



WAIKAWAU RESERVE HANNAHS BAY

Reserve Management Plan

**NGĀTI
UENUKUKŌPAKO**



TE RORO O TE RANGI

**ROTORUA
LAKES COUNCIL**
Te Kaunihera o ngā Roto o Rotorua

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	4
1.1	Purpose and Scope of this Management Plan.....	4
1.2	Overview.....	4
1.3	Legislative Context.....	5
	Reserves Act 1977	5
	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008	5
	Resource Management Act 1991.....	6
	The Rotorua District Plan	6
	Local Government Act 2002.....	6
2.	Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve	7
2.1	Location and Legal Description.....	7
2.2	Traditional Association/Values	8
2.3	Reserve History.....	9
3.	Future Management of Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve	11
3.1	Reserve Management Board	11
3.2	Decision Making Framework	12
3.3	Council Ongoing Support.....	12
4.	Vision	13
5.	Objectives	13
5.1	Objective 1 – To recognise and protect the significant cultural values of the reserve, and to meet the cultural aspirations of tangata whenua.....	13
	General Management Statements.....	13
	Cultural Significance.....	13
	Information and Interpretation	14
	Actions.....	14
5.2	Objective 2 – To protect and enhance the ecological and conservation values of the reserve	15
	General Management Statements.....	16
	Wetlands	16
	Pests	16
	Environmental Education.....	16
	Actions.....	17
5.3	Objective 3 – The reserve is a premier recreation destination that is highly valued by the Rotorua community.....	18
	General Management Statements.....	18

Asset Development and Facilities	18
Safety	18
Dogs.....	19
Horses	19
Events.....	19
Commercial Activity	19
Camping	19
Unmanned Aircraft.....	19
Memorials	19
Actions.....	19
6. Implementation.....	21
6.1 Action Table.....	21
Appendix 1 – Protection Principles for Hannahs Bay Reserve (Including Otauirā Swamp)	22
Appendix 2: Glossary of Māori Words.....	24

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of this Management Plan

This management plan has been prepared under Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and provides the integrated management framework for Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve. The Management Plan was developed in partnership by the Rotorua Lakes Council, Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi and the Rotorua Eastside community. The Management Plan reflects the on-going commitment to work together to achieve the shared aspirations of the parties for Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve and the wider Eastside community.

Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi have cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve and are recognised as the iwi who have mana whenua and are kaitiaki of the Reserve. This plan recognises the relationships and significant connections that the iwi have with the reserve and enables the iwi to have a greater role in future management and decision making for the reserve.

This plan also recognises and provides for the reserve as a valuable recreational resource for the Rotorua community whilst ensuring the important ecological values of the reserve, particularly with regards to the wetlands, continue to be protected and enhanced.

Funding priorities for works or projects identified within and enabled by this plan will be considered through the Rotorua Lakes Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes or through alternative funding sources.

1.2 Overview

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is classified as a Recreation Reserve pursuant to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 "being for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside".

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve also has "Special Reserve Classification" under the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008 ("Deed of Settlement"). The purpose of the special reserve classification is to give effect to the Protection Principles outlined in the Deed of Settlement and to ensure that iwi are appropriately consulted in relation to any policy change or management plan review for the reserve.

The reserve has significant ecological value with a large area of the reserve being occupied by the Otairua wetland which extends into the adjacent airport land. The wetlands are significant to tangata whenua not only for their function in contributing to the ongoing wellbeing of Papatuanuku but also traditionally provided essential flora and fauna for tribal sustenance as well as for medicinal and cultural purposes. The Otairua wetland has previously been identified by the Department of Conservation as being of preservation value due to its vulnerable native vegetation and birdlife and continues to play a critical role in contributing to improved water quality of the Lake Rotorua and its tributaries and providing a habitat for native flora and fauna.

The reserve provides a significant recreational asset for the city and is highly valued by the community for the variety of recreational activities it offers. Protection of the significant cultural and ecological values need to be addressed in an integrated manner while providing for the important recreation function the reserve provides for the community.

1.3 Legislative Context

Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act 1977 ("the Act") is the central piece of legislation that governs the administration of public reserves.

The general purposes of the Act are set out in Section 3. Among other things, the Act sets out the powers and duties of local authorities as administering bodies and seeks to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Section 41 requires all reserves held under the Act to be covered by an approved management plan. Reserve management plans are intended to allow administering bodies to put in place policies for the day to day management of the reserve(s) and establish the desired range of uses and values for each reserve reflecting community aspirations. The purpose of a reserve management plan, as specified in section 43(3) of the Act is to "provide for and ensure" the following:

- Compliance with the principles set out in sections 17-23, as the case may be for the relevant reserve classification;
- Use, enjoyment, maintenance and preservation of a reserve or group of reserves as the case may require;
- Development (as appropriate) of the reserve/s to the extent that the administering bodies resources permit, for the purpose for which each reserve is classified.

Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008

The Deed of Settlement is the final settlement of all historical claims of the iwi and hapū represented by Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown prior to 21 September 1992 and is made up of a package that includes:

- An agreed historical account and Crown acknowledgements, which form the basis for a Crown Apology to the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū;
- Cultural redress; and
- Financial and commercial redress.

Under the Deed of Settlement Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve including the Otairua Swamp, was given special classification. The purpose of the special classification is to recognise the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association of the site to Ngāti Uenukukōpako and set out the protection principles which must be given affect through this management plan. The Protection Principles set out in the Deed of Settlement are included as Appendix 1.

While the Deed of Settlement refers only to Ngāti Uenukukōpako, both Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi are recognised as being mana whenua for the reserve.

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Heritage and the relationship of Māori with their ancestral resources are identified as matter of national importance. The Resource Management Act also sets out the requirements for regional and local councils to prepare plans and policies which influence and guide the nature of activities that take place on Reserves.

The Rotorua District Plan

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is zoned Reserve 2 Destination Reserve being ‘widely used public areas of public open space where a significant number of people can congregate at any one time’. Some of these reserves have high cultural and historical values which are commonly recognised by the Rotorua community.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which Local Government authorities can operate. The Local Government Act sets out the purpose of local government, which is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

Local government does this by preparing community outcomes and a Long Term Plan. The Long Term Plan sets out the financial priorities and spending over the next ten years. Actions identified in this plan will need to be identified in the Long Term Plan to be resourced or alternative funding sought.

2. Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve

2.1 Location and Legal Description

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is a large flat area that lies between the Rotorua Airport and the shores of Lake Rotorua and is accessed off Willow Avenue. The reserve consists of approximately 22.9 hectares, more or less, being Sec 1 SO 59465, Block XIV Rotoiti SD. The reserve boundary is indicated in yellow on Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Legal boundary of Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve



2.2 Traditional Association/Values

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is situated upon the Wakapoungakau Pukepoto Block, which runs the length of the Whakapoungakau Range from Pukepoto to Tikitere, and from the range down to the shores of Lake Rotorua.

The Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is located on land, and in an area, that is of traditional and historical significance to the people of Ngāti Uenukukōpako. Uenukukōpako inherited the Whakapoungakau Pukepoto Block from his father Tuhourangi and during intervening years descendants inherited a shareholding in these lands. Inheritance came by way of 'ancestral right', occupation or muru.

The reserve is said to have been named by Ihenga who having inherited a sense of adventure and exploration from his koroua Tamatekapua (Captain of Te Arawa Waka) and his tūpuna Kupe, travelled inland from where the Te Arawa waka had landed at Maketu. It was he who, upon discovering them, gave lakes Rotoiti (Roto-iti-i-kite-ai-a-Ihenga) and Rotorua (Rotorua-nui-a-Kahumatamomoe) and Mokoia Island (Te-Motu-Tapu-a-Tinirau) their names as well as many other landmarks in the district.

He gave the name Waikawau to the area more commonly known as Hannahs Bay Reserve, having come upon the shore and seeing a mass abundance of Kawau¹ said “ka horohia te wai e te Kawau” (the waters here have been overwhelmed by the Kawau).

Upon further exploration Ihenga discovered the wetlands within the reserve which he named Otairā². Ihenga was amazed at the wide variety of flora and fauna within the wetland and the richness of the paru (soil), prompting him to say, “He rawe nui ngā tumomo tauira o te waahi nei” (this place is possessed by so many amazing different species of life).

Prior to 1871 and during the years of tourist development, people were conveyed to and from the area by waka via landing places dotted around Lake Rotorua. Within the Ngāti Uenukukōpako tribal rohe, where today Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is located, the traditional Otairā tauranga-waka (landing place for canoe) was situated for people visiting Ngāti Uenukukōpako.

It is said that Hinemoa and Tutanekai, who lived on Mokoia Island, used the Otairā taurangawaka regularly having owned a cultivation at Waikawau and regularly visiting with their tūtūā, Te Whānau-a-Ngahika and Kaokao Paraoa.

On one occasion, after visiting their cultivation, Hinemoa and Tutanekai returned to Mokoia leaving Te Whānau-a-Ngahika and Kaokao Paraoa on the cultivation. Te Whatu, a close relative of Tutanekai, assassinated both. Learning of the incident, Tutanekai gathered a war-party and advanced onto the mainland. Because of the kinship between Tutanekai and Te Whatu, Tutanekai did not take the life of Te Whatu but instead took possession of the land.

