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Adopted version

Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve Management Plan



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December 2015

Published by :

Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board
5 Sandy Bay Road
RD2 Kaiteriteri
Motueka 7197

Recent management plan history:

1992 plan approved by Minister of Conservation
2006 major revision prepared by Helen Campbell and approved by Minister in 2008
2015 major revision prepared by Rob Greenaway

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Acknowledgements

Contemporary reserve management plans should reflect national best practice, which means they should unashamedly borrow and interpret good tested policy, where it exists. This plan relies on some text from the 2006 Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Management Plan, but includes a mix of original and modified policies and interpretations of law from many other management plans prepared under the Reserves Act. There has been a deliberate aim to reflect the structure of the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve Management Plan, prepared by the Department of Conservation, as this may be locally familiar. Policy alignment with that plan, where relevant, has been an aim. Mana whenua iwi (see section 6) provided a considered submission on the draft management plan and included a useful update of the reserve history in section 4. Internal review for the Department of Conservation was completed by Cathie Brumley. The project was managed for the Department by Martin Rodd.

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**This Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve
Management Plan was formally adopted for implementation by the
Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board**

On the: 24th December 2015

Signed: 

**Roy Grose
Director Operations, Northern South Island
Department of Conservation**

1 Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve

The Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve are nationally important recreational, cultural and natural settings on the western edge of Tasman Bay, between the settlements of Motueka and Marahau (Figure 1). Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve is one of the most popular camping areas in the South Island and an important gateway to Abel Tasman National Park, and both it and Kaka Point Historic Reserve are of significant cultural value to iwi. Both sites are administered by the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board (“the Board”).

In 2009 it was estimated that on a typical day during the peak holiday period, Kaiteriteri and the adjoining bays hosted between 8,000 and 9,000 day trippers, residents and occupants of motor camps and motels – more than the total permanent population of Motueka. Water taxis and guided on-water tour concessionaires operating from Kaiteriteri moved approximately 156,000 visitors across the Kaiteriteri foreshore in 2014/15. Seasonal guest nights have been reasonably steady over the period since the 2007/08 season at between 100,000 and 114,000. In 2009, a 180ha mountain bike park was added to the Reserve, creating a huge opportunity to support a more diverse recreation setting.

This management plan defines the objectives, policies and methods that the Board will apply to maintain a very high level of visitor satisfaction within the Reserves, while preserving the high quality natural setting, cultural values and the functioning of local ecosystems.

