

Signage	Policy # 05
Issue	
<p>The installation of signs to inform visitors of reserve names, access ways, and any restrictions on the use of the reserve, and other relevant information is an important requirement in promoting and managing the SWDC reserves asset.</p> <p>A co-ordinated approach needs to be adopted to ensure consistency in styles, aesthetic appeal and suitability of use for signs within the reserves.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) To adopt a coordinated approach to the design, selection and placement of all signs ensuring that they are in harmony with their surrounding environment and in accordance with an approved theme and/or landscape plan.</p> <p>(ii) Signage to be designed to complement the reserve and to educate and inform the users of the reserve.</p> <p>(iii) To minimise the visual 'clutter' of signs while maximising useful information to reserve visitors.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <p>(i) Provide reserve name signs at entrances to the reserves.</p> <p>(ii) Install informative, interpretive and educational signage at appropriate locations to inform visitors of recreation activities, prohibitions, information, restrictions, use of reserve, cultural, historic and ecological features applicable to the reserve.</p> <p>(iii) Keep to a minimum the number of signs on a reserve to meet the information needs of the users.</p> <p>(vi) Give approval or otherwise to reserve users to erect temporary signage to advertise events on reserves.</p> <p>(i) Ensure that all proposed signs meet the requirements of any SWDC Bylaws, the WCDP and any Resource Consent and Building Consent requirements (including installation).</p> <p>(ii) Ensure that all applications to erect signs on reserves be made in writing to the SWDC for consideration by the Manager Roads and Reserves.</p> <p>(iii) Ensure that where possible signs will be designed so as to blend in and harmonise with the natural features of the reserve and in keeping with approved themes.</p>	

Enforcement	Policy # 06
Issue	
<p>While most activities on reserves generally do not have adverse effects on reserves and reserve users, some activities can be unacceptable. Unacceptable activities fall into three main categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Wilful damage, such as graffiti, dumping of rubbish, breaking trees, “wheelies” on grass and similar activities. (ii) Inappropriate use of reserve causing damage or a safety hazard, such as carparking on reserves, grazing of stock. (iii) Ignoring prohibitions, such as taking dogs into prohibited areas, camping in prohibited areas. 	
Objective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To reduce the level of offences on reserves. (ii) To maintain reserves to required standards without additional costs from the offences falling on the SWDC. (iii) To enforce the SWDC Bylaws including any Freedom Camping Bylaws. 	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Advise and educate the public when enforcing the bylaws. (ii) Include symbols indicating activities banned by bylaws on reserve signs. (iii) Encourage and support the passive surveillance of, and reporting of offences on reserves by local community, reserve neighbours and users. (iv) Erect education signage in areas which are prone to unacceptable activities. (v) Initiate media releases as a tool for raising awareness about unacceptable activities on reserves. (vi) Recover the cost of repairs to wilful damage to a reserve or reserve facilities through the judicial system. (vii) Cooperate with any police initiated projects to reduce unacceptable behaviour on reserves. (viii) Retain a register of reported offences on reserves. 	

Grazing, Riding and Driving on Reserves	Policy # 07
Issue	
<p>The SWDC has a number of coastal reserves that are located adjacent to rural activity. The SWDC receives a number of complaints regarding the grazing, riding and tethering of horses, the grazing of stock; the driving of vehicles; and the riding of motorcycles on reserves. The SWDC Public Places Bylaw 2013 covers grazing, riding and driving on reserves.</p>	
Objective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To promote the safety of reserve users by preventing the recreational riding of motorcycles or the driving of vehicles on SWDC reserves. (ii) To control the riding of horses or grazing of stock or horses on all SWDC owned reserves. (iii) To allow for grazing of stock on SWDC owned reserves within the conditions of a formal written agreement between the SWDC and the lessee. (iv) To minimise the number of complaints regarding riding and tethering of horses, the grazing of horses and stock and riding of motorcycles and driving of vehicles on SWDC reserves. 	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Not permit the recreational riding of motorcycles or the driving of vehicles on reserves, except within a defined access or parking area. (ii) Not permit the riding of horses and the tethering of horses on reserves. (iii) Not permit the grazing of horses or stock on reserves unless by formal licence/agreement. (iv) Accommodate the grazing of stock to assist with vegetation management or reduce fire risk on reserves in accordance with an adopted reserve management plan or a formal agreement. A fee for formal grazing agreement/licence will be charged. (v) Attend to public complaints regarding riding and tethering of horses, grazing of stock and horses; and riding of motorcycles or driving of vehicles on reserves by enforcing the appropriate bylaw. 	

Buildings, Structures and Earthworks	Policy # 08
Issue	
<p>The primary focus for each of the reserves in this CRMP is active and passive recreation. Buildings will generally not be permitted unless they are in the public interest, will improve the functioning of the reserve and do not compromise the values of the reserve. Well designed, sited and integrated buildings and facilities can enhance the reserves, the public use and enjoyment of them and complement the reserves' character and aesthetic values. Others can detract from and have detrimental effects on them. SWDC may need to carry out construction works or earthworks for the purpose of maintaining, protecting and enhancing reserve land or adjacent property. In carrying construction works or earthworks the Reserves Act 1977 generally limits buildings on recreation reserves to sporting and outdoor recreation purposes only. The Building Act 2004, Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991, the District Plan also influence construction work within reserves.</p>	
Objective	
<p>To ensure that only those buildings, structures and facilities essential for appropriate functioning, the convenience, comfort and safety of reserve users are sited within the reserves and that these structures are compatible with the ecological, cultural heritage and landscape values of the reserves.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Not permit any excavation, earthworks, or development of reserves for the purposes of the maintenance and protection of the reserve land without prior Council consent. (ii) Upgrade existing hard physical works where appropriate to maintain protection or establish physical works where there is no other practicable option. (iii) Ensure that physical works are designed to be compatible with the local environment as far as practicable. (iv) Ensure that any earthworks or development be justified in terms of the objectives set out in the South Wairarapa District Reserve Policy document and in consultation with any affected parties. (v) Allow soft engineering works, and community or private dune-care projects and projects to protect private property, on Council reserves where SWDC consent has been obtained as landowner and where the appropriate resource consents have been obtained. As far as possible, natural processes should be allowed to continue without interference. 	

