. The Mangahoe Lane will have one-way vehicle access (entry from Mutu Street) and a dedicated cycleway will be developed along the lane.

12 THE PEACE FOUNTAIN

Constructed in 1955, like the pond, the Peace Fountain was also a part of the original War Memorial Park design. The water supply for this decorative memorial feature is the town water mains. The Peace Fountain will be retained and maintained. The water supply to the fountain will be restored and a solar pump will be installed to recirculate the water.

LESSEES

The area of The Club House, Sport Courts and associated car parking are leased by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre. Council have engaged with this existing lessee during the development of the Reserve Concept Plan and no changes have currently been identified.

13 TE AWAMUTU NETBALL CENTRE

Council will explore future uses of The Club House, Sport Courts and associated car parking to activate the reserve throughout the year, in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Netball Centre.

VEGETATION

OPEN SPACE

The existing open space lawn areas are to be protected and maintained. Over time, the reserve should always continue to provide open spaces with an open program, adaptable to present day users.

14 WOODLAND ISLANDS

The groves of existing exotic trees framing the open space lawn areas, are proposed to be under-planted and planned for seasonal interest; bulbs bloom in early spring, forest wildflowers in summer, vegetation with autumn colour. Mown paths through these areas provide adventure. Trees in these areas should be carefully crown lifted to 2 metres to maintain sight-lines.

AMENITY PLANTING

Planting plans, schedules and maintenance plans are proposed to be prepared for each area of amenity planting, contributing to Memorial Park's sense of place and identity. Amenity planting areas include areas adjacent to Heritage Features, Gateways, The Pavilion Function Space, Play Space and Car Parking. Planting is to be selected for optimum growing conditions and to not require an unnecessary amount of maintenance to get it established or for it to thrive in the long term.

HERITAGE ORCHARD

The Otawahao Mission Station included the War Memorial Park area. The grounds included fields, a garden, and orchard. Plantings of heirloom varieties of almond-plum, apple, damson, English gooseberry, peach, pear, and quince once planted in the reserve (station) are proposed to protect, develop and share our New Zealand heritage food plants here. Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker is proposed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

15 KOHIKOHI PLANTING

(Verb) to collect, gather together. An area of indigenous planting is proposed close to the Mangaohoi Stream that restores the natural character and provides the opportunity for mana whenua to connect with stream and carry out cultural practices and activities here associated with collecting kai. Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker is proposed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

16 PUNA RESTORATION PLANTING

(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool. (Verb) to well up, flow. Indigenous restoration planting is proposed here reconnecting the Puna to the Mangaohoi Stream, and revealing the narrative of the natural Puna. The plant palette will be selected in collaboration with mana whenua. Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker is proposed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

FERNERY

The Fernery (Heritage Feature) is proposed to be restored as part of the Puna Restoration Planting Project.

RIPARIAN PLANTING

A serpentine 15–20+ metres wide self-sustaining riparian planting strip is proposed on each side of the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams, restoring the stream banks with indigenous species that would naturally occur in this habitat in the Waipā District. The indigenous under-storey planting will be planted in stages and gradually over-time grow into a self-sustaining forest, replacing the existing trees.

OVERLAND FLOW PATH PLANTING

A serpentine planting strip, minimum 5+ metres wide, is proposed on each side of the gullies, tributaries and overland flow paths, to re-vegetate these areas with dense plantings of indigenous grasses, sedges and flaxes to provide a filter for overland flow.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



WETLAND PLANTING

The existing pond is proposed to be reduced to approximately one-third of its original size, revealing the natural puna (spring) and enabling the watercourse from the puna to the pond to be naturalised with wetland planting.

Indigenous wetland planting is proposed around the pond, vital to restoring and protecting the pond's water quality. The plant species will be selected in collaboration with mana whenua.

RESERVE GATEWAYS

Each proposed Reserve Gateway Project will include the design and implementation of primary and secondary entry threshold surface finishes, lighting, signage and site furniture, reinforcing and strengthening the reserve design, aesthetic and visual identity.



EASTERN GATEWAY

The Eastern Gateway Project on Mutu Street is proposed to be designed and implemented as a primary gateway, strengthening the connection between War Memorial Park, the open space network and Town Centre, including the Events Centre, Library, Pioneer Park and Rose Gardens. The Eastern Gateway will be designed and implemented in collaboration with mana whenua and the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA) and will reflect the wider legacy, character, long-term vision and visual identity proposed for the reserve. A pedestrian threshold is proposed at this gateway improving access and safety across Mutu Street, and encouraging a safer speed environment. A special feature is proposed to be developed in this area representing mana whenua's identity, heritage and culture.



NORTHERN GATEWAY

The Northern Gateway Project on Christie Avenue is proposed to be designed and implemented as a secondary gateway, strengthening the connection between War Memorial Park and neighbouring residents. A Future Northern Gateway is proposed at the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence connecting to a future shared pathway proposed along the Mangapiko Stream to Ohaupo Road.



WESTERN GATEWAY

The Western Gateway Project on Racecourse Road is proposed to be designed and implemented as a primary gateway, strengthening the connection between War Memorial Park, the open space network, Te Awamutu College and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. A pedestrian threshold will be developed at this gateway improving access and safety across Racecourse Road, and encouraging a safer speed environment.



SOUTHERN GATEWAY

The Southern Gateway Project on Mangahoe Street is proposed to be designed and implemented as a secondary gateway, strengthening the connection between War Memorial Park, neighbouring residents and the wider community.

INFRASTRUCTURE



BROAD PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY SPINE

A broad pedestrian pathway spine is proposed as the primary pathway connecting Mutu Street and Racecourse Road. The width of the pathway varies to allow for site furniture, interpretation and way-finding signage, the minimum width of the pathway will be 3 metres. The pathway will be a combination of concrete and boardwalk surface finishes. The sections of boardwalk are proposed where the pathways and trails traverse through sensitive landscape areas. An indigenous plant identification trail is proposed along the pathway.



SECONDARY PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

The secondary pathways and trails proposed will be a minimum width of 1.5 metres. The surface finishes for the secondary pathways and trails have been selected for their sustainability and pervious qualities, these will be a combination of compacted gravel and boardwalk. The sections of boardwalk are proposed where the pathways and trails traverse through sensitive landscape areas.



MANGAHOE LANE CHANGES

Mangahoe Lane will be re-purposed to have one-way vehicle access (entry from Mutu Street) and a dedicated cycleway will be developed along the lane.



CLUB HOUSE, SPORT COURTS AND CAR PARKS

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE

Council will explore future uses of The Club House, Sport Courts and associated car parks to activate the reserve throughout the year, in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Netball Centre who currently lease this area.

This area was once used by mana whenua to store food (Pātaka Kai). The Sport Courts could be used for a Farmers' Market when not in use by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre and restore activity here connected to locally grown produce and food. The Club House could be shared with community groups. Activities could include wāhine gatherings, honouring the history of place and the revitalisation of cultural practices and activities.



RACE COURSE ROAD CAR PARK

The existing western car park is proposed to be retained. A new entry and exit is proposed to be implemented from Racecourse Road. The car park will be upgraded with planting and low impact stormwater design to mitigate the visual and ecological effects of the car park.



MANGAHOE STREET CAR PARK

The existing southern car park adjacent to The Club House is proposed to be retained. The car park will be upgraded with planting and low impact stormwater design to mitigate the visual and ecological effects of the car park.



PAVILION FUNCTION SPACE

A Pavilion Function Space will be developed. This will include a covered outdoor function space, providing a flexible venue for community gatherings and family celebrations, including a barbeque and picnic tables.



PLAY

A Māra Hūpara Play Trail will be developed for children age 1 to 12 years on the northern side of the Mangaohoi Stream, grounded in ecology and Māori traditions and history. The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to develop a new Neighbourhood Playground slightly north-west of the existing playground site to enable the broad pedestrian pathway from the pergola to the middle (Royal New Zealand Air Force, Ranginui) bridge.



TOILET FACILITIES

The existing Toilet Facilities are to be retained and maintained to a high standard.



INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

SIGNAGE

A Signage Plan will be developed for the placement, design and implementation of all interpretation and way-finding signs within War Memorial Park to ensure a consistent approach and appearance is implemented on the ground. All signage will be co-designed with mana whenua and acknowledge te ao Māori (Māori world view).

DOG EXERCISE AREA

The reserve is currently a designated dog exercise area in Wāipa where dogs can be exercised freely off the leash. There is likely to be conflicts with dogs exercising freely, and the aspirations to increase the use of the reserve for functions, picnicking, play and enhancing the ecological values of the reserve. It is recommended that at the next review of the Dog Control Bylaw, Council consider re-designating the reserve as a dog on-leash area.

LIGHTING

A Lighting Plan will be developed by a Lighting Professional. This documentation will inform and guide the implementation, management and maintenance of Memorial Park's lighting.

VIEW SHAFTS

Key view shafts down to the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams are to be protected and enhanced through the management of existing vegetation and future planting design and implementation.

RESERVE INTERFACE WITH ADJOINING RESIDENTIAL LOTS

The reserve should be overlooked by the surrounding houses. High solid fences and walls should be avoided around the perimeter of the reserve so there is a visual connection between the houses and the reserve to increase neighbourhood safety through passive surveillance. Council will be working with adjoining landowners to implement fencing, edge treatments and vegetation management that provides both a sense of openness and a degree of privacy.

