

DRAFT



ONAERO RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN



VISION

Onaero Reserve has been a place of activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. It will remain a place for community and visitors to appreciate, experience and enjoy in a safe and meaningful way.

NGĀTI MUTUNGA



NGĀTI MUTUNGA
E KORE E MIMITI TE PUNA KOROPUPŪ

Mai Titoki ki Te Rau o Te Huia karapotia nei e te ia o Waiau. Te wai o Mihirau ki te wai o Kuranui koia tērā ko te whakarunga taniwha, nō runga nō raro.

The traditional rohe of Ngāti Mutunga is permanently etched into both the physical and historical landscapes. From the northernmost pā site Titoki, to the southernmost pā site Te Rau o Te Huia and encompassing Waiau Stream. The land between Mimitangiatua River and Urenui River is known as a strategic stronghold to resist incursions.

The concentration of Ngāti Mutunga pā sites demonstrates that our ancestors were some of the most prolific builders of pā in Aotearoa. Pā were often strategically placed along rivers or streams, while large numbers were also built inland on plains and steep hill country.

The Urenui River was referred to as 'He wai herenga taniwha' or the monsters' lair, as the strategic location of pā sites along the river helped to trap enemies

Ngāti Mutunga descend from a number of ancestors who lived in the area occupied today by their descendants and the ancestors who arrived on the waka. These ancestors who lived in the area include Tokauri, Tokatea, Mihirau, Heruika, Pūrakino, Rakaupounamu, Uenuku (son of Ruawahia), Hineweo, Hineno, Te Hihiotū, Kahukura and Mutunga.

Ngāti Mutunga also descends from ancestors who arrived on

the Tokomaru, Tahatuna and Okoki waka such as Taitaawaro, Manaia and Ngānganarū. Over generations the descendants of these tūpuna intermarried and became generally known as Ngāti Mutunga.

It is difficult to determine how many Ngāti Mutunga people there are. Our Taranaki rohe was once densely populated with many kāinga and pā. A number of factors such as warfare and migration, loss of land through wrongful Crown confiscation, and urban migration led to a decline in the population identifying as Ngāti Mutunga during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Today our sole remaining marae is located in Urenui, a small seaside village located approximately 32 km north of New Plymouth and 20 km north of Waitara.

Like most Iwi, Ngāti Mutunga now has members spread far and wide. The main concentrations of Ngāti Mutunga populations are located within Taranaki, Christchurch and Wellington. The majority of Ngāti Mutunga descendants (approximately 73%) live outside Taranaki.

Ngāti Mutunga and the New Plymouth District Council have been working together to co-manage the Onaero Reserve. Part of this co-management has been to develop a reserve concept for the reserve site and look for opportunity to improve select areas and incorporate important iwi values through any proposed designs.

Whiria te tangata

Whiria te kaupapa

*Whiria nga taonga tuku
iho o Ngāti Mutunga*



Te Urenui Pā - Image by Vaughan Flannagan



Maruehi Pā - Image by Vaughan Flannagan



ONAERO HISTORY

The traditions of Ngāti Mutunga illustrate the cultural, historical and spiritual association of Ngāti Mutunga to the Onaero River. For Ngāti Mutunga, traditions such as these represent the links between the world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity, connection and continuity between generations and confirm the importance of the Onaero River to Ngāti Mutunga.

The Onaero River was important to Ngāti Uenuku (also known as Ngāti Tupawhenua). Ruaoneone had Ruawahia and from Ruawahia came Uenuku, the ancestor of Ngāti Uenuku. Kaitangata also has a strong association with the Onaero River.

Puketapu and Pukemiro pā are situated at the mouth of the river. Other pā along the banks of the Onaero River include Pukemapou, Moerangi, Te Ngaio, Tikorangi, Kaitangata and Ruahine which are all located upstream. Pukemapou was the home of Uenuku's two grandsons Pouwhakarangona and Poutitia. Pourangahau was the name of their famous whata kai.

Ngāti Mutunga utilised the entire length of the Onaero River for food gathering. The mouth of the river provided a plentiful supply of pipi, pupu (cats eye), patiki (flounder), kahawai and other fish. Inanga (whitebait) were caught along the banks of the river. Tuna (eel) and piharau (lamprey eel) were caught in the upper reaches of the river. Piharau (lamprey eel) were caught using whakaparu, which was a technique developed by placing rarauhe (bracken fern) in the rapids of the river in times of flood.

Ngāti Mutunga people have used the Onaero River to access sacred sites along its banks. The Onaero River and its banks have been occupied by the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga since before the arrival of the Tokomaru and Tahatuna waka. The Onaero River was a spiritual force for the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga and remains so today.

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the Onaero River, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to the people of Ngāti Mutunga today.

All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāti Mutunga whanui to the Onaero River.