Services and Utilities	Policy # 09
Issue	
The presence of services and utilities can detract from the natural character and the landscape values of the reserves. Existing and proposed additional services and utilities need to be critically assessed in terms of their requirements.	
Objective	
To ensure that only those new services and utilities essential for public health, safety and convenience are sited within the coastal reserves, and that these utilities are in harmony with the archaeological, cultural, geological, and ecological and landscape values of the reserves.	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure that existing network utility and services infrastructure can be maintained, upgraded and replaced as necessary whilst protecting the reserves environment. (ii) Review future services and utilities and critically assess their requirement to be sited on reserves. 	

Fencing, Barriers and Gates	Policy # 10
Issue	
<p>The SWDC has a responsibility to protect the natural, cultural, historic or landscape values of the SWDC reserves. In some instances this requires fencing, barriers and gates. Vehicular access may be restricted to reserves in locations where it is desirable to.</p> <p>The Fencing Act 1978 sets out the general principle that the occupiers of adjoining land share equally the cost of erecting an adequate boundary fence.</p>	
Objective	
(i) To erect fences, barriers and gates to protect reserve values, provide safety for reserve users.	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Consider applications in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978. (ii) To erect fences, barriers and gates on reserves where it is necessary to protect reserve values. (iii) To erect fences, barriers and gates to ensure the safety of reserve users. (iv) To erect fences, barriers and gates on reserves where necessary to avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects of reserve use on neighbours. 	

Furniture	Policy # 11
Issue	
<p>Reserve furniture including the provision of seating, litter bins, bicycle stands, bollards and barbeques are an important provision for the enhancement of visitor experience, visitor comfort and visitor safety. Furniture should at all times enhance the amenity of the reserve and where possible be installed in accordance with an approved landscape plan.</p> <p>A co-ordinated approach will be adopted to ensure consistency in styles, aesthetic appeal and suitability of use for reserve/park furniture within the reserves.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) To adopt a coordinated approach to the design, selection and placement of all reserve/park furniture to ensure they are integrated into their natural environment and in accordance with an approved theme and or landscape plan.</p> <p>(ii) Park furniture will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the reserve user and grouped together in appropriate locations.</p> <p>(iii) Reserve furniture shall be designed to complement the reserve.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <p>(i) Ensure that reserve furniture is designed to blend in and harmonise with the natural features of the reserve.</p> <p>(ii) Consider written requests from individuals or organisations for the gifting of reserve furniture. The SWDC will be responsible for the maintenance and renewal of the furniture. The applicant will be permitted to affix an appropriate sign no larger than 150mm x 75mm to the donated item.</p> <p>(iii) Not permit any advertising of commercial business or commercial logos onto any SWDC owned or gifted reserve/park furniture.</p>	

Camping	Policy # 12
Issue	
<p>The SWDC subscribes to camping within official camping areas only. The SWDC does not subscribe to informal/freedom camping on reserves due to public use conflict, complaints from formal ground operators, the potential damage to reserve turf, trees and gardens, lack of appropriate ablution facilities and the potential associated health risk which may arise.</p> <p>Overnight camping is not permitted on any SWDC reserves unless designated an official camping ground either administered by SWDC or on an SWDC reserve that has been leased to private operator of a registered camping ground.</p> <p>These coastal camping grounds are located at Te Awaiti, North Tora, South Tora and Ngawi.</p>	
Objective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To allow and encourage camping within designated camping grounds. (ii) To prohibit informal/freedom camping on reserves. (iii) To provide appropriate facilities at the SWDC managed camping grounds. (iv) To promote safe camping and protection of the environment within designated camping grounds. 	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Support the camping grounds within the District. (ii) Identify designated camping grounds in the RMP. (iii) Not allow freedom camping in any Council reserve. 	

Refuse and Waste Disposal	Policy # 13
Issue	
<p>The Local Government Amendment Act (No4) 1996 requires all territorial authorities to adopt a waste management plan that makes provision for the collection, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery treatment and disposal of waste in the District. The aim of the plan is to avoid nuisance or injury to public health whilst have regard for the environmental and economic costs and benefits to the District. The dumping of waste on reserves or the inappropriate use of existing waste disposal receptacles can significantly detract from the amenity values and proper functioning of reserves. SWDC encourages the policy of ‘pack in pack out’ as refuse disposal receptacles are not provided.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) To preserve the reserves recreation, cultural and environmental values of reserves through appropriate disposal and collection of waste. (ii) The disposal and collection of waste be in accordance with the Local Government Amendment Act (No.4) 1996.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will: (i) Encourage reserve users to subscribe to a ‘pack in pack out policy’ as Council will not provide waste disposal receptacles on reserves.</p>	

Fire Management	Policy # 14
Issue	
Vegetation on the light sandy soils of the coast dries out quickly and is highly flammable throughout much of the year. Any fire in the reserves threatens the natural values of the reserves and neighbouring properties.	
Objective	
(i) To minimise the risk of fire within reserves by retaining sufficient fire fighting resources to rapidly extinguish any outbreak of fire that does occur. (ii) Fires will be prohibited in the reserves unless specifically permitted by the SWDC.	
Policy	
The Council will: (i) Permit fires on reserves with prior approval and in permanent firepits. (ii) Allow access for the control of fires onto reserves. (ii) Consider grazing in appropriate areas as a means to control vegetation.	