SITE FURNITURE

A Site Furniture Plan will be developed for the placement, design and implementation of all site furniture within War Memorial Park, and ensure a consistent approach and appearance is implemented on the ground, this will include bike and scooter racks, bollards, gates, litter and recycling bins, picnic tables and seats.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

ARTIST IMPRESSION



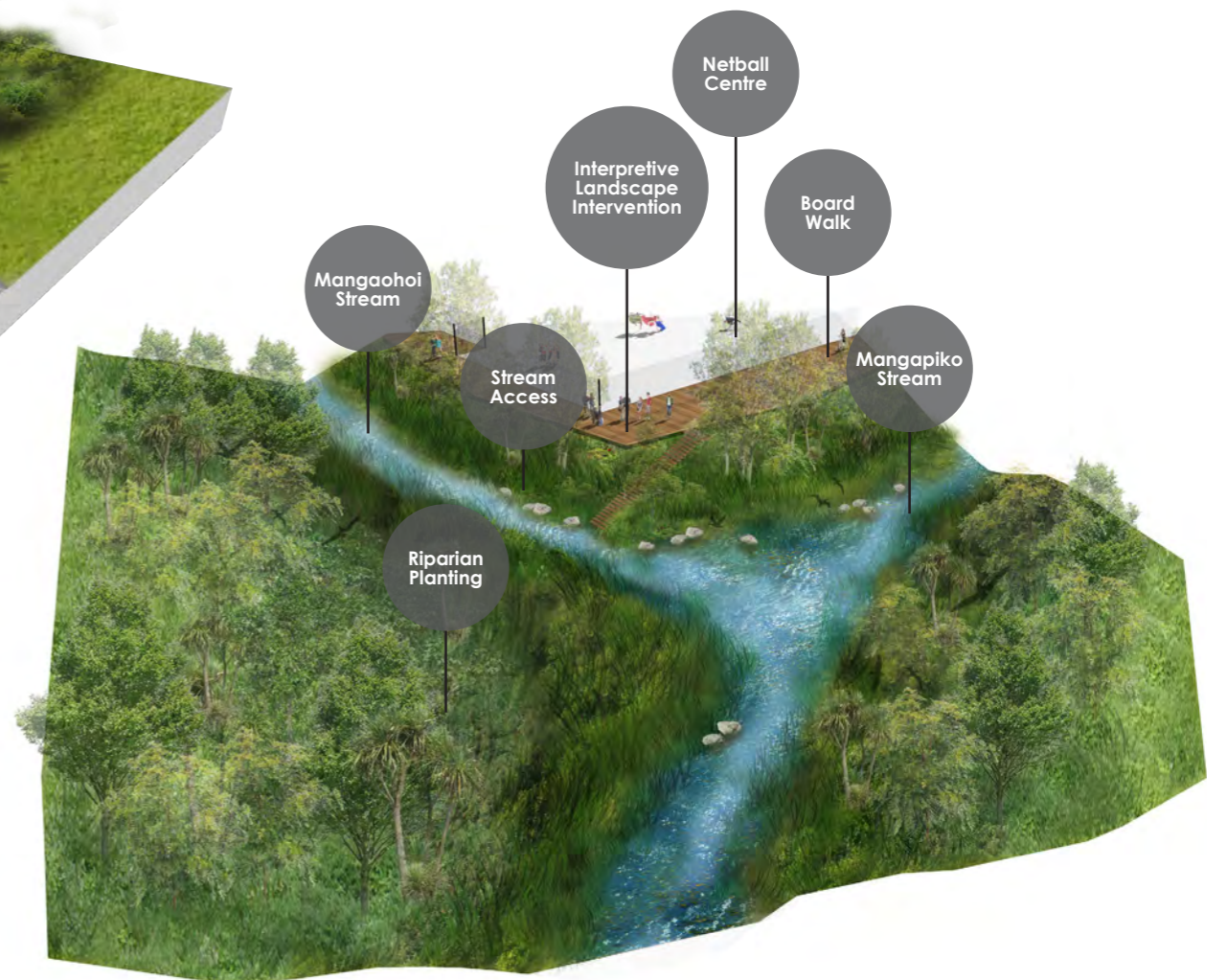
BROAD PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY SPINE ARTIST IMPRESSION

View of the proposed Broad Pedestrian Pathway Spine Project from the Pergola (Heritage Feature) through the Puna Restoration Planting and Fernery.

The broad pedestrian pathway spine will be developed with a minimum width of 3 metres. The width varies to allow for site furniture, interpretation and way-finding signage along the pathway. Timber boardwalks will be implemented where the pathways and trails traverse through sensitive planting areas. The detailed design phase will consider how the track through the fernery will be developed to enable the continuation of the current track along the fernery.

MANGAOHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE ARTIST IMPRESSION

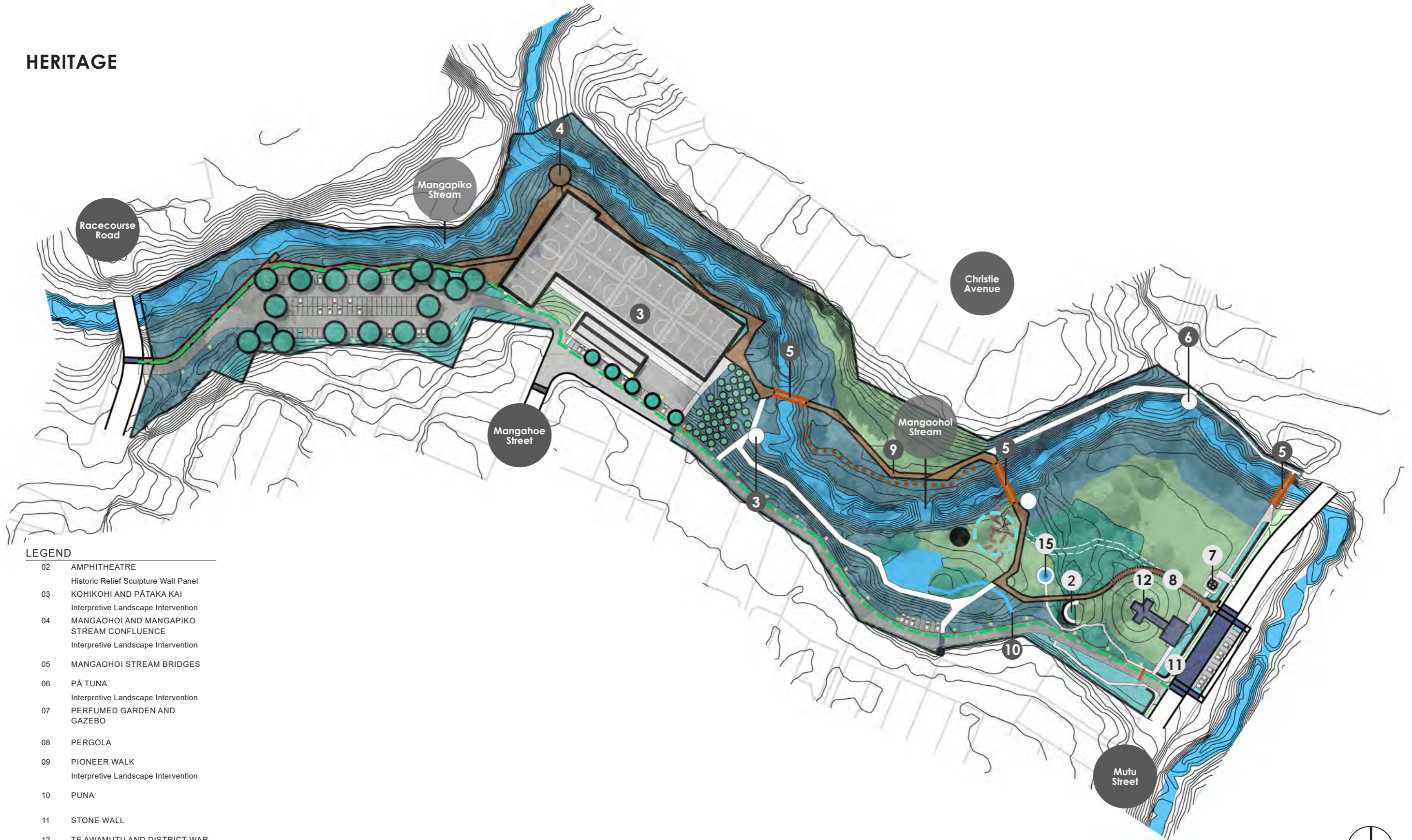
View towards the Interpretive Landscape Intervention Project at the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence. An educational and reflective gathering place, restoring identity and connection to place with interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections, acknowledging historical and cultural significance, honouring the history of place.



KEY FEATURES

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

HERITAGE



LEGEND

02	AMPHITHEATRE
	Historic Relief Sculpture Wall Panel
03	KOHIKOHI AND PĀTAKA KAI
	Interpretive Landscape Intervention
04	MANGAHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE
	Interpretive Landscape Intervention
05	MANGAHOI STREAM BRIDGES
06	PĀ TUNA
	Interpretive Landscape Intervention
07	PERFUMED GARDEN AND GAZEBO
08	PERGOLA
09	PIONEER WALK
	Interpretive Landscape Intervention
10	PUNA
11	STONE WALL
12	TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL
15	PEACE FOUNTAIN

HERITAGE | 1:2,000 @ A3



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



Chapelle Saint-Thomas
Interpretation Trail.
By Pierre Marchand Architects.

Chapelle Saint-Thomas
Interpretation Trail.
By Pierre Marchand Architects.



Twickel Estate.
By Michael van Gessel.