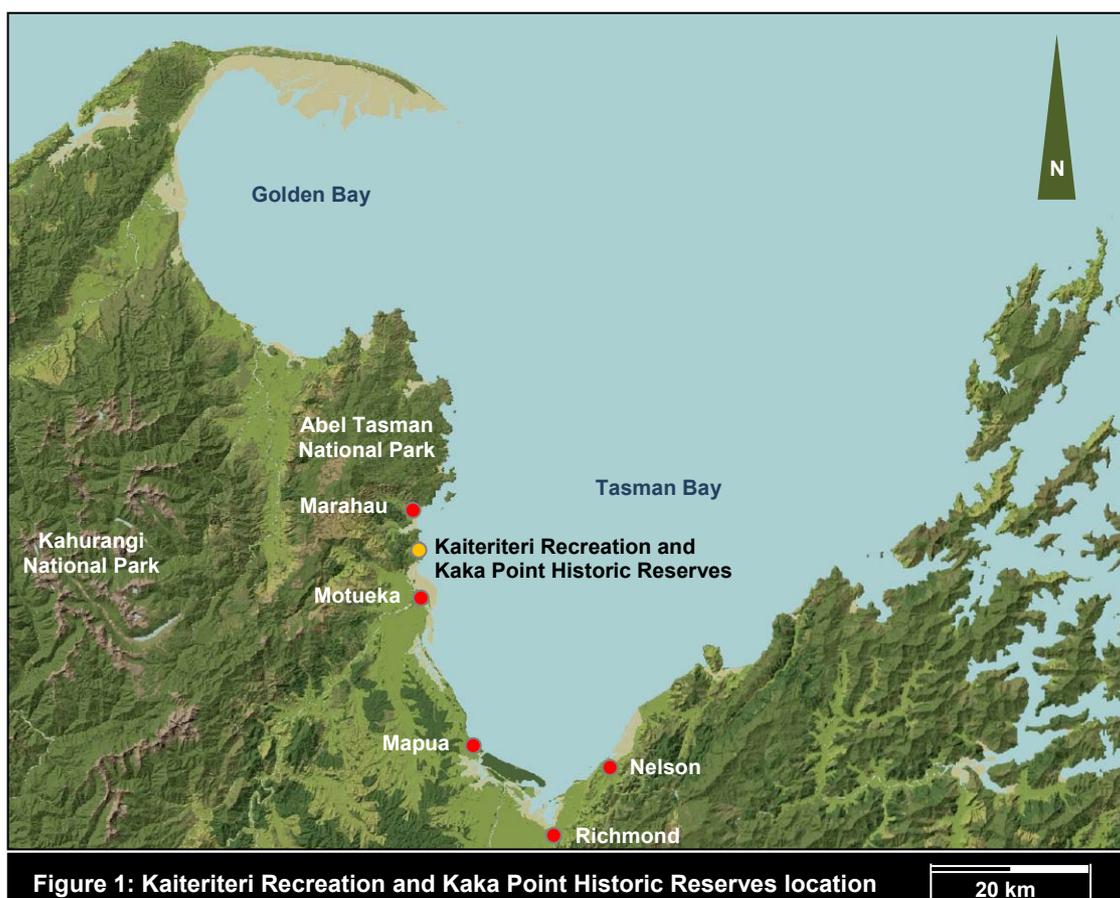


Figure 1: Kaiteriteri Recreation and Kaka Point Historic Reserves location

2 Vision and Objectives

The vision for the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve guides how the Board manages the Reserves and what it aims to deliver to those who value Kaiteriteri. The vision and objectives have no statutory status but set out a guiding management philosophy. They identify the Board's interpretation of the requirements of the Reserves Act as it relates to the Reserves, and set a rationale for policies and bylaws.

2.1 Vision

The Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve are premiere destinations for low-risk family-orientated outdoor recreation in an outstanding coastal environment with a strong Māori and European heritage; and are well-managed and self-funded.

2.2 Objectives

- 1) Protection of the opportunity for visitors and residents to enjoy a range of compatible recreation activities within a spectacular coastal setting.
- 2) Protection and management of the landscape values of the Reserves, and the natural character of the coastal environment.
- 3) Provision of an attractive, enjoyable and safe camping opportunity.
- 4) Management, protection and interpretation of the historical, cultural and archaeological values of the Reserves.
- 5) Professional and consistent management of commercial activities on the Reserves to limit conflict with recreational activities and adverse effects on natural character and other natural and cultural values, and to support recreational enjoyment of nearby visitor settings.
- 6) Maintenance of the functioning of natural ecosystems and indigenous species of flora and fauna without diminishing the recreation potential of the Reserves.
- 7) Effect given to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 8) Integrated management and use of the Reserves with that of adjacent waters and lands administered by the Tasman District Council and the Department of Conservation.
- 9) Co-operation and relationship-building with tāngata whenua to assist with the management of recreation, natural and cultural values of the Reserves.
- 10) Co-operation with neighbouring and proximate private land owners who can assist in enhancing the recreation and natural and cultural values of the Reserves.
- 11) Respect for and maintenance of good relationships with neighbouring communities.
- 12) Prudent financial management of income raised from activities on the Reserves for the betterment of Reserve facilities, services and management.

3 Legislative Context

This Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve Management Plan (referred to as this plan) is a community *'living document'* setting out operational management actions and guidelines for the Reserves for ten years. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and replaces the management plan approved by the Minister of Conservation in January 2008.

3.1 The Reserves Act 1977

The General Purpose of the Reserves Act is *"the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public"* areas possessing (amongst other values) recreational use or the potential for such, environmental or landscape values, or interest; or *"natural, scenic, historic, cultural archaeological ... educational, community or other such features or value"*; and to ensure *"as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, ... and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment ... and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development."* (section 3 Reserves Act 1977).

All of the land identified as Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve (Figure 2) is classified under section 17(1) of the Reserves Act as a recreation reserve, which has the specified primary 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..."*.

The Kaka Point Historic Reserve (Figure 2) is classified under section 18(1) of the Act as a historic reserve, *"for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest."*

Section 40B(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 states that the purpose of a management plan includes the establishment of objectives for the management of the reserve according to the purpose for which a reserve is classified.

The Reserves Act gives the right to the Board (the 'administering body') to recommend to the Minister of Conservation that concessions are granted within a scope and process defined in section 3B of the Conservation Act 1987. Most service providers wishing to operate within the Reserve will need to apply to the Board for a lease, licence, permit or easement with reference to both Acts (Reserve and Conservation), and their activity must support the expectations set out in this management plan.

3.2 The Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is administered by regional and local government and is implemented through Regional Policy Statements and Regional and District Plans prepared by local authorities. The Tasman District Council, a unitary authority with both local and regional council functions, is the relevant authority in this case. The Board must apply for resource consents for activities where required under the relevant RMA plans.