Natural Features and Landscapes	Policy # 15
Issue	
<p>The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development are designated in the Resource Management Act 1991. Inappropriate plantings, poorly located structures, uncontrolled pedestrian access and pressure to develop recreational facilities can result in loss of natural character or landscape values of the reserves.</p>	
Objective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To preserve, protect, maintain and enhance the landform and landscape integrity of the South Wairarapa District reserves and coastline. (ii) To ensure that reserve development or management practice does not detract from natural features and landscapes of the reserves. 	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Protect and enhance the natural character and visual amenity of the reserves and beaches. (ii) Allow natural features or processes such as stream meander to not be altered unless there is a safety risk. (iii) Prevent or minimise any human activity or land use that may interfere with the reserves and contribute to pollution, land instability, erosion and sedimentation. (iv) Ensure that physical works are designed to be compatible with the local environment as far as practicable. Ensure that hard protection works do not significantly modify the reserve or beach. Landscape and ecological assessments by suitably qualified specialists will be required for any proposed significant earthworks. (v) Identify and preserve the natural character of the South Wairarapa District reserves. Identify any natural and historic resources within the reserves network, and prioritise any remedial works to be completed. (vi) Have a co-ordinated approach between the SWDC, GWRC, and Department of Conservation in the preservation and restoration of dunes. 	

Biodiversity Enhancement and/or Restoration	Policy # 16
Issue	
<p>The SWDC reserves network includes a number of reserves with a diverse range of vegetation including native bush land, wetlands, water bodies, coastal reserves and dune environments. Some reserves contain significant vegetation and wildlife that are important for the maintenance of biodiversity. Vegetation provides habitat for wildlife, visual amenity values, and reduces erosion and sedimentation of coastal waters. There are areas of significant indigenous vegetation and wildlife that will require ongoing management to maintain or enhance those values. These values can be threatened by inappropriate use and/or introduced fauna and flora. Some of the habitats in the reserves are degraded and require active management and protection from grazing, uncontrolled dogs, animal pests and human activities.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) To conserve, protect and enhance the vegetation and wildlife of the reserves and in the coastal environment. (ii) To prepare and implement a programme of staged ecological restoration at high priority sites within the reserve network including coastal reserves and dunes.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <p>(i) Prepare planting plans for all re-vegetation. Where there is no management plan for a reserve, SWDC will supply a list of preferred plants. (ii) Continue to manage the vegetation cover of the reserves so that the archaeological, cultural and landscape values of the reserve are protected. (iii) Ensure reserves that contain large areas of bush, established revegetation sites and wetlands are protected. (iv) Encourage and facilitate community involvement in all re-vegetation and restoration programmes. (v) Manage public access to reserves to minimise degradation of biodiversity using signs to highlight biodiversity concerns and importance of using designated access ways. (vi) Preserve the character of the environment by assisting natural processes. Allow natural processes to continue unobstructed, except where established services or assets must be protected or the processes occurring will lead to a natural disaster (i.e. flooding or earthquake damage). (vii) Encourage the re-establishment of dunes by promoting soft engineering options such as planting and sand replenishment. Facilitate dune restoration and maintenance through planting and fencing. (viii) Identify and protect significant habitats within the reserves.</p>	

Care of the Coastal Environment	Policy # 17
Issue	
<p>The South Wairarapa District has a sandy coastline, high in amenity, which is affected by continuing degradation of the natural dune systems. Dune degradation reduces their ecological value, subsequently threatening natural dune vegetation and animal communities that occupy these areas. Dune degradation also increases the risk to property and infrastructure from coastal processes and hazards. From time to time the South Wairarapa District experiences severe weather conditions which have a detrimental effect on the coastal environment resulting in major damage to the environment.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) Protect, enhance and restore the natural coastal environment in accordance with the Wairarapa Coastal Strategy prepared by Greater Wellington Regional Council.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Educate those who manage or use SWDC beaches about the importance of protecting dunes. (ii) Increase community involvement in projects. (iii) Protect and enhance the natural character and biodiversity of dunes and the beach environment by promoting soft engineering options such as planting and sand replenishment. (iv) Continue to implement regular maintenance on SWDC beaches to ensure that existing works remain effective. Maintenance works to reflect the existing environment. (v) Obtain resource consent for regular maintenance work carried out on the site to enable works to be undertaken progressively or in the event of storm damage. (vi) Develop a procedure for responding rapidly should storm damage threaten the integrity of existing works. 	

Archaeological and Historic Sites	Policy # 18
Issue	
<p>Archaeological and historic sites contribute to the values of the reserves and should be managed properly to avoid by inappropriate use by the community. There are a number of reserves in the District that are culturally significant to Maori and other cultures and contain a number of archaeological sites.</p>	
Objective	
<p>(i) To recognise and protect the heritage values, archaeological and geological features and sites of historic significance within the reserve network in consultation with Tangata Whenua and in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Historic Places Act (1993) and the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Identify Maori and any other cultures heritage sites within the reserves including recorded archaeological sites. (ii) Assess the state of the identified heritage sites and develop strategies for their protection and appropriate restoration. (iii) Develop signage, artworks and general park infrastructure to promote identified heritage sites (where appropriate). (iv) Manage the reserves and all features of cultural significance located within the reserves to ensure their long term conservation. (v) Ensure that public access, recreational activities and planting are managed in a way that recognises features of cultural and heritage significance. (vi) The following activities will not take place within historic reserves and reserves with registered archaeological sites without prior archaeological assessment and/or advice (including reference to the SWDC Maori Standing Committee and New Zealand Historic Places Trust where appropriate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) · Any earthworks including excavations, drilling, tunnelling, grading, roading, and other soil disturbances (including fencing and walking track formation). (b) · Any deposit of substance on to the land. (c) · Any construction, building, erection and placement of any structure. (d) · Any mining, quarrying, or mineral exploration or extraction. (e) · Any tree planting, any animal or plant pest control measure that involves ground disturbance. 	