Chapelle Saint-Thomas
Interpretation Trail.
By Pierre Marchand Architects.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

HERITAGE
CARE.
CONNECTION.
CULTURE.
CUSTOMARY ACTIVITIES.
EDUCATION.
IDENTITY.
INTERPRETATION.
MAINTENANCE.
NATURAL AND HISTORICAL
FEATURES.
NGA KORERO O NEHERA,
TELLING THE STORIES OF
THE WĀHI.
PARTNERSHIP.
PLACE-MARKERS.
PROTECTION.
RECOGNITION.
RESPECT.
RESTORATION.
TRADITION.
VALUES.
WHAKAPAPA.

01 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

A Heritage Management and Maintenance Plan will be prepared by a Heritage Professional. This documentation will inform and guide the management, maintenance and repair of War Memorial Park's heritage features.

02 AMPHITHEATRE

The Amphitheatre is used for "Shakespeare in the Park" and weddings. The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to retain the Amphitheatre and associated Historic Relief Sculpture Wall Panel in their current location, and day-light the puna (spring). The daylighting of the puna is in response to mana whenua's aspirations and will enable the water to flow from it's source to the Mangaohoi Stream, revealing the narrative of the natural puna.

HISTORIC RELIEF SCULPTURE WALL PANEL

"This historical panel represents the merger in the Waipa District of the Māori and Pakeha ways of life. The left side of the panel depicts the Māori way of life from the time of the landing of the Tainui canoe. European history is represented by the figures on the right. The central allegorical figure represents the future supported on either side by a Māori and a Pakeha".

Designer: Yvonne Rust. Imagery cast in marble concrete from a clay mould by Barbara Packwood.

03 KOHIKOHI AND PĀTAKA KAI

INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

(Verb) to collect, gather together.

"There was a patch of vegetation over there, you could get right down to the stream...a harvesting area". (Refer gully landform and tributary to the Mangaohoi Stream in the area to the south-east of the Te Awamutu Netball Centre). Jenny Charman, Ngāti Apakura (2019).

This area is close to the Mangaohoi Stream and offers the opportunity for mana whenua to connect with the stream and carry out cultural practices and activities here around collecting kai. There is an opportunity to restore the natural character and indigenous vegetation here.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

PĀTAKA KAI

(Noun) pantry, food storage.

The area of the Sport Courts and Club House was once used by mana whenua to store food.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

04 MANGAOHOI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE

INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

“The name *Te Awamutu* refers to the end of the navigable river. Canoes could navigate from the Waipa River up the Mangapiko Stream as far as *Te Awamutu* to the confluence of the Mangaohoi Stream”. Waipa District Council. (2019).

The Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence is the birth place of Te Awamutu. There is an opportunity to create an educational and reflective gathering place here, with access down to the streams, restoring identity and connection to place, with interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections, acknowledging historical and cultural significance, honouring the history of place.

A Future Northern Gateway will be developed at the stream confluence connecting to a future shared pathway proposed along the Mangapiko Stream to Ohaupo Road.

KAIPAKA PĀ

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION NZAA S15/327 KAIPAKA

The historic site of Kaipaka Pā is known to be located near the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence. An authority should be obtained from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust to conduct any earthworks in the vicinity of Kaipaka Pā.

MANGAOHOI STREAM

The Mangaohoi Stream begins near the summit of Maungatautari, on the south-western side, and flows north-west through the Waipa District to War Memorial Park, where it meets the Mangapiko Stream.

MANGAPIKO STREAM

The Mangapiko Stream begins near the summit of Maungatautari and flows westward through the Waipa District to War Memorial Park. Here, at War Memorial Park, it meets its main tributary the Mangaohoi Stream, which also flows from Maungatautari. From War Memorial Park the Mangapiko Stream winds its way north-west to the Waipa River, near Pirongia.

05 MANGAOHOI STREAM BRIDGES

The three bridges crossing the Mangaohoi Stream commemorate the New Zealand Army (Papatūānuku), the Royal New Zealand Air Force (Ranginui) and the Royal New Zealand Navy (Tangaroa).

The three Mangaohoi Stream Bridges are to be reinstated and designed in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA) and mana whenua.

06 PĀ TUNA

INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION NZAA S15/292

(Noun) eel weir, weir for catching eels.

The eel-weir is to be protected.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

07 PERFUMED GARDEN AND GAZEBO

1990

Presented to the District by the Te Awamutu Floral Art Group, the Perfumed Garden and Gazebo to be protected, restored and maintained.

08 PERGOLA

1955

The Pergola is to be protected, restored and maintained in its current alignment. The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to develop a pathway from the Pergola through the Fernery, connecting to the Play Space, Pavilion Function Space and adjacent pedestrian (Royal New Zealand Air Force, Ranginui) bridge.

A plant palette of indigenous climbing species, including *Clematis paniculata* (puawhananga, New Zealand clematis) and *Parsonsia heterophylla* (New Zealand jasmine) is proposed to trail over the Pergola.

09 PIONEER WALK

INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

1963-ONGOING

The original Pioneer Walk was completed in 1963, connecting the Rose Gardens to War Memorial Park. The walk has since been extended through War Memorial Park, past the Te Awamutu Netball Centre, to Eileen Montefiore Reserve on Racecourse Road.

The section of Pioneer Walk through War Memorial Park is proposed to be upgraded, consistent with the Pathways and Trails Infrastructure Strategy.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-

marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

10 PUNA

INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool.

(Verb) to well up, flow.

The narrative of the Puna will be revealed through indigenous restoration planting reconnecting the Puna to the Mangaohoi Stream.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

11 STONE WALL

1955

The original stone wall to be protected, restored, maintained and extended.

12 TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL

1955

War Memorial Park was designed by H. G. Babbage and G. Gibbs, and opened by Sir Sidney Holland (Prime Minister of New Zealand) 4 December, 1955. The sunken memorial garden in the shape of a cross is dedicated to the men and women of the area that served during the Second World War (1939-45).

Te Awamutu and District War Memorial to be protected, restored and maintained.

A plant palette of indigenous species, planted formally, contributing to the reserves sense of place and identity is proposed.

13 POND

The pond was constructed as part of the original War Memorial Park design in 1955.

Today, the pond and its surrounds, suffer from health concerns and reduced public amenity due to a deterioration in water quality (high temperatures during summer months symptomatic of shallow water, high nutrient levels and sedimentation, low dissolved oxygen), and being home to an unnatural number of ducks. Feeding ducks attracts large numbers, and has created an overpopulation in the adjoining recreational picnic area and play space.

The existing pond is proposed to be reduced to approximately one-third

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

of its original size, revealing the natural puna (spring) and enabling the watercourse from the puna to the pond to be naturalised with restoration and wetland planting. This will also enable the existing grass area to be extended and the track network to be improved.

New features proposed in this area include, a Pavilion Function Space, Open Space Lawn Area, Puna (Spring) Restoration Planting, and Riparian Planting adjacent to the Mangaohoi Stream.

14 TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL PARK GATEWAYS

The Te Awamutu and District War Memorial Park Gateways constructed in 2001 will be retained and maintained. The Mangahoe Lane will have one-way vehicle access (entry from Mutu Street) and a dedicated cycleway will be developed along the lane.

15 THE PEACE FOUNTAIN

Constructed in 1955, like the pond, the Peace Fountain was also a part of the original War Memorial Park design. The water supply for this decorative memorial feature is the town water mains. The Peace Fountain will be retained and maintained. The water supply to the fountain will be restored and a solar pump will be installed to recirculate the water.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