The Onaero River has always been an integral part of the social, spiritual and physical lifestyle of the Ngāti Mutunga people. There are specific areas of the Onaero River that Ngāti Mutunga people would bathe in when they were sick. The river was also used for baptising babies.

Onaero Reserve is still a place of community gathering and socialising that now hosts hundreds of visitors to the region each year through the campground and holiday park. It offers facilities for public use and campground use and boasts a playground and open spaces for users to enjoy.

HISTORIC PĀ SITES ALONG ONAERO RIVER



CHARACTER

Onaero Bay Holiday Park and reserve is a riverside, coastal location with an abundance of biodiversity. Lush native planting covers the land with local birds and aquatic life appearing throughout the seasons. An idyllic setting that thrives on its natural character and peaceful isolation. Cliff faces along the river highlight the differing textures and forms of the earth which is contrasted with the green, planted hills. Native birds can be seen daily with kororā (penguins) nesting here seasonally.

Onaero has been a place of resource and gathering to Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. The adjacent Pukemiro pā and urupa are examples of the rich cultural history of Onaero and the significance of the site to iwi and hapū.

The Holiday Park offers spaces for tent camping and cabin stays with facilities to support this activity. There are private batches located adjacent to the river in the Domain area that have perpetual leases. During holiday periods Onaero can be filled with people enjoying the many natural values it has to offer. Aquatic activities such as swimming, kayaking and fishing along the river and coast, with low-tide beach walks and a small playground for children.

Some of the facilities and building structures within the reserve are due for upgrades and/or replacement with the bridge across the river being a key asset that requires renovation. Coastal erosion poses a significant problem along the north eastern side of the river creating a constraint to beach access and a need to allow for change over time and safety for visitors and campers. Consideration is needed to preserve coastal elements with opportunity to introduce a consistent design style across Onaero that reflects its unique natural and cultural values.



CONTEXT PLAN



SCALE: 1:8000 @ A4
ONAERO CONTEXT PLAN

DESIGN APPROACH

Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC will follow the design approach outlined below to ensure that design outcomes that arise from this project will fully align with mana whenua and community values. Following the three step process will allow for community led design guidelines and ensure all perspectives are explored.

1. RESERVE CONCEPT

A reserve concept has been developed in partnership between Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC. Design influences and inspiration has been outlined in this document and explores opportunity for the Onaero Reserve. This is not the final design, but the first run at exploring design opportunities that could be implemented.

2. ENGAGEMENT

With the reserve concept and Reserve Management Plan Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC will conduct stakeholder and community engagement through various workshops and public forums to ensure an informed design approach is achieved through the RMP consultation process. Consideration and input from the active users of Onaero Reserve, awa and campground will help to strengthen the design and policy outcomes while ensuring the voice of the locals is considered.

3. DEVELOPMENT

After engagement and consultation from stakeholders and community a final design will be developed for construction and implementation, funded through NPDC's current Long Term Plan. Taking on board comments about what does or doesn't work from the reserve concept will inform the final development of the design.



DESIGN & MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES



WĀHI TAPU

The cultural and spiritual significance of Onaero will play a key role in the design response for the area. Ensuring that iwi, hapū and community ideas are explored to ensure that visitors to Onaero will experience local values. Onaero and the Urenui areas have a rich Māori history through Ngāti Mutunga and drawing inspiration from this will ensure appropriate story telling. Ecology and biodiversity is an important consideration to ensure sustainable design practices.

PEOPLE

Onaero has been a place of human activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. Visitors regularly flock to the area during holiday months with some calling it home yearly. It is an area that allows for differing activities such as swimming, fishing, play and camping and is home to an abundance of flora and fauna. Having such a strong presence of activity is a key part to Onaero's characteristic and ensuring that this essence is maintained is extremely important.