The area around Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve provided access to the Lake frontage and local fishing grounds where an abundance of koura provided a staple diet for Ngāti Uenukukōpako. At the southern end of Waikawau beach was one of the tribe's favourite fishing grounds where inanga were caught in great

¹ Kawau is a general term used for a variety of shags, a medium to large diving bird, either all black or black and white with short webbed feet, a long neck and a long hooked bill. Kawau takes its name from a battle formation 'Kawau mārō' where a triangle formation was used to spear head attacks that broke and separated the enemy, similar to the Kawau when diving into the water.

² Waahi is 'O' and 'Tauira' is species.

quantities. Fed by natural springs and waterways running down from the Whakapoungakau Pukepoto Block, the Otauirā Swamp provided flora and fauna for tribal sustenance as well as for medicinal and cultural purposes. Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve provided harakeke for weaving, raupō for tukutuku and paru for traditional dying techniques. Mahinga kai were established around this area and the remnants of an old orchard producing peaches, plums and figs are still evident at the reserve today.³

2.3 Reserve History

Duncan William Steele was a well-known Rotorua businessman born at Ohaupo near Cambridge in 1868. He and his brothers, the Steele brothers, later established a sawmillers and building contractors business at Rotorua.⁴ He was originally married to Louisa Vickers Robinson, but later married Ngaroma Butt of Ngāti Whakaue. In 1923 Duncan purchased around 300 acres, being the bulk of the Owhata block, to the immediate south of the Whakapoungakau boundary line.

He only kept it for a short time before on-selling his interests to Horace Balfour Douslin in 1924. In 1925 Douslin built the Dutch style cottage that sits within the grounds of the Te Amorangi Steam and Settlers Museum today. Douslin later broke up the large estate and sold his interests off to various parties in the 1940's and 1950's such as the Lee Brothers (a firm created by Alfred Lee in the 1920's) and William Whitney. Robert Hannah of Wellington purchased a large area of Owhata from Douslin in 1940.

Major Robert William Hannah, from whom Hannahs Bay and Hannahs Bay Reserve take their name, was born in either 1888 or 1889, and was the son of an Ireland born cobbler and successful Wellington business man Robert Hannah. Robert Senior started the shoe retail company still called Hannahs to this day.

Major Hannah served during World War I, where he was awarded the Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Later he married Winifred Mary Josephine Hannah (nee Lyn-Stephens and former Mrs Hume-Gore). Major Hannah died on the 21st of July 1948 at 60 years of age.⁵ He is buried at Sala Street Cemetery, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua.

Major Hannah's estate passed into the hands of his trustee, the Guardian Trust, who then passed it on to the National Estates Limited, a company owned by the Holden family.

Ironically the area now known as Hannahs Bay was not owned by Major Hannah, rather it was purchased by the Lee Brothers from Douslin and then sub-divided by them and on-sold.

Meanwhile in the late 1920's the Rotorua Borough Council begun the search for a suitable aerodrome site. This eventually led to the establishment of the Aerodrome near Whakarewarewa in the area now known as Fenton Park. The Whakarewarewa Aerodrome was not suitable for current and future needs, and by 1955 an alternative was actively being sought.

While Hinemoa Point was seriously considered, it was eventually decided that an area near Rotokawa was more suitable. The majority of the area identified was Māori Land so, once a decision had been made, central Government together with the Borough and County Councils, began negotiating with the owners. By 1960-1961 land had been purchased and/or taken under the Public Works Act, with the first official landing taking place on 22nd October 1963.

³ Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008

⁴ <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc02Cycl-t1-body1-d3-d4-d1.html#name-426417-mention>

⁵ Probate file for Robert William Hannah, New Zealand National Archives, Archways Reference: R6878845 BCDG 4420 A973 324 / 7513

The airport development would have significant and lasting impact on the Ngāti Uenukukōpako people. According to one source:

The taking for airport purposes totalled some 293 acres, 2 roods and 12.7 perches (118.8396 ha.) This includes the bulk of land taken in 1961 which comprised 238 acres and 7 perches (96.3590 ha.). In addition, a further 55 acres, 2 roods and 5.7 (22.4888 ha.) perches were taken under the Public Works Act 1928 between 1964 and 1970 for the airport.⁶

Karamuramu, an ancient communal bath site along the lake shore, was amongst those purchased and included in the airport. Besides the loss of land and lake access, the operation of the airport required greater flight clearance resulting in direct impact on the neighbouring Marae through the shifting of the wharenui to another block and the lowering of a number of graves.