ARTIST IMPRESSION



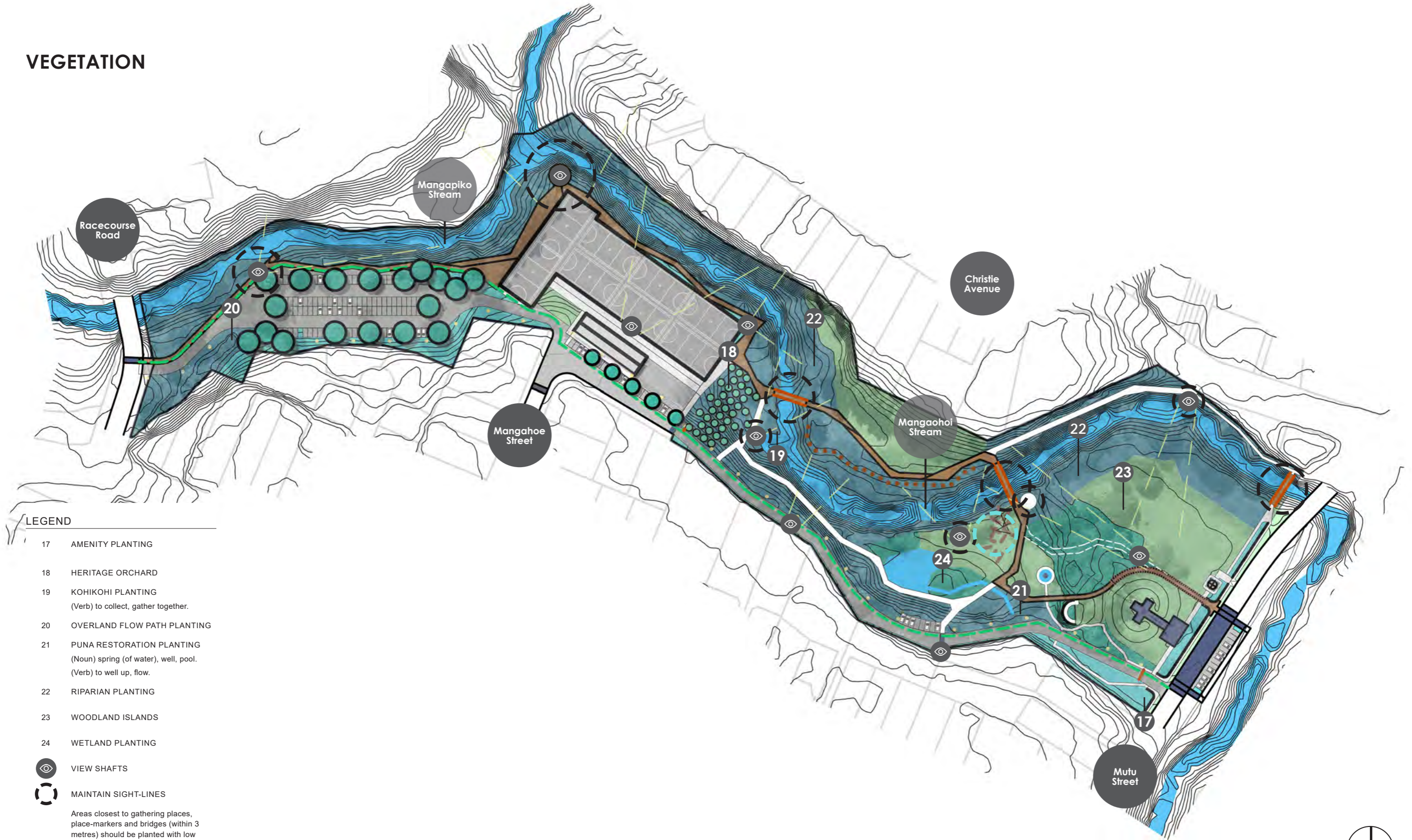
POND ARTIST IMPRESSION

View towards the pond from the pavilion and play area. Approximately two-thirds of the existing pond area is proposed to be replaced with wetland planting and habitat to help improve water quality through shading and reducing the water temperature, and biological uptake by wetland plants. The wetland planting will also increase habitat biodiversity in the Reserve.

KEY FEATURES



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

VEGETATION



LEGEND

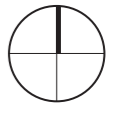
- 17 AMENITY PLANTING
- 18 HERITAGE ORCHARD
- 19 KOHIKOHI PLANTING
(Verb) to collect, gather together.
- 20 OVERLAND FLOW PATH PLANTING
- 21 PUNA RESTORATION PLANTING
(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool.
(Verb) to well up, flow.
- 22 RIPARIAN PLANTING
- 23 WOODLAND ISLANDS
- 24 WETLAND PLANTING

-  VIEW SHAFTS
-  MAINTAIN SIGHT-LINES

Areas closest to gathering places, place-markers and bridges (within 3 metres) should be planted with low growing species.

Areas closest to the pathways and trails (within 1.5 metres) should be planted with low growing species.

VEGETATION | 1:2,000 @ A3



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



Amenity Planting.
By Local Collective Landscape
Architecture.

Heritage Orchard.
Pyrus species (pear).



Planting for Indigenous Birds.
Sophora microphylla
(kowhai) and Tui.

Riparian Planting.
Indigenous plant species.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

VEGETATION
BIODIVERSITY.
BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.
CULTURAL PRACTICES AND
ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED
WITH HARVESTING AND
WEAVING.
ECOLOGICAL
CONNECTIONS.
EDUCATION.
IMPROVING THE RESERVE
ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE.
INCREASING THE NUMBER
OF INDIGENOUS BIRDS
VISITING THE RESERVE.
MANAGEMENT OF WEEDS
AND PEST PLANTS.
RESTORING THE
MANGAOHOI AND
MANGAPIKO STREAMS
AND HABITATS.
SUCCESSION PLANTING.

16 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Vegetation Management Plan will be developed in collaboration with mana whenua and key stakeholders.

TREE SURVEY AND SUCCESSION PLAN

All trees are to be assessed by an Arborist, surveyed and recorded to enable appropriate planning, management and maintenance.

RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING PLAN

Restoration and Enhancement Planting Plans and Schedules are to be prepared by an Ecologist and Landscape Architect for each Vegetation Character Area.

The Restoration and Enhancement Planting Plan is to include a Resource Plan, providing year round food resources, roosting areas and nesting opportunities for indigenous fauna and pollinators.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

A Maintenance Works Programme is to be prepared annually for each Vegetation Character Area in the reserve.

VIEW SHAFTS

Key view shafts down to the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams are to be protected and enhanced through the management of existing vegetation and future planting design and implementation.

17 AMENITY PLANTING

Planting plans, schedules and maintenance plans will be prepared for each area of amenity planting, contributing to the Memorial Park's sense of place and identity. Amenity planting areas include areas adjacent to Heritage Features, Gateways, The Pavilion Function Space, Play Space and Car Parking. Planting is to be selected for optimum growing conditions and to not require an unnecessary amount of maintenance to get it established or for it to thrive in the long term.

18 HERITAGE ORCHARD

The Otawhao Mission Station included the War Memorial Park area. The intent was for the station to be self-sufficient. The grounds included fields, a garden, and orchard. Reverend Morgan also introduced European plant species to Maori in his district. Morgan's journal for 30 October to 31 December 1848 noted:

"After the formation of this Station I procured a number of choice fruit trees and having obtained a lesson in the art of budding and grafting, I instructed one of my teachers and supplied him with wild stocks and worded buds and grafts from my trees ... in the proper season many indigenouss may be seen with their knives in their hands and the wild peach (the only European fruit the indigenouss possess) is fast giving

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

place to the worked peach, the apple, pear, almond-plum, damson, quince and the English gooseberry. Dozens of old peach trees have been cut down and hundreds of young trees reared and worked from buds and scions with which I have supplied them."

Reference: Simmons & Associates. (2015). Archaeological Assessment of the Wastewater Pipeline Upgrade, Racecourse Road to Mutu Street, Te Awamutu.

Plantings of heirloom varieties of almond-plum, apple, damson, English gooseberry, peach, pear, and quince once planted in the reserve (station) are proposed to protect, develop and share our New Zealand heritage food plants here.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

19 KOHIKOHI PLANTING

(Verb) to collect, gather together.

Also refer Kohikohi and Pātaka Kai (Heritage Feature). An area of indigenous planting will be developed close to the Mangaohoi Stream that restores the natural character and provides the opportunity for mana whenua to connect with stream and carry out cultural practices and activities here associated with collecting kai.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

20 OVERLAND FLOW PATH PLANTING

A serpentine planting strip, minimum 5+ metres wide, will be developed on each side of the gullies, tributaries and overland flow paths, to re-vegetate these areas with dense plantings of indigenous grasses, sedges and flaxes to provide a filter for overland flow.

21 PUNA RESTORATION PLANTING

(Noun) spring (of water), well, pool. (Verb) to well up, flow.

Also refer Puna (Heritage Feature). Indigenous restoration planting will be implemented here reconnecting the Puna to the Mangaohoi Stream, and revealing the narrative of the natural Puna. The plant palette will be selected in collaboration with mana whenua.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

22 RIPARIAN PLANTING

A serpentine 15–20+ metres wide self-sustaining riparian planting strip will be planted on each side of the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams, restoring the stream banks with indigenous species that would naturally occur in this habitat in the Waipa District.

The success of the riparian planting will be dependent on establishing a dense canopy cover early. A 15–20+ metre width on each side of the streams will be necessary to establish a buffer that is a functioning ecosystem, self-seeding and able to suppress weed growth.

It is important that the space required for mature trees does not guide planting spacings at the time of planting. The rapid establishment of a closed canopy is more important than the loss of some plants due to competition for space. Plant spacings of no more than 1.2 metres are recommended to minimise weed invasion.

Any large exotic trees in this area, that are not invasive and are in good health (to be assessed by an Arborist) should be retained for bank stability, and to provide protection and shade. All exotic shrubs in this area should be removed.

A series of educational and reflective gathering places and place-markers will be developed along the streams, revealing relationships and views, and reconnecting the community with the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Streams. In these areas low-growing riparian ground-cover species up to 0.6 metres high will be established, interspersed with riparian emergent and canopy tree species to frame views and provide shade. Trees in these areas should be carefully crown lifted to 2 metres to maintain sight-lines.

Areas closest to the pathways and trails (within 1.5 metres) should be planted with low growing species to maintain sight-lines.

Weed control (i.e. removal) and the maintenance of this control will be critical prior to the establishment of plantings. Fast growing indigenous species should be planted. Simple mixes of species should be used, reflecting likely natural successional sequences. Plants should be eco-sourced, grown from seeds collected from naturally-occurring vegetation close to the planting project and suitably hardened prior to planting to maximise their success. Monitoring and follow-up maintenance will be vital to ensure the successful establishment of the riparian planting.

This planting will be implemented in accordance with the Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Enhancement Plan.

23 WOODLAND ISLANDS

The groves of existing exotic trees framing the open space lawn areas, are proposed to be under-planted and planned for seasonal interest; bulbs bloom in early spring, forest wildflowers in summer, vegetation with autumn colour. Mown paths through these areas provide adventure. Trees in these areas should be carefully crown lifted to 2 metres to maintain sight-lines.