Monitoring	Policy # 19
Issue	
<p>A key challenge for SWDC is how to protect its reserves whilst maintaining standards of provision and levels of service to the users of the reserves. A record of request for service (RFS) received by the Council will ensure that the reserves are meeting the needs of the community and that environmental damage is limited as result of public use.</p> <p>The SWDC is to undertake monitoring and surveys on SWDC reserves for a variety of reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recording of all RFS received from reserve user groups, the general public and interest groups regarding specific requirements for the provision of facilities on sports fields and reserves. (ii) Monitoring of Resource Consent conditions applicable to assets that may be located on reserves and sports fields. (iii) Monitor the impact of public use on the environment with regards to environmental changes, physical and amenity changes and changes in vegetation and animals. 	
Objective	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To undertake regular monitoring and surveys to determine whether standards of provision and levels of service are being met. (ii) To utilise the results of monitoring and survey to implement revised reserve management practices and implement remedial works within available resources. 	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Develop a record of RFS received to monitor any dissatisfaction or otherwise of user groups, the general public and interest groups for the reserves. (ii) Monitor assets on reserves in accordance with resource consent conditions. (iii) Continue to monitor natural habitats including flora and fauna and animal and plant pests. (iv) Monitor the utilisation of reserves to ensure maximum public benefit. 	

Services and Utilities	Policy # 20
Issue	
The presence of services and utilities can detract from the natural character and the landscape values of the reserves. Existing and proposed additional services and utilities need to be critically assessed in terms of their requirements.	
Objective	
To ensure that only those new services and utilities essential for public health, safety and convenience are sited within the coastal reserves, and that these utilities are in harmony with the archaeological, cultural, geological, and ecological and landscape values of the reserves.	
Policy	
<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure that existing network utility and services infrastructure can be maintained, upgraded and replaced as necessary whilst protecting the reserves environment. (ii) Review future services and utilities and critically assess their requirement to be sited on reserves. 	

Dogs	Policy # 21
Issue	
The presence of dogs can detract from visitors' enjoyment of camping areas.	
Objective	
To ensure all visitors can enjoy camping grounds without disruption by dogs, while still allowing dogs and their owners to enjoy reserve areas.	
Policy	
<p>The Council will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dogs are permitted on coastal reserves as long as they are under control at all times. (ii) Dogs are not permitted in the designated camping areas. 	

5. LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Reserves Act 1977 (RA)

Areas are provided and managed as reserves under the Reserves Act 1977 to protect a range of special features, including recreational, historical and community values.

The SWDC, as an administering body under the Reserves Act, is required to prepare Reserve Management Plans for the reserves under its control. The purposes of the Reserves Act are summarised as follows:

- *Providing for the preservation and management of areas for the enjoyment of the public.*
- *Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna.*
- *Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public.*
- *Providing for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape.*
- *Promoting the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and margins of lakes and rivers.*

The Reserves Act classifies all public reserves in accordance with their primary purpose. A number of the South Wairarapa coastal reserves are classified as recreation reserves. In accordance with Section 17(1) of the Reserves Act, these reserves have the primary purpose of:

... providing areas for recreation and sporting activities and 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.

The Reserves Act also provides for a number of other important management considerations under S17 (2):

- (a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by Sections 53 and 54 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers may be necessary for the protection and general wellbeing of the reserve and for the protection and control of public using it.*
- (b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve. Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any Regulations or Proclamation or Notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1954.*
- (c) Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved.*

(d) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

5.2 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Section 6 of the RMA outlines matters of national importance that territorial local authorities must recognise and provide for including:

- (a) The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*
- (b) The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*
- (c) The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.*
- (d) The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers.*
- (e) The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other Taonga.*
- (f) The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*
- (g) The protection of recognised customary activities.*

The Wairarapa Combined District Plan sets out SWDC's objectives, policies and methods to carry out their functions in terms of the RMA. The RMA also provides for the creation of esplanade reserves on subdivision for the purpose of S299 (among other things):

- (a) To enable public access to or along any sea, river, or lake; or*
- (b) To enable public recreational use of the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip and adjacent sea, river, or lake, where the use is compatible with recreational values.*

Esplanade reserves and esplanade strips provide an opportunity for the protection of the quality of the coastal environment, protection and enhancement of habitats, provision of areas for public recreational use and the provision of public access to the coastal marine area. A number of esplanade areas have been created under this piece of legislation through the subdivision process and are now part of the SWDC's reserve network.

5.3 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities, and in accordance with the RMA:

- States the purpose of local government
- Provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them
- Promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities, and

- Provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

Other requirements as they relate to the management of reserves are:

- Creation of bylaws (refer section 145 of the LGA)
- Public consultation (refer in particular section 138 of the LGA as it relates to the disposal of parks not governed under the Reserves Act 1977)

5.4 Management and Control of Resources

The Council's decision making capability over the reserves covered by an RMP is through vesting by the Crown under Section 26 of the Reserves Act. Appointments to control and manage are made under Section 28 of the Reserves Act. Details of the reserves vested in the Council are set out in Section 1 of this RMP.

The functions of reserve administering bodies are specified in Section 40 of the Reserves Act 1977. The Council, as the administering body for these coastal reserves, is charged with the duty of administering, managing and controlling them for the purpose for which they are classified, and in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. In this case the reserves are classified as recreation reserves and local purpose reserves (including esplanade and utility reserves). The Council must, within the means at its disposal, ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection and preservation of the reserves for recreation purposes, as set out in Section 17 of the Reserves Act.

