



HASTINGS
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga



TE PAPA RĒHIA O RAUPARE FRIMLEY PARK

Ko te Mahere Hukihuki Whakahaere Ā-Rāhui o te Papa Rēhia o Raupare
Draft Frimley Park Reserve Management Plan 2022–2032

ADOPTED FOR CONSULTATION JULY 2022





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ADOPTED FOR
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TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA



He Mihi

Titiro ake au ki te kāhu e hāro ana, tui, tui, tui, tuia te rangi e tū ake nei, tuia te papa e takoto iho nei Tuia te here tangata o Heretaunga takoto noa Ka rongo te pō, ka rongo te ao Tuia te muka tangata i takea mai i Hawaiki nui, Hawaiki roa, Hawaiki pāmaomao te hono i wairua ki te whaiao ki te ao mārama. Tihei Heretaunga!

Attention is drawn to the hawk soaring high and that brings us together as one; May it weave above and enmesh below, joining the threads of humanity across Heretaunga; May there be peace in our daily lives Joined by the cords of humankind, originating from the great, far and remote homeland; Uniting with the spirits there, emerging into the light, the world of consciousness. The living spirit of Heretaunga within us here today!

He Mihi Kai ngā mana, kai ngā reo, kai ngā pari kārangaranga o te rohe whānui o Heretaunga, nei ngā kupu whakamiha ki a tātau katoa.

To the important voices, locals, and esteemed communities across Hastings district, greetings and salutations to us all.

Nō reira, tēnā rā tātau katoa kua tae ki tēnei Mahere Whakahaere ā-Rāhui o Ngā Maara o Raupare i raro i te

mana o Heretaunga. Nō mātau o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga te whakamīharo ki te tukuna atu ngā mihi me te Mahere Whakahaere ā-Rāhui nei.

Greetings to everyone who has arrived here to engage with this special place in our district, and this Reserve Management Plan under the auspices of a significant area that we call Heretaunga. Hastings District Council graciously acknowledges you as we present this Reserve Management Plan.

Otirā, Heretaunga-ara-rau, Heretaunga-haukūnui, Heretaunga-hāro-o-te-kāhu, Heretaungaraorao-haumako, Heretaunga-ringahora, Heretaunga takoto noa; tihei Heretaunga!

And so it is with pride that we acknowledge Heretaunga of its converging arcadian pathways, Heretaunga of its life-giving dews and waters, Heretaunga of its beauty seen from the eye of the hawk, Heretaunga of its fertile plains, Heretaunga of its hospitality and open arms, and Heretaunga of its many departed chiefs; we acknowledge the living spirit of Heretaunga here with us today!

Kupu Whakataki me te Kōrero

**INTRODUCTION
AND BACKGROUND**



Te Aronga o te Mahere
Purpose of the Plan

This Reserve Management Plan for Frimley Park sets out the vision, objectives, policies, development and enhancement priorities for the Park over the next 10 years.

This document will hereafter be referred to as the Management Plan.

Developed with comprehensive input from park users and stakeholder groups, the Management Plan provides Council with a clear framework for the day-to-day management and decision-making for the Park, and assigns works programming priorities and budgeting through a community-developed Concept Plan and an Action Plan.

The process aims to ensure that the management and development of Frimley Park is based on sound principles and that, through consultation, the aspirations and requests of the public have been clearly identified and addressed.

Te Tūāoma o te Mahere
Status of the Plan

Overall ownership, management and administration of Frimley Park is the responsibility of Hastings District Council (Council).

Frimley Park is 19.7808 hectares in size, contained in four Certificates of Title. The land is held subject to the Reserves Act 1977, with a classification of both Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Network Utility) Reserve.

The Management Plan has been prepared by the Hastings District Council in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.



He pēhea nei te āhua o te Mahere

How the Plan Works

This Management Plan is informed and supported by legislation, planning documents and associated policies.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

Hastings District Council positively upholds Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi as the founding document of Aotearoa New Zealand, with particular regard to the Bunbury Sheet signed by Ngāti Kahungunu Rangatira in June 1840 at Waipureku.

Council recognises and respects the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi: Partnership, Participation and Protection. These principles guide an evolving relationship with mana whenua as Council works towards effective and meaningful partnerships in Council business and decision-making processes.

Frimley Park sits within the area of interest for the following mana whenua authorities:

Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga

Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga represents mana whenua as an Iwi Authority through the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 under the auspices of Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc. Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and their board Te Rūnanganui o Heretaunga represent the environment and cultural issues of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga.

Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust

Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust is the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Heretaunga Tamatea, established to receive the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018.

LEGISLATION

The following are the key pieces of legislation that are relevant to this Management Plan.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services and the performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost effective for households and businesses.

Reserves Act 1977

The Park is vested and classified as a mix of Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Network Utility) Reserve under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

Section 17(1) of the Act states that reserves classified as Recreation Reserves be held 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'.

Section 23(1) of the Act states that reserves classified as Local Purpose be held for the purpose of 'providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve'.

Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires that Reserve Management Plans be prepared to provide for, and ensure the 'use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation... and...the development' of the reserve. They enable Council to outline intentions for parks and reserves with the input of the community. The aim of this legislation is to ensure that reserve management and development is based on sound principles, and that there are appropriate controls that reflect the purpose for which the reserve is classified.

This Management Plan has been prepared under the provisions of the Reserves Act.

Resource Management Act 1991

The role of Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote sustainable management of resources. Activities within reserves will need to comply with the requirements of this Act, and the various plans and standards prepared under it.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 seeks to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. This includes historic places, such as archaeological sites and wāhi tapu. Under this Act it is an offence to destroy, damage, or modify any archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. The Act also requires an authority if there is a reasonable cause to suspect that an archaeological site (recorded or unrecorded) may be damaged, modified, or destroyed by any activity (other than by natural processes).

Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018

Frimley Park sits within the area of interest for Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust and holds significance for mana whenua with the presence of the paleo channel for the former Mākaramū River, which flowed through what is now Frimley Park.

COUNCIL PLANS AND POLICIES

The Management Plan is also informed by Te Aranga Design Guidelines and the Toi-tū Hawke's Bay Strategy which align to Council's current plans and policies, including the following:

Operative Hastings District Plan

Section 13.1 of the Hastings District Plan identifies the parks and reserves within the District which have an 'Open Space Zone', the purpose of which is to ensure that the effects of activities established on public open spaces are mitigated, while enabling the reserve to meet the needs of the community. Within the Zone there are seven open space categories, which reflect the primary characteristics of each open space and are consistent with those in the Reserves Strategy 2006: (1) Sport and Recreation; (2) Community; (3) Public Gardens; (4) Open Space; (5) Cultural Heritage; (6) Civic Space; and (7) Linkages.

Frimley Park (OS1-07) is classified as a Sport and Recreation Reserve in the Hastings District Plan. That classification "provides larger areas of open space which cater for organised sports and active recreation i.e. sports grounds, tennis courts, netball courts and bowling greens as well as a range of community activities. Although the Zone is designed to provide primarily for outdoor recreation and associated buildings such as clubhouses and other structures, it also permits indoor recreation and community facilities such as leisure centres and swimming pools."

The Hastings District Plan generally provides that where an activity is authorised in a Reserve Management Plan, it is a permitted activity, subject to meeting controls such as building setbacks, noise and traffic controls.

Long Term Plan 2021-31 (LTP)

A key function of the Local Government Act 2002 is to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for the community. The Act specifically provides for libraries, museums, reserves, recreational facilities and other community infrastructure as core services. These services are required to be 'efficient; effective; and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances'.

The LTP is Council's method for outlining the activities and services it is planning to provide over the coming 10 years. At the time of preparing this Management Plan, the current LTP covers years 2021-2031.

The provision, management and development of reserves and open spaces is an essential component of ensuring the safety and health of our people and the environment, along with making our communities places where people want to live, as identified in the LTP. The specific outcome is 'safe, healthy and liveable communities', through the 'provision of a range of accessible social, cultural and recreational activity'.

Annual Plan

Supporting the LTP, Annual Plans provide business plans for each area of Council, including service levels and asset management information. The Annual Plan is produced each year and sets out the services and activities Council will deliver, what the elements will cost, and how they will be paid for.

District Wide Reserve Management Plan 2009

The District Wide Reserve Management Plan identifies objectives and policies which apply to all reserves throughout the District, including those not vested or classified as reserves under the Reserves Act. This seeks to ensure consistency, transparency and to enable greater community awareness of Council's intentions for all reserves throughout the district. The Policies and Objectives contained within the District Wide Reserve Management Plan will apply to Frimley Park where relevant.

Reserves Strategy 2006

The Council Reserves Strategy identifies the importance of green space in the District, and identifies existing provision and deficit areas, types of reserves as well as guiding principles and goals to address future demand, challenges and use of open space in the District. The purpose of the Strategy is to set the direction for provision of an open space network that will meet the District's needs for the next 10 years, taking into consideration existing Council provision and levels of service.

The 2006 Strategy is currently under review. For consistency with the District Plan and NZRA National Standards, each of the District's reserves are classified as one of 7 categories as follows: (1) Sport and Recreation; (2) Community; (3) Public Gardens; (4) Open Space; (5) Cultural Heritage; (6) Civic Space; and (7) Linkages.

Frimley Park is identified as a Sport and Recreation Reserve, which includes 'Parks set aside and developed for organised sport and recreation activities, recreation facilities and buildings'.

Play Strategy 2004 and 2008 Review

The 'Hastings: Coming Out to Play' Strategy provides direction for the provision of play in public spaces and identifies an activity plan for both renewing and establishing new playspaces. The activity plan is reviewed annually and provides a level of service hierarchy of playspaces: Destination, Key Urban, and Local.

The playground in Frimley Park is identified in the Play Strategy as a Key Urban playground.

Landmarks Development Plan 2011

The purpose of the Landmarks Development Plan is to promote the District's image, identity and sense of place and to foster civic pride. It is part of the Landmarks philosophy that the overall distribution and quality of open spaces contributes significantly to visual amenity, image and civic amenity. A well-developed open space network integrates town and country.

Te Aranga Māori Cultural Landscape Strategy 2008 (2nd Edition)

Hastings District Council has adopted the Te Aranga Māori Cultural Landscape Strategy 2008, working to embed the Te Aranga design philosophy as a way of working for reinstatement, development, and articulation of the physical and metaphysical cultural landscapes of mana whenua. Te Aranga design philosophy is a values and principles based co-design process underpinned by the following principles:

- Mana Rangatiratanga | Chieftainship
- Whakapapa me ōna Pūrākau | Names and Stories
- Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao | Healing of the Environment
- Mahi Toi | Creative Expression
- Ahi Kā Roa | The Living Presence
- Pōtikitanga | Cultural Innovation



Ngā Kōrero mō te Papa About the Park

Frimley Park is a 19.7808 hectare park much loved by the community for its peaceful and relaxed character and established amenities and facilities.

The Park has generally flat terrain and an open spacious feeling created by widely spaced trees allowing views through the Park.

The role of Council is to ensure that the Park is available for the community and visitors to use and enjoy, understand and enhance the visitor experience and sense of place, provide the best possible facilities and services and protect those features which make it unique.



OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The Park was gifted to the Hastings Borough Council in 1951 by Elsie Williams, on behalf of the children of James and Mary Williams, in memory of their parents.

The Park is owned and managed by Hastings District Council according to its classifications under the Reserves Act.

CURRENT USE

Frimley Park has a number of established facilities and amenities: rose garden, sports fields, playground, sunken garden and the Frimley Aquatic Centre.

The Park is predominantly used by casual visitors for passive recreation, enjoying the formal gardens and extensive mature trees, having a picnic or exploring the playground and sunken garden. A number of the trees are protected in the Hastings District Plan.

The sports fields are busy year-round, hosting both summer and winter codes: cricket in summer and football in winter. The open-air Frimley Aquatic Centre is open during summer.

The Park is popular for events and celebrations including the annual Rose Sunday event, weddings, birthday parties and school cross country runs.

Given the different active and passive recreational opportunities, the Park attracts a wide range of users of different ages and activity levels.

A shared path is the primary route through the Park, connecting two entrances on Frimley Road to Lyndhurst Road and providing service vehicle access. A wider path network connects to the shared path, from three entrances as well as informal access across the Frimley Road frontage. On-road parking is available on Frimley Road and Lyndhurst Road, with no parking available within the Park.

Park furniture is located at various points throughout the Park. The Park also holds critical water infrastructure. In 2020-2022 a water reservoir and treatment plant were constructed on the boundary with Hastings' Girls High School as part of the District's water resilience project.

A small area of the Park was until early 2022 used as a depot for Council's park maintenance services. The resource consent for installation of the water infrastructure on the Park required that the maintenance sheds be removed and this area returned to public use, which will be completed in 2022.

The separate piece of land (Pakowhai Road) contains one path and is maintained to provide amenity and protect sightlines across this busy intersection.

LOCATION

Frimley Park is located approximately 2km from Hastings city centre in the residential suburb of Frimley.

The Park comprises two separate land areas: (1) the main park bordered by Frimley Road, Lyndhurst Road, Hastings Girls' High School, Lindisfarne College, a suburban commercial property and residential properties; and (2) the small piece of land bordered by Pakowhai Road, Frimley Road, Frimley Primary School and a residential property.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Frimley Park is vested and classified under the Reserves Act 1977 and held in the following titles:

NO	LAND PARCEL	CERT OF TITLE	RESERVES ACT CLASS	AREA HA
1	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 569657	1027817	Local Purpose Reserve (Network Utility)	0.0872ha
2	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 569657	1027818	Local Purpose Reserve (Network Utility)	1.2370ha
3	Lot 3 Deposited Plan 569657	1027819	Recreation Reserve	18.2900ha
4	Lot 4 Deposited Plan 569657	1027820	Recreation Reserve	0.1666ha

Te Taiao

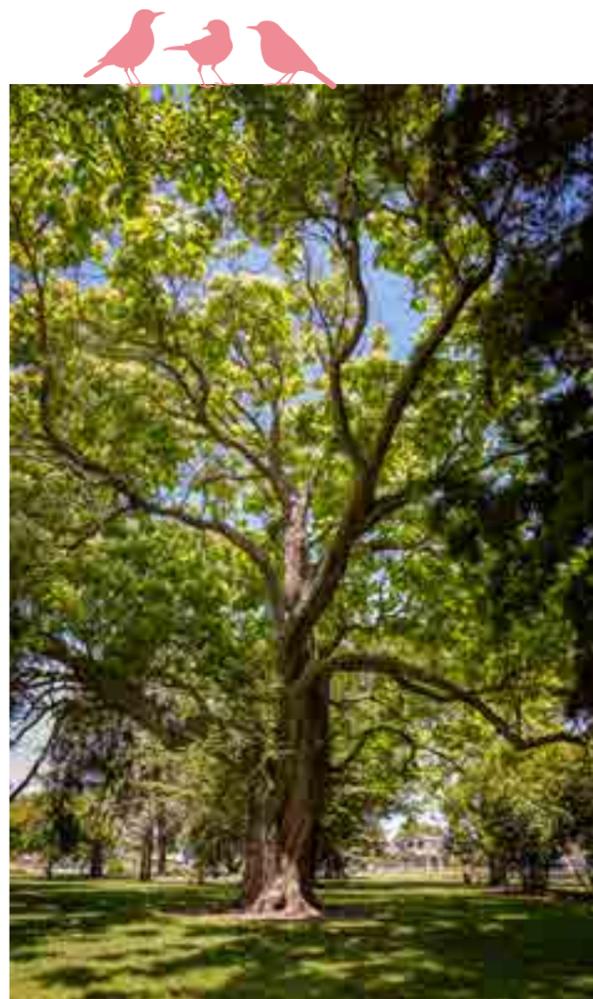
Natural Environment

Given the urban and developed nature of the Park, six largely modified landscape areas are identified.