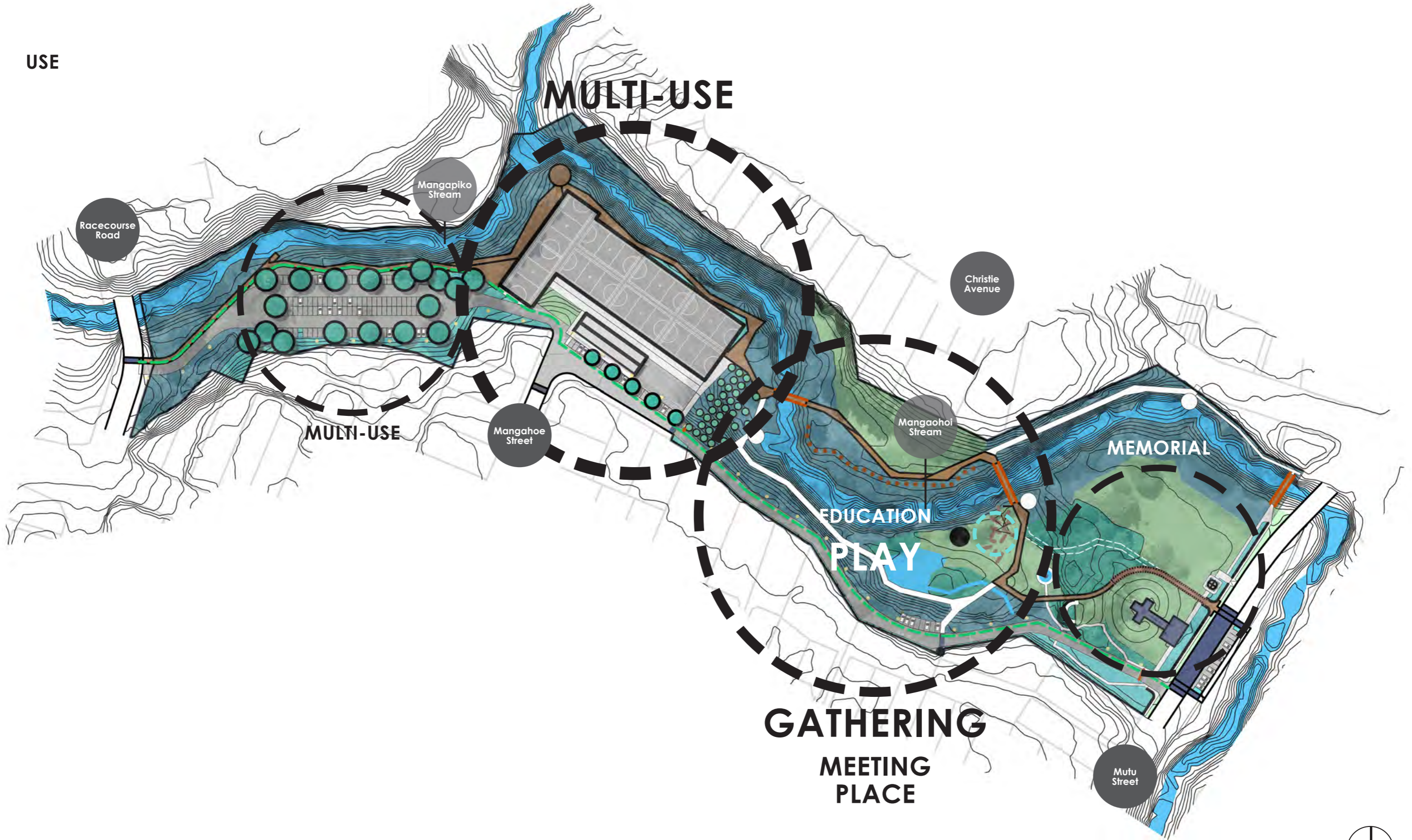
24 WETLAND PLANTING

The existing pond is proposed to be reduced to approximately one-third of its original size, revealing the natural puna (spring) and enabling the watercourse from the puna to the pond to be naturalised with wetland planting.

Indigenous wetland planting is proposed around the pond, vital to restoring and protecting the pond's water quality. The planting will filter stormwater, reduce erosion of the pond edge and suppress weeds. It will also shade the shallow water, reducing water temperature, and produce organic matter and debris essential to maintaining healthy shallow-water ecosystems. The plant species will be selected in collaboration with mana whenua.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

USE



USE | 1:2,000 @ A3

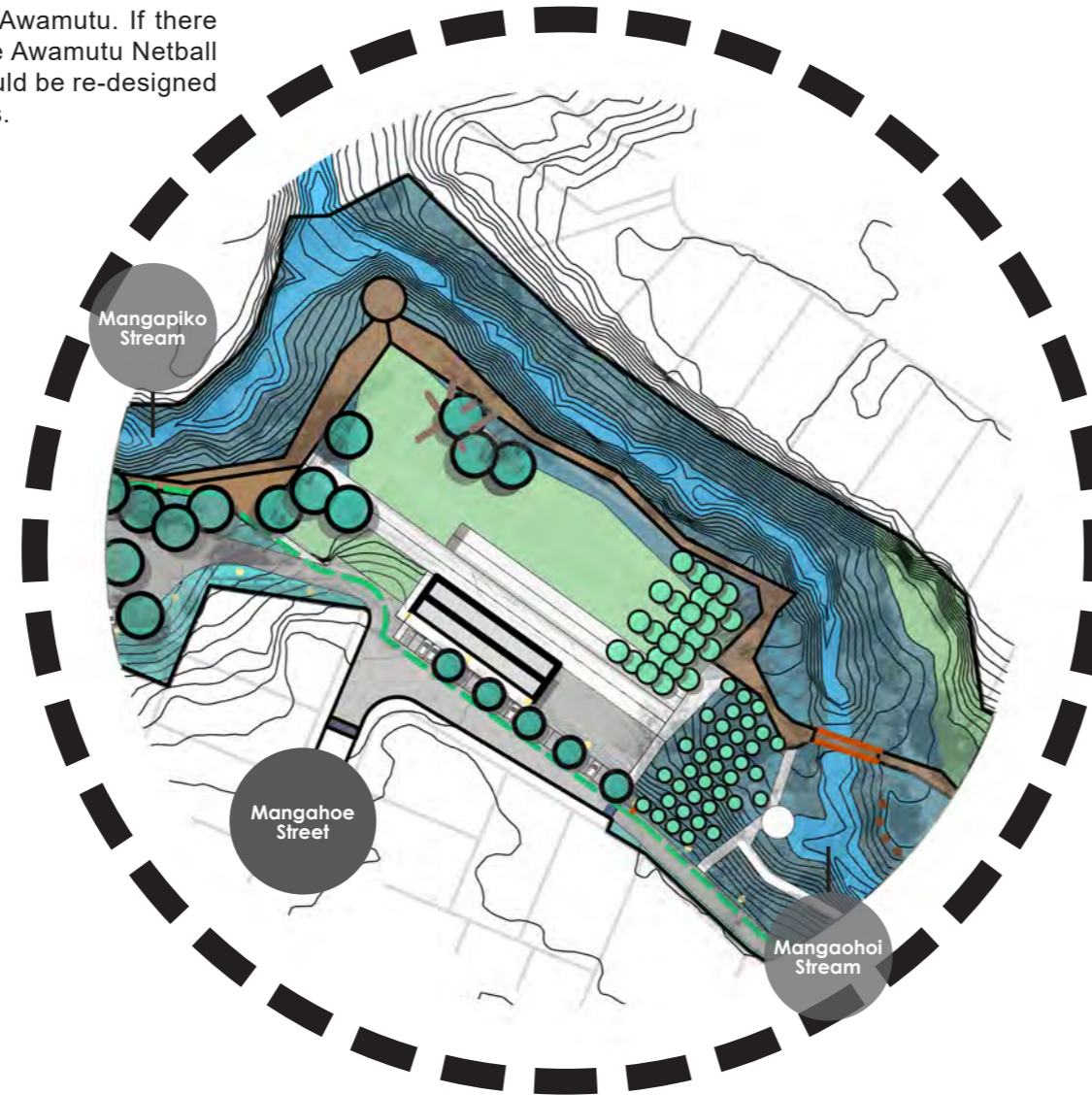


RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE

NETBALL CENTRE

This area is of historical and cultural significance to Te Awamutu. If there comes a time that this area is no longer leased by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre, the area of The Club House and Sport Courts could be re-designed in collaboration with mana whenua and key stakeholders.



MULTI-USE

INDICATIVE CONCEPT PLAN

All details shown for the future use of the Netball Centre Area are placeholders only.

MANGAHOHI AND MANGAPIKO STREAM CONFLUENCE INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

“The name Te Awamutu refers to the end of the navigable river. Canoes could navigate from the Waipa River up the Mangapiko Stream as far as Te Awamutu to the confluence of the Mangaohoi Stream”. Waipa District Council. (2019).

The Mangaohoi and Mangapiko Stream Confluence is the birth place of Te Awamutu. An educational and reflective gathering place will be developed here, with access down to the streams, restoring identity and connection to place, with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections, acknowledging historical and cultural significance, honouring the history of place. A Future Northern Gateway is proposed at the stream confluence connecting to a future shared pathway proposed along the Mangapiko Stream to Ohaupo Road.

KOHIKOHI AND PĀTAKA KAI INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION

“There was a patch of vegetation over there, you could get right down to the stream...a harvesting area”. (Refer gully landform and tributary to the Mangaohoi Stream in the area to the south-east of the Te Awamutu Netball Centre). Jenny Charman, Ngāti Apakura (2019).

Kohikohi (Verb) to collect, gather together. This area is close to the Mangaohoi Stream and offers the opportunity for mana whenua to connect with the stream and carry out cultural practices and activities here around collecting kai. There is an opportunity to restore the natural character and indigenous vegetation here.

Pātaka Kai (Noun) pantry, food storage. The area of The Club House and Sport Courts was once used by mana whenua to store food.

Interpretive Landscape Intervention: An educational and reflective place-marker will be developed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE CLUB HOUSE

The Club House could be re-purposed in the future for community groups. Activities could include wāhine gatherings, honouring the history of place and the revitalisation of cultural practices and activities.

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE OPEN SPACE

The area of the Sport Courts was once used by mana whenua to store food (Pātaka Kai). There is an opportunity for this area to be used in the future for a Farmers’ Market and restore activity here connected to locally grown produce and food.