Chapter 21 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (Effects of Disturbance, Structures and Occupation on Coastal Marine Conservation, Heritage, Access and Amenity Values) states, as policy (21.2.3.15):

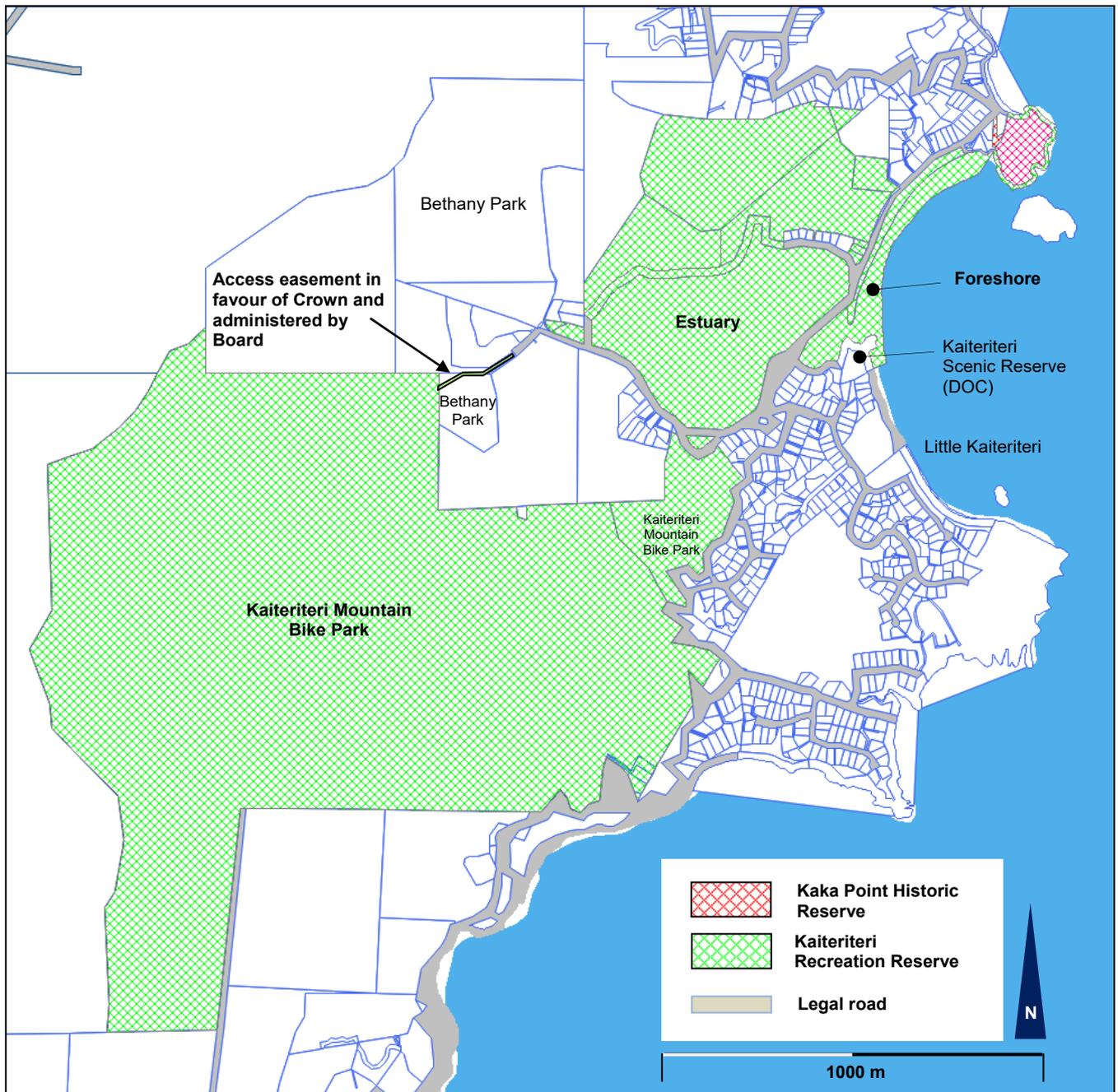


Figure 2: Kaiteriteri Recreation and Kaka Point Historic Reserves legal boundaries

To retain the open space of Kaiteriteri Bay without further structures other than the existing boat ramp and moorings of the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board.

Other more general restrictions are applicable to the development of the Reserves.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) is required by section 57 of the RMA. Its policies aim to achieve the purpose of the RMA in relation to the coastal environment of New Zealand. The intent of the NZCPS is also taken into account when other resource management planning is completed, such as in this case.

Policy 18 of the NZCPS, amongst others, offers direction of relevance to the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve:

Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:

- a) ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;*
- b) taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;*
- c) maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;*
- d) considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space; ...*

3.3 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).

