

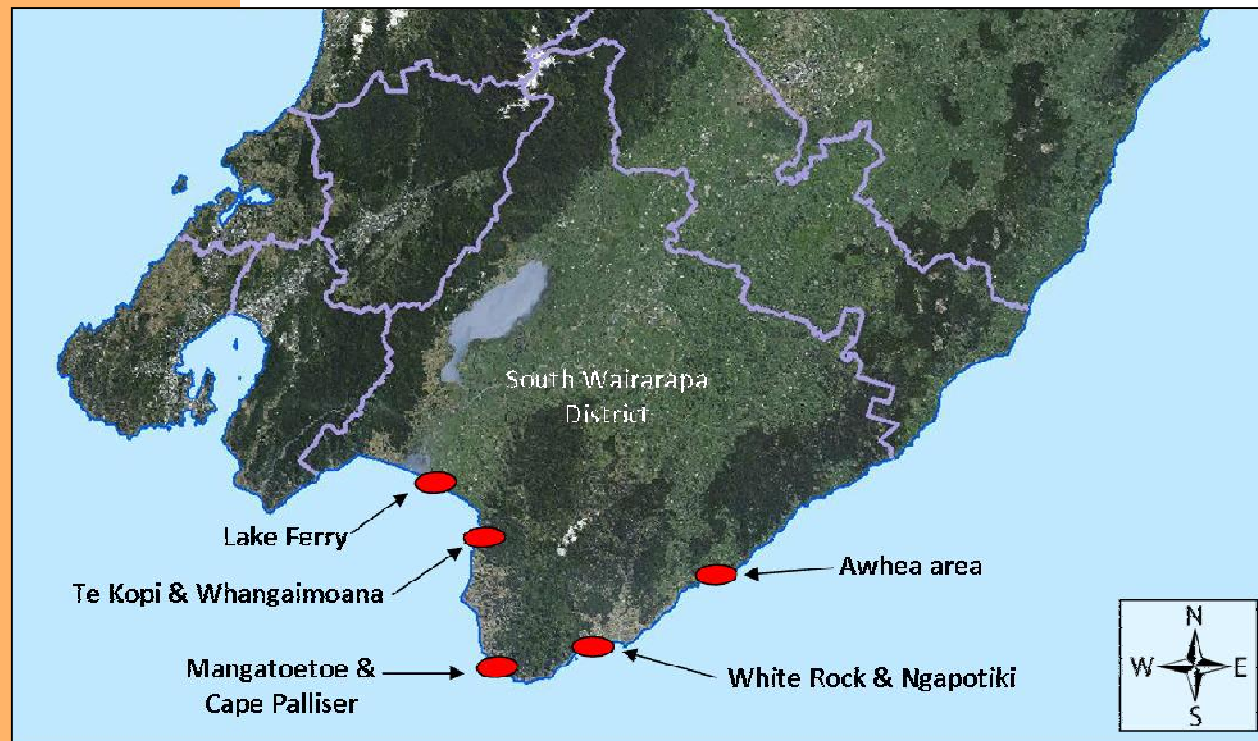
4. BUNDLED RESERVES

The general reserves objectives and policies in section 2 apply to all coastal reserves managed by the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC). In addition, this section contains policies for areas containing several small reserves that are less utilised and do not generate issues which would require specific development, and are therefore addressed as “bundled” units. Should any conflict between policies arise, the bundled reserve policies take precedence.

The Bundled Reserves do not contain camping areas, however, if required, the Council can approve new camping areas in its reserves by resolution.

The following areas contain several small reserves that are set aside for utilities, are not often used for recreation, may have little amenity value beyond walking access, and are not scheduled for biodiversity protection.

- Awhea River mouth to Oterei River mouth
- Awhea Reserve (Manurewa Point)
- White Rock
- Ngapotiki
- Mangatoetoe
- Cape Palliser (outside settlements)
- Cape Palliser (between Ngawi & Whatarangi)
- Whatarangi
- Te Kopi (including Whangaimoana)
- Lake Ferry
- Other (Esplanade, Recreation, Utility and Drainage)



4.1 Awhea River to Oterei River mouth

4.1.1 Description

Location: Awhea River mouth; Oterei River mouth

Legal Description: Sec 301 & 302 Awhea District; 300 Awhea District

Size: 4881m² and 8119m²; 1.24ha

Reserve Status: Recreation Reserves

Physical Description: Sections 301 & 302 are on the northern side of the Awhea River partially under the Tora Farm Settlement bridge. The land is primarily part of the river bank and is covered in low vegetation and grass. Section 300 is mainly a steep cliff with a small hill, low vegetation and grass and offers somewhat difficult driving access to the river mouth.