The land comprising the Hannahs Bay Reserve was used as a reserve for some time before the title was granted to the Council. The Airport Company approached Council in 1992 with a proposal to purchase the area. As the lands had all been taken under the Public Works Act 1928 they could only be transferred to Council for use as another public work.⁷ The land was gazetted as a reserve on 1 April 1993.⁸

⁶ Land Based Cultural Resources and Waterways and Environmental Impacts (Rotorua, Taupo and Kaingaroa) 1840-2000 by Russel Kirkpatrick et al, a report commissioned for the Crown Forest Rental Trust dated 17 December 2004, p.212

⁷ RLC Record 02/09/99 and 2/3/20 doc 113206 reported titled "Airport Land Acquisition – Hannahs Bay Reserve" by G M Sands

⁸ NZG 1993, p.871

3. Future Management of Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve

The 'special reserve' classification under the Deed of Settlement recognises the cultural significance of the reserve to Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi and seeks to ensure that iwi are appropriately consulted in relation to any policy change or management plan review for the reserve.

In 2018 the Council entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Ngāti Uenukukōpako Iwi Trust and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi Hapū Trust which formalised the commitment of the parties to work together in partnership to review the reserve management plan and better reflect the role of iwi in future management of the reserve.

3.1 Reserve Management Board

Through the development of this reserve management plan it was identified that there was strong community support for enabling greater iwi and community involvement in the future decision making for the reserve. The Deed of Settlement also requires Council to explore options to involve Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi in the administration of the reserve.

The establishment of a reserve management board pursuant to Section 10 of the Reserves Act 1977 is considered the most appropriate mechanism to enable this. A reserve management board can only be established by the Minister of Conservation. As an outcome of this management plan a formal request will be made to the Minister to undertake this action.

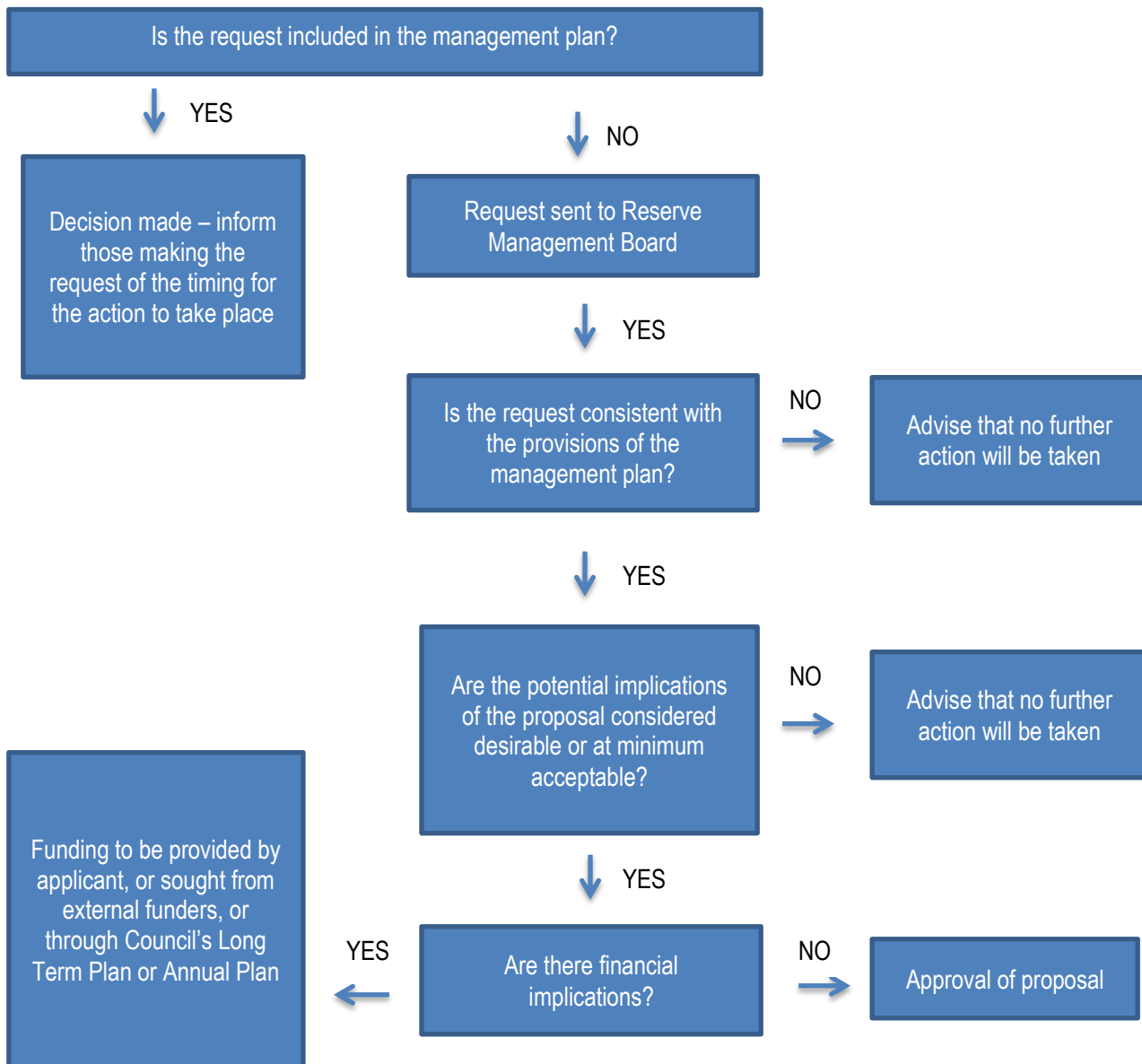
The role of the board will be to manage the reserve for the purpose of its classification and in accordance with this reserve management plan and the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

The Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve Management Board is proposed to include a total of six people as follows:

- 3x representatives from Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi
- 3x Community representatives including one Councillor

3.2 Decision Making Framework

The following process will be used to decide on proposals not specifically included in the Actions in this management plan.



3.3 Council Ongoing Support

Council is committed to on-going support for the Reserve Management Board following the establishment of the Board.

4. Vision

The values of the reserve as an area of high ecological and cultural significance are protected and enhanced whilst, continuing to provide for the reserve as a valuable recreational asset for the Rotorua community.

5. Objectives

5.1 Objective 1 – To recognise and protect the significant cultural values of the reserve, and to meet the cultural aspirations of tangata whenua

This objective seeks to protect and providing for the special cultural and spiritual relationships that Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi have with Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve by ensuring that these relationships are not compromised by activity and use of the reserve, and to enhance and protect cultural resources within the reserve.

This objective also aims to provide for the aspirations of Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi. This includes providing and enabling opportunities to enhance rangatiratanga and kaitiaki of the reserve and the application of mātauranga and tikanga; and providing for the interpretation of the history and cultural significance of the reserve through the development of environmental, cultural and physical assets and the use of traditional names.

The significance of the reserve to Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi is also recognised through the Special Reserve Classification under the Deed of Settlement. The Deed of Settlement sets out a number of Protection Principles to avoid harm to, or the diminishing of, iwi values related to the reserve whilst also having regard to community values and aspirations. The Deed of Settlement requires that the Protection Principles be given effect through the policies incorporated in this reserve management plan.

General Management Statements

1. Management and use of the reserve will be undertaken in a way that protects and provides for the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional values associated with the reserve.

Cultural Significance

2. Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi customary relationships with the reserve are recognised and provided for. This includes supporting initiatives that enhance the rangatiratanga, mana, kaitiaki and mauri of the reserve
3. Access to and the sustainable collection of natural resources for cultural purposes will continue to be provided for.
4. Where possible projects and initiatives that promote historical and traditional uses of the reserve will be provided for. This includes the establishment of mahinga kai within the reserve.
5. The ongoing ability for rāhui to be put in place as a means of respecting the tapu of an area, or alternatively as a means of achieving broader conservation values, will be protected and provided for.
6. Traditional place names will be used within the reserve.

Information and Interpretation

7. Provide opportunities within the reserve to articulate the cultural and historical significance of the reserve and acknowledge the ecological restoration and environmental education work already undertaken through the use of visual interpretation and/or information boards.

Actions

1. Include appropriate visual interpretation and/or information boards within the reserve to articulate the cultural and historical significance of the reserve and acknowledge the ecological restoration and environmental education work already undertaken.
2. Include traditional place names on all signage within the reserve.

5.2 Objective 2 – To protect and enhance the ecological and conservation values of the reserve

The ongoing protection and enhancement of the important ecological and conservation values associated with the reserve and in particular the Otauirā wetland is an integral part of the ongoing management of the reserve. A large area of Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is occupied by the wetlands as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 – Existing wetlands within Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve



Wetlands provide a habitat for native flora and fauna, improve water quality by acting as a filter and removing nutrients and adding oxygen to water, and can reduce the impacts of flooding by absorbing heavy rains. For Māori, wetlands are critical for the ongoing wellbeing of Papatūānuku and are likened to the function of the liver and kidneys within the tinana of man. From a Māori world view perspective, the health and wellbeing of Papatūānuku is crucial to the existence of man.