3.4 Management plan process

This management plan must be consistent with all relevant legislation. A purpose of the plan is to ensure that the management and development of the Reserves is compatible with the purpose of its reservation. Section 41 (3) of the Reserves Act 1977 requires that a management plan "*shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified*".

Kaiteriteri is classified as a recreation reserve and Kaka Point is a historic reserve.

Once approved by the Minister of Conservation, this management plan will operate for up to ten years, although it may be reviewed at any time. If there is a substantial change in policy, public notification of the proposed changes is required. Minor amendments, which do not represent a significant change in policy, may be made by the Board without notification.

The Board has been encouraged to re-visit this management plan after six years due to a substantial increase in the area of land it manages – the 180ha of the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park –, and change in the status of Kaka Point, and the implementation of a master-planning process to direct asset redevelopment over the foreseeable future. The master-planning exercise was forced by the need to replace the existing store building, which is no longer economic to maintain. The Board decided in 2009 to identify the preferred location for a rebuilt store. Seasonal congestion issues, the need to improve the flow of visitors through the Reserves and to better manage parking and the operation of the concessions and

ticketing area, amongst other issues, indicated the need to consider a comprehensive review; including an assessment of new visitor services, such as motel units.

In late 2010 a set of redevelopment 'ideas' was released by the Board for consideration by the local community and by Reserve users, including open days over summer where the 'ideas' were reviewed and discussed with a member of the design team. Feedback from that process led to substantial modifications to the 'ideas' and a draft comprehensive development plan was prepared mid-2011 and later modified over 2012 and 2013.

Forty-seven submissions were received on the draft management plan and development plan. These were summarised and reviewed by the Board in early 2012, and this documentation is available separately. Thirteen submitters opted to also present their submission verbally and hearings were held on the 8th and 11th of May 2012. Summaries of these hearings are also available.

The draft plan was modified subsequent to those hearings. While the final version of the plan was being prepared, the Te Tau Ihu Claims Settlement Bill 2013 came into consideration, later being enacted as the Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014. This resulted in a change of status of much of Kaka Point from a recreation reserve to a historic reserve. This resulted in the need for a review of the draft management plan. It also became clear that the draft plan also lacked consideration of how to manage commercial activities within the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park. Consequently, the Board decided to hold final preparation of the management plan until it had completed consultation with its iwi partners over management of Kaka Point, taking the opportunity to also review management of the mountain bike park. New amendments were then made to the draft. Submissions were sought for two months in late 2015 on only those parts of the plan which had been substantially changed from the 2011 draft version. These were sections 7.6 (Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park) and 7.7 (Kaka Point Historic Reserve). Notification was sent to all previous submitters and public advertising completed in accord with the Reserves Act. No submissions were received.

The consultation process on the draft comprehensive development plan has paralleled the consultation for this management plan. Implementing the comprehensive development plan will rely partly on accepting a modified set of policies, permitting, for example, better management of parking opportunities in the Recreation Reserve and, if required, a land exchange with the Tasman District Council to allow the relocation of areas of road reserve. The development planning exercise is not a statutory process until a consent application is made by the Board to the Tasman District Council for specific works. While the consent applications should be consistent with the policies detailed in this management plan, the applications will be considered under the provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan and the Resource Management Act.

This management plan should, however, provide the Board with the direction and confidence to manage the Reserves for the immediate future regardless of the scale of redevelopment undertaken.

4 Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve

Kaiteriteri Beach is a crescent-shaped golden granite sandy beach formed at the head of a small bay which opens to the east into Tasman Bay, with rocky promontories and islands forming the northern and southern headlands. Although one beach system, a rocky ridge and tidal estuary channel divides the beach in two. The northern part is Kaiteriteri Beach (administered by the Board) and the southern part is Little Kaiteriteri (administered by Tasman District Council).

Low Separation Point granite hills, of up to 80 metres above sea level, flank the beach. Enclosed between the beach and the hills is a tidal estuary and a small flat area formed from marine depositions with natural infilling by eroded deposits from the hills.

The natural estuarine mudflats have been considerably modified by these depositions as well as by human activities.

Kaiteriteri has a variety of vegetation types. Regenerating shrublands are being colonised with natives and there are remnant patches of beech forest. A remnant strip of mature black beech forest adjacent to the estuary provides an extremely important visual backdrop to the estuary and is indicative of the Nelson region's past lowland/coastal podocarp-broadleaf rainforests. A small stand of kahikatea remains in one of the damp gullies – a species that is almost extinct in the surrounding area.

The campground area adjacent to the estuary has been highly modified with specimen trees planted for aesthetics and shade.

A small raupo and flax wetland, just below that part of the Recreation Reserve which was previously a landfill dumpsite on Martin's Farm Road, is typical of wetlands that once were prevalent in this area.