Amenity Value: The reserve areas are attractive to view from the specific North Tora and Te Awaitei reserve sites, but offer little in the way of amenity value aside from access to the river.

Uses and Activities: Visitors can use these reserves to access the rivers, however easier access and parking is available at North Tora and Te Awaitei Reserves. There is a short private walkway available to the public just to the north of Sec 301 and 302 for those who wish to explore that section of the coast.

4.1.2 Objectives

1. To provide Awhea and Oterei River access.

4.1.3 Policies

1. Camping and fires are not permitted.
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed run their course.
4. Maintenance and upgrades will focus on protecting public assets (road, bridge).

4.1.4 Development

Due to the relative inaccessibility and low use of these reserves there are no plans for development at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Awhea River to Oterei River Mouth - Secs 301-303 Awhea District



4.2 Awhea Reserve (Manurewa Point)

4.2.1 Description

Location: Coastal side of Te Awaiti Road approximately 1km east of the Tora Farm Settlement Road and Te Awaiti Road intersection

Legal Description: Lot 29 DP 409532

Size: 2.10ha

Reserve Status: Recreation Reserve

Physical Description: Awhea Reserve is a small rocky peninsula approximately 1km east of the Tora Farm Settlement Road and Te Awaiti Road intersection that provides habitat for coastal animals. The public can park just off Te Awaiti road and access the point by foot.

Amenity Value: The reserve area looks over the sea and provides views of much of the Tora coast and is a habitat for seals and coastal birdlife.



Biodiversity Values: This area contains significant habitat for threatened bird species (banded dotterel) and contains a rare type of coastal turfs and other rare plants. The reserve has been fenced to protect these species and is accessible on foot only.

Uses and Activities: This reserve is available for day use picnicking, seal watching, bird watching and fishing.

4.2.2 Objectives

1. To provide a foot-traffic only area of public land in the coastal environment.
2. To maintain public areas so they are easily accessible.

4.2.3 Policies

1. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
2. Camping is not permitted.
3. Fires are not permitted.
4. Fences will be maintained to protect the plants and wildlife from vehicles and stock.

4.2.4 Development

There are no plans for development due to the desire to preserve the natural state of this reserve.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Awhea Reserve (Manurewa Point) - Lot 29 DP 409532



4.3 White Rock

4.3.1 Description

Location: South coast at the end of White Rock Road

Legal Description: Lot 5 and 6 DP 72173

Size: 3.5ha and 10.9ha

Reserve Status: Esplanade Reserve

Physical Description: Two esplanade reserves on either side of White Rock allow access to the beach. Both are accessible from Ngapotiki Road and from the White Rock parcel (Crown land).



Amenity and Biodiversity Value: The value of these reserves primarily lies in giving people the ability to access the beach. Estuarine and ephemeral wetlands support threatened shorebirds including banded dotterel and pied stilt, and there is potential to restore the foredunes (with adjacent landowners' approval).

Uses and Activities: There are no facilities on these reserves, however the White Rock area is popular for day trips, walking, picnicking and fishing.

4.3.2 Objectives

1. To provide access to the beach and to White Rock for coastal recreation.
2. To maintain public areas so they are accessible.