Historically the flora and fauna within the Otauirā wetland, including fish, eels and birds, provided an important source of substance for Māori and the nutrient rich paru was used for mahinga kai and

traditional drying techniques. Harakeke was used for clothing, mats, kits and ropes, raupō for thatching and dried moss for bedding.

Over the years a number of projects and initiatives have been implemented by Council and the community to restore and enhance the wetland with varied results. In 2014 Council partnered with the Hannahs Bay Community Restoration Trust and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council in a Biodiversity Management Plan for the area commonly referred to as the 'dry wetland' being the wetland area in the north-western corner of the reserve.

A key aspiration for Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Ngāti Te Roro o te Rangi and the wider community is to restore and where possible extend the existing wetlands within the reserve.

Under the resource consent for the Rotorua Airport runway extension Council has an obligation to plant new wetlands or rehabilitate existing wetland to compensate for wetland lost due to the extension. It is proposed to meet the airport consent requirements within Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve.

This objective also seeks to establish environmental education initiatives within the reserve to promote and raise awareness of the importance of wetlands in achieving wider environmental outcomes. The proposal to establish mahinga kai within the reserve also presents an opportunity to implement education initiatives associated with food cultivation

General Management Statements

1. The reserve is recognised as being critical in contributing to wider environmental outcomes including improved lake water quality and supporting native flora and fauna.
2. The ecological and conservation values of the reserve will be protected and enhanced.
3. Conservation programmes and restoration projects will incorporate mātauranga and tikanga Māori.

Wetlands

4. As a priority the existing wetlands will be restored and if possible new wetlands established within the reserve.
5. An appropriate wetland maintenance programme will be implemented to control invasive weed species and ensure the ongoing sustainability of the wetlands. This may require a review of the existing Biodiversity Management Plan and associated partnerships.

Pests

6. A pest control programme will continue to be implemented in the reserve. The programme should include ongoing monitoring to assess success of management approaches.
7. Control significant pest plants that threaten the reserve's conservation and environmental values.

Environmental Education

8. Enable environmental education initiatives that promote and raise awareness of the importance of wetlands in achieving wider environmental outcomes.

9. If mahinga kai is established within the reserve, provide opportunities for communities to learn how to cultivate food.
10. Opportunities to develop infrastructure within the reserve to support environmental programmes and education initiatives will be investigated including the potential for an outdoor classroom. Any preferred option will be included in the wider concept plan for the reserve.
11. Enable education initiatives about the use of traditional resources within the reserve for rongoā.

Actions

1. Undertake an ecological survey of the existing wetlands within the reserve to identify the works required for restoration of existing wetland areas and potential creation of new wetland areas.
2. Undertake a needs assessment, options analysis and feasibility assessment for the development of infrastructure within the reserve for environmental programmes and education initiatives.

5.3 Objective 3 – The reserve is a premier recreation destination that is highly valued by the Rotorua community

Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve is a high profile reserve and a valuable recreational taonga for the Rotorua community. The reserve provides for a variety of recreational activities including boat launching, paddle sports, picnicking, children's play, swimming, dog walking and other forms of passive or casual recreation. The reserve receives a high level of use from dog walkers with the north-eastern end of the reserve being designated as an off-leash dog walking area and is a popular destination over the summer months for its sandy beach and lake access. Previously the reserve has also been a popular location for horse riding and pony club activities.

The south-west corner of the reserve was upgraded in 1999 to provide for recreational activity and includes a number of public amenities including toilets, a children's playground, boat launching facilities, BBQ's and picnic tables. While these facilities continue to be functional, the upgrade and additional development of the reserve to provide for recreational use, including ensuring ongoing accessibility for all, is required and will be a key focus for the reserve in the future.

General Management Statements

1. Manage the reserve as a highly valued recreational destination for the Rotorua community.
2. Appropriate recreational activities that align with the objectives for the reserve will be encouraged.

Asset Development and Facilities

3. The provision of facilities and structures within the reserve, including toilets and play facilities, will be developed and maintained to a standard that reflects the status of the reserve as being a destination with high recreational value.
4. Tracks within the reserve will be designed and maintained to a standard that provides for universal access. However use of the existing boardwalks for wheelchairs and cyclists will be discouraged due to the width of the existing boardwalks posing a potential risk to users.
5. A concept plan for the reserve will be developed to ensure that any proposed upgrade or redevelopment is considered holistically.
6. General public boat launching access will continue to be provided from the reserve.