5.5 Administration

The coastal reserves in this RMP are currently administered by the South Wairarapa District Council. Planning and development processes are undertaken by the Planning department with the day to day management handled by contracted staff under the supervision of the Manager Roding and Reserves.

5.5.1 Reserve Management Plan

It is a requirement of Section 41 of the Reserves Act that the administering body of recreation and other reserves prepares a RMP for individual or groups and categories of reserves. Through the preparation of an RMP, the Council is able to establish the values present and determine policy for the day-to-day administration and use of the reserves. The objective is to achieve a desirable mix of the values and uses.

The RMP planning process also provides a way of determining community preferences and establishing the best means of providing for community wishes and expectations. An RMP should be treated as a community document. This gives the community certainty and assurance concerning the function and management of reserves which is an essential ingredient of good management planning.

In addition, the RMP provides the Council with a framework for decision making concerning the day-to-day management of the reserves. When certain activities are provided for or contemplated in an approved RMP, it is not necessary for such proposals to be publicly notified as it is considered that this has occurred through the RMP notification process. The management planning process affords opportunity for community input at that stage. The process of preparing the management plan will have already established that certain proposals or reserve uses are compatible with the overall purpose of the reserves.

Reserves must be administered and managed for the purpose for which they are classified under the Reserves Act 1977. Provisions in the RMPs must be consistent with the statutory requirements that apply to the various reserve classifications. For example, any goals or objectives in the RMP which relate to recreation reserves must be consistent with the purposes defined in Section 17 of the Reserves Act. Those for local purpose reserves must be consistent with Section 23 of the Reserves Act.

Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act requires that a reserve management plan must “provide for and ensure” the following:

- The principles set out in sub-sections 17 to 23 that apply to a reserve of the relevant classification
- Compliance with those principles
- Use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserve(s) as the case may require
- Development (as appropriate) of the reserve(s) to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, for the purpose for which each reserve is classified.

Council is required to keep the management plans under continuous review in terms of Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977. The intention is to adapt the plan to changing circumstances or increased knowledge.

5.5.2 District Plan

Provisions of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan prepared in accordance with the RMA apply to reserves. Resource consent must be sought under the RMA for any land use that is not a permitted activity. Where resource consents are required under the District Plan, it may be necessary for a proposal to be publicly notified (in accordance with the requirements of the RMA) notwithstanding that the proposal of activity is provided for in the reserve management plan. Certain specific activities will however require resource consent under the RMA. Those activities may include any of the factors below where the effects of the activity are deemed to be more than minor:

- Building, including the placement, alteration of construction
- Earthworks
- Signs
- Subdivision
- Any change of land use within a scheduled feature, including vegetation clearance other than that specifically permitted.
- Any modification to the natural landform, including earthworks, drainage, deposition of fill, or disposal of solid waste.

Regional Plans and Strategies

The management of the South Wairarapa coastal reserves may be subject to provisions in the following Regional Plans:

Regional Water and Land Plan
Regional Coastal Environment Plan

5.6 Treaty of Waitangi and Historical and Cultural Heritage

The South Wairarapa Coast has a rich history of Maori and European settlement. People have lived and worked at the coast for hundreds of years and these associations contribute to people's 'sense of place'. The heritage on the South Wairarapa Coast is unique and special because it represents *our* history.

Unfortunately there has been limited investigation and documentation of our physical and cultural heritage. Much of it goes unnoticed because it is buried underground or can be lost because it relies on being passed on by word of mouth. We run the risk of losing our heritage without ever knowing where it is, what it can tell us, and how important it is.

As tangata whenua, Rangitaane o Wairarapa and Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa have occupied the Wairarapa for centuries. Both Iwi are holders of traditional knowledge and practices, and have developed a special relationship with the environment and continue to act as Kaitiaki of the area.

As a partner to the Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti O Waitangi, Maori are given special recognition under the Conservation Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1991 and Local Government Act 2002. All persons exercising powers and functions under these Acts are required to have regard to these matters. Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires that the Reserves Act 1977 be interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

This management plan must therefore take into account the principles of the Treaty. The Council must consult with and have regard to the views of tangata whenua before undertaking action and making decisions about reserves for which Council is the administering body. At the same time, any actions and decisions made by the Council for the purposes of managing a reserve must comply with the Reserves Act and be in accordance with the primary and secondary purposes for which the reserve is classified.

The Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 contain requirements to involve tangata whenua in decision-making regarding lands and resources that are within their traditional rohe but outside of their fee simple ownership. Parts 2 and 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 outline principles and requirements for local authorities to facilitate participation by Maori in local authority decision-making processes.

Section 77(1)(c) of the LGA 2002 requires that any significant decision made by a local authority in relation to land or a body of water, "take into account the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga".

Section 81(1) of the LGA 2002 requires a local authority to:

- (a) establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and
- (b) consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, and
- (c) provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of (a) and (b) above.