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE | 1:2,000 @ A3

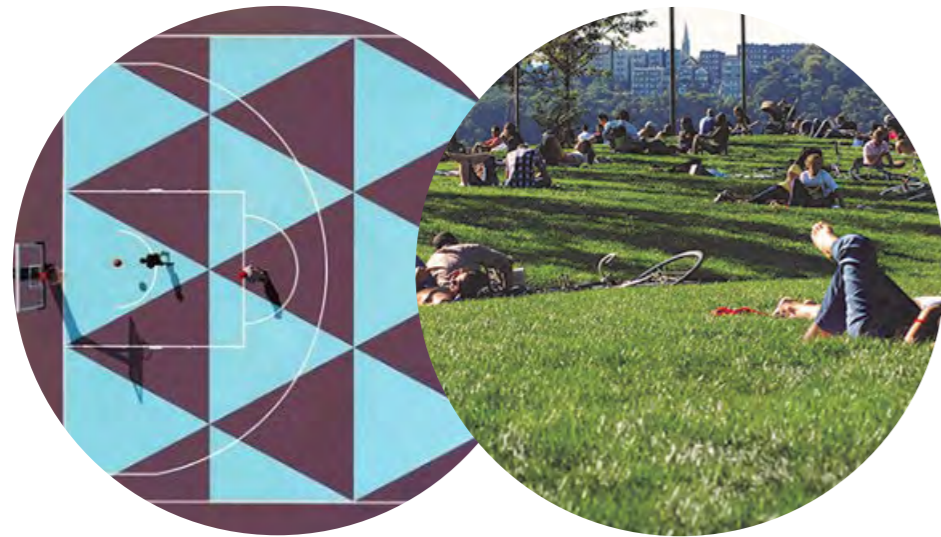


RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



Chapelle Saint-Thomas
Interpretation Trail.
By Pierre Marchand Architects.

Māra Hūpara Playground.
By Boffa Miskell, Harko Brown:
KaiMatariki Trust.



Kaikohe Basketball Court.
Niho Taniwha Pattern.

Brooklyn Bridge Park.
By Michael Van Valkenburgh
Associates Inc.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

USE

COMMUNITY.
EDUCATION AND PLAY
GROUNDED IN ECOLOGY
AND CULTURE.
MEMORIAL LANDSCAPE.
OPEN SPACE.
REVITALISATION OF MAURI,
CULTURAL PRACTICES AND
ACTIVITIES.
THE GATHERING PLACE.

MEMORIAL

Set within the landscape of War Memorial Park are a number of important memorial features. These heritage features are to be protected, restored and maintained to a high standard. The open space lawn area is to be maintained in this area to allow for the implementation of future memorials.

PLAY

A Māra Hūpara Play Trail will be developed, grounded in ecology and culture, for children (ages 1 to 12 years) to build confidence, explore, make friends and engage with Māori traditions and history. The Māra Hūpara Play Trail is to be designed in collaboration with mana whenua.

The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to develop a new Neighbourhood Playground slightly north-west of the existing playground site to enable the broad pedestrian pathway from the pergola to the middle pedestrian (Royal New Zealand Air Force, Ranginui) bridge.

POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE

Facilities should be designed to be accessible, flexible and multi-purpose, providing War Memorial Park a range of options and availability for public use.

Over time, the reserve should always continue to provide open spaces with an open program, adaptable to present day users.

A well-connected network of primary and secondary pathways and trails will provide access to the reserve for everyone and ensure that people of all ages, life stages and abilities can enjoy the reserve.

The Amphitheatre, Club House, Sport Courts, and Pavilion Function Space will provide facilities for community gatherings and family celebrations.

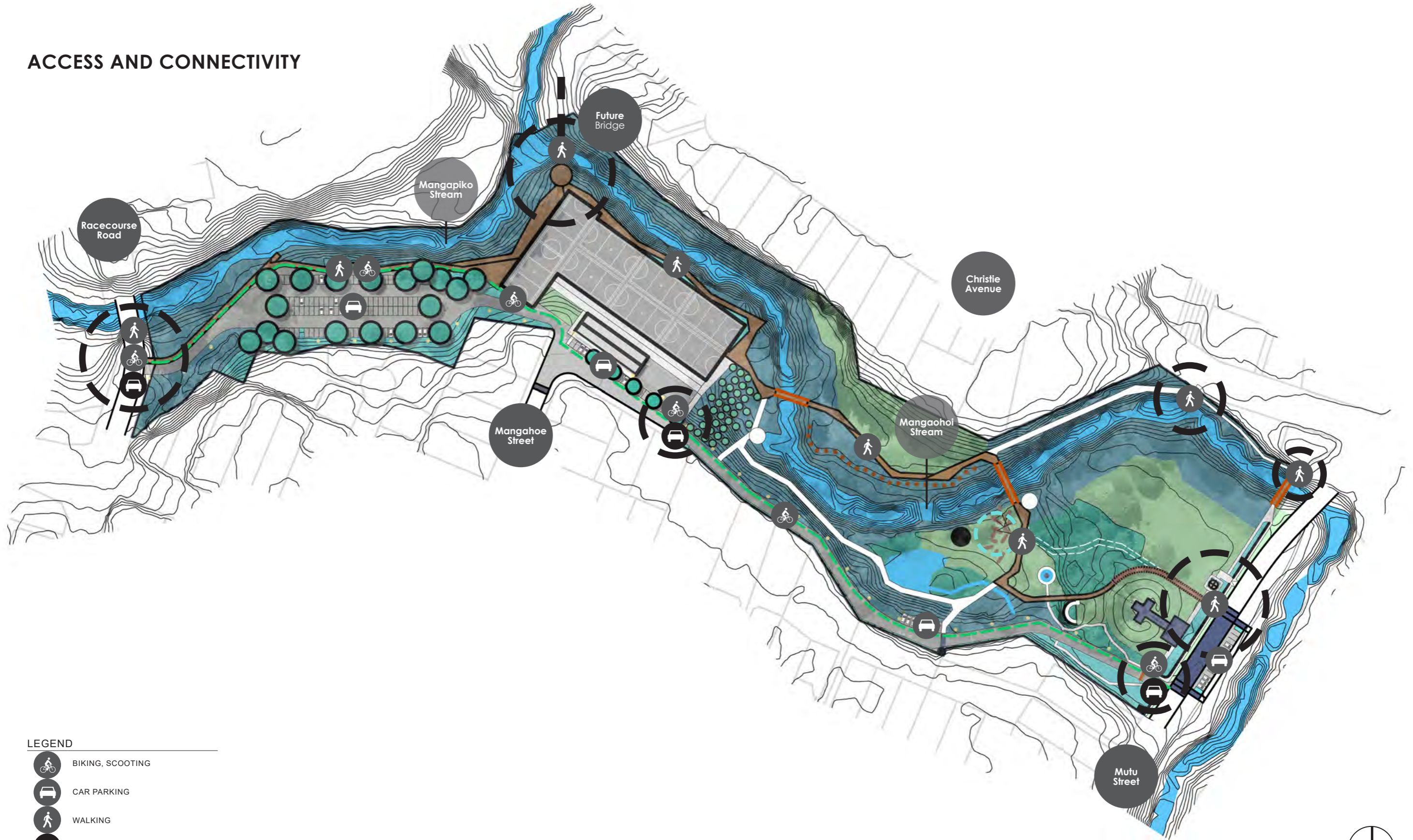
Fun, creatively designed multi-use spaces will provide play opportunities for teenagers and young adults (ages 13+ years).

WALKING YOUR DOG

The reserve is currently a designated dog exercise area in Wāipa where dogs can be exercised freely off the leash. There is likely to be conflicts with dogs exercising freely, and the aspirations to increase the use of the reserve for functions, picnicking, play and enhancing the ecological values of the reserve. It is recommended that at the next review of the Dog Control Bylaw, Council consider re-designating the reserve as a dog on-leash area.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY



- LEGEND**
- BIKING, SCOOTING
 - CAR PARKING
 - WALKING
 - VEHICULAR ENTRY
 - RESERVE GATEWAY

ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY | 1:2,000 @ A3



RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



Riding the Wave.
Drapers Field.

By Kinnear Landscape Architects.



Biking and Scooting.
Rapanui to Shag Rock Cycleway.

Christchurch



Multi-use Car Park Surface.



Pathways and Trails.
Escaliers découvertes.

By Civiliti.

ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY
BROAD PEDESTRIAN
PATHWAY SPINE.
ENTRY THRESHOLDS.
INTEGRATION OF HERITAGE
AND CONTEMPORARY
INTERVENTIONS.
NEIGHBOURHOOD LINKS.
PRESERVATION AND
INTERPRETATION OF THE
RESERVE CULTURAL
HERITAGE AND HISTORY.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT
CONNECTIONS.
OPEN SPACE NETWORK.
RESTORATION AND
TRANSFORMATION OF THE
THREE HERITAGE BRIDGES.
REVEALING RELATIONSHIPS
AND VIEWS.
WAY-FINDING.

CYCLING

The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to have one-way vehicle access along Mangahoe Lane (entry from Mutu Street). A dedicated cycleway will be developed along the lane.

CAR PARKING

The existing western car park will be retained and upgraded to make the space adaptable for multiple uses.

The existing car park along Mangahoe Lane adjacent to the toilet facilities is also proposed to be retained.

The car parking areas will be upgraded with planting and low impact stormwater design to mitigate the visual and ecological effects of the car parking.