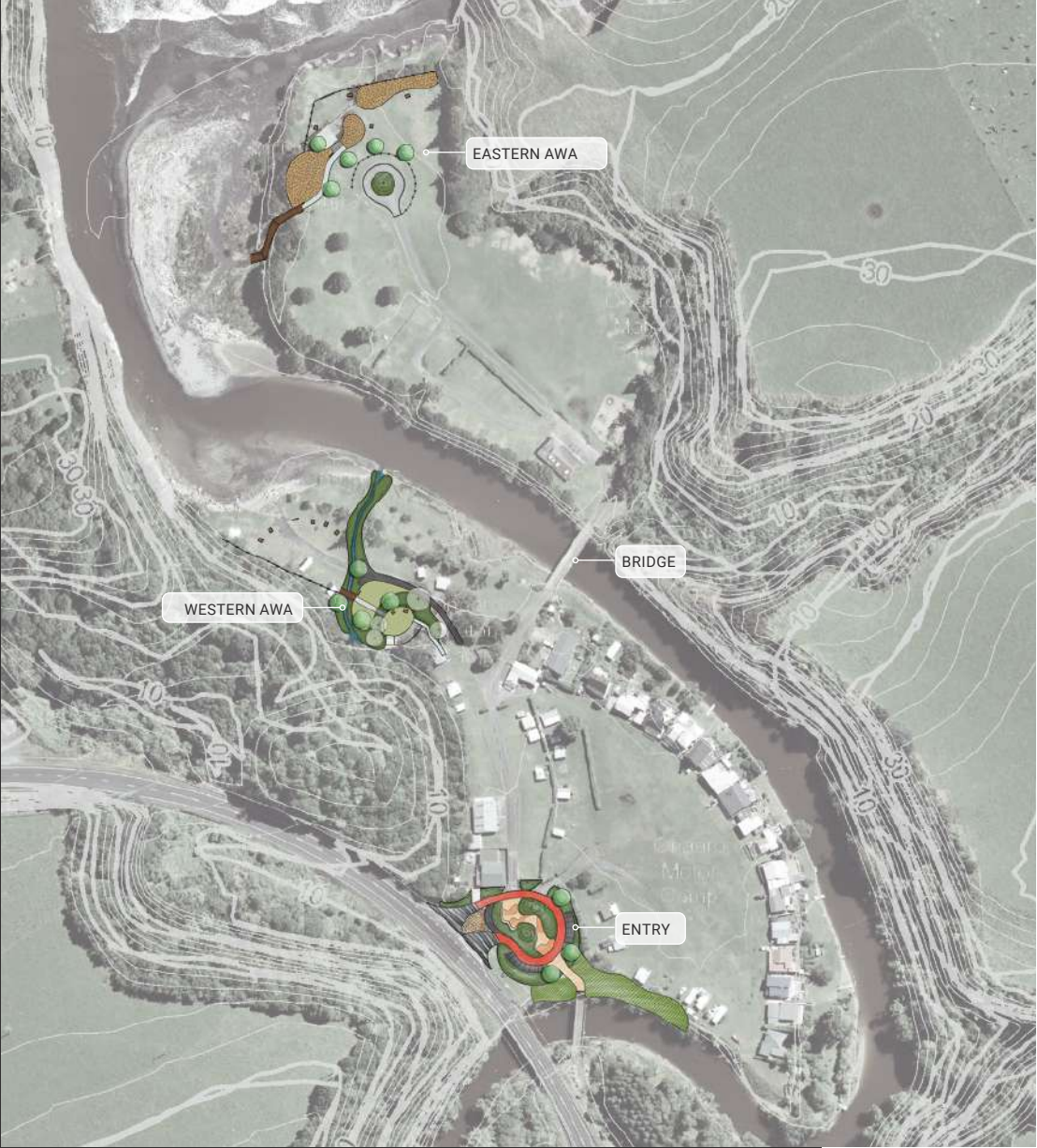
LANDSCAPE

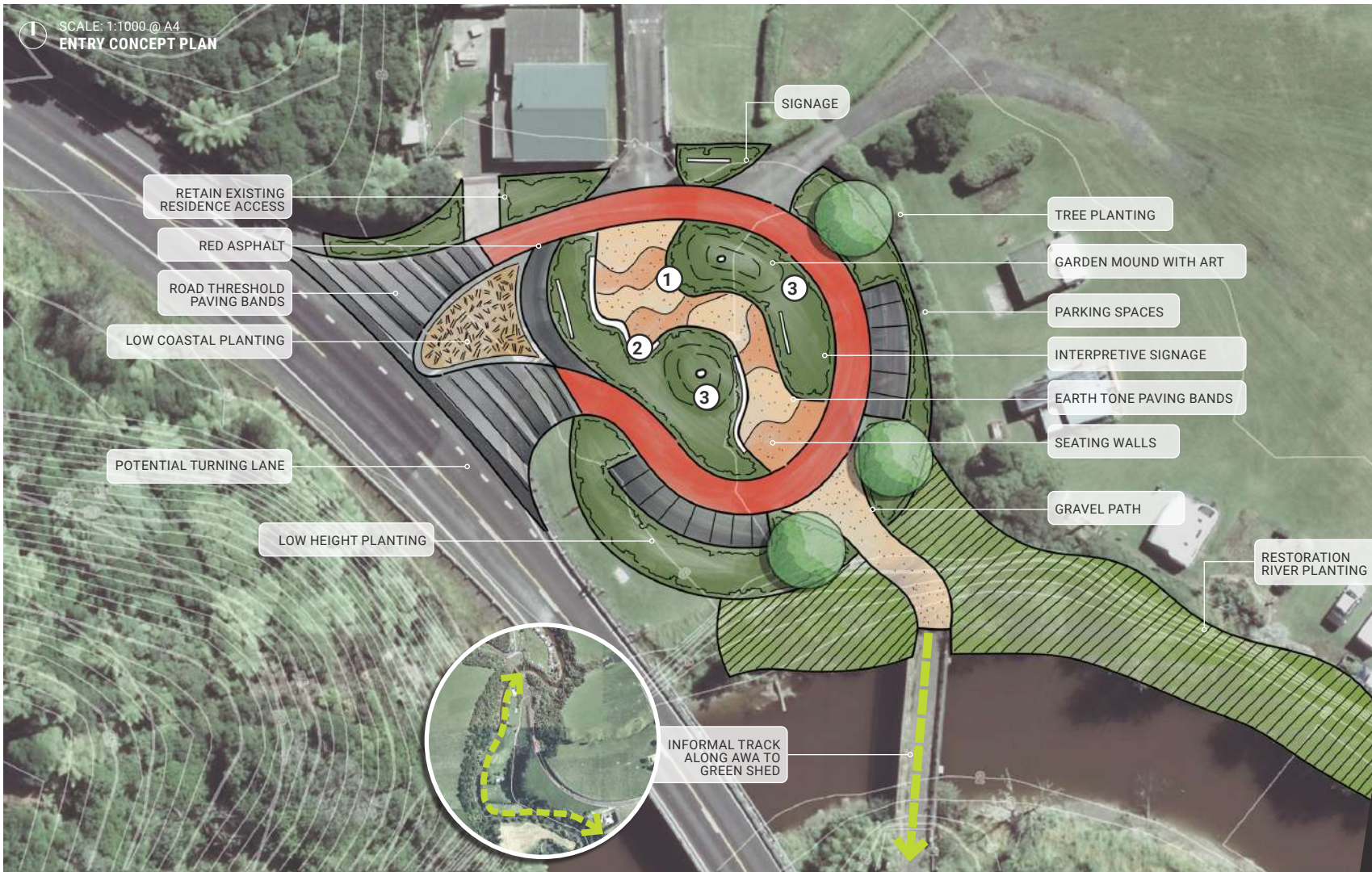
The landscape at Onaero is evident in the exposed cliffs that rise from the ground. These highlight the differing geological layers and history of the earth, millions of years in the making. Drawing inspiration from these flowing forms with contrasting materials that reflect the landscape can help to inform the design. Reflecting the local character and appearance of the site defines a strong character that will sit naturally within the environment.

MANAGEMENT

Through this process and design response it is important that future management of the reserve through its programs and principles align with the RMP and local values. Pulling through strong values and principles will ensure that future management programs are built from a strong foundation.

RESERVE CONCEPT





ENTRY ZONE

CONCEPT PLAN

The entry into Onaero Reserve is a key point to communicate to visitors that they are entering a significant area important to Ngāti Mutunga and hapū. It sits at the mouth of Onaero River that has served Māori people for generations.

This concept uses materiality, organic forms and planting to emphasize the relationship Ngāti Mutunga and hapū have to the awa and whenua of Onaero.

Contrasting materials at the entry create a threshold to visitors signaling that they are entering a new space. A single roadway creates a prominent path connecting entrances and exits with carpark spaces for visitors.