AREA 1: MATURE TREES

One of the most distinct and beautiful features of the Park is the large number of mature trees, including a number of notable trees. Some of the trees were planted by James Williams in the 19th century, whose children subsequently donated the land to the Hastings Borough Council in memory of their parents. The trees are located throughout the Park, spaced in a manner in which visitors can stroll along the paths enjoying the peaceful and relaxed ambience created by the trees. The trees range in origin from Britain, Europe, America, the Far East and Australia, as well as New Zealand.

The trees provide a number of ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration and rainfall interception, as well as biodiversity value as a habitat.



AREA 3: MAZE

The brick and turf maze is nestled under trees adjacent to the rose gardens. The maze was constructed in 1994 at the request of descendants of the Williams' family. The maze is based on the Adrian Fisher-designed 'Veronica's Maze' located in Parham Park, England, which was named for Veronica Tritton and inspired by a 16th century embroidery housed in the Parham Park manor.

AREA 2: ROSE GARDENS

The rose gardens are a popular feature, located in the centre of the park, accessed from Frimley Road. The gardens were established in 1967 by the Hawke's Bay Rose Society using a design based on Kew Gardens, England.

The garden beds are arranged in a circular formation with two paths linking the wider park to a central pavilion which opened in 2014. Wire and post fences partially enclose the gardens with arbours leading to information panels and seating for visitors to relax and enjoy the gardens.

The rose gardens are currently home to 5,500 roses which serve as a district-wide attraction each November when the Hastings Rose Society hosts Rose Sunday. The gardens are popular for celebrations including weddings, concerts and birthday parties.



AREA 4: SUNKEN GARDENS

The sunken gardens are centrally located in the Park, near where the Williams' family homestead stood prior to the fire which destroyed it in 1950. The sunken gardens were established when the Hastings Borough Council cleared the rubble from the old homestead site, following gifting of the land in 1951. A sundial was placed in this area as a memorial to James and Mary Williams. The sunken gardens are accessed by steps on each side, and bordered by hedges and annuals, with a formal garden extending approximately 115m to the east. The gardens are enjoyed by visitors and are a venue for celebrations and events, including weddings and picnics.



AREA 5: SPORTS FIELDS

The sports fields are located on the north-eastern side of the Park, accessed from Lyndhurst Road. The fields are used for cricket in the summer and football in the winter.

AREA 6: PAKOWHAI CORNER

A separate land parcel is contained within the same Certificate of Title as Frimley Park, located at 310 Pakowhai Road. This level piece of land contains a formal garden bed and a number of mature trees, with the balance of the area turfed. The site is adjacent to the intersection of an arterial road and primary collector road, which results in a high volume of vehicles on a daily basis, with the open character providing important sightlines for drivers.

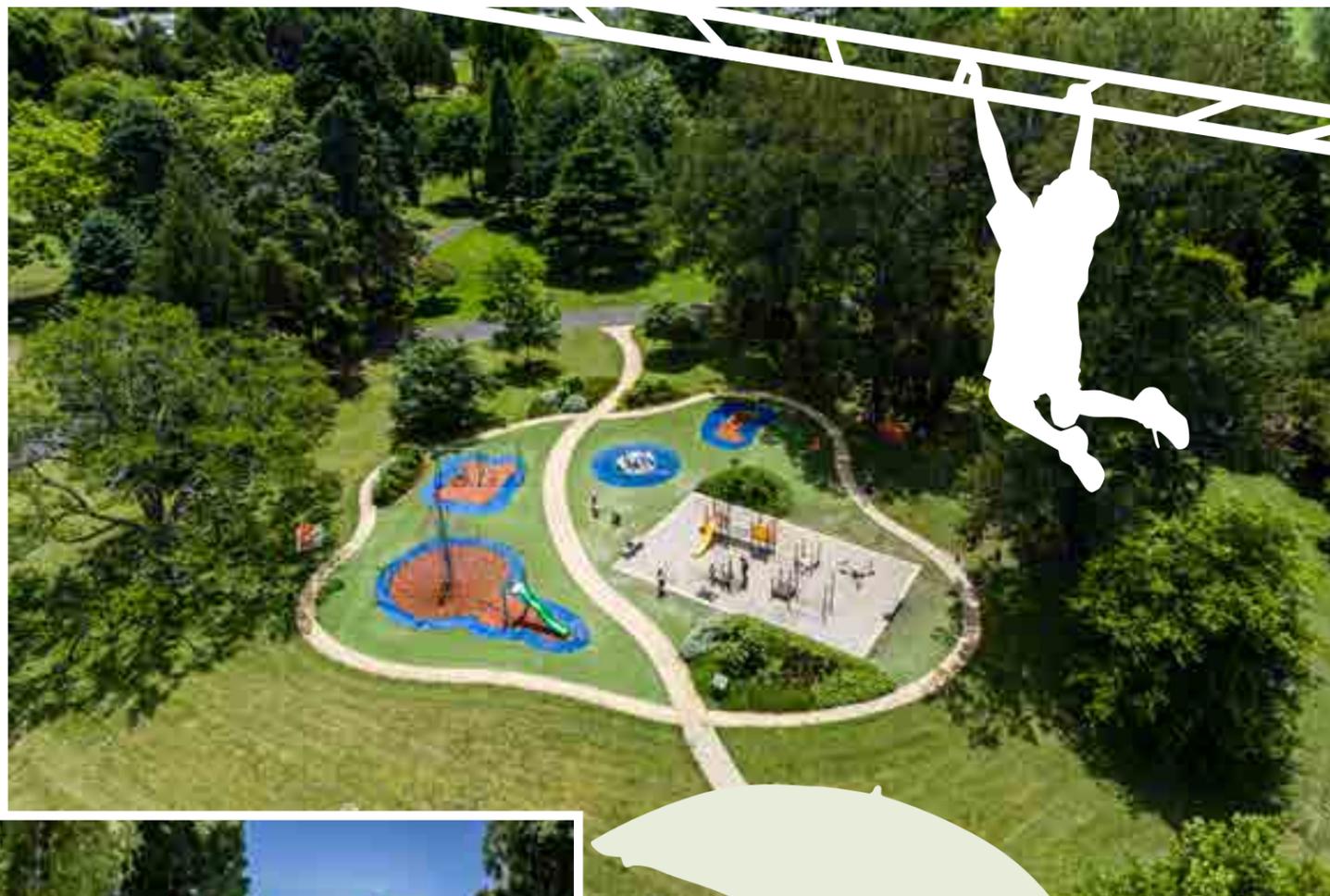
Ngā Hangatanga me Ngā Whakaurunga Structures and Facilities

The Park contains a number of established buildings and facilities.

AREA 7: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND AND PETANQUE COURT

The children's playground is on the Frimley Road side of the Park. It was upgraded in 2016 and provides a range of play pieces catering to younger children, including swing sets, slides, climbing frames, sandpit and musical drums. Accessible components include a wheelchair-accessible carousel and different coloured ground treatments to indicate progression into active zones. There are a number of seats and picnic tables, and mature trees and shade sails provide shelter.

A petanque court is located adjacent to the playground. Petanque can be played by people of all ages and abilities, including from wheelchairs. A sign explains how the game is played.



AREA 8: TOILET BLOCK

A two-bay toilet block is located adjacent to the playground. The toilet block is in good condition having been refurbished in recent years.

AREA 9: SPORTS FIELD CHANGING ROOMS

The sports field changing rooms and toilets are open during organised sporting events only. The building is in good condition.



AREA 10: WATER TREATMENT AND STORAGE FACILITY

Under Council's Drinking Water Strategy 2018, a water treatment and storage facility has been constructed on the southern boundary of the Park, adjacent to Hastings Girls' High School. The facility includes a 480m² drinking water treatment plant and an 8000m³ capacity, 14.5m high water reservoir, with associated access, hard stand area and landscaping. New bores providing water to the facility have been drilled in three positions across the park, parallel to Frimley Road. The new facility is linked to the existing pipe network via new pipes laid in the berms of Frimley Road and Hapuku Street. There is also a water treatment building in the north-eastern corner of the Park; which will be largely decommissioned when the new infrastructure is operational and used for park storage, with the retention of some water infrastructure. It is anticipated that a fourth bore will be required within the Park, near the playground, in approximately 10 years.

These two areas are classified Local Purpose (Network Utility) under the Reserves Act. While this land is within the Park boundaries, the facility is managed under its resource consent and is not being reviewed as part of the Management Plan process.

AREA 11: FRIMLEY AQUATIC CENTRE

Frimley Aquatic Centre is located on the north-western corner of the Park, accessed from Frimley Road. The aquatic centre (opened in 1967) is a three-pool outdoor complex comprising a 50m pool, learner and toddler pool, changing rooms, a grandstand, barbecue and seating area. A fence between the centre and the Park allows for passive surveillance.



Ngā Āhuatanga ā-Papa Features of Significance

PROTECTED TREES

There are 21 trees identified and protected in the Hastings District Plan as Outstanding Trees, as identified in the table below and mapped in Appendix 3.

NUMBER	TREE	SIGNIFICANCE
T44	Red Honeysuckle	B
T45	Ironbark	B
T46	Camphor Tree	B
T48	River Sheoak	B
T49	Hawthorn	B
T50	Red Oak	B
T51	Necklace Poplar	H
T52	Chinese Hawthorn	B
T53 (a)-(g)	Common Elm	B
T55	Big Cone Pine	B
T56	Japanese Cedar	B
T58	Holm Oak	B
T59 (a)-(b)	Kurrajong	B
T60	Common Horse Chestnut	B

KEY

H Trees of historical value because of their age and/or the person who planted them, or because they commemorate important historical events.

B Trees of special botanic interest because of their scarcity or uniqueness, or because they are a particularly good example of their species.



NECKLACE POPLAR

Approximately 150 years old, the Necklace Poplar (T51) is the largest known deciduous tree in New Zealand and one of the largest poplars in the world. In recent years the tree has shown signs of significant decline and underwent a crown reduction in 2018 and further reduction in 2020 to reduce risk to the public while enabling retention of the tree. The tree is closely monitored.

SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

An Archaeological Screening Report was prepared in July 2021 by Archaeology Hawke's Bay. The report identified that archaeological features may be present within the Park, due to the shifting nature of the course of rivers and streams across Heretaunga over time. These features would likely be found at some depth under the soil.

The report identified a paleo channel (remnant of an inactive stream) on the south-western boundary of the Park, extending into land now occupied by Hastings Girls' High School. Given the increased likelihood of discovery of any archaeological features near watercourses, the report recommended any extensive excavation, particularly near the location of the paleo channel, have a project specific screening prior to commencement of any works.

The report recommended that ground disturbance in the Park be undertaken in accordance with an Accidental Discovery Protocol.



SUNDIAL

The sundial in the centre of the sunken gardens stands as a memorial to James and Mary Williams, who built the homestead which burnt down in 1950. The site was chosen during a walkabout in the Park in 1951 with the then Hastings Borough Council mayor and councillors.



Archaeological Screening Report - Frimley Park, Archaeology Hawke's Bay July 2021

Mana Whenua

MANA RANGATIRATANGA

Ko Te Mata te maunga

Ko Raupare te whenua

Ko Mākaramū te awa

Ko Ngāti Hori, Ngāti Hāwea,

Ngāti Hinemoa hapū

Of significance to mana whenua is the presence within Frimley Park of the paleo channel for the Mākaramū river, a branch of the Ngaruroro River, which broke from the braided system at Te Popo Roy's Hill as the result of flooding.

In 1867 significant flooding across the Heretaunga plains shifted the course of the main river systems, with the Ngaruroro at Te Awa o Te Atua being redirected to the Waitio, and the Mākaramū being redirected into the Ngaruroro channel where it took the name Karamū.

The Mākaramū prior to being redirected, followed the direction of Ōmāhu Road flowing eastwards to the current expressway roundabout where it split into two branches, with the Mākaramū flowing across the current driveway of Stoneycroft towards Frimley Park and then on to Cornwall Park where it can be seen in its original course. The second branch was the Mākirikiri which flowed towards Camberley, following the direction of Orchard Road towards St Leonard's Park.

Intertwined with these river systems were well used pathways and inter-connected settlements and cottage industries for weaving, textile dyeing, manufacture, bird snaring, eeling, cultivations, healing harvesting, and so forth. This network of industry, towns, villages, and hamlets developed over centuries and continues to be remembered by Heretaunga mana whenua today, especially through the connection to the Mākaramū paleo channel.

RAUPARE

Frimley Park is within an area known as Raupare, an ancestor who lived in the area during the 1500s and is remembered in well-known stories associated with this area about her life as a part of a chiefly family that held mana over Heretaunga in their time.

AHI KĀ ROA | THE LIVING PRESENCE

The importance of maintaining occupancy of, and connection with, whenua – as the puna (well-spring) of our identity, and recognition of the value and importance of those who 'keep the homefires burning'.

Hastings District Council is committed to working with mana whenua on the development of Frimley Park to ensure that it is conducive to fostering Ahi Kā Roa, including recognition of its landscape heritage.

TE WHAKATIPURANGA O TE TAI AO | HEALING OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The natural environment is protected, restored, and/or enhanced.

Hastings District Council is committed to working with mana whenua on the development of Frimley Park with respect to reinstatement of indigenous species within the Park, and the inclusion of the Waiaroa philosophy when developing stormwater and waste water management solutions.

MAHI TOI | CREATIVE EXPRESSION

Mana whenua narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately.

Mana whenua aspire to the installation of cultural markers that delineate areas of the Mākaramū paleo channel, with associated signage and interpretation of stories and mana whenua heritage with a special regard to the ancestor Raupare.

Hastings District Council is committed to working with mana whenua for the design and interpretation of pūrākau stories, whakapapa genealogy, and toi arts installed across Frimley Park where appropriate for their respective interpretation.



Frimley Homestead, circa 1890



Te Hītori o te Papa History of the Park

Post-European history of Frimley Park, prepared by
Michael Fowler, Historian

THE GIFT

The land now known as Frimley Park was gifted to the people of Hastings by Elsie Williams in 1951, a year after a fire raised the Williams homestead that had stood on the grounds since circa 1870, when the land was part of a much larger farming estate.

Adding to that 47 acres 2 roods and eight-tenths perches (19.17ha), to Hastings Borough Council in memory of her parents, later that same year she also gifted the small area of land, one rood seven perches (.12ha), on the corner of Pakowhai Road and Frimley Avenue, which also forms part of Frimley Park.

It wasn't the first time the Williams family had donated land for a public park – in 1898 they had contributed land for Cornwall Park from Frimley Estate.