4.3.3 Policies

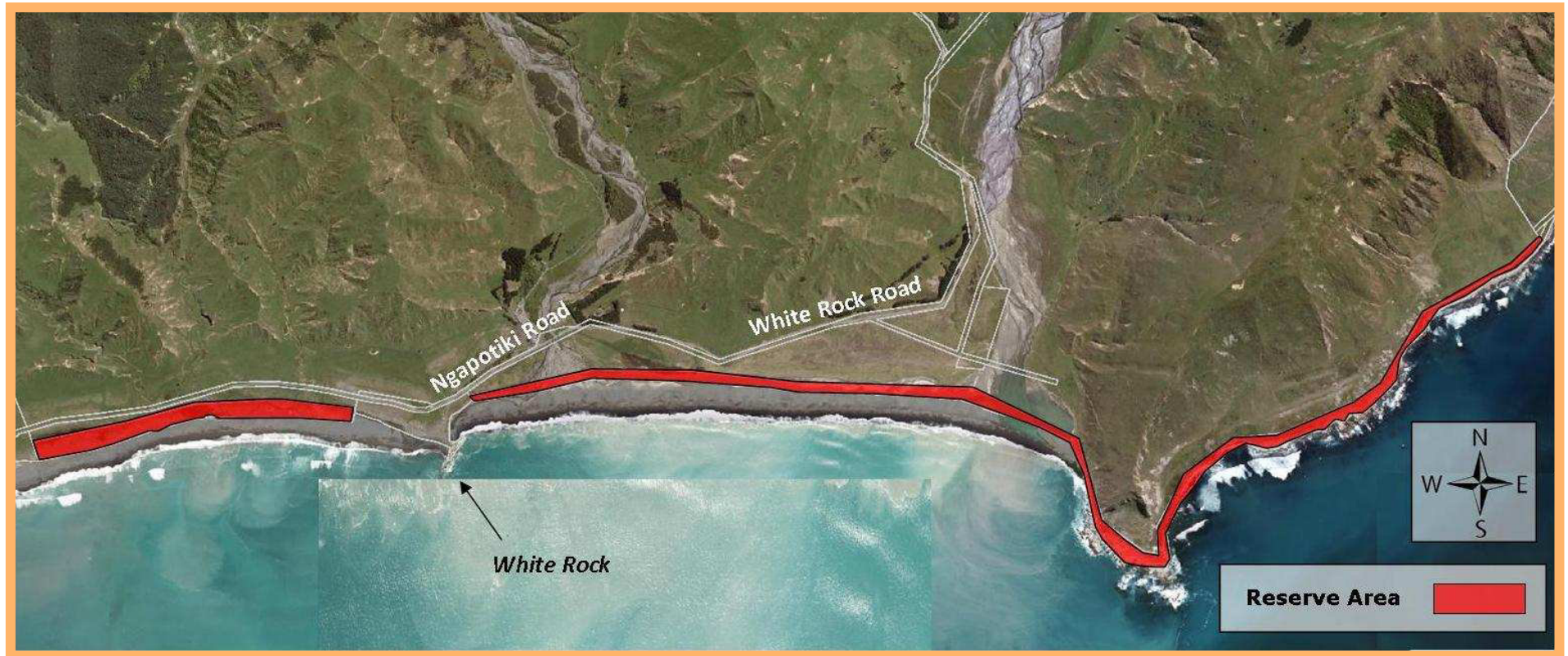
1. Camping and fires are not permitted.
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

4.3.4 Development

The reserves are used for coastal access and there are no plans for development at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

White Rock - Lots 5 and 6 DP 72173



4.4 Ngapotiki Reserve (Te Rakauwhakamataku Point)

4.4.1 Description

Location: South Wairarapa coast, 3km southwest of White Rock.

Legal Description: Sec 29 Blk XI Kaiwaka Survey District

Size: 7.2843ha

Reserve Status: Recreation Reserve

Physical Description: Ngapotiki Reserve is a small peninsula, the majority of which is submerged. Access to the reserve from the north is along the Ngapotiki paper road which is not currently well marked. From the south the reserve can be reached via the Cape Palliser and Ngapotiki paper roads, again not currently well marked. Permission from nearby landowners may be required to access this reserve.



Amenity and Biodiversity Value: This reserve has no facilities, but is valued as a prime surfing area for those who can negotiate the paper roads. The area is significant due to the unusual plant communities and geological features it contains, and is within one of Greater Wellington's Biodiversity Management Areas.

Uses and Activities: Surfing and diving are the main uses of this reserve.

4.4.2 Objectives

1. To provide access for coastal recreation.

4.4.3 Policies

1. Camping is permitted.
2. Fires are not permitted.
3. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
4. Natural processes will be allowed to run their course

4.4.4 Development

The Department of Conservation has plans to mark the physical location of the Ngapotiki paper road.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Ngapotiki Reserve (Te Rakauwhakamataku Point) - Sec 29 Blk XI Kaiwaka SD



4.5 Mangatoetoe

4.5.1 Description

Location: Coastal side of road, opposite Mangatoetoe settlement

Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 57040

Size: 1.3ha

Reserve Status: Esplanade Reserve

Physical Description: The reserve is located on the coastal side of the Cape Palliser road and is a long strip of coastal vegetation. The site includes a parking area and two beach access tracks for vehicles.



Amenity Value: The reserve location prevents development and therefore maintains sea views for Mangatoetoe residents. It also provides public access to the beach and links to crown land along to the coast to the east. The Mangatoetoe reserve has historic value as it sits within the Matakītāki-A-Kupe Historic Heritage Precinct.

Biodiversity Value: This reserve supports native foredune plants including *Spinifex* and sand sedge.

Uses and Activities: There are no facilities on this reserve. It is used for beach access, walking, picnickers and fishing.