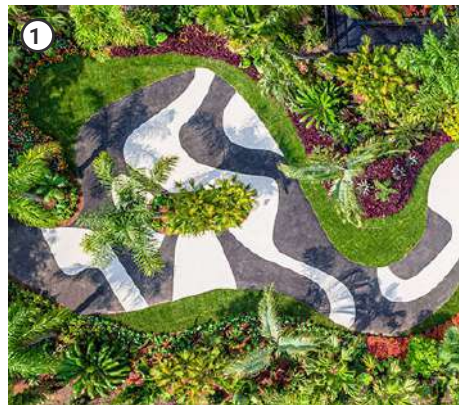
An entry experience path flows through the center like the awa, with earthy tones and planting representing the coastal features of Onaero. Each of the bands symbolise one of the 14 pā that originally sat along Onaero river (Puketapu, Pukemiro, Pukemapou, Oparinga, Putahi, Moerangi, Te Ngaio, Tikorangi, Kaitangata, Ruahine, Tuahu, Tumutumu, Takapuiaka & Tanepapaki). With a 15th band representing the several site names that have been lost to history. Low height concrete seating walls run along the path to highlight the cliff side at the river mouth.

Signage will be important to direct visitors and will sit at key points marking entrances. An interpretive sign and artistic components (carvings) will represent Ngāti Mutunga and hapū history.

The planting palette will reflect coastal plants native to the area with stream restoration planting taking place at key, identified points. Any planting near SH3 will be low height, coastal grasses to maintain sight-lines.

- Interpretive Signage Content:
- Welcome Sign
 - Reserve Information
 - Holiday Camp
 - Content significant to mana whenua

DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES



EASTERN AWA

CONCEPT PLAN

The current reserve on the eastern side of the awa sits below the old site of Puketapu pā and struggles to delineate between the Holiday Park and public reserve. Creating spaces that encourage visiting and adding signage will be key to ensuring that people are encouraged to use the reserve.