Puketawai lies to the south of Kaiteriteri Bay and is a discrete natural feature formed of Separation Point granites, near the mouth of the Riwaka River. The regenerating indigenous vegetation has been enhanced by plantings by the Board and the local Scout group. Prior to 2013 Puketawai formed part of the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve, but consequent to the Te Tau Ihu Claims Settlement Act 2013 the land vested as freehold title in the Ngāti Rārua Settlement Trust, the trustees of the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and the trustees of the Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust.

Kaka Point is a wāhi tapu (occupation site and burial ground) and requires cultural recognition and protection. Prior to 2013 the Point was a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. It was generally referred to as 'Kaka Pā Point' and formed part of Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve. The Te Tau Ihu Claims Settlement Act 2013 resulted in Kaka Point being vested jointly in the trustees of the Ngāti Rārua Settlement Trust, the trustees of the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and the trustees of the Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust. The land was then gifted back to the Crown and reclassified under the Reserves Act 1977 as a Historic Reserve, and formally renamed as Kaka Point Historic Reserve.

In 2009, the 180ha area of conservation land now known as the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park was gazetted as part of the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and added to the land administered by the Board. It has been developed as a mountain bike park by the enthusiastic volunteer group Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated and now offers cycling trails suited to all skill levels. The Park also includes a section of the Great Taste Cycle Trail which connects Kaiteriteri as a regional cycle-touring destination.

4.1 Settlement

The coastal region of the Motueka region proved eminently suitable for settlement with abundant marine resources of fish and shellfish. Sheltered, sunny areas produced good kumara crops. The argillite quarries of the Nelson area guaranteed a source of fine stone tools including adzes that became distributed throughout New Zealand.

Archaeological surveys have revealed that Kaiteriteri appears to have been an undefended kainga area with Kaka Pā occupied only when a defended pā site was needed. Storage pits had been identified at Kaka Point comprising a fine series of seventeen pits including double pits. These pits were irrevocably damaged in the 1970s when the road and parking area atop the site was built.

A small number of storage pits lie within Puketawai and one pit was identified on land previously occupied by the Wakefield/Riwaka Pioneers' memorial.

Terraces are often found at pā sites. At Kaka Pā much of the surface evidence has been damaged; at Puketawai the terraces cut into steep seaward slopes have also been damaged.

At Pā Point, a site now partly covered by the road, there have been found large deposits of ovenstones, middens, stone working areas and evidence of burials. The defended pā here, Puketawai, was a fortified village that commanded a view over Tasman Bay



Lithograph from a work recorded by d'Urville's expedition artist, Louis Auguste de Sainson, of Māori at Astrolabe Roadstead, January 1827. Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington

and the surrounding hinterland. Its prominent position provided a signal light at times for people in the surrounding area. The low-lying village of 1.4 hectares at Pā Point was occupied until about 1842. The tidal area provided a mooring place for waka, with a large granite rock on the south side of the Kaiteriteri-Riwaka Road between the Wai Atua (also known as Te Atua) Stream culvert and the rocky ridge being a mooring stone. Tracks led to the ridge-top pā and to the village. There remains an urupa site on the village site. A cave adjacent to the Wai Atua Stream is also a wāhi tapu.

Before the Tasman Bay Raids of the late 1820s people from Ngāti Apa and Tumatakokiri would have congregated at pā sites for their usual seasonal fishing activities. The people may have moved seasonally to the fishing grounds of Astrolabe, to the gardens and storage sites of the Riwaka valley and to the upper valley and the hills where birds were hunted. The last invasion, in about 1829, was led by Te Puoho with Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Tama iwi. The tāngata whenua who lived at Kaiteriteri before the arrival of the New Zealand Company held the land according to the principles and practices of Māori customary law.

Although there was earlier European interest in Tasman Bay (then known as Blind Bay) the first recorded entry into Kaiteriteri was by Captain Arthur Wakefield in October 1841 when searching for a suitable permanent settlement for New Zealand Company settlers. Wakefield arrived at Kaiteriteri on 9 October and walked over the hill to the pā at the mouth of the Motueka River. A small spring of water at the northern end of Kaiteriteri Beach is reputed to have been used by Wakefield on his first landing in the Bay. On 13 October, the New Zealand Company surveyors established a base camp at Kaiteriteri. The party then moved across Tasman Bay with the discovery of Nelson Haven on 20 October 1841. Kaiteriteri also featured

in Wakefield’s diary a few days later when a korero was held with local chiefs to discuss Nelson land purchases and reach agreement on payment and reserves. The purpose of the Kaiteriteri meeting was to agree the terms of the new Nelson settlement. These terms included the protection of tāngata whenua settlements, cultivations and wāhi tapu and the reservation of one-tenth of all land used for the Nelson settlement to be held in trust for the benefit of the original Maori owners and their families. This land became known as the Tenths Reserves.