Although Elsie's name as legal owner is on the deed of gift, it appears that the park was intended to be a gift from all of James and Mary's children: Heathcote Beetham Williams, Arnold Beetham Williams, Gertrude Mary Beetham Russell, Elsie Jane Beetham Williams (who were all alive in 1951) and the late Cyril Nelson Beetham Williams and Eric Beetham Williams. The sundial erected on the former site of the Frimley homestead states:

Frimley Park

This park, sundial and sunken garden were presented in memory of

James Nelson Williams and
Mary Margaret Williams

by their children, to the citizens of Hastings in March 1951

Mayor R D Brown described the land gift as “one of the most wonderful and magnificent gifts ever made by citizens” and:

“... there were practically no conditions attached to the gift except a request to have it called Frimley Park, and that there should also be placed somewhere in the park, to be approved by Miss Williams and the borough council, a suitable memorial, possibly gates, a fountain, or a sundial, recording the fact that the land was gifted to the borough in memory of the late James Williams and Mary Margaret Williams by their children”.

The Williams family asked Hastings Borough Council for an assurance that every endeavour would be made to protect the trees, some of which had been planted by James Williams in the 1870s.

On a walkabout of Frimley Park in March 1951 by the Mayor and councillors, at the request of the Williams family – who wanted the transaction completed as soon as possible – a spot was chosen on the site of the former homestead for a memorial to James and Mary.

The Williams children would give £1,000 (\$54,500) for a memorial sundial in the sunken garden and requested that the Frimley woolshed be available for continued use by the Girl Guides, who had used it since 1925.

Mayor R D Brown, on the passing of the resolution to accept the gift, said it was “the duty of the Council to use the land in the way envisaged by the owners”.

By August 1951, the Council had cleared the rubble from the old homestead site and were reforming and extending the main drive as well as removing old tree stumps and levelling a paddock. There were also new plantings around the old homestead site.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Frimley Park was officially opened on Sunday 18 October 1953. Being a fine day, hundreds of residents filed into the park for the first time.

The opening ceremony was led by Mayor Brown, and Elsie Williams unveiled the memorial sundial and plaque to her parents. “It was pleasing to realise,” she said, “that for all time my old home would be well and truly cared for.”

Credit was given to J G C Mackenzie, Borough Superintendent of Reserves, for the “manner in which he has modified the grounds into a most attractive and restful park”.



TREES OF FRIMLEY PARK

When Frimley Estate was donated as a public park in 1951, it was unique in that having been planned for a private homestead, it already had trees of significant age – many planted by James Williams in the 1870s.

As an active member of the Hawke's Bay Acclimatisation Society, formed in 1868, James was committed to introducing foreign species, such as trout and salmon, into New Zealand. He also planted many introduced shrubs and trees.

This was fairly typical of early settlers in New Zealand – many planted trees to remind them of their home country. James had a more global approach, bringing in plants from the Northern Hemisphere (Britain and Europe), America, the Far East and Australia.

His plantings on the estate included *aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut), *brachychiton populneus* (kurrajong), *cinnamomum camphora* (camphor tree), *cryptomeria japonica* (Japanese cedar), *pinus coulteri* (big cone pine), *populus deltoides virginiana*, (necklace poplar), *quercus robur* (English oak); *eucalyptus sideroxylon* (red ironbark) and *crataegus x lavalleyi* (carrierei hawthorn).

FRIMLEY PARK ROSE GARDEN

After being much talked about, the Frimley Park Rose Garden was developed by the Hastings Rose Society Inc. in the late 1960s, with members of the society and Hastings City Council representatives on the planning committee.

With £100 (\$4,000) from the Society and £300 (\$12,000) from Wilson's Nurseries in the bank, the committee corresponded with directors of rose gardens around the world to seek ideas and information, and the most detailed response received was from Copenhagen. The design would, however, eventually be based on Kew Gardens in England.

The circular Frimley Rose Garden opened on 26 November 1967.

Under the agreement with Council, the Hastings Rose Society had to provide enough roses to plant half the garden in the first year and the remaining half over the next two years. If roses or bushes planted were unsatisfactory in the Council's opinion, the Society had to replace them within five years.

The Society would reflect that the agreement they had with the Council was “a very hard bargain”.

Around 4000 rose bushes were planted from 300 cultivars in the first three years. Fortunately, (as funds had run out) there were few replacements needed in the five-year period.

A pergola at the entrance of the rose garden was donated by G D Wilson in 1966 to commemorate his 50 years in the nursery trade.

To mark the centenary of ANZ Bank's establishment in Hastings in 1984, the bank donated \$1500 (\$5000) to build a pergola to lead the way to the rose garden from Frimley Rd. An open air octagonal central pavilion was completed in August 2011 by Lattey Civil Engineers within the Frimley Rose Garden, jointly funded by Council, Lattey Civil Engineers and the Hastings Rose Society.

FRIMLEY POOL

Including a pool on the park was not a universally popular decision with park neighbours and Williams' family descendants, however after much discussion between the late 1950s and the mid-1960s, the project, which included a 50m Olympic Pool, proceeded.

The pool cost \$193,300 (\$7.7 million) and was funded by a loan of \$150,000, \$12,000 from a lottery, \$2600 from donations (including J Wattie Canneries) and \$28,700 from rates.

Designed by architect J J Hoogerbrug, the three-pool complex opened on 25 November 1967.

SPORTS FIELDS

An aerial photo taken in the 1940s of the 19.34ha Frimley Estate shows the area which is now used for soccer grounds in the winter and cricket in the summer as a large paddock which fronts Lyndhurst Road. The grounds were developed for soccer around the early 1970s.



Ngā Take me Ngā Āheinga Issues and Opportunities

A number of considerations and opportunities have been taken into account in the preparation of this Management Plan. These have been identified within specialist reports that have been prepared, together with feedback from users and stakeholder groups.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES AND SIGNAGE

Recognition and celebration of the heritage layers of the Park is proposed, providing the opportunity for the Park to act as an outdoor classroom for both surrounding schools and visitors. It is proposed that interpretation signage and cultural markers tell the story of the Park's cultural history, as well as highlighting the history of the Park's trees and landscape. In addition, gateways to the Park will celebrate the Park's heritage and wayfinding markers will be placed to improve the visitor experience.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAYGROUND AND SURROUNDING AREA

A new sensory garden is proposed in the vicinity of the area previously occupied by the maintenance sheds. The garden will be designed to activate the five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. The garden is intended to complement the peaceful and serene character of the Park and will incorporate:

- Planting to stimulate the senses
- An indigenous species area
- A central gathering area for school or visiting groups and a small stage for concerts or performances
- Interactive and exploratory elements designed to activate the senses
- A grove of heritage fruit trees which will include interpretation signage telling the story of the orcharding and canning history of Heretaunga, within which James Williams was a key player.

The existing playground is proposed to be expanded to include elements to cater for older children. In addition, a barrier between the playground and road incorporating seating is proposed to provide a safety element for children.

A grass maze is proposed between the garden and playground, to add an exploratory and interactive element and raise awareness of and encourage visitors to explore the existing maze near the

rose gardens. A permanent Storywalk is also proposed, with pages of a book placed along a path and titles replaced on a regular basis. The Storywalk is designed to promote early literacy, physical activity and family time together in nature.

Complementing this expanded play zone, adult fitness equipment is also proposed in the area near the playground to provide an additional recreation facility.

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF TREES

There is an opportunity to enhance the management and recognition of the large number of mature trees within the Park, as well as providing for succession planning.

An arboricultural report prepared by Paper Street Tree Company in 2021 identified management improvements and recommendations for the tree assets, which will be progressively undertaken.

The arboricultural report outlines the role trees play in mitigating the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration and rainfall interception. Retention of existing tree assets within the Park and enhancement of management techniques reflects this important role. The arboricultural report also identified seven trees of significance. Information regarding the notable and significant trees and the role trees play in mitigating climate change will also be placed in the Park.

The Necklace Poplar located in the centre of the Park is over 150 years old and was once the largest tree of its species in the world and largest deciduous tree in New Zealand. Due to safety concerns the Poplar has been reduced in size twice in recent years, with the most recent reduction in 2020 reducing the tree by half. An arboricultural assessment of the Necklace Poplar in 2022 showed movement consistent with the lean of the tree and that the reductions undertaken in recent years have been potentially insufficient to limit further development of cracks in the trunk. The report noted that "...the tree could potentially survive another twenty years... This would require risks to be managed by changing the physical environment around the tree."

Feedback from community engagement undertaken for preparation of the Management Plan indicated concern regarding the tree: "The removal of the 'big tree' was mentioned by several people, due to safety concerns and the amount of space it takes up." (FOLKL community engagement report, 2021).

Given the community feedback, ongoing management costs and desire to enable users to access this area rather than be excluded from a section of the park, it is proposed to remove the tree. A resource consent will be required for this work.

Succession planning began approximately 20 years ago with planting of three seedlings sourced from this tree and markers will be placed on these trees identifying them as the progeny of the Necklace Poplar.

Succession planning of tree assets within the Park provides the opportunity to plant additional indigenous species, while balancing the desire to maintain the exotic parkland character.

ACCESS AND PATHWAY NETWORK

Access improvements at the Frimley Road frontage are proposed, including the replacement of the existing bollard and chain boundary treatment with a bollard-only barrier and the installation of drop kerbs at strategic points along the footpath.

Identification of a hierarchy of entrances is proposed, with a new main entrance from Frimley Road leading to the proposed sensory garden. The entrance will be elevated as the main entrance, through the use of signage, landscaping, seating and path width.

The path from this entrance will form a direct connection to the sunken garden, increasing the access to this important heritage area within the Park. The path is proposed to continue through the avenue beyond the sunken garden, connecting to the path near the sports fields.

A new outer perimeter path is proposed around the rose gardens, enabling people with restricted mobility to enjoy more of this beautiful space. Where necessary the path network will be repaired under the Park asset renewal programme.

A shared path is also proposed within the Park across the Lyndhurst Road frontage, completing a walking and cycling connection to the sports fields.

It is recommended that the footpath on the piece of land on the corner of Pakowhai and Frimley Roads be realigned to provide a connection between the two roads, to provide a shortcut particularly to students accessing Frimley Primary School from this direction.

VEHICLE PARKING

It is recommended that the parking capacity of both Lyndhurst Road and Frimley Road frontages be increased to ease congestion, particularly during regular sports events.

On Lyndhurst Road it is proposed to add additional angle parks on the Park side and formed parallel parks on the northern side with associated traffic calming and pedestrian safety measures. Bollards are proposed across this frontage to prevent vehicles

accessing and damaging the sports fields. Mobility parking spaces are proposed to be located near the entrance to the Park. A shared path from Pakowhai and Nottingley Roads will provide an additional walking and cycling option to access the sports fields.

Marking the existing parallel parks on Frimley Road, formed parking in front of the aquatic centre, and mobility parking spaces near key entrances, will increase the number and accessibility of parking in that area.

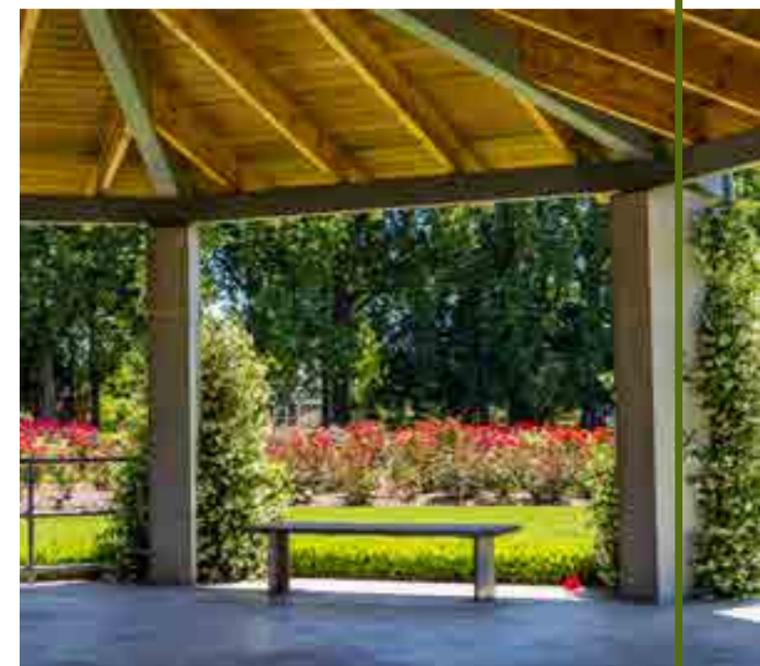
Bicycle parking provision will be provided at both frontages, supporting visitors who wish to access the Park using active transport.

FACILITIES

A new two-bay toilet block is proposed near the playground, with the entrances visible from Frimley Road. This will improve access for Park visitors as well as providing effective passive surveillance of the facility from the surrounding residential area.

Additional seats, picnic tables and rubbish bins near activity areas are also proposed.

It is proposed that a mural be placed on the concrete wall near the rose garden entrance to reduce graffiti.



Te Ahunga ā-Rautaki

STRATEGIC
DIRECTION

The strategic direction for Hastings District Council Parks and Reserves is identified in the Asset Management Plan and stems from aspirations for safe, healthy, liveable communities through the provision of a range of places for recreation and interaction. The focus of Council's Parks team is to provide public open spaces for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. This not only addresses safe, healthy and liveable communities now, but contributes to sustaining and improving the District's environmental quality, landscape character, cultural values and heritage for future generations to enjoy.

The strategic direction and vision specific to Frimley Park has been developed through comprehensive consultation with the local community, users and stakeholders.

This resulting Management Plan balances community aspirations for the future of the Park, while maintaining those aspects that make it unique and functional.

It includes an overall vision for the future of Frimley Park and a series of overarching strategic goals and objectives that will guide and inform the overall management and development of the Park and key actions to deliver on these.

The decision on whether the actions will be implemented will depend on funding and ongoing community will, with improvements progressively implemented over the next 10 years.

Te Wawata o Te Papa Park Vision

The protection, management and enhancement of the natural, historic, cultural and formal and informal recreation, values of Frimley Park.

The Park continues to provide a venue for organised sport and recreation, with the balance used for passive recreation and relaxation in a natural environment, together with provision of critical network infrastructure.



Ngā Mātāpono Whakahaere o te Papa Reserve Management Principles

The management of the Park is guided by four principles aligned with the Te Aranga Design Philosophy. These four principles are translated into four policy areas alongside a fifth area related to Kāwanatanga Management and Partnerships.

TE ARANGA GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR MANA WHENUA	TE ARANGA GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS
Mana Rangatiratanga - Chieftainship	Kāwanatanga - Management and Partnerships
Whakapapa me ōna Pūrākau - Names and Associations	
Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao - Healing of the Environment	Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao - Healing of the Environment
Ahi Kā Roa - The Living Presence	Ahi Kā Roa - The Living Presence
Mahi Toi - Creative Expression	Manaakitanga - Sharing Our Experience
Pōtikitanga - Cultural Innovation	Whai Oranga - Promoting Healthy Activity

Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao

Healing of the Environment

Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao | Healing of the Environment is a principle that is a call to action, to give back to the environment and continue to develop the Park in ways that contribute to positive partnerships for the protection, enhancement and reinstatement of indigenous flora and fauna across Heretaunga Hastings District.