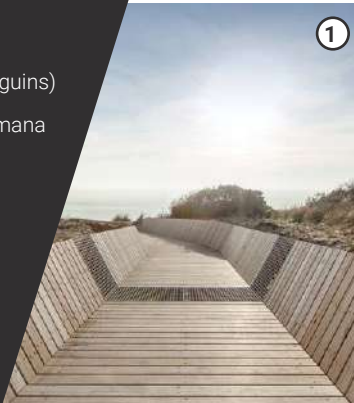
Enhancing the vehicle turning point with a central island of planting and artwork (similar to the entry experience) will create a unique pivot point that will highlight to visitors they have entered a separate space.

A raised boardwalk leads to the beach with vertical edges framing the entry. Māori patterns and storytelling will enhance the boardwalk. Formalising the entrance to the beach will provide a unique welcome experience while also helping to mitigate the coastal erosion impacts by keeping visitors off the dunes and confined to a single safe entry point.

Providing access stairs to a viewing point will draw visitors to the high point that overlooks the beach and cliffs. Protection fencing that can be responsive to changes in the eroded edge will keep visitors safe from the edge. The high point looking over the beach and river mouth will be a key location to introduce interpretive signage about coastal erosion and the ecology of Onaero awa. Coastal stabilization planting introduced at key points may help mitigate future coastal erosion.

Interpretive Signage Content:

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins)
- Coastal Preservation
- Content significant to mana whenua



DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES

SCALE: 1:1000 @ A4
WESTERN AWA CONCEPT PLAN



WESTERN AWA

CONCEPT PLAN

The existing reserve sits at the base of Pukemiro pā and provides access to the awa through informal paths and parking. Keeping that informality while ensuring people are aware that they can access the reserve is important to highlight.

A small stream feeds into Onaero Awa and is currently running through underground pipes. Daylighting this stream and restoring it to its original state will be a significant feature to the reserve and natural values.

Adding seating, palisade style fencing and interpretive signage at the high point will be a way to create a more appealing user experience overlooking the awa and allow for learning opportunities. Upgrading/replacing the public toilet block will improve visitor experience.

Access to the reserve and awa will lead from the symbolic pā and will cross a boardwalk over the stream. A turn around point for vehicles and informal parking allow for a less harsh environment, keeping in theme with the natural characteristics of the reserve.

Removing vehicle access to the river edge and re-turfing the surface will allow for improved reserve experiences by opening the space to allow for picnic settings, group play and fitness activities. This will also have a positive effect on local ecology systems by preventing vehicle damage and disturbance to animal nesting habits.

Feature fencing will demonstrate the area of the urupa and protect by controlling access while also allowing for an artistic element.

- Interpretive Signage Content:
- Reserve Information
 - Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins)
 - Content significant to mana whenua

DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES





BRIDGE

CONCEPT SKETCH

The bridge across Onaero awa is a focal point for the whole site. It provides vehicle and pedestrian access to the eastern side while also allowing for views of the awa.

Ten streams feed into the Onaero Awa that the bridge crosses; Kokohiko, Poukekewa, Punetotara, Pouri, Pukemai, Mangahewa, Mangatiti, Mangapoua, Whangairari and Kakapo. These streams are the lifeblood of the awa and are significant in their history of providing for the people of Ngāti Mutunga and hapū. The proposed design attempts to draw from these ten streams in a symbolic style by creating ten different vertical elements, with an eleventh representing Onaero Awa itself. Each element is a separate representation of a stream, with interpretive artwork incorporated to communicate that narrative. This is a subtle way of paying respects to the streams that make the Onaero awa, while allowing for artwork to tell the story of Ngāti Mutunga and hapū.

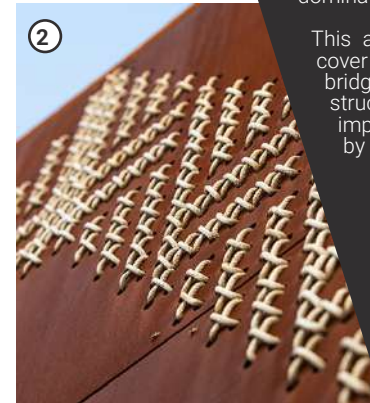
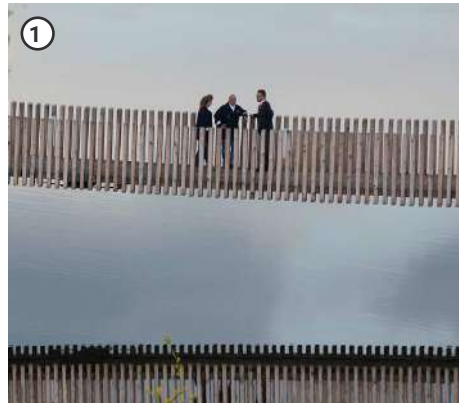
Improving the balustrade with a timber batten style is to pull through more natural materials while also creating a palisade style effect representative of traditional pā fencing.