Kaiteriteri has considerable historic significance, therefore, as the first meeting place between tāngata whenua and representatives of the New Zealand Company whose sole purpose was to colonise a ‘new’ country.

Captain Moore, writing of his 1842 visit to the Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa people living at Riwaka, stated “they had erected several large and commodious store houses, ten feet from the ground, with one log notched in steps to form a ladder to the roofed watty [whata or raised storehouse]. Secure from rains and animals ... these storehouses were fenced in, as were cultivations generally”. A Māori village occupied by members of Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa was also seen by Captain Moore on the southern shore of Kaiteriteri Bay.

Although not all of the four iwi who are the tāngata whenua of Western Te Tau Ihu lived at Kaiteriteri in the 1840s, the area is culturally and historically significant to all of the iwi because it was the birthplace of the Tenths Reserves. All lands of the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve are of historic and cultural importance to tāngata whenua.

Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa Ki Te Tau Ihu (Te Ātiawa) are the mana whenua iwi of Kaiteriteri. Ngāti Tama Ki Te Tau Ihu (Ngāti Tama) have an association with Kaiteriteri through participation in significant events. Ngāti Apa have an historical relationship with Kaiteriteri from prior to 1827.

Kaka Point and archaeological sites on recreation reserve land are protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, as well as under sections 18 and 17 (2)(b) of the Reserves Act. Kaka Island, adjacent to Kaka Point is a wāhi tapu.

The New Zealand Company’s campsite was on



what was to become part of a 145 hectare block owned by G. Daniells, a retired army major who probably never occupied the land. SL (Syd) Rowling acquired the land about 1914-16 from a successor of Mr Daniells and farmed the flat land. Visitors to the area began camping near the beach and a small shop and changing sheds were established in 1936. The first formal gazettal as Kaiteriteri Reserve in 1936 was Lot 51 DP 2469, part of the current campground. This area, gifted by Syd Rowling, was thought to be too rough and swampy for a campground, so the Board, in agreement with Mr Rowling, operated the campground on adjoining land.

The remainder of the campground and adjacent hill (43 acres) was purchased from Syd Rowling and his son in 1939 at a cost of £700 – the government of the day contributed £600 and local donors, £100. To commemorate the first 100 years of European settlement, in 1941 Wes Rowling gifted the Wakefield Spring and a small area of surrounding land, and a year later the 4.5 acres of Kaka Point. With a realignment of the road in 1942 the beach frontage area of the Recreation Reserve was added.