This principle guides Hastings District Council's Reserve Management Plans in their inclusion of Mātauranga Māori, as expressed by mana whenua, as a significant contributor to the appropriate reinstatement of taonga species.

Ahi Kā Roa

The Living Presence

Ahi Kā Roa | The Living Presence recognises that all parks and reserves have a unique shared mana whenua and community heritage. The natural features and location of each park attract various individuals, families, and groups of people who maintain strong connections with their local park.

Ahi Kā Roa | The Living Presence encourages and enables community participation and contribution to the parks, specifically ensuring that Frimley Park is managed in a way that reflects its purpose and values. This principle also holds the aspiration that mana whenua may foster a sense of Ahi Kā through partnership and participation in the ongoing protection, enhancement, and reinstatement of indigenous flora and fauna.

Manaakitanga

Sharing our Experience

Manaakitanga | Sharing our Experiences is a principle to guide the accessibility and enrichment of the visitor experience for people of all ages and abilities. This principle acknowledges the role of parks as places of holistic wellbeing and areas for enjoyment, relaxation, physical activity, education and environmental action. Each park has its own unique experience and this principle is critical to augmenting and enriching the experience for residents and visitors to the District.

Whai Oranga

Promoting Healthy Activity

Whai Oranga | Promoting Healthy Activity encourages the provisions of passive and active opportunities for engaging in healthy activity. For some people healthy activity could be in the ethereal merits of flora to support mental and spiritual wellbeing, for some it may be physical activity for bodily wellbeing. Whether the activity is found in the design of playgrounds, sensory gardens, pathways, or outdoor fitness equipment, Whai Oranga Promoting Healthy Activity ensures that wellbeing is core to park management.



Ngā Whāinga me Ngā Paetae Goals and Key Actions

Te Whakatipuranga o Te Taiao *Healing of the Environment*

GOAL

The Park is a rich source of indigenous and exotic species as a living and evolving natural heritage of significance.

KEY OBJECTIVE:

- Provide for indigenous flora in a manner which gives balance to the existing exotic natural character of the Park.

KEY ACTIONS:

- Continue to maintain the existing trees and complete the asset management recommendations from the arboricultural report.
- Ensure indigenous species are included in canopy succession planning across the Park.

Ahi Kā Roa *The Living Presence*

GOAL

The Park reflects and celebrates the layers of heritage of the whenua and its use over time.

KEY OBJECTIVES:

- The landscape, open space values and natural heritage character are recognised and protected.
- The Park is managed and maintained to meet community needs and aspirations.

KEY ACTIONS:

- Be effective kaitiaki stewards to ensure the protection and conservation of the historic values and features of the Park, including protected trees.
- Conserve and enhance the open space character of the Park.
- Collect and interpret cultural, educational, historic and environmental information to promote the Park's significance and importance, through information signage and cultural markers.
- Work collaboratively with mana whenua, stakeholders and the community to achieve the vision for the Park and aspirations of the Plan.

Manaakitanga *Sharing our Experience*

GOAL

The Park is a safe and welcoming environment with a range of recreational opportunities for all members of our community.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- The Park is developed to ensure it is safe and accessible and that facilities meet the needs of people of all ages, abilities and interests.

KEY ACTIONS:

- Encourage the use of the Park for the purposes for which it is classified.
- Use accessible design in construction of the sensory garden.
- Construct a new toilet facility in a location accessible by visitors of all motilities and providing for passive surveillance.
- Identify and design a main entrance into the Park and provide drop kerbs on the Frimley Road footpath to improve accessibility.
- Extend the path network within the Park including through the sunken garden and avenue and around the rose gardens.
- Paint a mural on the aquatic centre wall to activate the area.
- Increase the capacity of vehicle parking on both Lyndhurst and Frimley Road frontages.
- Realign the existing footpath on Pakowhai Corner.

Whai Oranga *Promoting Healthy Activity*

GOAL

The Park is used by the community for a range of activities encouraging them to visit more often and stay longer.

KEY OBJECTIVE:

- Promote healthy lifestyles by the provision of enhanced and additional facilities and opportunities for outdoor activity and exercise for people of all ages and abilities.

KEY ACTIONS:

- Encourage young people to visit the Park by extending the playground with pieces catering for a range of ages and abilities.
- Provide opportunities for enhanced passive recreation activities and enjoyment through construction of a sensory garden, extension of the path network, installation of adult fitness equipment and a new maze.
- Extend the shared path network and bicycle parking to encourage people to walk or cycle to the Park.
- Support ongoing use of the sports fields for year-round games and install bollards on the frontage to prevent damage to the sports fields.

Te Tuku Matawānui Delivering the Vision

The Park continues to provide a venue for organised sport and recreation, with the balance used for passive recreation and relaxation in a natural environment, and the provision of critical network infrastructure.

Development on or for the Park is proposed in three shifts:

- Construction of a sensory garden with main entrance and path connections.
- Expansion of the playground.
- Parking and access improvements.

Other smaller projects are proposed to improve access and/or management of existing facilities and amenities within the Park, to aid users' enjoyment of this much loved Park.



Main Entrance and Sensory Garden

Development in the vicinity of the area previously occupied by the maintenance sheds:

- Construction of a garden to activate the senses: sight, sound, smell, touch, taste with a gathering area for small groups.
- Construction of a new main entrance.
- Path network linking the new entrance to the sensory garden, playground and sunken garden.
- Cultural markers, heritage information and wayfinding signage.



Playground expansion

Playground expansion with a focus on play pieces for older children, while maximising play value for all children.



Parking and access improvements

Parking and access improvements on Lyndhurst and Frimley Road frontages:

- Increased parking spaces on Lyndhurst Road with associated traffic calming measures.
- Shared path to complete the connection from Nottingley Road to Pakowhai Road, through Frimley Park.
- Parking and access improvements on Frimley Road.

Ngā Paetae me Ngā Kaupapa Here

OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES



1.0 WHAI ORANGA | PROMOTING HEALTHY ACTIVITY

1.1 TE WHAKAMAHI PAPA RĒHIA | PARK USE

Frimley Park is classified as a Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Network Utility) pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

Section 17(1) of the Act states that reserves classified as Recreation Reserves are held 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”.

Section 23(1) of the Act states that reserves classified as Local Purpose be held for the purpose of “providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve”.

Frimley Park is classified as a Sport and Recreation Reserve in the Hastings District Plan which means that it is a park that is set aside and developed for organised sport and recreation activities, recreation facilities and buildings.

Frimley Park is a much loved park, serving the local community as a place for passive recreation, to walk, enjoy the rose gardens, mature trees and open green space, as well as the playground. The sports fields are the location of both summer and winter codes. Pakowhai Corner located to the south of the main Park is primarily an open landscaped area, with one footpath. The Park also holds critical water infrastructure.

Objective

- 1.1.1 To provide for recreation and use of the Park in a way that is compatible with its classified purposes of Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Network Utility) under the Reserves Act 1977, and Sport and Recreation classification of the Hastings District Plan.

Policy

- 1.1.2 Ensure that activities on the Park are primarily related to community sport, passive recreation or network infrastructure as provided for on the Park.

1.2 TE HĀKINAKINA ŌKAWA | ORGANISED SPORT

Frimley Park is classified as a Sport and Recreation Reserve in the District Plan and Reserves and Open Space Strategy, which means it is designed and used for organised or competition sport and recreation, as well as providing a range of community activities.

The sports fields are home to both summer and winter codes. In summer four cricket pitches are used by Hawke’s Bay Cricket, both junior and senior levels. In winter, a number of football pitches for senior and junior games are used by Central Football and Hastings Hibernian Football Club. The changing rooms to the south of sports fields are utilised during these games.

Objectives

- 1.2.1 To provide and maintain the sports fields for both summer and winter codes, including the provision of necessary facilities.
- 1.2.2 To restrict access to the sports fields when required to protect the asset.

Policy

- 1.2.3 Retain access to the sports fields for passive recreation use by the public at all times except when exclusively required and booked by sports groups.

1.3 NGĀ KURĪ | DOGS

Dog walking is a popular recreation activity in Frimley Park due to its size and amenity, pathway network and location in a residential area.

Dogs are permitted in the Park, provided they are kept on a leash and controlled by the person walking them. It is not proposed to introduce a dog off-lead area to this Park, given the presence of sports fields and children’s playground. The nearest dog off-lead area is in the Duke Street Reserve.

A dog drinking facility will be provided with the new toilet facility.

Objective

- 1.3.1 To allow dogs in the Park in accordance with Council policies and bylaws.

Policy

- 1.3.2 Require dogs to be retained on a lead at all times when in Frimley Park.

1.4 TE EKE HŌIHO | HORSE RIDING

The use of Frimley Park for riding horses is not appropriate or permitted, given its location and use for formal sporting activities and passive recreation by all ages of the community.

Objective

- 1.4.1 Horse riding in Frimley Park is not permitted.

Policy

- 1.4.2 Restrict horse riding on the Park as specified in the relevant Council bylaw.

1.0 WHAI ORANGA | PROMOTING HEALTHY ACTIVITY

1.5 TE EKE PAHIKARA | CYCLING

There has been a steady increase in participation in recreational cycling nationally and regionally over recent years. This is likely to be in part as a result of bicycles becoming more accessible to a wider range of people and the positive health and social benefits. While cycling has many health benefits, it can also create conflicts with other park users or impact on areas of a park. It is important that people are aware of where cycling can be undertaken and that Council provide suitable facilities in those locations. Restrictions on cycling are required in certain areas to manage conflict between users and impacts on parks.

Frimley Park is connected to the i-Way network with an on-road cycling lane traversing Frimley Road. The maintenance road that connects Frimley Road to Lyndhurst Road is a shared path, with Lyndhurst Road currently a proposed addition to the i-Way network.

A shared path will be constructed across the Lyndhurst Road frontage, linking to the shared path currently terminating at Nottingham Road. This shared path will complete the i-Way connection between Pakowhai Road, Frimley Park and Hawke’s Bay Regional Sports Park.

Bicycle parking is proposed within the Park to encourage visitors to access the Park by bicycle.

Objective

- 1.5.1 To facilitate recreational cycling to, and within the Park.

Policies

- 1.5.2 Retain and maintain a shared pathway through Frimley Park.
- 1.5.3 Ensure that pathways are of a sufficient width and surface material for safe use and to ensure that unnecessary conflict is not created between cyclists and other Park users.
- 1.5.4 Install bicycle parking facilities at convenient locations near the Park frontages.

1.6 NGĀ WAKA KĀINGA ME TE NOHO PUNI | MOTORHOMES AND CAMPING

Currently the Council has a policy of allowing no overnight camping on reserves, except on licensed campgrounds, on reserves that are designated as campsites for limited overnight stays by certified self contained motorhomes, or where a Council approved permit allows for the activity.

There are no formal vehicle parking areas on Frimley Park to enable the use of the area for overnight camping.

Objective

- 1.6.1 Overnight camping at Frimley Park is not permitted.

Policy

- 1.6.2 Prohibit overnight camping on Frimley Park due to lack of parking facilities on the Park.

1.7 NGĀ KAUPAPA E RĀHUITIA ANA | RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

There are a number of activities that are not permitted on parks due to their impact on amenity and the enjoyment of other users. These activities are restricted through Council bylaws and policies. Breaches of bylaws can result in court imposed fines, confiscation of equipment or court orders for various purposes.

All of Council’s Bylaws are contained in the Hastings District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2016. The relevant Chapters are Chapter 2 (Public Places) and Chapter 3 (Dog Control) which have been prepared under Section 145 of the Local Government Act.

Of particular note is Consolidated Bylaw 2.2.1 which relates to Public Places and provides:

“A person must not undertake any activity in a public place in a manner which may result in damage to property, injury to another person in that public place or unreasonably interfere with that other person’s use and enjoyment of that public place. For the avoidance of doubt, this obligation applies notwithstanding that the activity might otherwise be able to be lawfully undertaken in a public place under this bylaw”.

The Council’s Unmanned Aircraft Policy (2018) that provides guidance on where, and under what conditions the public are allowed to fly unmanned aircraft such as drones over the Park also applies.

Objective

- 1.7.1 To prevent activities from occurring that have an adverse impact on the natural environment and amenity values of the Park or significantly detract from the enjoyment of other users.

Policy

- 1.7.2 Ensure that activities within the Park are consistent with the relevant Council bylaws and policies.

2.1 TE WHAKAWHANAKETANGA | DEVELOPMENT

There is scope for the further development of Frimley Park to provide enhanced facilities to increase the enjoyment of users and encourage them to stay longer, provided that any development is in keeping with the purpose of the Park and does not have a detrimental impact on the natural environment, historic character, and adjoining neighbours.

Any development to take into account trees and the surrounding environment.

Any development involving extensive excavation will require project specific archaeological screening, as stated in the Archaeological Screening Report by Archaeology Hawke's Bay (July 2021).

Objectives

- 2.1.1 To ensure that any development is consistent with the purpose of the Park and requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2.1.2 To ensure that any new development is sympathetic to, and complements the character and landscape values of the Park.
- 2.1.3 To ensure that any new development enhances the quality of visitor experience and is sympathetic to, and complements the character and landscape values of the Park.

Policies

- 2.1.4 Ensure that any development on the Park is consistent with the Concept Plan in Appendix 4.
- 2.1.5 Ensure any proposed development takes into account and recognises the following:
 - a) The vision for the Park in relation to its specific values
 - b) The landscape character and features of the Park
 - c) The natural heritage features of the Park
 - d) Mana whenua values associated with the whenua (land) and any other significant taonga of cultural importance
 - e) Visual intrusion of structures, including visibility from within and outside the Park
 - f) Utilisation of materials that reflect the colours and textures of the Park and locality, or are appropriate to its context
 - g) The appropriate range of activities to be accommodated in the Park
- 2.1.6 Require any proposed project or development within the Park to be analysed against whether the project aligns with the principles of the Plan, and:
 - a) Expresses the identity and heritage of the Park
 - b) Fosters inter-cultural exchanges
 - c) Offers opportunities for cultural connections
 - d) Encourages community inclusion
 - e) Celebrates cultural diversity
 - f) Contributes to environmental awareness
 - g) Contributes to a sense of place
 - h) Enhances visitor experiences

2.2 NGĀ WHARE ME NGĀ HANGANGA | BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The primary purpose of Frimley Park is for the provision of sport and recreation.

Requests for new buildings and structures in the Park will be supported where there is a demand and need, and where they will not impact on the values of the Park.

The construction of buildings and structures are regulated by both the Hastings District Plan and Building Act. Structures that are not buildings may or may not require resource or building consent, depending on the nature and scale of the structure.

In terms of the Open Space chapter of the District Plan, activities do not require consent under that chapter if they are identified within this Management Plan.

There are a number of buildings and structures currently located within Frimley Park:

Rose Garden pavilion and arbours

The rose garden pavilion was erected in 2013 for the purpose of a central area for events and also to provide views across the rose gardens. The pavilion is a popular wedding venue, as well as providing a location for small concerts. Arbours frame the pathways connecting to the wider park.