4.5.2 Objectives

1. To provide access for coastal recreation.

4.5.3 Policies

1. Camping is not permitted.
2. Fires are not permitted
3. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
4. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

4.5.4 Development

There are no plans for development at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Mangatoetoe - Lot 3 DP 57040



4.6 Cape Palliser (between Whatarangi & Ngawi)

4.6.1 Description

Location: 1.5km north of Ngawi settlement and 4km south of Whatarangi settlement

Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 69727, Lots 3 & 4 DP 69728

Size: 6.98ha, 2.5ha and 5.54ha

Reserve Status: Esplanade reserve

Physical Description: The reserves are located on the coastal side of Cape Palliser Road and are long narrow strips of coastal vegetation. Several parking areas are available, as well as multiple beach access tracks. Access to Lot 2 DP 69727 is a track 200m south of Te Whaiti Lane. The majority of land on Te Humenga Point is a privately owned ecological covenant which is fenced for protection, however the owner has created a beach access track that can be utilised by the public.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)



Amenity Value: The reserves provide public beach access along Te Humenga Point and to the south.

Biodiversity Value: These reserves contain habitat for the rare katipo spider, rare sand tussocks, and *Pimelia* shrublands. The reserves are part of a Greater Wellington Biodiversity Management Area as, and are adjacent to a (privately owned) DoC covenanted area.

Uses and Activities: There are no facilities on these reserves. They are most widely used for surfing access, and also for beach access, walking, picnicking, diving and fishing. For camping information please see the Ngawi Surf Breaks reserve (Lot 2 DP 70767) in section 3.

4.6.2 Objectives

1. To provide access for coastal recreation.

4.6.3 Policies

1. Camping and fires are only permitted on Lot 2 DP 70767 (See section 3 for the Ngawi Surf Breaks camping area).
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

4.6.4 Development

The reserves are used for beach access and there are no plans for development at this time.

— Cape Palliser between Whatarangi and Ngawi - Lots 2, 3 & 4 DP 69827 and Lot 2 DP 70767



4.7 Ngawi Utility Reserves

4.7.1 Description

Location: There are 7 small utility reserves in the Ngawi settlement and one small recreation reserve.

Legal Description: Lots 67, 96, 97, 101 & 103-107 DP 29304

Size: 1070 m², 1384 m², 822 m², 2.22ha, 1095 m², 558 m², 1550 m², 3339 m², 397 m².

Reserve Status: Utility, Drainage and Recreation Reserves



Physical Description: Ranges from coastal land to grassed residential areas.

Amenity Value: These reserves are primarily used by Council contractors for infrastructure maintenance. Lot 97 DP 29304 is a grassed recreation reserve next to the public toilets.

Uses and Activities: The public toilet and a grassy area are next to the fire station, but the rest of the reserves are utility reserves used for contractor access. For camping please see the Ngawi reserve in section 3.

4.7.2 Objectives

1. To provide access to local utilities.
2. To provide access to and facilities for coastal recreation.

4.7.3 Policies

1. Camping and fires are not permitted.
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Utility reserves will be maintained to working order.

4.7.4 Development

There are no plans for development of these reserves at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Ngawi Utility Reserves - Lots 67, 96, 97, 103-107 DP 29304



3.8 Whatarangi

3.8.1 Description

Location: There are 9 small reserves in the Whatarangi settlement area on the coastal side of Cape Palliser Road.

Legal Description: Lots 4 & 5 DP 57987, Lots 2 & 3 DP 27715, Lots 16 & 17 DP 23081, Lots 1, 2 & 3 DP 22981

Size: 1.7ha, 7100m², 8144 m², 911 m², 855 m², 2347 m², 2909 m², 888 m² and 903 m²

Reserve Status: Esplanade and Recreation Reserves

Physical Description: The reserves are relatively narrow interconnected strips of coastal vegetation that link up to form beach access from Whatarangi north for approximately 1km. There are approximately 6 beach access tracks throughout the reserves. Cape Palliser Road goes over Lots 1 & 2 DP 22981, therefore those two small lots are not formally used as recreation reserves.



Amenity Value: The location of these reserves prevents development and therefore maintains sea views for Whatarangi residents. These reserves also provide public beach access from Cape Palliser Road, opposite to and north of the Whatarangi settlement.

Biodiversity Value: These reserves contain nesting habitat for the threatened little blue penguin.

Uses and Activities: There are no facilities on these reserves. They are primarily used for surfing access, general beach access, walking, picnicking, diving and fishing.