Safety

7. The safety of park users is an important consideration. A Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) audit will be undertaken as part of any proposal to redevelop the reserve.
8. Traffic calming measures will be implemented where required to restrict the speed of vehicles within the reserve and prevent behaviour which may cause a potential risk to reserve users.
9. Through the development of the concept plan for the reserve and in conjunction with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, consideration will be given to relocating the boat launching ramp within the reserve. The aim will be to minimise safety issues associated with vehicles and boat trailers manoeuvring, and to reduce potential user conflict stemming from people swimming and boats and other motorized craft launching/mooring in the same space.

Dogs

10. Dogs are permitted to be exercised off-leash within the designated area of the reserve to the north-east, as provided for in the Rotorua Lakes Council Dog Control Bylaw 2005.

Horses

11. The use of the horses on the reserve will be discouraged.

Events

12. Use of the reserve for events is permitted with prior approval.
13. The use of the reserve for water-based events that included motorised vessels (e.g. Jet boats) will be discouraged.
14. Where there is a potential conflict or risk to reserve users, public use of the boat ramp may be temporarily restricted.

Commercial Activity

15. Proposals to undertake commercial activities on the reserve will be considered where the proposal is consistent with the following criteria:
 - a. The proposed activity will enhance the experience of reserve users
 - b. The proposed activity does not require additional infrastructure or buildings
 - c. The proposed activity is sustainable and in particular will not create food waste that could impact on the Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve pest control programme or the environment.

Camping

16. Overnight camping within the reserve is not permitted unless expressly provided for in a Council Policy or Bylaw.

Unmanned Aircraft

17. Due to the proximity of the reserve to the Rotorua Airport, drones and unmanned aircraft are not permitted to be used on the reserve.

Memorials

18. Memorials to deceased persons are not permitted to be located within the reserve.
19. The scattering of ashes is not permitted within the reserve.

Actions

1. Prepare a concept plan for the reserve which considers all development proposals and identified safety issues.
2. Undertake a CPTED Assessment as part of the any plans to redevelop the reserve.

3. Redevelop the play facilities in line with the concept plan to continue to provide for the reserve as a destination.
4. Implement traffic calming measures where required.

6. Implementation

The objectives and actions in this plan will be implemented through:

- Funding sought through the Rotorua Lakes Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes or through alternative funding sources
- Council's operational work programmes
- Community-led initiatives

6.1 Action Table

The following actions are specifically anticipated by this plan. Additional actions that are consistent with the management statements and intent of this plan are also expected to occur within the lifetime of the plan as resources permit.

Objective 1 – To recognise and protect the significant cultural values of the reserve, and to meet the cultural aspirations of tangata whenua

1. Include appropriate visual interpretation and/or information boards within the reserve to articulate the cultural and historical significance of the reserve and acknowledge the ecological restoration and environmental education work already undertaken.
2. Include traditional place names on all signage within the reserve.

Objective 2 - The value of the reserve as a significant recreational asset for the Rotorua community will continue to be protected and enhanced

1. Prepare a concept plan for the reserve which considers all development proposals and identified safety issues.
2. Undertake a CPTED Assessment as part of the any plans to redevelop the reserve.
3. Redevelop the play facilities in line with the concept plan to continue to provide for the reserve as a destination.
4. Implement traffic calming measures where required.

Objective 3 - To protect and enhance the ecological and conservation values of the reserve

1. Undertake an ecological survey of the existing wetlands within the reserve to identify the works required for restoration of existing wetland areas and potential creation of new wetland areas.
2. Undertake a needs assessment, options analysis and feasibility assessment for the development of infrastructure within the reserve for environmental programmes and education initiatives.

Appendix 1 – Protection Principles for Waikawau/Hannahs Bay Reserve (Including Otauirā Swamp)

THE AFFILIATE TE ARAWA IWI/HAPU DEED OF SETTLEMENT SCHEDULE 3: CULTURAL REDRESS - OTHER

PART 7: SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION

4 Protection Principles

- 4.1 The following Protection Principles are directed at the Rotorua District Council avoiding harm to, or the diminishing of, the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapu Values related to, and having regard to the wider local community values associated with, the Recreation Reserve at Hannah's Bay (including Otauirā Swamp):

Principle One: Use and Enjoyment

- 4.1.1 in managing the ongoing use, development and protection of the Recreation Reserve at Hannah's Bay (including Otauirā Swamp), the primary objective will be to enhance recreational enjoyment for all communities by making provision for:

- (a) unrestricted public access to the reserve subject to the necessary control of vehicles, dogs and horses, and to occasional events that may require an entry fee;
- (b) accessibility for people of all levels of mobility;
- (c) free boat launching;
- (d) access to the lake edge for recreational use;
- (e) structures and facilities that enhance family recreation activities and watersports events without detracting from the appearance of the reserve, or vistas of the lake from within the reserve;
- (f) separation of incompatible activities to avoid conflict;
- (g) opportunities for peace and tranquillity, quiet reflection and time out; and
- (h) access to, and sustainable collection and use of natural resources for cultural purposes; and