Sports fields changing rooms and toilet block

The changing shed facility, containing men's and women's toilets, is located on the south-eastern corner of the Park and open during sports events only.

A two bay toilet block is located on the western side of the Park, near the children's playground.

Water treatment and storage infrastructure

An 8000m³ reservoir and additional water treatment building is located on the south-western corner of the Park adjacent to Hastings Girls' High School. Constructed in 2021, this facility is a key component of a water resilience project undertaken across Hastings District in response to the Havelock North water contamination incident in 2016.

The former water treatment plant building located on the north-eastern corner of the Park will be decommissioned with the building primarily used for Park storage.

Frimley Aquatic Centre

The open air swimming pool was constructed in 1967 and is a popular summer attraction. While located within the Park boundaries, the aquatic centre is separately managed as part of the District's aquatic assets.

Objectives

- 2.2.1 To allow for appropriately located buildings and structures where they support identified uses and activities, and do not detrimentally affect the cultural landscape, amenity of or use of the Park and meet the applicable requirements of the Hastings District Plan.
- 2.2.2 To ensure that all existing buildings and structures within the Park are maintained to a high standard so as not to detract from the amenity of the Park.
- 2.2.3 To encourage the efficient use of existing and future buildings.

Policies

- 2.2.4 Maintain and upgrade existing buildings and structures where practical and feasible, to meet current building standards, including provision of access for people with restricted mobility.
- 2.2.5 Assess proposals for the construction of new buildings or structures against the following criteria in addition to those rules and standards in the District Plan and Building Act:
 - a) Any new building or structure will facilitate public enjoyment of the Park; and
 - b) Any new building or structure positively responds to and enhances the amenity of the Park; and
 - c) Any new building or structure is in scale and suited to the character of the area.
- 2.2.6 Review the use and condition of buildings in the Park to ensure they meet the needs of park users and the community and remain relevant to the Park. Where buildings are no longer well utilised, an alternative compatible community use will be found, or the building removed.
- 2.3.3 Paint a mural on the concrete block wall near the path to the rose garden to activate this area.
- 2.3.4 Replace bollard and chain treatment on Frimley Road frontage with additional bollards.
- 2.3.5 Ensure that any fence or barriers are designed and located to retain the open character of the Park.
- 2.3.6 Contribute to the cost of any private boundary fence in accordance with the Fencing Act.

2.4 NGĀ RAMA | LIGHTING

Lighting can be an important design component of parks and reserves, allowing people to use and enjoy spaces into the evening hours. While lighting has been shown to make people feel safe, lighting alone is not the sole solution to safety related issues.

There is currently no lighting within Frimley Park. The exception is the sports fields, with lighting near the Lyndhurst Road entrance utilised as necessary during sporting events.

The lack of lighting in the Park discourages night time use, which is prudent given the distances involved and the real and perceived sense of isolation this creates.

Objective

- 2.4.1 To provide lighting where there is an identified need to deter anti-social behaviour, to facilitate the safety of users and use of facilities.

Policy

- 2.4.2 Provide lighting around the sports fields to facilitate night time use of this facility.

2.3 NGĀ TAIAPA ME NGĀ PAKITARA | FENCES AND WALLS

Frimley Park is bounded by a combination of residential properties, secondary schools, commercial buildings and roads. A variety of mechanisms are used to protect the Park, users, and adjoining properties from unauthorised vehicle and pedestrian access, including fences, gates and bollards.

The low bollard and chain fence along the Frimley Road frontage allows for passive surveillance into the Park from residential properties along Frimley Road. The chain is proposed to be replaced by additional bollards, improving access into the Park. Residential properties abutting the rose gardens have low or no fence, again providing for passive surveillance into the Park.

The internal boundary between the Aquatic Centre and the Park is a chain-link fence and concrete wall, generally enabling sightlines between these areas. A mural on the concrete block wall near the path to the rose gardens is proposed to activate this space.

The service entrance to the Park is controlled by gates at both Frimley Road and Lyndhurst Road entrances. The gates typically remain closed, and are opened on an as-required basis.

There have been a number of incidents in recent years where the sports fields have been damaged by vehicles, accessing this area from the Lyndhurst Road frontage. To prevent this happening a bollard system will be installed along this frontage.

Objective

- 2.3.1 To define the boundary of the Park to ensure the protection of the landscape qualities and sports fields from unauthorised vehicle access.

Policies

- 2.3.2 Install a mechanism to prevent unauthorised vehicle access to the sports fields.

2.5 NGĀ PAPA TĀKARO | PLAYGROUNDS

The playground at Frimley Park is identified as a Key Urban playground.

The playground is a popular attraction. Replaced in 2016, the playground was designed to suit children of all abilities with the use of colourful and textured surfacing supporting users with poor vision or learning disabilities. Play equipment includes bongo drums, talk tubes, wheelchair-friendly roundabout, swings, slides, rope climb and scooter path. The playground is set back approximately 20m from Frimley Road with shelter provided by shade sails and mature trees.

It is proposed to extend the existing playground to include play pieces suitable for use by older children, while maximising play value for all children. A small maze and Storywalk are also proposed as extended play features within the Park.

A landscape barrier incorporating seating will be constructed between the playground and road, as a safety mechanism and to increase passive surveillance opportunities over the playground.

Objectives

- 2.5.1 To extend the existing children’s playground consistent with its Key Urban classification.
- 2.5.2 To ensure that the play equipment meets the needs of users of all abilities, and is in keeping with the character and amenity of the Park.

Policies

- 2.5.3 Extend the children’s play area as identified in the Concept Plan in Appendix 4 and construct a landscape barrier between the road and existing playground.
- 2.5.4 Ensure the playground is accessible for people with restricted mobility and provide surfacing which enables the playground to be usable year round.
- 2.5.5 Ensure that the playground contains sufficient shaded areas, either from the surrounding mature trees or the provision of shade sails.
- 2.5.6 Construct a maze and Storywalk in appropriate locations within the Park.

2.6 NGĀ KAUPAPA HĀKINAKINA ŌPAKI | INFORMAL SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES

Informal sport and recreation is an important part of the physical activity of our community. The 2017 Sports New Zealand activity survey demonstrates that the expected participation rates are highest in the informal activities of walking, jogging and playing games. For secondary aged youth, basketball comes in as third most popular.

Frimley Park has extensive open space providing opportunities for walking, running, orienteering and kicking a ball.

While there is a children’s playground and petanque court, there are no separate facilities where youth can participate in informal recreation such as basketball courts or skate facilities. Given the use of the Park for walking and running, there is limited space for other facilities within the Park without impacting on other users. Adult fitness equipment is proposed to be located near the playground to provide an additional informal recreational facility.

Objectives

- 2.6.1 To ensure that any proposed use of the Park for informal sport will consider the appropriateness of the activity, and take into account any possible impact this may have on the Park, the sports fields and other existing facilities and features.
- 2.6.2 To support the use of Frimley Park for informal sporting activities such as walking, running and other passive recreation activities.

Policies

- 2.6.3 Continue to provide spaces and pathway networks within the Park for informal passive recreation.
- 2.6.4 Provide adult fitness equipment.
- 2.6.5 Ensure that any proposed use of the Park for new sporting or recreational facilities will consider the appropriateness of the activity, and take into account any possible impact this may have on the Park, its existing facilities and features, and users.

2.7 NGĀ WHAREPAKU ME NGĀ WĀHI PANONI KOPE | TOILETS AND CHANGING FACILITIES

Clean, well-maintained public toilets that are accessible, safe and strategically located are an important part of all parks and reserves where there are amenities and facilities that encourage users to visit and stay for a period of time.

There are two existing public toilet facilities at Frimley Park. The first is a two bay block located to the east of the children’s playground. While in reasonable condition, the position is difficult to access for some visitors to the rose gardens and the mature trees around the block obscure sightlines creating perception of safety concerns. It is recommended that this block be removed and a new toilet block constructed in a position close to the playground and accessible for visitors to the rose gardens, with passive surveillance from Frimley Road.

The second toilet facility is located within the sports fields changing rooms and available for use during sports events.

Objective

- 2.7.1 To provide new toilet facilities adjacent to the children’s playground for improved safety and accessibility, as shown on the Concept Plan in Appendix 4.

Policies

- 2.7.2 Construct a new toilet facility close to the children’s playground and accessible by visitors to the rose gardens.
- 2.7.3 Ensure that access routes to the new toilet facility are clearly defined and direct to enhance natural surveillance and reduce the risk of creating areas of entrapment.
- 2.7.4 Maintain all facilities in a clean and hygienic state in keeping with users’ expectations.

2.8 NGĀ TOHU | SIGNS

Council has adopted a consistent design and content for information signs within Parks and Reserves in the District.

There are a number of information and interpretive signs throughout the Park, telling users of the Park history and sites of interest including at the sunken gardens and rose gardens.

Council will continue to facilitate and provide education and interpretive information on other sites of importance in the Park. Wayfinding signage will also be provided to improve the user experience.

Remote advertising is generally not acceptable; however, Council will consider applications on a case by case basis. Advertising without Council consent will be classified as an encroachment (See Section 5.10).

Objectives

- 2.8.1 To provide educational and interpretive signs throughout the Park, including historical information, sites of interest and the facilities to facilitate use, wayfinding, access and enjoyment of the Park.
- 2.8.2 To minimise visual clutter while maximising necessary and useful information to users of the Park.

Policies

- 2.8.3 Provide information on features of historic and cultural importance and interest, as well as location signage to facilitate the public enjoyment use of the Park.
- 2.8.4 Prohibit the use of the Park for the remote advertising of events that are not being held at the Park without the consent of Council.

2.9 NGĀ RAWA O TE PAPA | PARK FURNITURE

The provision of furniture in the Park such as tables and seating, rubbish bins and drinking fountains can enhance the visitor experience and encourage users to stay longer. Council has a standard bin and seat design that gives consistency in the furniture being installed. New and replacement furniture will be in this standard design, that incorporates stainless steel for its endurance and robustness.

Frimley Park has a number of seats, picnic tables and bins at various locations, including at the children’s playground, within, and along the path leading to the Rose Gardens. In addition, there is a water drinking fountain at the playground.

There is the opportunity to provide additional seating and picnic tables centred on activity areas, to aid users’ enjoyment and encourage them to stay longer. New rubbish bins will be located close to paths.

A dog drinking facility will be provided adjacent to the new toilet facility.

Objective

- 2.9.1 To provide new and replacement reserve furniture of the approved standard design to facilitate the public use and enjoyment of the Park.

Policies

- 2.9.2 Provide additional seats, picnic tables, rubbish bins and drinking fountain near activity areas to facilitate the use and enjoyment of the Park.
- 2.9.3 Provide a new seating area in the sensory garden including picnic tables, seating, drinking fountain and rubbish bin.
- 2.9.4 Upgrade existing seating within the Park to standard Council design.
- 2.9.5 Locate reserve furniture in appropriate settings with regard to orientation to the sun, shelter from sun and wind and user safety and surveillance.

2.10 TE TAURANGA WAKA | VEHICLE PARKING

Recreational use of parks can generate demand for parking spaces. The provision of car parking spaces can increase the capacity of a park by making it more accessible for those that live further away, but if located on the park, can reduce the amenity and available greenspace for recreation use. The District Wide Reserve Management Plan therefore states that where possible, streets will be used to provide for car parking needs.

There is no formal or designated area for car parking within the Park. Park users can park their vehicles either along Frimley Road or Lyndhurst Road.

There is pressure on existing carpark capacity during events at Frimley Park, particularly along the Lyndhurst Road frontage during sports events. To alleviate this pressure it is recommended that additional parking spaces be provided along this frontage, with associated traffic calming and pedestrian safety measures. Existing parking spaces are proposed to be marked on Frimley Road to increase yield and new car parking spaces will be provided in front of the Aquatic Centre.

Objectives

- 2.10.1 To maintain and enhance car parking provision along Frimley Road and Lyndhurst Roads for the benefit of Park users.
- 2.10.2 To provide additional car parking within the limitations set by the need to preserve the landscape qualities of the Park.

Policies

- 2.10.3 Recognise the limited on street parking available when considering the development of new facilities.
- 2.10.4 Formalise parallel parking spaces along Frimley Road with road markings to ensure optimal use of the space and identification of pedestrian accessways.
- 2.10.5 Increase parking capacity along Lyndhurst Road with associated traffic calming measures.
- 2.10.6 Provide formed parking spaces in front of the Aquatic Centre.

2.11 TE ĀHEITANGA | ACCESSIBILITY

Mobility Provisions

The Park is available for use by all members of the community and visitors; therefore provision should be made to ensure it is accessible to users of all ages, interests and abilities.

Provision of access to and through features of interest are important considerations in the management of the Park. Pedestrian access and circulation need to be appropriate and safe as well as allow access to the variety of facilities that are located within the Park. Many people have restricted mobility (such as those who use wheelchairs and prams) that make it difficult to gain access to and through parks and reserves.

Council will ensure there are facilities within the Park to cater for people with restricted mobility.

Vehicle Access

There is no access for public vehicles on or through the Park. Vehicle access is limited to service vehicles for the purpose of maintaining the Park and the water infrastructure facilities.

Entrances

There are a number of pedestrian entrances to the Park, including four across the Frimley Road frontage, with no clear hierarchy. It is proposed to form a new entrance leading to the sensory garden, designed as the primary entrance to the Park, as shown in the Concept Plan (Appendix 4). The hierarchy of other entrances will be delineated using landscaping and signage.

Objectives

- 2.11.1 To provide pedestrian access for people of all ages and abilities to ensure they can reach key amenities and points of interest within the Park.
- 2.11.2 To provide legible entrances to enable visitors to easily locate and access the Park.
- 2.11.3 To restrict vehicle access in the Park to service vehicles only.

Policies

- 2.11.4 Provide safe pedestrian access to and through the Park.
- 2.11.5 Construct a new main entrance on Frimley Road to provide a legible entrance to the Park.

2.12 NGĀ TŪHONONGA HUARAHI | PATH NETWORKS

Pathways can provide recreation opportunities and facilitate access to park facilities and features.

There is an extensive path network throughout Frimley Park. A shared walking and cycling path links Frimley and Lyndhurst Roads, and also provides for service vehicle access into the Park and to the water infrastructure. The remainder of the path network is pedestrian only and provides for access to the Rose Gardens and to allow users to enjoy the large number of mature trees.

The standard of the path network varies in width and surface treatment. The path network will be extended to ensure users of all abilities can circulate throughout the Park.

A new path is proposed connecting Frimley Road to the sunken gardens, as shown in the Concept Plan (Appendix 4). It is also proposed to extend this path through the Sunken Garden and also extend the path around the outer perimeter of the rose gardens.

The path in Pakowhai Corner is proposed to be realigned to provide more efficient access between Pakowhai Road and Frimley Road.

Objectives

- 2.12.1 To encourage pedestrian use by providing connected, safe and regularly maintained paths through the Park.