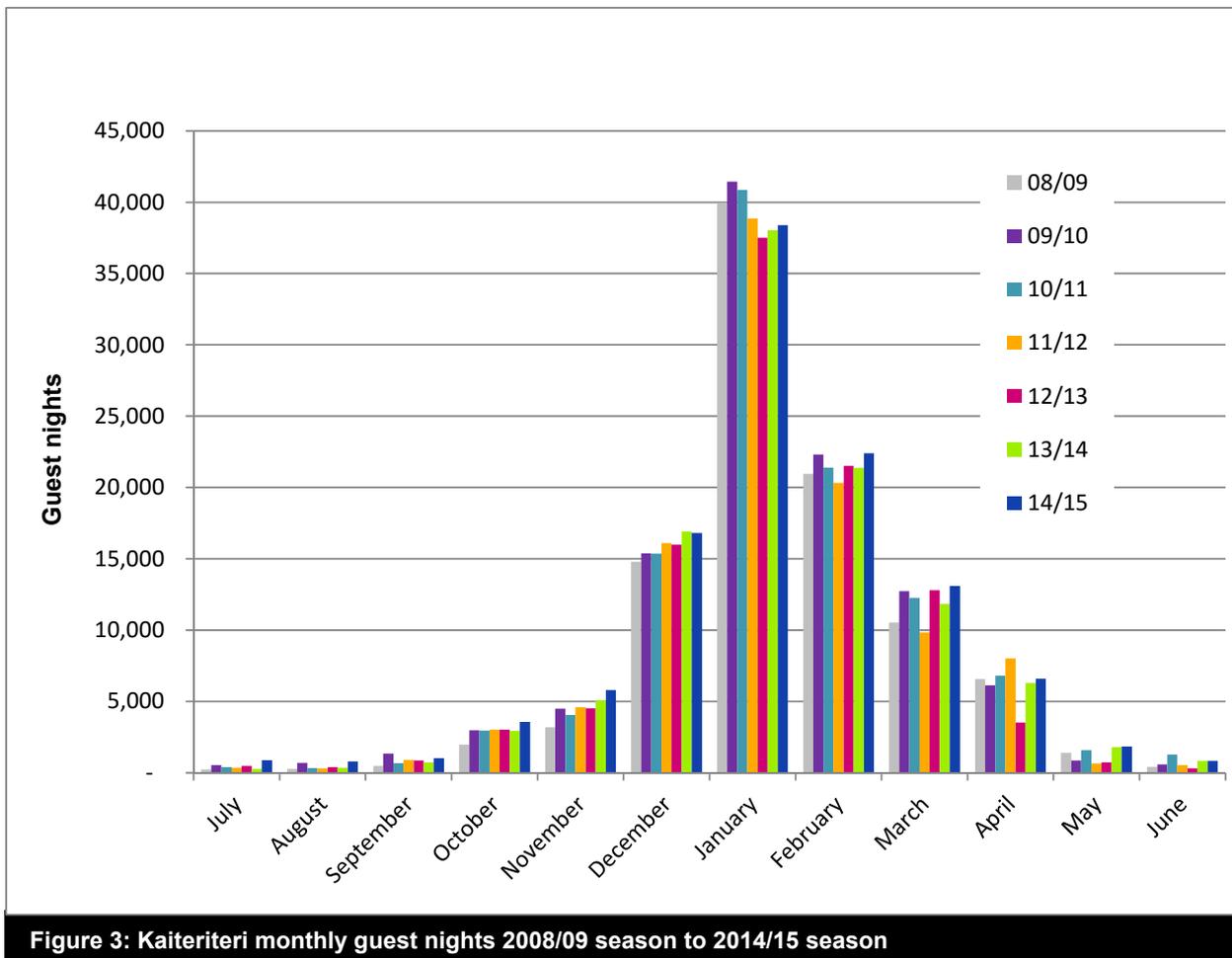
In 1934 the residents of Riwaka erected a monument at Pā Point, Puketawai, to commemorate Wakefield's landing and record the coming of Riwaka's European pioneers. Part Section 53 Block X Kaiteriteri Survey District, part of Pā Point/Puketawai, became the Riwaka Pioneers' Memorial Reserve in 1935 and was added along with the remaining 28 acres at Pā Point, to the Kaiteriteri Reserve in 1944/5. From 1853 to 1934 this land had been designated as a Military Reserve (possibly as a reaction to the Wairau Incident and the settlers' desire for a prominent lookout). The monument was relocated to the adjacent roadside in August 2014 after ownership of Puketawai was returned to iwi

The tidal estuary at Kaiteriteri was part of a Crown Lease, surrendered by Mr. J Martin in 1952 on condition that it came under the control of the, then, Domain Board.

Various parcels of land have been acquired by purchase or exchange through the years, as well as the loss of small amounts of land for public works. In 2009, 180ha of conservation land was added to create the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park, which is being developed via the substantial volunteer efforts of Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated in partnership with the Board.

4.2 Current activity

Figure 3 shows monthly guest nights at the campground from the 2008/09 season to 2014/15. Seasonal guest nights have been reasonably steady over the period at between 100,000 and 114,000. Capacity was reached each year in January.



A track counter within the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park indicates a steady increase in activity, with a very high level of growth in 2015. The figures below are for the month of January only:

2012: 3,142 visitors

2013: 3,652

2014: 4,218

2015: 4,972

5 Reserve Management

The Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board is the management and administrative authority responsible for directing and monitoring the Reserves as per section 30 of Reserves Act 1977. The Board is accountable to the Minister of Conservation.

The Reserves Act (17(1)) directs the Board to prioritise the provision of, for the Recreation Reserve: *“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.”*

Secondary provisions of the Act, in relation to recreation reserves, include (17(2)):

- providing for freedom of access, with regard to protecting the ‘general well-being’ of the reserve and the people using it,
- protecting, where compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve, its scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife,
- conserving “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”, and
- maintaining the reserve’s value as a soil, water and forest conservation area.

The Act (18(1)) requires the Board to manage the Historic Reserve for: *“the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.”*

Secondary provisions of the Act, in relation to historic reserves, include (18(2)):

- for the structures, objects, and sites to illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand,
- providing for freedom of access, with regard to protecting the ‘general well-being’ of the reserve and the people using it,
- protecting, where compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve, its scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife, and “except where the Minister otherwise determines, the indigenous flora and fauna and natural environment shall as far as possible be preserved”
- maintaining the reserve’s value as a soil, water and forest conservation area.

The Board comprises seven members appointed by the Minister of Conservation. Iwi are represented. The Department of Conservation has an *ex officio* appointment.

The members of the Board are appointed under section 30 of the Reserves Act for up to seven years. Terms of three to five years have been the norm for the Kaiteriteri Board. Formal monthly meetings, which are open to the public, are normally held in Motueka.