A natural and darker colour palette will ensure the bridge sits naturally within the landscape and not disturb the views of the surrounding landscape. The subtlety of the design is to intrigue not dominate.

This aspect of the project will only cover the design of the existing bridge, restrengthening of the bridge structure and other structural improvements will be undertaken by a separate project.



DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES



LEARNING & ART



SCALE: 1:4500 @ A4
ONAERO LEARNING LOCATIONS



INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

Interpretive signage and artwork will weave cultural and community values through the site. Learning and information boards on the history, significance and way finding for the area will be communicated to visitors.

Currently with the existing signs it is difficult to differentiate between the more public spaces and camp ground, introducing clearer way-finding will help to encourage visitors to the reserve and ensure there is interaction with other interpretive signage.

ZONE 1 OPPORTUNITIES

- Welcome Sign
- Reserve Information
- Campground
- Ngāti Mutunga History and Pā sites



ZONE 2 OPPORTUNITIES

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins and flora)
- Pukemiro and Puketapu Pā information
- Content significant to mana whenua

ZONE 3 OPPORTUNITIES

- Ecology Boards (e.g. awa fish)
- Onaero awa and stream information

ZONE 4 OPPORTUNITIES

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. coastal flora and fauna)
- Coastal Preservation
- Content significant to mana whenua



POLICY PATHWAYS - OVERVIEW

All objectives and policies outlined in this document will give affect to the Values outlined in this plan. The polices and objectives are those that guide activities specific to Onaero Reserve.

The Onaero Reserve Management Plan provides opportunity for tangata whenua to heighten connection to this whenua.

This reserve concept and Management Plan aims to provide a an opportunity for tangata whenua to re-establish their important relationship with the whenua, namely the Onaero Awa.

Policies represent the actions and rules that guide how activities will take place at the reserve. These policies are the implementation of all of the higher level visions, goals and objectives on the ground.

General policies covering all reserves can be found in The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves 2006 (currently being updated as Caring for our Parks, Part A of the district's management plan suite).

In the occurrence that there is any ambiguity or inconsistency in policies between Part A and Part B, the policies in Part B (this management plan) will take precedence.

The day-to-day use, protection and development is also guided by other regulatory documents including the District Plan, Regional Plan, and Council's Bylaws. Funding is determined through the Long Term Plan (LTP).

- **On-going partnership lead by Tangata Whenua**
NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga have partnered to prepare the Onaero Reserve Management Plan outlined in this document and will co-manage the reserves mentioned. Tangata whenua will have authority over the whenua spiritually and the responsibility as kaitiaki.

POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 1

Identity

Onaero Reserve has been a place of activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. It will remain a place for community and visitors to appreciate, experience and enjoy in a safe and meaningful way.

What makes Onaero special is it retaining its character as a place of resource and cultural significance for centuries. It must be able to thrive without changing what makes it great.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Identity	Ensure that the processes of whanaungatanga, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga are central in the implementation and management of the Onaero Reserve.
1.2 Identity	Ensure that any process or action undertaken in relation to the Onaero Reserve Management Plan is to build upon what is there and <u>not</u> impact its existing character.
1.3 Identity	Improve and enhance the connection between Ngāti Mutunga and the whenua by highlighting the rich history of the site while protecting culturally sensitive areas.
1.4 Identity	Maintain the reserve status and establish greater amenity for people to continue to enjoy the site.

OBJECTIVE 2

Management

Ngāti Mutunga will have authority over the whenua spiritually and the responsibility as kaitiaki.

- Onaero Reserve and Campground will be managed in an integrated way where tangata whenua initiatives and regulatory agencies coordinate their efforts to enhance and improve visitor experiences at Onaero Reserve.
- The partnership is way forward to ensure Ngāti Mutunga's continued connection to the land and to ensure works align with the values and principles of tangata whenua.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Management	Implement an ongoing working group between NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga that approve any work to be delivered within the reserve.
1.2 Management	Ensure tangata whenua cultural values and historical relationship to the site are interwoven throughout any design and that learning opportunities are introduced to further develop tangata whenuas connection the land.
1.3 Management	Provide for a campground lease in specified areas of the Reserves and ensure future campground leases align with the values of tangata whenua and NPDC. ent campground leases for current and future campground managers.

POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 3

Whanaungatanga – the relationship the community has with Onaero Awa

- Onaero Reserve and campground is realised as a place for people of all cultures to come together and share common aspirations for the use, protection and restoration of the area.
- Tangata whenua are empowered to maintain a living relationship with these areas, and the strong historical, cultural, traditional and spiritual connections with these places.
- People are inspired to affirm respectful conduct within the reserves and campground and are aware of their responsibility to actively protect the health and wellbeing of the lands, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources in the area to hand forward to the next generation for safeguarding.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Whanaungatanga	Introduce learning boards to communicate to visitors within the reserves and awa to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. highlight a cultural narrative that ensures respectful conduct; and 2. highlight tangata whenua significance to the site; and 3. highlight local ecosystems to help protect fauna breeding locations and natural features; and 4. improve wayfinding to encourage safe visits to the area
1.2 Whanaungatanga	Require all and any design work to be co-designed with tangata whenua, to the extent to which they wish to be involved.
1.3 Whanaungatanga	Protect wāhi tapu and other areas of historic heritage from any further disruption or disturbance.
1.4 Whanaungatanga	Allow and encourage continued use of the public areas for the community to continue to enjoy and protect for generations.
1.5 Whanaungatanga	Protect and encourage activities that do not harm the whenua or ecosystems and that retains the character of the site.

POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 4

Kaitiakitanga - the guardianship and protection of the whenua

Onaero Awa has a wide range of ecosystems and landscape features that need protection to ensure it remains a place of joy for future generations.

- Ecological values will feed through any design to ensure protection of natural environments and tangata whenua principles.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Kaitiakitanga

Protect all natural features and ecologies through sustainable design and well-thought out processes of construction methods and materiality.

1.2 Kaitiakitanga

Introduce learning boards to communicate to visitors within the reserves and awa to:

1. highlight local ecosystems to help protect fauna breeding locations and natural features; and
2. increase awareness around natural environment impacts and preservation (e.g. coastal erosion, stream/river restoration, planting); and
3. help ensure a "light-footed" approach to visiting the area.

1.4 Kaitiakitanga

Introduce fencing and barriers to help protect sensitive areas from visitors and vehicles.

PROJECTS

RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Entry Zone into Onaero Reserve	<p>Improve vehicle access into Onaero Reserve and provide a safer zone to turn into/exit.</p> <p>Provide formal carparking spaces for visitors and introduce a nicer welcome experience through materiality and layout.</p> <p>Incorporate cultural influences to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.</p> <p>Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.</p> <p>Introduce restoration planting along awa and throughout to enhance biodiversity and strengthen river edge.</p> <p>Explore walkway connections along the awa to improve visitor experience through walking tracks.</p>
Western Awa Zone (existing reserve west side of the awa and public toilet blocks)	<p>Restoring underground stream to original condition and introduce restoration planting throughout to enhance biodiversity and strengthen stream edge.</p> <p>Introduce timber footbridge to allow pedestrian access to reserve and reduce vehicle access.</p> <p>Introduce seating and picnic opportunities to encourage and improve visitor experiences.</p> <p>Introduce fencing to protect culturally significant areas.</p> <p>Improve existing public facilities.</p> <p>Incorporate cultural influences to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.</p> <p>Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.</p>

PROJECTS

RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS - CONTINUED	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Eastern Awa Zone (existing reserve east side of the awa and beach front)	<p>Introduce timber boardwalk to improve access to beach and protect the coastal edge.</p> <p>Provide formal carparking spaces for visitors to the reserve and beach/awa.</p> <p>Introduce seating and picnic opportunities to encourage and improve visitor experiences.</p> <p>Incorporate cultural influences to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.</p> <p>Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.</p> <p>Introduce restoration planting throughout to enhance biodiversity and strengthen coastal edge.</p>
Bridge Strengthening/Design	<p>Implement strengthening measures for existing bridge to ensure it meets current standards and can support future capacities.</p> <p>Incorporate cultural influences to bridge design to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.</p> <p>Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Provide for a campground lease	<p>Provide for a campground lease in specified areas of the Reserves and ensure future campground leases align with the values of tangata whenua and NPDC. ent campground leases for current and future campground managers.</p>