WALKING

A well-connected pathway network needs to be developed with a clear hierarchy of primary and secondary pathways and trails. The network should be considered holistically as parts of it are implemented over time. The pathway network should provide access to the reserve for everyone and ensure that people of all ages, life stages and abilities can enjoy the reserve. This work should also involve a comprehensive way-finding signage plan.

Materials and standard dimensions for each pathway or trail type should be consistent throughout the reserve.

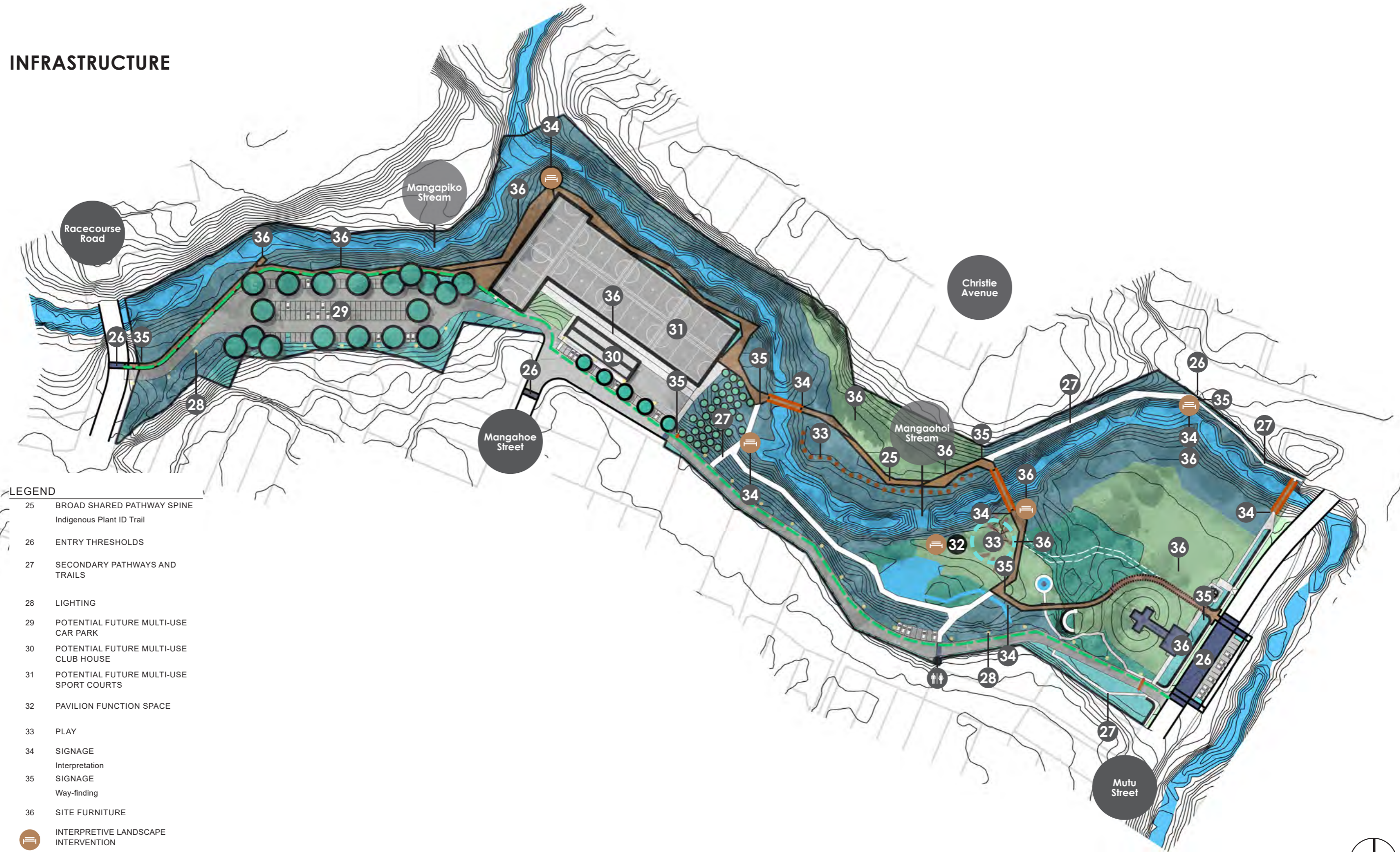
An Annual Maintenance Plan is required for each pathway to ensure they are designed, built and regularly maintained in accordance with SNZ HB 8630:2004 New Zealand Handbook Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures.


The three Mangaohoi Stream Bridges are to be reinstated and designed in collaboration with the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA) and mana whenua.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

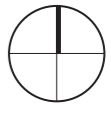
RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE



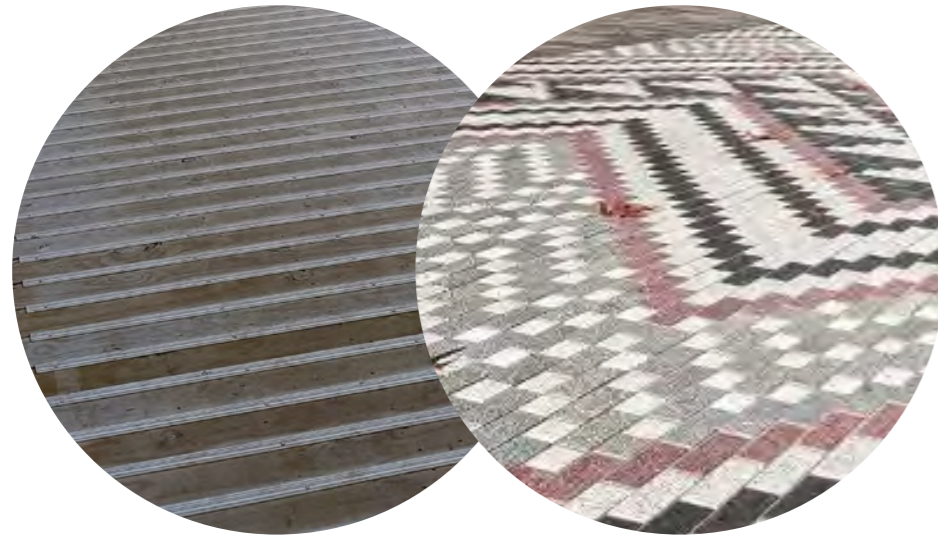
- LEGEND**
- 25 BROAD SHARED PATHWAY SPINE
Indigenous Plant ID Trail
 - 26 ENTRY THRESHOLDS
 - 27 SECONDARY PATHWAYS AND TRAILS
 - 28 LIGHTING
 - 29 POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE CAR PARK
 - 30 POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE CLUB HOUSE
 - 31 POTENTIAL FUTURE MULTI-USE SPORT COURTS
 - 32 PAVILION FUNCTION SPACE
 - 33 PLAY
 - 34 SIGNAGE
Interpretation
 - 35 SIGNAGE
Way-finding
 - 36 SITE FURNITURE
 -  INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION
A educational and reflective place-marker is proposed here with seating and interpretation signage telling stories of the land and connections.

INFRASTRUCTURE | 1:2,000 @ A3



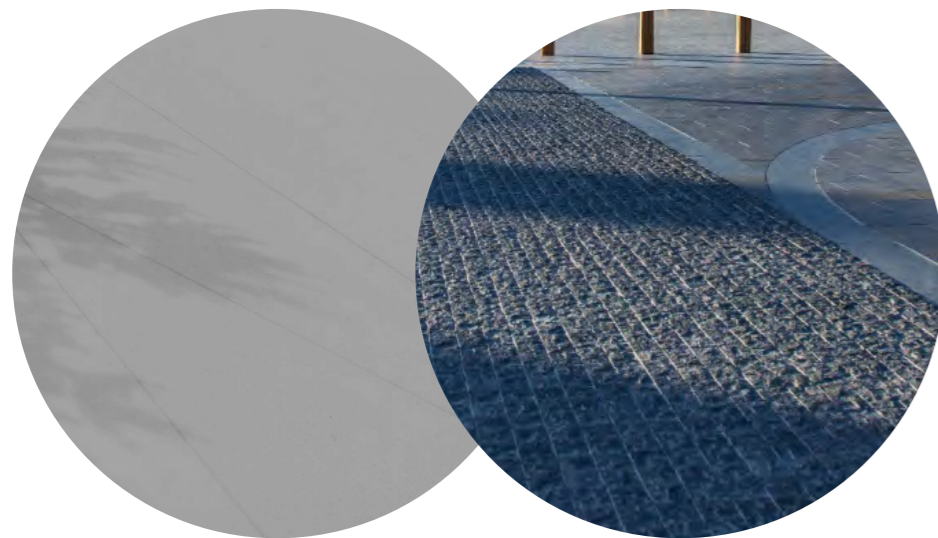
RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

INFRASTRUCTURE REINFORCING AND STRENGTHENING THE RESERVE DESIGN, AESTHETIC AND VISUAL IDENTITY.



Timber Boardwalk with Aluminium
Antislip Tread Extrusion.

Te Papa Ōtākaro Avon River Park
Whāriki.



Concrete.

Natural Stone Paving.
Mixed Surface Finishes.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

25 BROAD PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY SPINE

A broad pedestrian pathway spine will be developed as the primary pathway connecting Mutu Street and Racecourse Road. The broad pedestrian pathway spine will be a minimum width of 3 metres, the width is proposed to vary to allow for site furniture, interpretation and way-finding signage.

The pathway will be a combination of concrete and boardwalk surface finishes.

An indigenous plant identification trail is proposed along the pathway.

BOARDWALK

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber boardwalk is proposed to be implemented where the pathways and trails traverse through sensitive planting areas. A timber upstand is to be included along the edge of all boardwalks. Tamper-proof screw fastenings to be countersunk. Large countersunk fixings (e.g. bolts) to be filled with a flexible black caulking and finished flush with the timber surface.