3.8.2 Objectives

1. To provide access for coastal recreation.

3.8.3 Policies

1. Camping and fires are not permitted.
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

3.8.4 Development

The reserves are primarily for access to the beach and there are no plans for development at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

**Whatarangi - Lots 4 & 5 DP 57987, Lots 2 & 3 DP 27715, Lots 16 & 17 DP 23081,
Lots 1,2 & 3 DP 22981**



3.9 Te Kopi and Whangaimoana

3.9.1 Description

Location: Whangaimoana Beach Road

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 40130, Sec 1 & 2 SO 37731, Pt Lot 6 DP 92266A, Pt Te Kopi 2 3A Block, Lot 21 DP 26551

Size: 1.3ha, 4250 m², 6610 m², 18.98ha, 4562 m², 1821m²

Reserve Status: Recreation Reserve, Road Reserve, Stock Reserve

Amenity Value: The Whangaimoana reserve has little amenity beyond being an open space available for use by the public. The other reserves are primarily for road widening and maintenance.



Physical Description: The Whangaimoana reserve (Lot 21 DP 26551) is located on the south eastern side of Whangaimoana Beach Road and is currently an empty paddock. It was originally intended to serve the residents of Whangaimoana Beach Road and has not been developed. Lot 1 DP 40130 is approximately 1km northeast of Hurupi Stream mouth, on the coastal side of a tight bend in the road, and is an undeveloped recreation reserve. The Te Kopi old road reserves are located at the tight bend in the road just north of Hurupi Stream, and the Stock reserve (Pt Te Kopi 2, 3A Block) is on the east side of Cape Palliser Road, 550m south of Hurupi Stream mouth.

Uses and Activities: Generally seldom used.

3.9.2 Objectives

1. To provide a public recreation area at the Whangaimoana Beach settlement.
2. To provide for road repairs and widening.
3. To provide for secure areas for roaming stock.

3.9.3 Policies

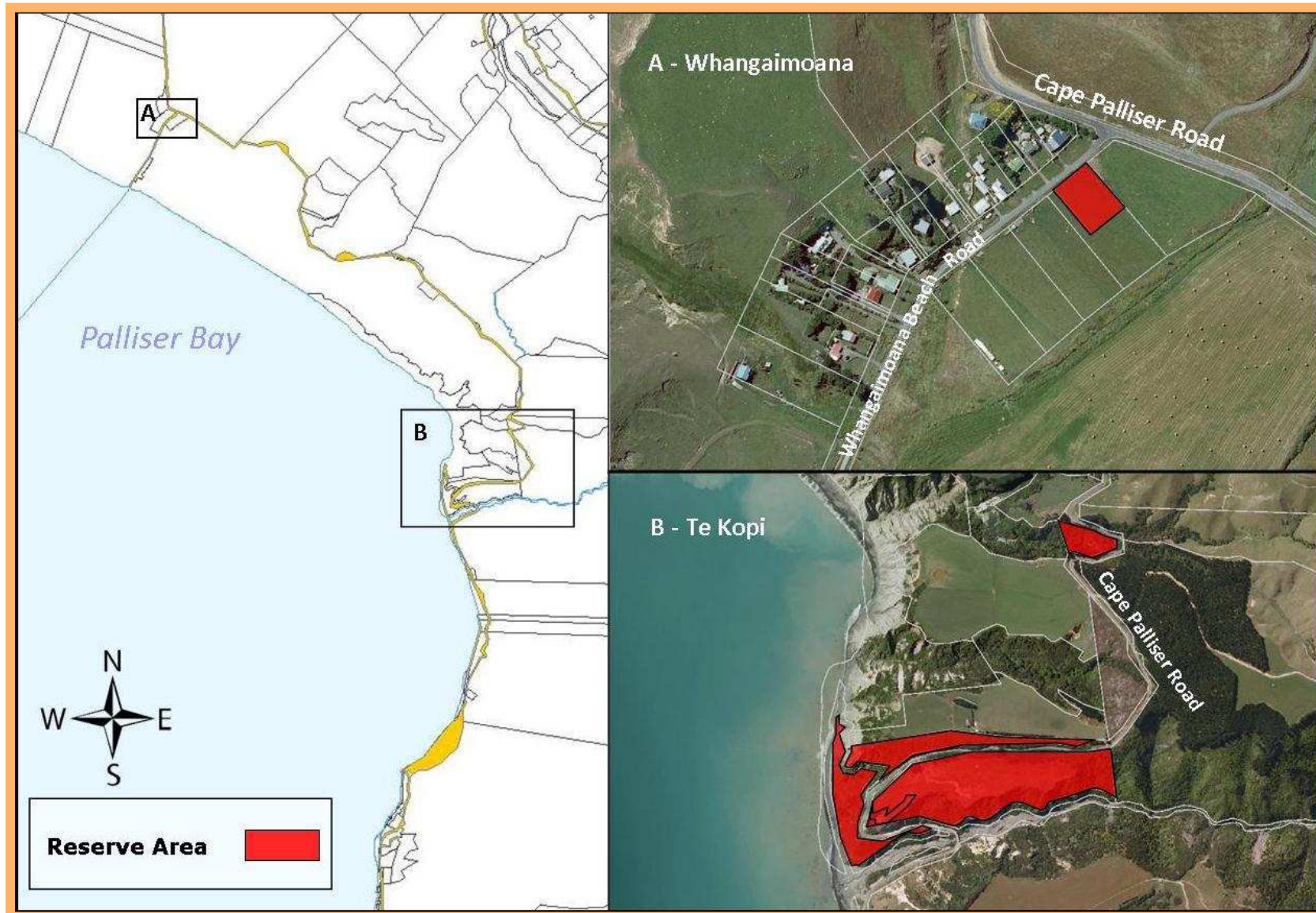
1. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
2. Fires are not permitted.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