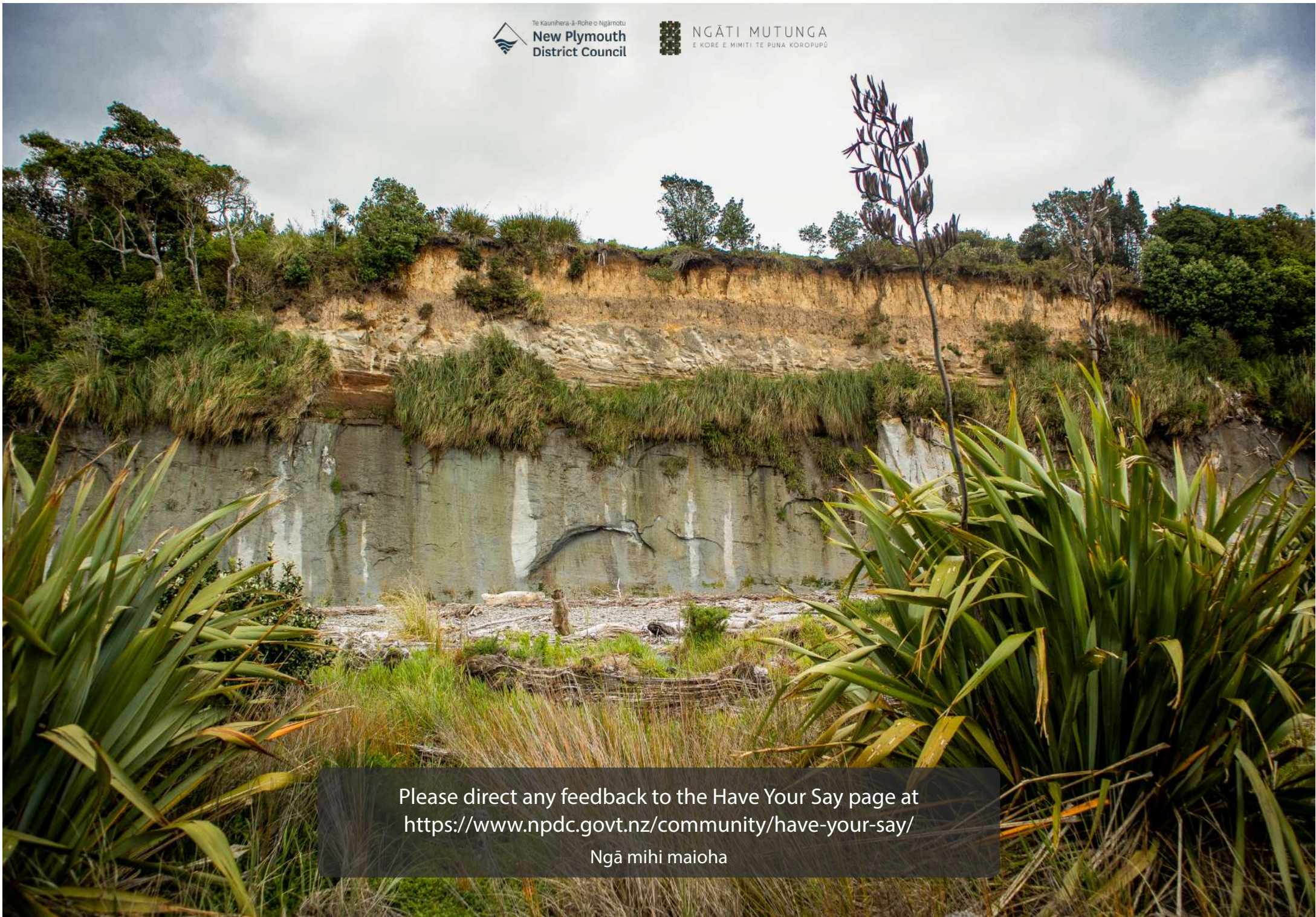
PROJECTS

LEARNING & ART PROJECT	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Zone 1 (Site Entrance)	Introduce welcome signs, reserve and campground information (wayfinding) and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.
Zone 2 (Western Awa)	Introduce reserve information (wayfinding), ecology boards (e.g. penguins, stream restoration and flora) and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.
Zone 3 (Bridge)	Introduce ecology boards (e.g. awa fish) and Onaero Awa and stream information.
Zone 4 (Eastern Awa)	Introduce reserve information (wayfinding), ecology boards (e.g. coastal flora and fauna), coastal preservation and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.

APPENDICES - LAND PARCELS

Onaero Domain Recreation Reserve

Reserve Type:	Coastal Reserve
Reserve Location:	To either side of the Onaero River
Area:	6.91ha
Land Ownership:	Ngāti Mutunga Custodian Company Limited
Reserve Status:	Reserve
Physical Description:	<p>The Onaero River winds through the middle of this picturesque reserve, which is bounded on its northern side by Onaero Beach. Much of the reserve land is leased as a public camping ground by the Onaero Bay Holiday Park. The holiday park provides public camping for tents and motor homes with kitchen, laundry and toilet facilities. To the east of the holiday park eighteen private holiday cottages sit along the river bank on land leased from the council. These cottages are accessible by a separate entrance across an open area of land. The Onaero River and beachfront is accessible to the general public through the camping ground and across a bridge, where there is a large area of public open space, only some of which is used by camping ground patrons. There is a playground on this area of open space and a surf lifesaving building above the foreshore. There is evidence of severe erosion along the beachfront, including the loss of steps to the beach, which is only accessible now from the river side.</p>
Primary Functions:	<p>This sizable open space area accessible to Onaero Beach and River provides facilities for a variety of activities in an attractive coastal setting. The area is used for public camping, swimming, surfing and other water-based activities. The river is popular for white baiting</p>
Legal Description:	Sections 19, 20 and 23 Block III Waitara Survey District / Section 82, Urenui District, situated in Block III Waitara Survey District



Please direct any feedback to the Have Your Say page at
<https://www.npdc.govt.nz/community/have-your-say/>
Ngā mihi maioha