Policies

- 2.12.2 Provide a new path within the Park to enhance access to and through the sunken gardens and provide a connection with the extended play area.
- 2.12.3 Extend the path network around the Rose Gardens.
- 2.12.4 Construct a shared path along the Lyndhurst Road frontage connecting Nottingham Road with Pakowhai Road.
- 2.12.5 Upgrade and maintain paths to a high standard to encourage use and provide safe and easy access to and around the Park.
- 2.12.6 Realign the path through Pakowhai Corner to connect between Pakowhai and Frimley Roads.

3.0 TE WHAKATIPURANGA O TE TAI AO | HEALING THE ENVIRONMENT



3.1 NGĀ RĀKAU ME NGĀ MĀRA | TREES AND GARDENS

Trees

The trees within Frimley Park have significant environmental, aesthetical, biodiversity and historical value. They are a greatly loved feature of the Park, provide a habitat for wildlife and contribute to the diversity of the area.

Many of the trees in the Park were planted in the late 19th century by James Williams, who sourced seedlings from around the world.

There are 21 trees in the Park identified and protected in the Hastings District Plan as Outstanding Trees (Appendix 52).

DISTRICT PLAN REFERENCE	TREE	SIGNIFICANCE
T44	Red Honeysuckle	B
T45	Ironbark	B
T46	Camphor Tree	B
T48	River Sheoak	B
T49	Hawthorn	B
T50	Red Oak	B
T51	Necklace Poplar	H
T52	Chinese Hawthorn	B
T53 (a)-(g)	Common Elm	B
T55	Big Cone Pine	B
T56	Japanese Cedar	B
T58	Holm Oak	B
T59 (a)-(b)	Kurrajong	B
T60	Common Horse Chestnut	B

KEY

H Trees of historical value because of their age and/or the person who planted them, or because they commemorate important historical events.
 B Trees of special botanical interest because of their scarcity or uniqueness, or because they are a particularly good example of their species

In 2021 Paper Street Tree Company prepared an arboricultural report and management recommendations for the Park's trees. The arboricultural report identified seven trees of significance within the Park. The trees are:

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SIGNIFICANCE
Ulmus procera	English elm	Largest elm recorded nationally and fourth largest recorded English elm in the world.
Ulmus glabra	Wych elm	One of the first trees planted on the site and currently the largest recorded specimen nationally.
Acer Buergerianum	Tridet maple	Largest recorded specimen nationally and possibly internationally.
Picconia excelsa x4	Canary Island laurel x4	Rare nationally and likely to represent the only group of trees within one site nationally

The arboricultural report highlighted the contribution of the tree assets within the Park in sequestering carbon and intercepting rainfall, thereby reducing loading on the District's stormwater system. The report recommended improved management over the lifespan of the assets to reflect the value of this contribution.

The future management of the trees within the Park will generally be in accordance with the arboricultural report recommendations.

In addition, the trees within the Park are inspected every three years to assess their condition and health whilst highlighting any work that may be required to ensure the tree is retained in the best possible condition. If a tree is highlighted to be dead, dying, diseased or dangerous and posing an unacceptable risk to public safety, it will be identified for felling, in accordance with Council's Tree Removal Policy.

Necklace Poplar (T51)

The Necklace Poplar located in the centre of the Park is over 150 years old and was once the largest tree of its species in the world and largest deciduous tree in New Zealand. Due to safety concerns the Poplar has been reduced in size twice in recent years, with the most recent reduction in 2020 reducing the tree by half.

An independent arboricultural report completed in 2022 found the tree has shown movement consistent with the direction of the lean and that load reduction pruning may have been insufficient to limit further development of cracks in the trunk. The report recommended options for future management of the tree, providing assessments for the safety of park users. Given the feedback from the community engagement process, ongoing management costs required for retention of the tree including potential relocation of the path, and the desire to enable users to access this area rather than be excluded from a section of the park, it is proposed to remove the tree. A resource consent will be required for this work.

Succession planning for the Necklace Poplar commenced some time ago, with Council's arborist planting four seedlings sourced from the tree approximately 20 years ago.

Succession Planting

It is proposed to include indigenous species in the canopy succession planning, balanced with exotic species in order to maintain the Park's existing parkland character.

Rose garden

It is proposed to complete the outer circle of beds in the rose garden including the addition of a pergola.

Sensory garden

A sensory garden is proposed to be created in the vicinity of the area previously occupied by the maintenance sheds. The garden will be designed to activate the five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. The garden is intended to complement the peaceful and serene character of the Park and will incorporate:

- Planting to stimulate the senses and a native planting area.
- A central gathering area for school or visiting groups and a small stage for concerts or performances.
- Interactive elements which are designed to activate the senses and add an exploratory element to the space, for example: a water feature, chimes, musical flowers, teepee, stepping logs through the garden.
- Seating, picnic tables and rubbish bins.
- A grove of heritage fruit trees which will include interpretation signage telling the story of the orcharding and canning history of Heretaunga, within which James Williams was a key player.
- Accessible design to enable people with restricted mobility to engage with the garden.

Pakowhai Corner

The separate land parcel to the south of Frimley Park is primarily a landscape area with several mature trees and a garden bed with low retaining wall at the rear. The garden is proposed to be mounded at the rear to remove the existing hiding spot. The triennial inspections of trees is to be undertaken in accordance with Council’s Tree Management Policy.

Objectives

- 3.1.1 To protect, maintain and develop planting and landscaping to retain an environment that is attractive to all users and contributes to the amenity of the Park.
- 3.1.2 To maintain and manage the trees within the Park in a balanced and measured way.

Policies

- 3.1.3 Manage the trees within the Park in general accordance with the recommendations in the 2021 arboricultural report and any subsequent arboricultural advice.
- 3.1.4 Ensure that the removal of any trees within the Park is consistent with the Concept Plan in Appendix 4 or the aims of the Tree Removal Policy; or undertaken for the reasons of safety or good management, including where it has outgrown its location or site, is restricting optimal use of a space; or suppressing or inhibiting the growth of more desirable specimens.
- 3.1.5 Apply for a resource consent to remove the Necklace Poplar (T51).
- 3.1.6 Improve tree asset management in line with the recommendations in the arboricultural report, including planting and aftercare, monitoring of herbicide use, mulching and formative pruning.
- 3.1.7 Extend the rose garden while protecting and enhancing the formal character and landscape qualities of the garden, in consultation with the Rose Garden Society, whilst providing a place to display a range of roses in an attractive Park setting.
- 3.1.8 Provide labels to identify significant and outstanding trees within the Park for education and information purposes.
- 3.1.9 Construct a sensory garden in the vicinity of the area shown in the Concept Plan ensuring design considers adjacent trees and provides for sightlines across this area.

- 3.1.10 Include indigenous species in the canopy succession plan for the Park.
- 3.1.11 Restrict planting to appropriate areas where they enhance the environment of the Park without inhibiting and restricting the recreation use of the space or safety and visibility of park users.
- 3.1.12 Modify the existing garden bed in Pakowhai Corner so as to remove the retaining wall at the rear and protect sightlines across the intersection.

3.2 TE HORANUKU | LANDSCAPE

A key feature of many urban parks and reserves can be their visual and natural open space qualities, and the views that can enhance the user experience and enjoyment. Development, natural growth and revegetation programmes can diminish and obliterate these views, and need to be sensitively managed to retain open space vistas.

The Park contains a collection of distinct landscape areas, including extensive mature exotic treed areas; rose gardens; sports fields. There is also new screening landscaping to be completed around the water infrastructure.

Frimley Park is characterised by its wide open green vista and views into the Park, and large mature trees. These views will be retained by protecting the open character and ensuring new planting and growth is not of a density so as to obstruct natural surveillance into the Park.

Objective

- 3.2.1 To maintain and enhance the essential qualities and characteristics of the landscape character of the Park with emphasis on the protection and enhancement of the environment.

Policies

- 3.2.2 Protect and enhance the vegetation in the Park, particularly that which is characteristic and has become an identifiable feature of the Park.
- 3.2.3 Ensure that all new buildings and structures are designed and located to complement the landscape character of the Park.

3.3 TE WAI | WATER

The Hawke’s Bay Regional Council is primarily responsible for the management of the District’s water resources, including the coast, streams, lakes and wetlands.

There are no watercourses within Frimley Park. The 2021 Archaeological Report prepared by Archaeology Hawke’s Bay however did identify a paleo channel (inactive stream) of the Mākaramū River which historically ran parallel with the western boundary of the Park (past the Aquatic Centre and playground).

The water treatment and storage facility will include information signage, which is aligned with Waiaroha, the associated infrastructure located in the Hastings City Centre. Waiaroha includes a resource centre for schools and community groups to learn about the unique water ecosystem of Heretaunga and the aquifer Te Murwai Hou o Papatūānuku.

Waiaroha | Protecting the Aquifer

Mana whenua acknowledge the establishment of water storage in Frimley Park, its physical connection with Waiaroha through the water network, and metaphysical connection to the former Mākirikiri and Mākaramū and branches of the Ngaruroro river.

More importantly, Waiaroha is a philosophy that calls us to action in protecting Te Muriwai Hou o Papatūānuku The Heretaunga Aquifer, ensuring that our drinking water is safe, secure, and sustainable for generations to come. This means caring for the water that is returned to Papatūānuku Mother Earth to replenish the aquifer for our own returned use.

Objective

- 3.3.1 To provide information about the water infrastructure located on the Park aligned with the philosophy of Waiaroha.

Policy

- 3.3.2 The Objectives and Policies of Section 3.2 of the District Wide Reserve Management Plan shall also apply where relevant.

3.4 TE RERENGA RAUROI | BIODIVERSITY

There are a large number of mature trees that contribute to and enhance the biodiversity of this area, which will be enhanced and protected.

Frimley Park is not identified by the Department of Conservation as a Protected Natural Area or a Recommended Area for Protection. A number of native trees are located within Frimley Park, including a pocket of mature native trees behind the Aquatic Centre.

Objectives

- 3.4.1 To protect any native flora and fauna in the Park.
- 3.4.2 To enhance the viability, diversity and connectivity of the Park’s ecosystems to improve their resilience and adaptability to the effects of climate change.

Policy

- 3.4.3 Progressively manage pest plants to ensure the ongoing maintenance of the biodiversity values of the Park.

3.5 NGĀ KĪREAREA Ā-TIPU, Ā-KARAREHE ANŌ HOKI | PLANT AND ANIMAL PESTS

Being located within the urban environment, the impact of plant and animal pests on native flora and fauna is less of an issue in Frimley Park than those reserves surrounded by rural land uses where goat and possums represent a large threat.

Council will work in conjunction with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council to control any pest species, including rabbits, rats and possums, when they do represent a threat to the native flora and fauna and buildings within the Park.

Objectives

- 3.5.1 To identify and assess plant and animal pest threats and their management, prioritised in accordance with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council Plant Pest Management Strategy.
- 3.5.2 To control other animal, plants or pests where reserve values are threatened and as prioritised

Policies

- 3.5.3 Control pest plants and animals using best practice techniques to ensure effective control and success in managing pests.
- 3.5.4 Provide clear notification of pest control to ensure the safety of the public and dogs when undertaking pest management programmes.

3.6 NGĀ MATEPĀ TAIAO | NATURAL HAZARDS

In order to manage the use, protection and development of reserves within the District, Council needs to be aware of natural hazards, and their potential impact on the use and safety of these areas of public open space. Flooding, coastal inundation and erosion/land instability are the main natural hazards that can occur in Hawke’s Bay that can have an impact on reserves. While this plan does not specifically address these issues, the emphasis is on avoidance rather than protection.

The Hastings District Plan identifies the Park as having “High liquefaction vulnerability” and is susceptible to a small area of ponding on the north-eastern corner of the Park along the Lyndhurst Road frontage. The trees in the park are also at risk during high wind events.

Objectives

- 3.6.1 To manage the risk and impact of natural hazards on Council facilities and visitors to the Park.
- 3.6.2 To identify and minimise the effects of natural hazards on the Park.

Policies

- 3.6.3 Require the siting of facilities and planting in the Park to have regard to avoiding natural hazard threats.
- 3.6.4 Ensure that the development or use of the Park does not exacerbate the adverse effects of natural hazards.



4.1 TE WHAKAHIRAHIRA Ā-AHUREA, Ā-HĪTORI ANŌ HOKI | CULTURAL AND HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 seeks to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. This includes historic places, such as archaeological sites and wāhi tapu. Under this Act it is an offence to destroy, damage, or modify any archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. The Act also requires an authority if there is a reasonable cause to suspect that an archaeological site (recorded or unrecorded) may be damaged, modified, or destroyed by any activity (other than by natural processes).

There are currently no recorded archaeological sites within Frimley Park, nor have there been any indicators of unrecorded archaeological sites identified or reported to date. Potentially the area with the greatest inherent archaeological risk is the area where a paleo channel has been identified on the western boundary. It is recommended that this historic watercourse be referenced in interpretation and landscape design in this area. Any extensive excavation in this area will require a project screening to assess the archaeological risk.

A number of parks and reserves within the District contain sites of heritage significance, such as buildings, landscapes, structures, archaeological sites and trees. Many of these are listed in the Historic Places Trust Register, and include registered historic places, historic areas, registered Wāhi Tapu sites and recorded archaeological sites. Trees of outstanding heritage values are also identified under the Notable Trees Registration Scheme. Many of these heritage resources have protection under the Historic Places Act, or the District Plan.

The Hastings District Plan identifies the heritage value of the 21 Outstanding Trees.

Objective

- 4.1.1 To identify, maintain and protect any historic sites and features of special community interest so as to preserve and enrich public awareness of our heritage.
- 4.1.2 To protect areas of archaeological and cultural significance in the Park.
- 4.1.3 To identify, assess and record cultural heritage on the Park, and increase mana whenua involvement in the identification of places of significance on the Park.

Policies

- 4.1.4 To ensure the protection, preservation and recognition of all historic and cultural features, and where appropriate display information as to their significance.
- 4.1.5 Require any development to undertake archaeological risk screening appropriate to the level of ground disturbance.
- 4.1.6 Adopt an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) whereby if any archaeological or cultural material, koiwi or taonga tuturū are found during park development or planting programmes, work should be stopped.

4.2 MANA WHENUA AND TE ARANGA DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

Hastings District Council adopted the Te Aranga Māori Cultural Landscape Strategy 2008, working to embed the Te Aranga design philosophy as a way of working for reinstatement, development, and articulation of the physical and metaphysical cultural landscapes of mana whenua.

Te Aranga Design Philosophy provides a platform from which the ongoing relationship and partnership with mana whenua can be developed through the lifetime of this plan. Understanding and following a Māori design practice is key to delivering design outcomes that help to deepen our sense of place and develop meaningful and durable relationships with iwi and hapū in Heretaunga.

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.

Te Aranga Design Philosophy is founded on intrinsic Māori cultural values and designed to provide practical guidance for enhancing outcomes for the design environment. The principles have arisen from a widely held desire to enhance mana whenua presence, visibility and participation in the design of the physical realm.

Objectives

- 4.2.1 To involve mana whenua in park management processes in ways which take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi.
- 4.2.2 To identify, protect, enhance and, where appropriate, reinstate mana whenua values within the Park.
- 4.2.3 To enable partnership with mana whenua authorities in the future development and management of the Park in relation to any identified wāhi tapu sites or wāhi taonga (sites of significance) to mana whenua.
- 4.2.4 To ensure Te Aranga Design principles are considered during design and implementation of projects within the Park.