3.9.4 Development

There are no plans for development of these reserves at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Whangaimoana and Te Kopi - Lot 1 DP 40130, Sec 1 & 2 SP 37731, Pt Lot 6 DP 92266A, Lot 21 DP 26551



3.10 Lake Ferry

3.10.1 Description

Location: There are 7 small reserves in the Lake Ferry settlement area.

Legal Description: Lot 15 DP 59961, Lots 38-43 DP 12843, Lot 44 DP 12843, Lot 37 DP 12843 and Lots 3 & 4 DP 67585, Pt Lot 45 DP 12843.

Size: 21.2ha, 9372 m², 8094 m², 7.08ha, 3900 m², 4429 m², 1.7ha

Reserve Status: Recreation, Esplanade, Utility and Ferry Reserves

Physical Description: Pt Lot 45 DP 12843 to the east of the settlement is used as a utility reserve for wastewater disposal. Lot 37 DP 12843 and Lots 3 & 4 DP 67585 are narrow grassy reserves near the northern end of the Lake Ferry settlement providing access to Lake Onoke. Lots 38-43 DP 12843 are flat and grassy and contain the Lake Ferry Camping Ground which is operated under lease. Lot 44 DP 12843 is a flat grassy area that provides access to Lake Onoke.



Amenity Value: The location of these reserves prevents development and therefore maintains sea views for Lake Ferry residents and guests of the Lake Ferry Hotel. There is a public toilet near the northern end of the camping ground and the reserves also provide public access to Lake Onoke from Lake Ferry Road. Lot 3 DP 67585 has been identified by community groups and GWRC as an area for restoration planting.

Uses and Activities: The reserves are used for a variety of recreation activities including lake access, fishing, boating, picnicking and walking. The reserves are linked to the beach and south coast via Lake Onoke.