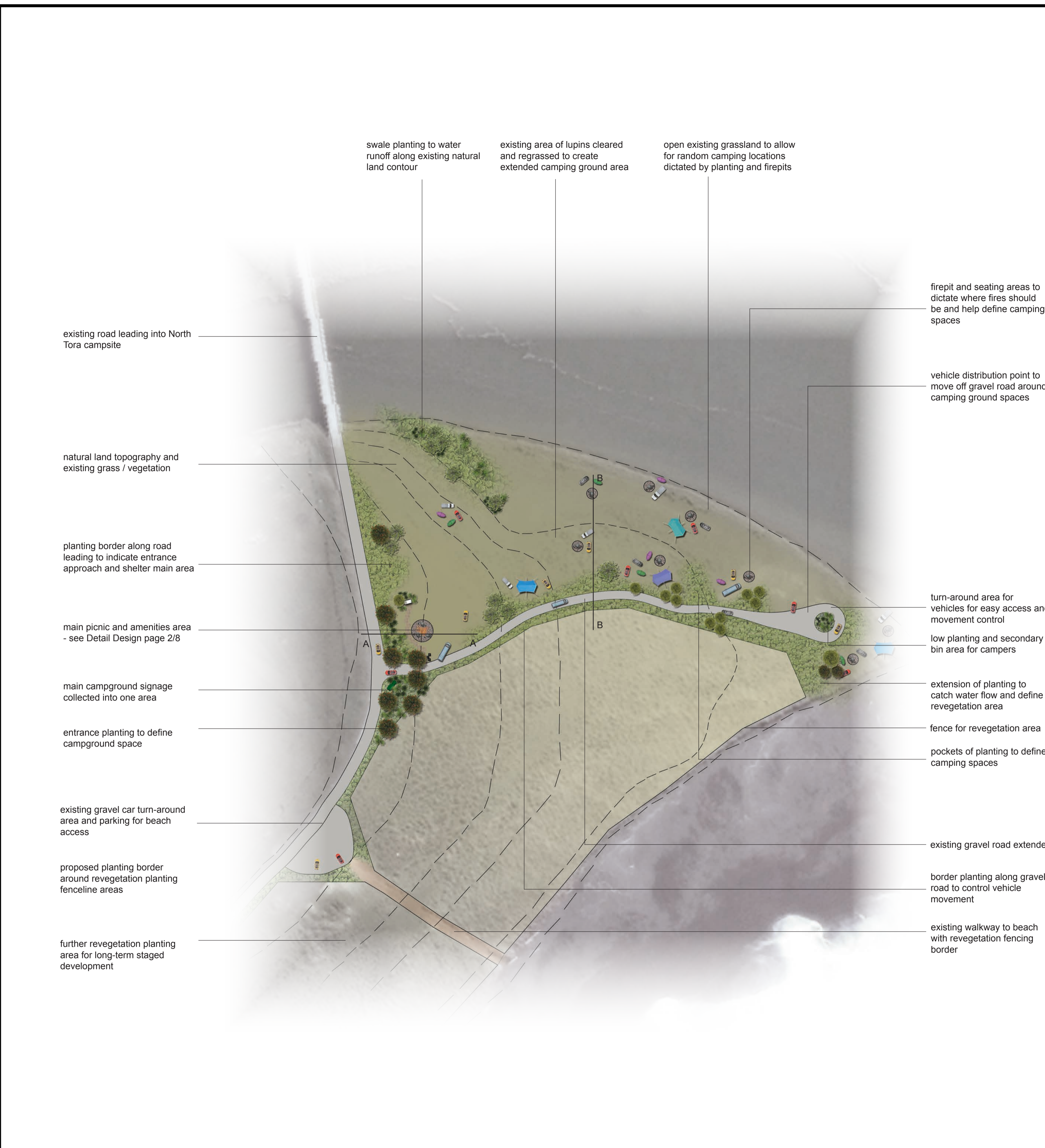
One of the most immediate ways for the Council to acknowledge the kaitiaki role of tangata whenua within their rohe is to provide opportunities for participation in decision-making processes on issues related to the management of land and resources, including reserves owned and/or administered by the council. This process is facilitated through review and consultation with the South Wairarapa Maori Standing Party, Rangitaane o Wairarapa, and Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.

**Appendix 2 – Volume 2:
Draft Coastal Reserves
Development Plan
(December 2012)**

Volume 2: Draft Coastal Reserves Development Plan



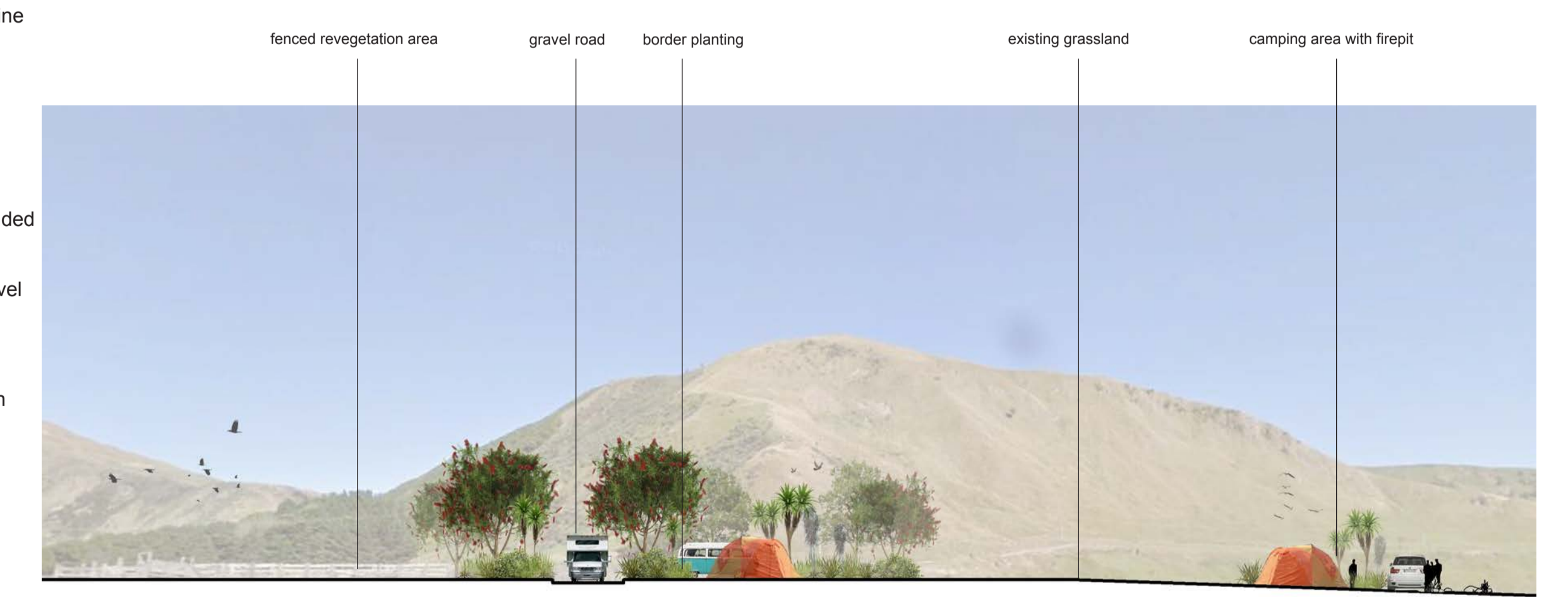
South Wairarapa District Council
December 2012