Policies

- 4.2.5 Provide opportunities for expressions of tīkanga Māori, ritenga Māori, mātauranga Māori, such as recommendations for the naming of natural features, and by providing for cultural harvest and resource use, the installation of bilingual signage and interpretations panels, thereby enhancing Māori cultural presence in the landscape.
- 4.2.6 Ensure mana whenua partnership and participation in the development of interpretive history for the Park
- 4.2.7 Require any proposed project or development within the Park to be analysed against whether the project aligns with the principles of the Plan, and:
 - a) Expresses the identity and heritage of the Park
 - b) Fosters inter-cultural exchanges
 - c) Offers opportunities for cultural connections
 - d) Encourages community inclusion
 - e) Celebrates cultural diversity
 - f) Contributes to environmental awareness
 - g) Contributes to a sense of place
 - h) Enhances visitor experiences

4.0 AHI KĀ ROA | THE LIVING PRESENCE

4.3 NGĀ TOI | ART

The Landmarks philosophy has been adopted by the Council to promote civic pride through the enhancement of the natural and built environment. Part of this philosophy is to use art, especially within the urban environment, to develop an element of style within the District, and in turn foster civic pride. Art is a great mechanism to attract community response and develop civic pride by creating an environment of diversity, vibrancy and cultural sophistication. It is generally associated with permanent installations like paintings, sculpture or carvings.

Art within Parks can also increase community interest and enjoyment of the environment and is proven to be effective in the reduction of graffiti.

Objective

- 4.3.1 Provide opportunities for the community to contribute to creating unique features within the Park such as art works, carvings, local history markers or information boards.

Policy

- 4.3.2 Identify the appropriate sites for the installation of artwork within the Park.

4.4 NGĀ ĀHUATANGA WHAKAMAUMAHARA | COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES

Council is often asked by members of the public to place commemorative features on the parks and reserves within the District.

While Council values the importance of acknowledging significant people and events the location of memorials, commemorative plaques and dedicated structures can detract from the natural setting and can create a feeling of exclusive ownership.

Whilst such commemorations can assist in enhancing amenity, strengthening community values and marking important historic events, the location and number of such features must be managed.

Commemorative features can add cost to the on-going maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalised or require significant maintenance. Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number and location of such features.

There are a number of commemorative features located within Frimley Park, including the sundial within the sunken gardens and a number of memorial seats.

Objective

- 4.4.1 To consider any request for bequeathed land, gifts and commemorative features to ensure that they are managed in a sustainable manner and are beneficial to the Park and wider community.

Policies

- 4.4.2 Consider any request for a bequest or commemoration against:
- The compatibility of the proposed feature in relation to the character and use of the Park.
 - The benefit to the community using the Park.
 - The ease and cost of maintenance.
- 4.4.3 Consider the acknowledgement of significant gifts through the attachment of a small engraved plaque. As a rule this will not be considered for gifts of trees.
- 4.4.4 Require gifts of memorial seats or park benches to be in the adopted standard design for consistency throughout the Park.

5.0 KĀWANATANGA | MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

5.1 TE WHAKAHAERE ME TE WHAKATIKATIKA | MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Council is responsible for managing and maintaining parks in a cost-effective, socially responsible, and environmentally sound manner.

The maintenance of the Park is undertaken by an external contractor to Council, in accordance with Council's Public Spaces Maintenance Contract.

The management of the Park must take into account the objectives and policies of this Plan and agreed levels of service.

Management and maintenance of the water infrastructure is undertaken by Council's Three Waters team, within the Asset Management group.

Management and maintenance of the Frimley Aquatic Centre is undertaken by Council's Community Wellbeing and Services team. The primary mechanism by which the provisions of this Plan will be implemented is through the Council Long Term Plan and more specifically the Asset Management Plan. This specifies the works and actions which will be undertaken in any financial year. The 10 year plan for this work is set out in the Concept Plan and Action Plan.

The Hastings Rose Society host the annual Rose Sunday event.

Objectives

- 5.1.1 To maintain the Park to a standard that meets the recreational needs of the community and user groups.
- 5.1.2 To ensure that the costs of managing and developing the Park are acceptable when compared to national benchmarks.
- 5.1.3 To implement the provisions and actions of this Plan in a structured and integrated manner through the Asset Management Plan and Long Term Plan.

Policy

- 5.1.4 Maintain the Park in accordance with the levels of service identified in the contract with Council's Public Spaces Maintenance Contract.

5.2 TE WHAKAPŪMAUTANGA | SUSTAINABILITY

Council will endeavour to incorporate sustainable practices into the development and management of Frimley Park.

The key management objective for the Park is about maintenance and enhancement of the existing areas and protection of natural values; not only environmental and economic sustainability, but social and cultural as well.

Protecting the Park for future generations and sustainably managing partnerships are important to the ongoing community benefits of the Park.

Objective

- 5.2.1 To incorporate sustainable practices into the provision, management and development of the Park wherever practicable.

Policy

- 5.2.2 Ensure that sustainable management practices are taken into account in the design, operation, maintenance and development of the Park.

5.3 NGĀ TUKUNGA | CONCESSIONS

Any individual, group or organisation wishing to occupy any part of the Park requires permission from Council. The Reserves Act 1977 governs the ability for concessions to be granted in respect of Frimley Park.

A concession grants legal rights to an individual or organisation to carry out activities or services resulting in commercial gain for the individual or organisation by way of issue of a lease, licence, permit or easement.

The powers with respect to issuing concessions is provided for in Sections 61 (Local Purpose Reserves); and Section 54 (Recreation Reserves) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Section 61 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides that Council is the leasing authority for concession applications on Local Purpose Reserves for the purposes of the sub classification (in this case plantation). A lease granted pursuant to the above shall be for a term not exceeding 33 years and for the sole purposes as specified in the lease.

Section 54 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides that Council may consider applications for concessions on recreation reserves for the following four general purposes:

- Facilities for public recreation and enjoyment
- Erection of structures associated with or necessary for the use of the reserve
- For the playing of any outdoor sports, games or other recreational activity
- For the continuation of any trade, business or occupation provided that it must be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve, or for the convenience of persons using the reserve.

Temporary Use of a Park - Permits

Frimley Park is typically used as a venue for small events such as weddings, orienteering and sports events. Use of Frimley Park for such organised events requires the prior approval of Council. Such non-exclusive and temporary events are typically applied for through the Council's park booking system or by the issuing of a permit.

While events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of the Park, large numbers of people and activities can adversely affect the Park and neighbours. Applications will be determined by Officers on their merits, and on a case-by-case basis, without the requirement for public notification. Consideration will be given to the size of event, health and safety plans, provision of additional facilities such as bins and toilets, need for traffic management plans, and whether it will conflict with any other booking of the Park at that time.

The use of the Park for temporary events is also controlled via rules in the Hastings District Plan.

Commercial Permits

The Council has a legal responsibility under the Reserves Act to licence commercial operators wishing to operate on Council reserves. Commercial use of reserves can detract from the public use and enjoyment of them and therefore, in general it is considered inappropriate. However in some instances a commercial activity can complement the purpose of a particular reserve, for example a mobile food stall located in the Park when a sports day is on, or a market. In such cases, Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide for such commercial activities by way of issuing a permit.

The Hastings District Plan allows for up to 12 Temporary Events of a commercial nature over a 12 month calendar year (January–December) on the Park for a maximum of 3 consecutive days, with the exception that 5 temporary events can be held for up to 15 days. An unlimited number of people may attend and there are various other controls that apply. Commercial activities beyond these parameters will require resource consent in addition to any concession required.

Local Community Permits

The use of reserves for non-profit local community temporary events are generally considered to be consistent with the purpose of reserves, and contribute to the community's enjoyment and use of them. Generally these activities will be supported and permits issued, provided that the activity does not adversely impact on the use or users of the reserve and all other requirements are met (bylaws, District Plan rules).

The Hastings District Plan allows for up to 24 Temporary Events of a community nature over a 12 month calendar year (January–December) on the Park for a maximum of 3 consecutive days. An unlimited number of people may attend and various other controls also apply.

Leases and Licences

Leases and licences that provide for the occupation of land are the most common forms of concession granted to an individual, group or organisation wanting to occupy or use part of a park. Both leases and licences can be issued for a maximum of 33 years but will typically be for a period of less than 5 years.

A **Lease** will be usually be appropriate where an individual, group or organisation requires the exclusive long-term use of the land. Applications for leases will require the submission of a detailed application, and are required to be publicly notified with a final determination by Council. The usual requirement to comply with other statutory obligations, such as obtaining any necessary resource consents, also apply.

A lease will generally be required from Council for any activity that will:

- require an exclusive use of the Park or an area of the Park;
- change the physical Park environment;
- require a temporary or permanent building or structure to be built or installed;
- be commercial in nature, in other words are for private gain or financial reward, such as a coffee cart or commercial filming

A **Licence** (or Licence to Occupy) will be issued where an individual, group or organisation requires the non-exclusive use the Park for a specific purpose.

Examples of an activity requiring a licence would be for regular small-scale operations such as a food vendor operating weekly on a park that does not involve the building of a structure or modification of the park. It is likely any licence would be for a term of up to 5 years. This will still require a detailed application and may require a resource consent. Such a licence may not require public notification, with the final determination by the Asset Manager.

A licence may be issued at the discretion of Council where it will not adversely impact on the reserve or its use or users, where the proposed use is for less than three years, and where Council has the right to resume occupation at any time during that period at the expense of the occupier with one month's notice.

Before granting a lease or licence Council must consider the nature of the proposed activity, any adverse effects on people using the Park and effects on existing Park infrastructure and facilities and the values of the Park, Park values include natural, ecological, cultural, historic, recreation and enjoyment.

If an activity is not consistent with the primary purpose of the Park, the application will most likely be declined. While Council encourages people to offer services and activities on parks and reserves, it is the applicants' responsibility to provide a detailed description of the proposal and likely impacts and benefits.

The Reserves Act 1977 identifies the public notification requirements for applications for concessions.

Applicants should consult with Council before submitting an application in order to determine the appropriate form of concession, any statutory requirements, whether the activity is potentially appropriate to the location, and the level of information appropriate and necessary to enable assessment of the application.

Existing Concessions

There are no existing concessions in Frimley Park.

Objectives

- 5.3.1 To allow the use of the Park for approved uses and activities by the granting of a permit, license or lease where the use or activity satisfies the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977; are in accordance with the objectives and policies of this Plan; can avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the Park, park users and neighbours and are approved by the Minister of Conservation (if required).
- 5.3.2 To use the power to grant concessions to ensure the most effective use of Frimley Park for the enjoyment of the community.

Policies

General Policies

- 5.3.3 Retain the absolute right to restrict the number of leases, licences and permits granted on the Park, the period and conditions imposed.
- 5.3.4 Require that applications for a concession be made in writing to the Council and include the following information:
- a) Description of the proposed activity;
 - b) Description of the location of the activity;
 - c) Description of the potential effects of the proposed activity on reserve use, users or reserve neighbours, and any actions to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects;
 - d) The type of concession applied for;
 - e) Identification of the duration of the activity, and the reasons for the duration;
 - f) Any additional information required by the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.3.5 Require that any concession granted on reserve land be in accordance with Council bylaws, District Plan policies, the Reserves Act, the Sale of Liquor Act and regulations and the Building Act.
- 5.3.6 Charge a fee or rent for all leases, licences and permits in accordance with Section 5.4 Rental and Charges, except

where Council has resolved that no or reduced rental or fee is required for local community uses.

- 5.3.7 Notify the public where part or all of the Park is to be closed to public access for an activity at least two weeks before the closure. The activity organisers will be responsible for meeting the cost of public notification.
- 5.3.8 Require the event organiser to have public liability insurance where there is a possibility of serious damage being caused to the reserve.

Permits

Note: where a permit is sought that does not comply with the following matters, permission may be granted by Council after consideration of the reasons for non-compliance and an assessment of the proposal against relevant matters in the Management Plan.

- 5.3.9 Require that applications for a permit be made to the Council a minimum of 10 days prior to the requested start date.
- 5.3.10 Allow permits for commercial or community activities on the Park, where the use is non-exclusive and temporary and where the adverse effects on other users, the Park and Park neighbours are minimised, and the activity meets statutory and policy obligations.
- 5.3.11 Allow for permits to be issued for the relevant maximum period unless otherwise authorised by resource consent.
- 5.3.12 Allow for a maximum of 24 Local Community Permits to be issued per calendar year (January – December) on the Park for community activities or events (and ancillary mobile food shops) where there will be no impact on the park use or users and will not conflict with any other approved use of the Park at that time. Permits for additional Community Permits per year will be at the discretion of the Asset Manager. Any exceedance of 24 events is required to be authorised by resource consent.
- 5.3.13 Allow for a maximum of 12 Commercial Permits to be issued per calendar year (January – December) on the Park for one-off commercial activities or events (and ancillary mobile food shops) where there will be no impact on the park use or users and will not conflict with any other approved use of the Park at that time. Permits for additional Commercial Permits per year will be at the discretion of the Asset Manager. Any exceedance of 12 events is required to be authorised by resource consent.
- 5.3.14 Impose conditions on any permits issued regarding fees, hours of operation and maximum duration of event which will be dependent on the nature of the activity and potential impact on the reserve use and users.

Leases and Licences

- 5.3.15 Applications for a lease or licence shall be made to the Council a minimum of 6 months prior to the requested start date.
- 5.3.16 A Licence to Occupy may be issued for the temporary use of reserve land at the discretion of Council where it will not adversely impact on the reserve or its use or users, where the proposed use is for less than three years. Such a licence may not require public notification, with the final determination by the Asset Manager.
- 5.3.17 Require all individuals, groups, or organisations requesting a licence or lease for the exclusive use of the Park to apply

in writing, with the following information in addition to that required under Policy 5.3.5 to enable an assessment in an equitable and consistent manner:

- a) An explanation of how the proposal is aligned with the Reserves Act 1977, park classification and purpose, objectives and policies of this Plan and how it could benefit the Park and park users;
- b) A description of the potential adverse effects of the proposal, if any, on the environment and reserve visitors and any actions the applicant proposes to take to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects;
- c) An assessment of whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location which is not on the Park, where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less;
- d) A statement detailing what other approvals or consents, if any, are required from other agencies;
- e) Where applicable, identification of those persons interested in or affected by the proposal, (including mana whenua), the consultation undertaken, formal responses from those consulted and the applicant's responses to any issues raised in the formal responses.