3.10.2 Objectives

1. To provide public recreation access to Lake Onoke.
2. To encourage rehabilitation of reserve ecosystems.

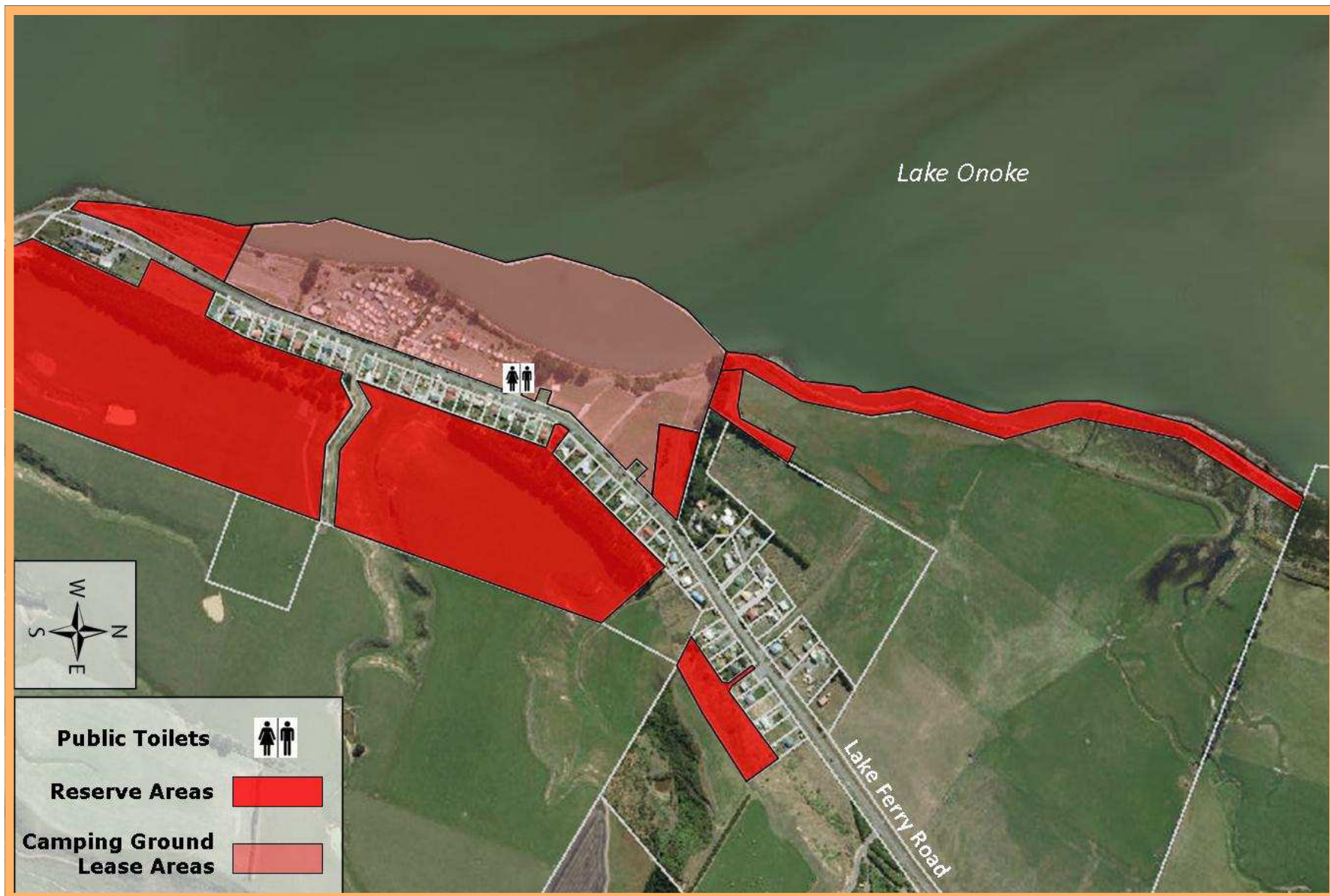
3.10.3 Policies

1. Camping and fires are permitted in the commercial camping area only.
2. Camping Ground operator's rules apply to Lots 38-43 DP 12843.
3. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
4. Restoration of coastal vegetation within these reserves will be encouraged.

3.10.4 Development

The leased camping area is well developed and new public toilets were installed in 2011. Conservation and community groups continue to organise restoration planting on the Lake Onoke shores. No further development is planned for these reserves.

— Lake Ferry - Lot 15 DP 59961, Lots 37-44 DP 12843 and Lots 3 & 4 DP 67585



3.11 Other Reserves

3.11.1 Description

Location and Status: There are 6 esplanade reserves along the coast to from Te Awaiti to just north of the Pahaoa River.

Legal Description: Lot 3 & 4 DP 87044, Lot 5 DP 87044, Lot 2 & 4 DP 75053, Lot 2 DP 72724

Physical Description: These reserves range from coastal strips to grassed residential areas and general rural areas (grassed or forested).



Amenity Value: The value of these reserves is primarily for beach and utility access. There are no facilities on any of these reserves.

Uses and Activities: Visitors can use the esplanade reserves for beach access. Permission from landowners may be required to access some of these reserves.

3.11.2 Objectives

1. To provide public beach access (esplanade reserves)
2. To provide Council and contractor access to utilities (utility reserves)