PICTORIAL A
CAMPING AREA WITH FIREPIT



CROSS SECTION A-A
NORTH VIEW



CROSS SECTION B-B
WEST VIEW

REVISIONS:		
DATE:	REV:	DESCRIPTION:

NOTES:

PROJECT TITLE:
north tora campsite concept design

DRAWING TITLE:
master plan

SCALE:
1:750 @ A1

STAGE:
concept

DATE:
11/2012

JOB NO:
SW002

DWG NO:
0001

CHECKED:

DRAWN:
anne wilkins

REV:
0001

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location 869 Halswell Junction Road, Islington, Christchurch

proposed toilet block to match South Tora and Te Awaiti campsites specifications and design.
(toilet block concept developed at a detailed design phase to be implemented in a long-term development plan staged approach)

timber boardwalk platforms to connect spaces between main picnic area and toilet block

main firepit area as a communal picnic and cooking space for visitors and passersby

circular firepit surrounded by river rocks within gravel picnic area

low maintenance, hardy native plants at differing heights to create depth as well as privacy in main picnic area

concrete circle area for bins for easy maintenance and pickup / removal

existing gravel road entrance extended down to camping area

relocate existing main sign and other existing signage adjacent to create strong entrance point

existing historic gravesite with proposed planting to surround

camping areas on existing grass

border planting along gravel road to control vehicle movement

border planting along road adjacent to revegetation fenceline

low maintenance planting to match opposite side of road species

REVISIONS:		
DATE:	REV:	DESCRIPTION:

NOTES:

PROJECT TITLE:
north tora campsite concept design

DRAWING TITLE:
detail plan

SCALE:
1:100 @ A1

STAGE:
concept

DATE:
11/2012

JOB NO:
SW002

DWG NO:
0002

CHECKED:

DRAWN:
anne wilkins

REV:
0001



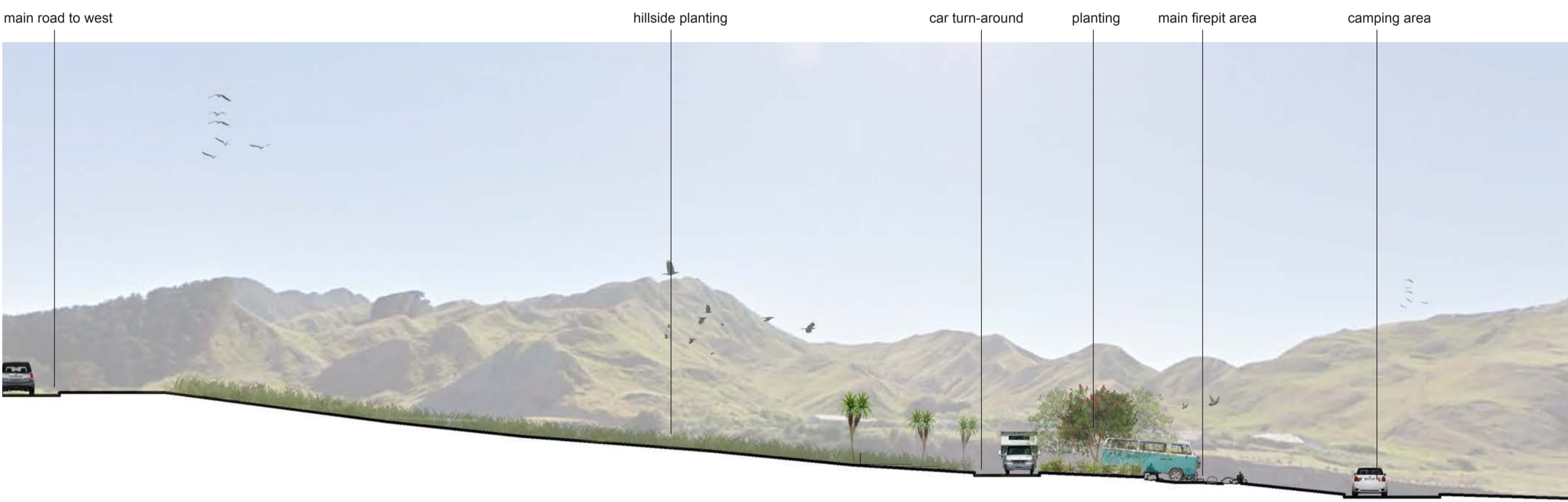
environmental challenge

Landscape division

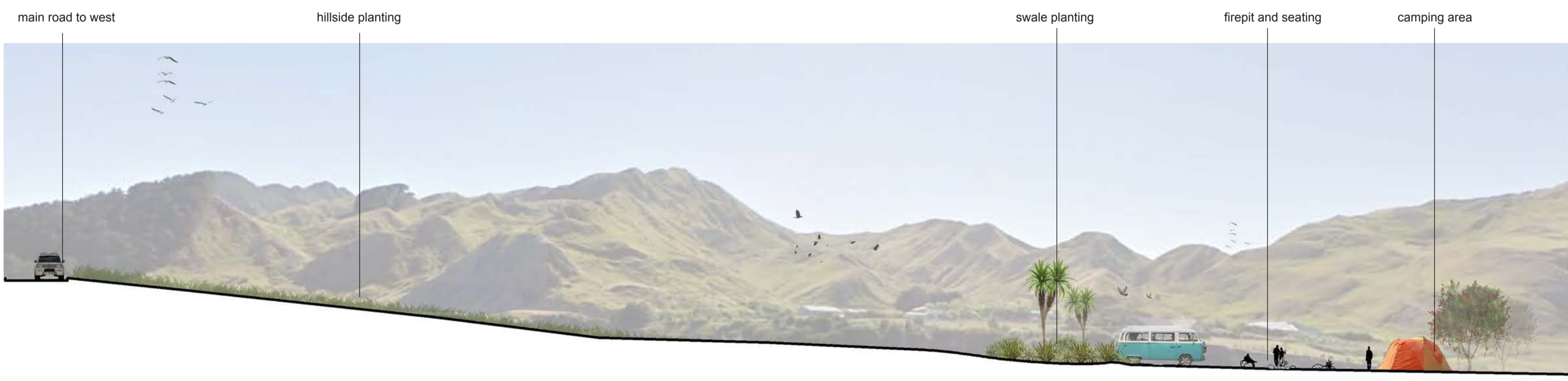
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PICTORIAL B
TIMBER BRIDGE AND ROAD ACCESS WITH STREAM BORDER PLANTING



CROSS SECTION A-A
NORTH VIEW



CROSS SECTION B-B
NORTH VIEW

gravel road extension and vehicle turn-around area for easy access - see Detail Design page 3/8
timber bridge over stream as option for long-term development plan - see Pictorial B

REVISIONS:		
DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

NOTES:	

PROJECT TITLE:	te awaiti campsite concept design
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DRAWING TITLE:	master plan
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SCALE:	1:750 @ A1
STAGE:	concept
DATE:	11/2012
JOB NO:	SW002
DWG NO:	0003

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DRAWN:	anne wilkins
REV:	0001
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timber boardwalks to existing water tap

main picnic area as a communal space with large gravel firepit area and feature rocks as seating with surrounding low planting to define space and turn-around area

swale and wetland planting along stream edge to collect runoff and create edge boundary

proposed timber bridge across existing stream crossing in long-term development plan to connect eastern and western camping areas and contain vehicle movement across site

swale planting to collect water runoff and border vehicle turn-around

secondary bins for communal picnic area at turn-around for easy pick-up/removal and secondary camping area

extension of existing gravel road to create vehicle turn-around

REVISIONS:		
DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

NOTES:

PROJECT TITLE:
te awaiti campsite concept design

DRAWING TITLE:
detail plan

SCALE:
1:100 @ A1

STAGE:
concept

DATE:
11/2012

JOB NO:
SW002

DWG NO:
0004

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timber barriers to close in main picnic area - see Detail Design page 6/8

main entrance signage with underplanting - see Detail Design page 6/8

existing trees in timber planter boxes

existing toilet block with timber boardwalks and bin area - see Design Detail page 6/8

existing main road access

3x 5000mm span timber sleeper barriers to control vehicle movement around site.

NB: All timber barriers are approximately 400mm high. Barriers are all at 5000mm spans with a 50mm breaks between spans

extension of existing tussock planting to catch run-off and 2x 5000mm span timber barriers to control movement

3x 5000mm span timber barriers with firepit and underplanting



PICTORIAL C
MAIN FIREPIT WITH EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLANTING

3x 5000mm span timber barriers with firepit and underplanting

3x 5000mm span timber barriers with underplanting

3x 5000mm span timber barriers with underplanting

existing road timber barriers with underplanting firepit area existing grassland camping area beach



CROSS SECTION A-A
NORTH VIEW

REVISIONS:		
DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

NOTES:	

PROJECT TITLE:
south tora campsite concept design

DRAWING TITLE:
master plan

SCALE:	DATE:
1:750 @ A1	11/2012
STAGE:	DWG NO:
concept	0005
JOB NO:	REV:
SW002	0001

CHECKED:
 DRAWN: **anne wilkins**
 REV: 0001

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3x 5000mm span timber barriers at 400mm height with 50mm spacing between spans to control vehicle movement

bins on concrete base with timber boardwalk access to allow for easy pick-up / removal and pedestrian access

main sign and other ancillary signs with underplanting to create a strong entrance point

3x 5000mm span timber barriers at 400mm height with 50mm spacing between spans to control vehicle movement with underplanting

firepit in camping area

existing road

existing trees and vegetation and two existing timber planter boxes with feature trees

proposed underplanting of hardy low maintenance native plants to define entrance and timber barriers

main picnic area with large firepit and feature rock seating on gravel base - see Pictorial _ page _/8

existing toilet block with proposed planting and timber boardwalks for entrance and leading to main picnic area

existing timber planter box with feature tree



IMAGE A
INDICITIVE TIMBER BARRIER DESIGN


REVISIONS:		
DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

NOTES:	

PROJECT TITLE:
south tora campsite concept design

DRAWING TITLE:
detail plan

SCALE:	DATE:
1:100 @ A1	11/2012
STAGE:	DWG NO:
concept	0006
JOB NO:	REV:
SW002	0001

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