Retro-grip aluminium *antislip* tread extrusion to be installed on all areas of boardwalk in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to meet slip resistance requirements.

CONCRETE

High-quality insitu concrete with a black oxide colour (4% dosage rate) and a lightly-etched finish. The width of the pathway will determine the centres for control joints, the maximum length to width ratio should be 2:1.

26 ENTRY THRESHOLDS

Primary and secondary entry threshold surface finishes, lighting, signage and site furniture will be developed at each gateway entry, reinforcing and strengthening the reserves design, aesthetic and visual identity.

The entry thresholds will be designed and implemented in collaboration with mana whenua and the Te Awamutu Returned and Services Association (RSA) and will reflect the wider legacy, character and long-term vision proposed for the reserve.

NATURAL STONE

Natural stone paving (Timaru Bluestone) will be used at primary entry thresholds, and in-and-around heritage features, with a mix of diamond rubbed, birds pecked and split face finishes.

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN



Place-markers.
Interpretation Trail.

By Pierre Marchand Architects.

Seats.



Pavilion Function Space.
Te Kaitaka 'The Cloak'.

By Fearon Hay Architects.

LOOK AND FEEL PRECEDENT IMAGES

WHĀRIKI

(Verb) to cover with a mat, spread out on the ground.

An original whāriki pattern is to be designed in collaboration with mana whenua and laid in natural stone pavers at the Mutu Street Eastern Gateway.

A kaokao pattern dedicated to the warriors who came under the protection of Tumatauenga. A rib-like pattern representing the protection of the inner body of knowledge, protecting the heart, kidney and lungs.

27 SECONDARY PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

The secondary pathways and trails will be a minimum width of 1.5 metres, the width will vary to allow for site furniture, interpretation and way-finding signage.

The surfaces for the secondary pathways and trails have been selected for their sustainability and pervious qualities. These will be a combination of boardwalk, compacted gravel or limestone chip.

BOARDWALK

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber boardwalk to be implemented where the pathways and trails traverse through sensitive planting areas. A timber upstand is to be included along the edge of all boardwalks. Tamper-proof screw fastenings to be countersunk. Large countersunk fixings (e.g. bolts) to be filled with a flexible black caulking and finished flush with the timber surface.

Retro-grip aluminium *antislip* tread extrusion to be installed on all areas of boardwalk in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to meet slip resistance requirements.

COMPACTED GRAVEL

Surfaces and drainage need to be consistently maintained to ensure the surface does not rut, erode and wash away. The surface of the pathway needs to be well formed and even and be able to be walked comfortably without getting footwear wet or muddy at all times.

LIMESTONE CHIP

Compacted limestone chip (Te Kuiti Limestone) surface to be self-binding rolled or compacted. Final aggregate to be to a compacted quarry dust grade finish. Quarry dust aggregate selection to be placed over a compacted base and sub-base to engineering specifications. Pathways traversing areas with poor drainage should be built up to reduce the likelihood of paths becoming flooded. Where paths will cause areas to pond, drainage is recommended to allow water to flow underneath the path and towards overland flow paths.

MOWN TRAIL

Mown trails for dry weather access through (25) Woodland Islands. Regular mowing is recommended to increase the density of grass and improve the pathways strength and durability. Where possible, mown paths located in areas with poor drainage should be built up to allow water to flow beneath the pathway and towards overland flow paths.

28 LIGHTING

A Lighting Plan will be prepared by a Lighting Professional. This documentation will inform and guide the implementation, management and maintenance of War Memorial Park's lighting.

The Lighting Plan will be in accordance with the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment and encourage active use of appropriate areas only.

29 MULTI-USE CAR PARK

POTENTIAL FUTURE USE

The existing western car park will be retained and upgraded to make the space adaptable for multiple uses.

A new vehicular entry and exit is proposed to be implemented from Racecourse Road. During the design phase consideration will be given to the car park entry from Mangahoe Street.

The car park will be upgraded with planting and low impact stormwater design to mitigate the visual and ecological effects of the car park.

30 MULTI-USE CLUB HOUSE

POTENTIAL FUTURE USE

If there comes a time that this area is no longer leased by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre, The Club House could be re-purposed for community groups. Activities could include wāhine gatherings, honouring the history of place and the revitalisation of cultural practices and activities.

31 MULTI-USE SPORT COURTS

The area of the Sport Courts and Club House is currently leased by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre. This area was once used by mana whenua to store food (Pātaka Kai). There is an opportunity for the sport courts to be used for a Farmers' Market when not in use for by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre and restore activity here connected to locally grown produce and food.

POTENTIAL FUTURE USE

If there comes a time that this area is no longer leased by the Te Awamutu Netball Centre, this area could become additional open space, with

RESERVE CONCEPT PLAN

an open program, adaptable to present day users, and provide further facilities for community gatherings and celebrations.

There is an opportunity to rename this area in collaboration with mana whenua.

32 PAVILION FUNCTION SPACE

A covered outdoor function space will be built, providing a flexible venue for community gatherings and family celebrations, including a barbeque and picnic tables.

33 PLAY

A Māra Hūpara Play Trail will be developed, grounded in ecology and culture, for children (ages 1 to 12 years) to build confidence, explore, make friends and engage with Māori traditions and history. The Māra Hūpara Play Trail is to be designed in collaboration with mana whenua.

The Reserve Concept Plan proposes to develop a new Neighbourhood Playground slightly north-west of the existing playground site to enable the broad pedestrian pathway from the pergola to the middle (Royal New Zealand Air Force, Ranginui) bridge.

34 SIGNAGE

The preparation of a Signage Plan will provide direction for the placement, design and implementation of all signs within War Memorial Park, and ensure a consistent approach and appearance is implemented on the ground.

The Signage Plan will include design intent, hierarchy and layout guidelines, detailed design drawings and specifications.

Materials will be selected for their durability and aesthetic character, consistent with the reserves look and feel.

INTERPRETATION

FLORA AND FAUNA

An educational resource for schools, locals and tourists. Enjoy learning about indigenous fauna and their associated habitat resources, threats and management strategies. Follow the indigenous plant identification trail along the Broad Pedestrian Pathway Spine, and learn how to identify a range of indigenous plants and some of their traditional Māori uses.

HERITAGE PLACE-MARKERS

Interpretation signage is to be designed and implemented for each heritage landscape intervention in collaboration with mana whenua and key stakeholders. Restoring identity and connection to place, telling stories of the land and connections, acknowledging historical and cultural significance, honouring the history of place.

MĀRA HŪPARA PLAY TRAIL

Interpretation for children ages 1 to 12 years, to engage with Māori traditions and history.

WATER QUALITY AND CONSERVATION

Community engagement and interpretation signage educating surrounding residents and visitors on ways that they can reduce their impact on the health of the streams and the importance of water, where it comes from and why it is precious, to ensure they look after and appreciate water now and in the future.

35 SIGNAGE

WAY-FINDING

Primary Park Entry Signs will be designed and implemented for the Mutu Street Entry and Racecourse Road Entry.

Secondary Park Entry Signs will be designed and implemented for the Christie Avenue Entry and Mangahoe Street Entry.

Orienteering signs will be designed and implemented within War Memorial Park for the various pathways, trails and activities, making the park easier to understand and navigate around.

36 SITE FURNITURE

The preparation of a Site Furniture Plan will provide direction for the placement, design and implementation of all site furniture within War Memorial Park, and ensure a consistent approach and appearance is implemented on the ground.

The Site Furniture Plan will include design intent, hierarchy and layout guidelines, detailed design drawings and specifications.

Materials will be selected for their durability and aesthetic character, consistent with the reserves look and feel.

BIKE AND SCOOTER RACKS

BOLLARDS

GATES

LITTER AND RECYCLING BINS

PICNIC TABLES

SEATS

37 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) ASSESSMENT

A Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment is proposed to be prepared for the reserve. The reserve will be assessed against a set of safety and crime design principles to create a safer environment and reduce opportunities for crime to occur.

ACCESS

Unencumbered access and movement choices to avoid potential criminal activity.

SURVEILLANCE AND SIGHT-LINES

Appropriate planting and access layout for clear visibility.

LAYOUT

Clear and logical orientation within a site.

ACTIVITY MIX

'Eyes on the Street' through encouraging access and use of a site.

SENSE OF OWNERSHIP

A level of amenity that suggests and promotes community care.

QUALITY ENVIRONMENTS

Well-designed and maintained open spaces and stormwater facilities.

PHYSICAL PROTECTION

To encourage active use of appropriate areas only.

RESERVE INTERFACE WITH ADJOINING RESIDENTIAL LOTS

The reserve should be overlooked by the surrounding houses. High solid fences and walls should be avoided around the perimeter of the reserve so there is a visual connection between the houses and the reserve to increase neighbourhood safety through passive surveillance. Council will be working with adjoining landowners to implement fencing, edge treatments and vegetation management that provides both a sense of openness and a degree of privacy.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

BACKGROUND INFORMATION SCHEDULE

ASSETS. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION. ECOLOGY. HERITAGE. LEASES. MANA WHENUA. PROJECTS. WATER QUALITY.

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About Boffa Miskell

Boffa Miskell is a leading New Zealand professional services consultancy with offices in Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown. We work with a wide range of local and international private and public sector clients in the areas of planning, urban design, landscape architecture, landscape planning, ecology, biosecurity, cultural heritage, graphics and mapping. Over the past four decades we have built a reputation for professionalism, innovation and excellence. During this time we have been associated with a significant number of projects that have shaped New Zealand's environment.

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