3.11.3 Policies

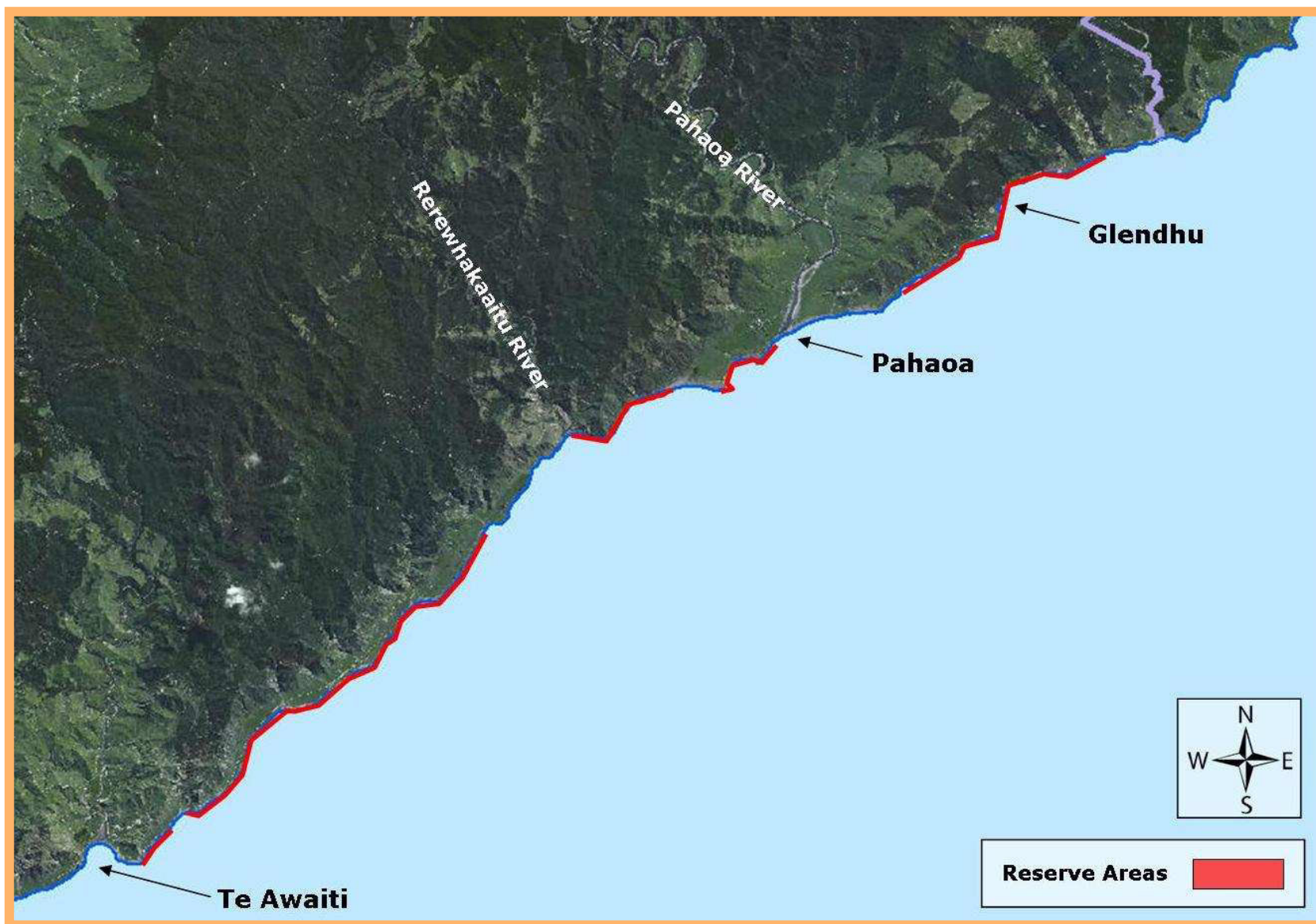
1. Camping and fires are not permitted.
2. Visitors are asked to take their rubbish with them.
3. Natural processes, including but not limited to coastal erosion, accretion and plant growth, will be allowed to run their course.

3.11.4 Development

There are no development plans for these reserves at this time.

(Please refer to section 2 for general reserve policies and objectives.)

Esplanade Reserves - Lots 3, 4 & 5 DP 87044, Lot 2 & 4 DP 75053 and Lot 2 DP 72724



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 Wairarapa Coastal Strategy 2004

The Wairarapa Coastal Strategy 2004 (WCS 2004) is a joint initiative between the Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils, Rangitaane o Wairarapa, Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, and the Greater Wellington Regional Council. It was created with strong community input and provides a long term vision and guidance for management of the coast. The WCS 2004 is a non-statutory document, however it was written with existing legislation and policies in mind. The Coastal Reserves Management Plan was written with consideration to the WCS 2004, weighing the needs of people today against the requirements of future generations. Any proposed development is intended to preserve the wild nature of coastal areas while making these special areas available for people to enjoy.

5.5 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.

5.6 Administration

The coastal reserves in this RMP are currently administered by the South Wairarapa District Council. Planning and development processes are undertaken by the SWDC Planning department, with the physical development processes organised by the Infrastructure department and its contracted staff. Bylaws Officers and other authorised Council Officers carry out enforcement under the RMP, as well as under any applicable Council Bylaws like the *Camping in Coastal Areas Bylaw 2009 (amended 2013)*.

5.6.1 Reserve Management Plan

Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires 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. 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.

The RMP planning process also provides a way of determining community preferences and establishing the best means of providing for community wishes and expectations. 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.

Reserves must be administered and managed for the purpose for which they are classified under the Reserves Act 1977. 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.

5.6.3 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.

The management of the South Wairarapa coastal reserves may be subject to provisions in the Regional Water and Land Plan and the Regional Coastal Environment Plan.

5.7 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 Committee, Rangitaane o Wairarapa, and Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.