Principle Two: Hapāi Te Whenua (Protection)

- 4.1.2 the use, development and enjoyment of the Recreation Reserve at Hannah's Bay (including Otauirā Swamp) will be managed to avoid significant conflicts with protection of natural and physical resources, features and heritage by recognising and providing for:

- (a) the ecological and cultural importance of wetland species and ecosystems, and the ecological linkages that these provide between the land and the water;

**THE AFFILIATE TE ARAWA IWI/HAPU DEED OF SETTLEMENT
SCHEDULE 3: CULTURAL REDRESS - OTHER**

PART 7: SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION

- (b) the protection and enhancement of traditionally valued mahinga kai and fishing grounds;
- (c) the continuing role of Rotorua District Council as administering body of the reserve in terms of the Reserves Act 1977;
- (d) the role of Ngati Uenukukopako as kaitiaki on behalf of Maori communities;
- (e) the ongoing ability of kaitiaki to institute rahui as a means of respecting the tapu associated with an area, or alternatively as a means of achieving broader conservation objectives enabling the sustainable use of natural resources for cultural purposes;
- (f) the opportunity for Ngati Uenukukopako to interpret the history, culture and traditions of the area; and
- (g) land use activities and practices that demonstrate concern for the mauri of natural resources.

- 4.2 The Protection Principles described in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are to be given effect through policies incorporated in a management plan for the Recreation Reserve at Hannah's Bay (including Otauirā Swamp).

Appendix 2: Glossary of Māori Words

Maori	English (Ngati Uenukukopako & Ngati Te Rorooterangi)
Atua	A child: of Papatuanuku & Ranginui, e.g. Tane, father of the forest life, Tangaroa, father of the water life, Rongo, father of cultivated foods, Tawhirimatea, father of the winds, Haumietiketike, father of the root life and Ruamoko, father of solid minerals & mineraloids
Hapū	A Tribe: group of whanau whom are binded by blood ties, come together under an ancestral name to collectivise their co-operation and collaboration in working together for the wellness of their whenua and whanau.
Harakeke	A grandchild/flax: of Ranginui & Papatuanuku, an indicator of whanau resilience
Iwi	A Tribe: group of Hapu whom come together under an ancestral name to strengthen their political leverage in the wellness of their whenua and whanau
Kaitiaki	A Guardian: responsible in sharing the knowledge and skills required to nurture the care and wellness of Papatuanuku and her children/natural environment.
Mahinga Kai	To cultivate, and to gather food: within one's whenua-hapu boundaries
Mana	To know your: whenua/land boundaries, your whakapapa/geneology and be responsible for its wellness and the peoples wellness within those boundaries i.e. wairua/spiritual-beliefs, Atua/natural environment, tangata/self pride
Mana Whenua	Rightful authority: to exercise rights and responsibilities for whanau, Hapu issues, pertaining to their whenua-hapu boundaries.
Mātauranga	Education: enlightenment to knowledge, skills and wisdom
Mauri	A life force: that is pure, untainted.
Papatūānuku	Earth mother: to nourish and nurture
Paru	Rich wetlands soil: used for dying e.g. whariki/woven flax mats etc.
Rāhui	Natural environment temporary prohibition: to ensure that the life force within, can recover from spiritual or physical pollution
Ranginui	Earth Father: to nourish to nurture
Rangatiratanga	Chieftainship: leadership, authority, given by the whanau, hapu to weave/co-ordinate wellness using their own tikanga
Raupō	Bulrush/A grandchild of Ranginui & Papatuanuku: indicator of wellbeing
Tangata Whenua	People of the land-indigenous: to their whanau, hapu, iwi whenua boundaries
Tapu	Sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden: to ensure the life force is protected be it of the human, physical & spiritual world

Tikanga	Māori custom, <i>the right way to do things guided by mana whenua</i>
Tinana	Torso, <i>a strong solid base for the wellness of the person, whenua, whanau, hapu</i>
Tukutuku	Ornamental lattice-work - used particularly between carvings around the walls of meeting houses, <i>that sends a metaphorical message to help guide wellness within the whanau & hapu</i>
Tūtūā	Ordinary person, <i>loyal support to their leaders their Rangatira of the whanau, hapu, iwi</i>
Whānau	To give birth/Family, <i>to be born with mana i.e. Mana whenua, mana wairua, mana atua, mana tangata</i>
Whēnua	Placenta/land, <i>the cord that binds tangata-whenua to their creation</i>