Assessment Criteria for Leases and Licences

- 5.3.18 Assess applications for leases and licences to occupy or use the Park in accordance with any applicable statutory requirements and against the following criteria:
- a) Legal authority of Council to grant concession
 - b) The degree to which the proposal is consistent with the objectives and policies of this Management Plan
 - c) Whether the proposal is consistent with the Recreation Reserve classification under the Reserves Act 1977
 - d) The adverse effects on the park values, park infrastructure, approved activities and the enjoyment of other park users
 - e) Demonstrated support and demand within the community for the proposal
 - f) The degree to which exclusion of the public is necessary for the protection of public safety, the security or operation of the proposal
 - g) The level of adverse impacts on adjoining neighbours
 - h) The benefits to the local and regional community
 - i) Whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location on the Park, or on another Park, or outside reserve land, where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less.
- 5.3.19 Give favourable consideration to proposals that:
- a) Enable mana whenua to enhance their long-term wellbeing while sustaining the Park's natural and cultural values;
 - b) Increase access for sectors of the community that are not current users of the parks;
 - c) Provide opportunities for park visitors to extend themselves by developing skills in the outdoors;
 - d) Contribute to the local and regional economies
- 5.3.20 Require public notification of applications for leases or licences in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. The applicant will be responsible for meeting any costs of public notification and hearings if required.

5.4 TE RĪHI ME NGĀ UTU | RENTALS AND CHARGES

Council has the ability to fix charges either generally or with respect to specified occasions. There is a rental policy for the use of buildings on Council parks and reserves. This identifies three categories of lessees (1) Sporting/Recreation Groups; (2) Community Groups; and (3) Commercial Users. The Council also sets fees and charges for the short-term use of Council reserves on an annual basis as part of its annual planning process.

Objectives

- 5.4.1 To recover costs to the Council associated with the processing of applications and managing the Park.
- 5.4.2 To ensure that all activities authorised by a concession are charged in accordance with Council policy for consistency and transparency.

Policy

- 5.4.3 Ensure that all concession arrangements on the Park are being charged in accordance with Council policy and amend or create new lease arrangements to ensure consistency.

5.5 NGĀ WHAIPAINGA HONONGA | NETWORK UTILITIES

Parks are often seen by utility operators as convenient places to locate infrastructure such as drains, water supply and electricity substations. Such infrastructure can however have an adverse impact on the character of a park and its open space qualities and make the maintenance of it more difficult and costly.

In recognition of the loss of public access to Frimley Park as a result of the location of the water infrastructure near the south-western corner, the maintenance sheds were removed and the area returned to open space. An internal lot subdivision of the Park has provided the opportunity to classify the areas for water infrastructure separately from the majority of the Park subsequently classified as Recreation Reserve, enabling the remainder of the Park to be protected from future encroachment by additional infrastructure. Easements have been created on the Recreation Reserve land to provide for the bores which form part of the infrastructure network. It is intended that an additional bore be located on Recreation Reserve land to increase existing yield.

Objectives

- 5.5.1 To only allow network utilities to locate within the Park where the effects can be remedied or mitigated and they will have a less than minor impact on the natural values of the Park and the recreation use of the Park by the community.
- 5.5.2 To minimise the impact of utilities on the public use, enjoyment and general visual amenity of the Park.

Policies

- 5.5.3 Require any external infrastructure on the Park to be via an easement, and only where:
 - a) all other options have been investigated;
 - b) there will be no adverse effects on the use or enjoyment of the Park;
 - c) there will be no adverse effects (on the amenity or cultural significance of the Park);
 - d) there will be no increased cost to Council on the maintenance of the Park;
 - e) all utility structures that involve pipes, cables, lines or similar shall be placed underground, except where this is not practicable;
 - f) the location of the easement will not result in any lost opportunities for Council in terms of the future development of the Park.
- 5.5.4 Provide for one additional bore to be placed within Recreation Reserve land near the playground.
- 5.5.5 Permit utility services necessary for the servicing of the Park, its buildings and other facilities within the Park.

5.6 NGĀ WHAKAMĀRAMA TAITARA, WHENUA RĀHUI ANŌ HOKI | TITLE & RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

The Reserves Act 1977 requires all reserves held subject to that Act be classified to reflect their primary purpose. All of Frimley Park is vested and held subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and classified as either a Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose (Network Utility). The Reserves Act requires all reserves to be classified to reflect the nature of the activities currently occupying them. All existing buildings and facilities meet the requirements of the Reserves Act within the Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose (Network Utility) classification.

Objective

- 5.6.1 To ensure the future management and development of Frimley Park is consistent with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.

Policy

- 5.6.2 Require that all uses of land and buildings within the Park are consistent with the Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Network Utility) classification under the Reserves Act 1977.

5.7 TE TANGOHANGA WHENUA ANAMATA | FUTURE RESERVE ACQUISITION

Acquisition of new park land can be considered through purchase, reserve contribution funding, or resource consent subdivision. The Reserves Strategy identifies existing reserve resources, analyses current and future demand for reserves, public amenities and open space, and identifies current deficiencies and future needs for each type of reserve by community.

While there is currently limited scope to extend the size of Frimley Park, any opportunity will be considered against its ability to provide enhanced recreation and access opportunities in the Park.

Objective

- 5.7.1 To acquire future park land that provides for enhanced recreation space and improved accessibility and connectivity.

Policy

- 5.7.2 Pursue the acquisition of land where it will provide for linkages or additional open space land for recreation and sport.

5.8 TE HOKONGA WHENUA RĀHUI | SALE OF PARK LAND

A number of statutes afford a level of protection over the sale of park land, such as the Local Government Act 2002 which requires public consultation, and the Reserves Act which requires the consent of the Minister of Conservation prior to the sale of any reserve vested under the Act.

Given the land acquisition history, and importance of the Park to the community there is no intention to make any part available for sale in the future.

Objectives

- 5.8.1 To ensure that any revocation and sale of reserve land follows the due process as outlined in the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5.8.2 To retain Frimley Park as a park of importance to the District.

Policy

- 5.8.3 Meet the provisions of the relevant legislation and District Wide Reserve Management Plan prior to the revocation or sale of any part of the Park.

5.9 NGĀ ROHEROHENGA O NGĀ WHENUA RĀHUI | PARK BOUNDARIES

Frimley Park is bounded by Frimley Road and Lyndhurst Road, and shares its southern boundary with Hastings Girls' High School and Lindisfarne College and northern boundary with residential properties and commercial buildings in the north-western corner.

Objectives

- 5.9.1 To encourage neighbours to be responsive to any issues that may arise in the Park.
- 5.9.2 To give approval for any adjoining land use proposal where there is no adverse effect on the amenities, values or uses of the Park.

Policies

- 5.9.3 Liaise with neighbouring landowners with a view to co-operating on matters of mutual interest or benefit including concerns around mature trees, public access, security issues and fences, maintenance of amenity values and surveillance.

5.10 TE KŌKUHUNGA | ENCROACHMENT

An encroachment is the use of the Park for private purposes which have not been authorised by Council. This includes structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, access ways and any other uses that give the appearance of private ownership, such that the public are discouraged from using that portion of the Park.

There are currently no formal agreements authorising any adjoining property owners to use any part of the Park for private purposes.

If Council becomes aware of any encroachments, Council will work with these neighbouring properties to make them aware of the encroachments, and require that they be removed prior to the sale of their land; or if this land is developed in the future.

Objective

- 5.10.1 To allow no new encroachments onto Frimley Park from adjoining properties without Council consent.

Policies

- 5.10.2 Prohibit any encroachments onto the Park, or private vehicle access through the Park from private property, except where a formal written agreement exists with Council.

5.11 TE HAUMARU ME TE TAKAKINO | SAFETY AND VANDALISM

Frimley Park is widely used by responsible members of the community who use it for the purpose for which it is intended. It can however be an area where anti-social behaviour occurs, particularly vehicles accessing and damaging the sports fields.

It is important that the Park remains safe and enjoyable for all, and Council's assets are protected, therefore Council does all it can to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour.

A Crime Prevention and Safety Audit of the Park was carried out in 2022 to identify safety issues and operational recommendations to alleviate them where possible. This report largely recommended improvements to entry points to the Park, activating the interface with the aquatic centre and enhancing connections within the Park.

Safety also includes maintenance; regular inspections are undertaken by Council to ensure that playground equipment and other reserve infrastructure meets safety standards.

Objectives

- 5.11.1 To maintain the integrity and safety of all assets and structures within the Park.
- 5.11.2 To ensure the personal safety of users as far as practicable through the implementation of crime prevention design initiatives.
- 5.11.3 To ensure activities undertaken within the Park are done so in a manner to appropriately ensure the health and safety of all users.

Policies

- 5.11.4 Require holders of events being held on the Park to provide a Health and Safety Plan.
- 5.11.5 Require the holders of leases, licences and permits to be responsible for the health and safety of users of their facilities.
- 5.11.6 Adhere to New Zealand Standards and timeliness of inspections of Council assets.
- 5.11.7 Apply Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies to developments within the Park.

5.12 NGĀ HONONGA Ā-HAPORI | COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The involvement of individuals, groups and organisations in park management as volunteers and partners can provide a variety of benefits for the Park and the community.

The management of Frimley Park must be responsive to the community, with respect to identity and sense of place in order to account for:

- A sense of community ownership
- Appreciation of the Park and fostering civic pride
- The development and management of the Park to acknowledge social diversity within the community

Council will actively work with those community groups who use Frimley Park to ensure that it caters for the needs and values of the whole community. Council will encourage representatives of the community to take an active part in supporting the Concept Plan, to embed and sustain community identity, interest and ownership in the Park.

Objective

- 5.12.1 To facilitate and support community group and volunteer involvement in the management and use of the Park.

Policies

- 5.12.2 Encourage the participation of members of the Rose Society in the management, maintenance and development of the rose gardens.
- 5.12.3 Promote and provide opportunities for mana whenua, schools, businesses, community groups and individuals to work in volunteer programmes that assist in achieving the objectives of this Reserve Management Plan.
- 5.12.4 Report regularly to community groups on progress towards key objectives in the Park.
- 5.12.5 Encourage visitors to become involved in the Park as volunteers.
- 5.12.6 Develop the Plan in consultation with the local community to reflect their current and future aspirations for the Park where possible.

5.13 TE WHAKATAIRANGA | PROMOTION

To ensure that Frimley Park is used and enjoyed by the community it is important that Council promotes its use and the recreational and social opportunities it provides.

Promotion can be undertaken a number of ways such as on the Council's website and press releases, the development of information brochures, providing maps and interpretation panels. Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within the Park.

Objective

- 5.13.1 To promote Frimley Park and its attractions and facilities to the community and wider district.

Policy

- 5.13.2 To provide quality promotional communication and information about the facilities and recreational opportunities within the Park.

5.14 TE AROTAKE ME TE AROTURUKI | REVIEW AND MONITORING

All parts of this Plan will be kept under a continuous review in order to be able to adapt to changing circumstances within the Park or to adapt in accordance with increased knowledge. Notwithstanding this, a full review will be undertaken 10 years from the final date of approval by Council of this Plan.

Objective

- 5.14.1 To review this Plan regularly in order to conserve, maintain and enhance the values and character of the Park.

Policy

- 5.14.2 Review this Plan every 10 years. In the interim, Council may determine to review part of, or the entire plan, in response to:
 - a) information from monitoring which indicates the need for a review or change;
 - b) the identification of new management issues or problems for which policy is required;
 - c) changes in national policy including new or amended laws, regulations or other actions.

Te Mahere Whakatutuki Me Ngā Angawā

ACTION LIST AND TIMEFRAMES

**TE MAHERE WHAKATUTUKI ME NGĀ ANGAWĀ
ACTION LIST AND TIMEFRAMES**

NO.	POLICY	ACTION	SHORT TERM 1-3 years	MEDIUM TERM 4-7 years	LONG TERM 8-10 years
1	1.5.4; 2.3.2; 2.10.5; 2.12.4	Lyndhurst Road frontage access and vehicle and bicycle parking capacity improvements.			
2	2.3.3	Aquatic Centre wall mural.			
3	2.5.3 & 2.6.4	Playground extension, storywalk and installation of adult fitness equipment			
4	2.7.2	New toilet facility and dog drinking water facility.			
5	2.8.3	Signage, including historical and cultural information and wayfinding.			
6	2.9.2	Additional park furniture.			
7	2.3.4; 2.10.4; 2.10.6	Frimley Road frontage and parking improvements.			
8	2.8.3; 2.9.3; 2.11.5; 2.12.2; 3.1.9; 4.1.4	New main Park entrance and sensory garden with path connections to the sunken garden and playground, incorporating signage and cultural markers.			
9	2.12.2	Path extension through sunken garden and avenue.			
10	2.12.3; 3.1.7	Rose garden extension; garden and path network.			
11	2.12.6; 3.1.12	Pakowhai Corner improvements.			

* Subject to Annual Plan and Long Term Plan priorities.

Ngā Āpitianga
APPENDICES





ĀPIHITANGA 1: TE MAHERE TAUWĀHI
APPENDIX 1: LOCATION PLAN



ĀPITIHANGA 2: NGĀ MOTUHAKETANGA ME NGĀ WHAKAURUNGA
APPENDIX 2: FEATURES AND FACILITIES



- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| ① Mature Trees | ⑤ Sports Fields | ⑨ Sports Fields Changing Rooms |
| ② Rose Gardens | ⑥ Pakowhai Corner (not shown) | ⑩ Water Treatment and Storage Facility |
| ③ Maze | ⑦ Children's Playground | ⑪ Frimley Aquatic Centre (not shown) |
| ④ Sunken Gardens | ⑧ Toilet Block | |

ĀPITIHANGA 3: NGĀ RĀKAU WHAKAHIRAHIRA
APPENDIX 3: NOTABLE TREES



- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Red Honeysuckle (T44) | 8 Chinese Hawthorn (T52) | 15 Common Elm (T53(g)) |
| 2 Ironbark (T45) | 9 Common Elm (T53(a)) | 16 Big Cone Pine (T55) |
| 3 Camphor Tree (T46) | 10 Common Elm (T53(b)) | 17 Japanese Cedar (T56) |
| 4 River Sheoak (T48) | 11 Common Elm (T53(c)) | 18 Holm Oak (T58) |
| 5 Hawthorn (T49) | 12 Common Elm (T53(d)) | 19 Kurrajong (T59(a)) |
| 6 Red Oak (T50) | 13 Common Elm (T53(e)) | 20 Kurrajong (T59(b)) |
| 7 Necklace Poplar (T51) | 14 Common Elm (T53(f)) | 21 Common Horse Chestnut (T60) |



ĀPITIHANGA 4: TE MAHERE HUATAU TŪTOHI
APPENDIX 4: PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN



For numbering, refer to action list and timeframes page 53.

ĀPITI HANGA 5: TE MAARA TAIRONGO ME NGĀ HUATAU PAPA TĀKARO
 APPENDIX 5: SENSORY GARDEN AND PLAYGROUND CONCEPTS



ĀPITIHANGA 5: TE MAARA TAIRONGO ME NGĀ HUATAU PAPA TĀKARO
 APPENDIX 5: SENSORY GARDEN AND PLAYGROUND CONCEPTS



1 PLAYGROUND LOCATION
 Scale: 1:250



ĀPITIHANGA 6: TE PAPA TĀKARO TŪTOHI
APPENDIX 6: PROPOSED PLAYGROUND



ĀPITIHANGA 7: TE MĀRA TAIRONGO TŪTOHI
APPENDIX 7: PROPOSED SENSORY GARDEN



ĀPITIHANGA 8: TE KĀINGA KANOHI TŪTOHI O TE ARA LYNDHURST
APPENDIX 8: PROPOSED LYNDHURST ROAD FRONTAGE







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TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA

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