The Board employs a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is responsible for the employment of other Reserves staff to assist with, for example, the operation of the cafe, the store, the campground and the boat ramp.

The Board contracts professional accounting and secretarial services. Accounts are audited annually with copies provided to the Department of Conservation and any interested party who requests them. The Department of Conservation Whakatu Nelson Office details the Board's accounts in the Department's annual report to Parliament.

Bylaws are prepared by the Board for the Reserves under section 106 of the Reserves Act. These lay down the conditions of entry and use of the Reserves and are available separately.

The Board administers the foreshore immediately adjacent to the Recreation Reserve and adjacent to the Kaiteriteri Scenic Reserve (see Figure 2 and Figure 4). The waters of Kaiteriteri Bay are otherwise administered by the Tasman District Council under regional Navigation and Safety Bylaws, and the Regional Coastal Plan (Tasman Resource Management Plan).

The Board acts as the Council's agent in relation to certain matters. These include appointing a Launch Warden to observe and encourage safe boating behaviour in the waters off Kaiteriteri and managing the occupation and use of moorings where the mooring consent is held by the Board. Reserve staff may be appointed by the Tasman District Council as 'Honorary Launch Wardens'.

The Board is required by section 41 of the Reserves Act to keep this management plan under continuous review. The Minister of Conservation can also require that the Board review the plan.

The Board acknowledges the potential effects of climate change on Kaiteriteri as a coastal setting and recognises that sea level rise needs to be taken into account in future built development in accordance with local authority and Ministry of Environment guidelines.

5.1.1 Expectations

- 1) The Board's governance role is relevant, effective and efficient.
- 2) Compliance is assured for all local, regional and national legislature, with particular reference to the purpose of recreation and historic reserves as stated in the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3) Consideration is given to the Treaty of Waitangi and relevant iwi management plans.
- 4) Board members have full information and are able to support and advise the CEO in the effective management of the Reserves.
- 5) Reserve users understand and benefit from the Board's actions, and the Minister of Conservation has confidence in the Board.
- 6) The Reserves grow and develop to suit the contemporary demands of reserve users and the long-term viability of the Reserves as recreation and natural settings.
- 7) Infrastructure development is sustainable and cost-effective.

5.1.2 Policy

- 1) To ensure that an effective and representative Board manages the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve in accordance with this management plan, relevant legislation and in accordance with best practice for governance bodies.

- 2) To maximise the national benefits afforded by the natural, social, cultural and economic values of the Reserves.
- 3) To permit land acquisition and exchange where the Board can illustrate a net benefit to the values of the Reserves.
- 4) Development of the Reserves will proceed according to a comprehensive development and business plan and will take into account climate change.

5.1.3 Methods

- 1) All Board members are aware of the Board's roles and responsibilities, the avoidance of conflicts of interest and their focus on the long-term benefits of effective Reserves management.
- 2) The Board prepares and reviews a five-year Strategic Plan which identifies how the Vision for the Reserves is to be achieved, as well as any specific development projects required to improve the visitor experience on the Reserves and to enhance their natural values.
- 3) A comprehensive long-term development plan is implemented.
- 4) Business and development planning processes are integrated with those of the Department of Conservation, Tasman District Council, tāngata whenua and relevant public agencies.
- 5) Open and participatory access to the Board is maintained for the community, including tāngata whenua.
- 6) This management plan is kept under regular review by the Board and is adapted to reflect changing circumstances or increased knowledge in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 7) Bylaws are made and revised by the Board to support the implementation of this management plan.
- 8) The Board ensures that an appropriately skilled and experienced CEO is employed.

6 Treaty of Waitangi

Under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, the Board is required to interpret and administer the Reserves Act 1977 to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. However, where there is clearly an inconsistency between the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the principles of the Treaty, the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 will prevail.

Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa Ki Te Tau Ihu (Te Ātiawa) are the mana whenua iwi of Kaiteriteri. Ngāti Tama Ki Te Tau Ihu (Ngāti Tama) have an association with Kaiteriteri through participation in significant events. Ngāti Apa have an historical relationship with Kaiteriteri from prior to 1827.

The Board must work in a spirit of partnership (based on mutual good faith, co-operation and respect) to achieve the objectives of this plan. A partnership approach recognises the mana of tāngata whenua and the desire to work together to maintain and support the reserve.

The Board supported the vesting of Puketawai in iwi subsequent to the settlement of their Treaty claim and recognises the significance of the gifting of Kaka Point by iwi to the nation.

Tāngata whenua need to be actively involved in the management of the Reserves' values, including wāhi tapu and other taonga. The Board recognises and respects the rights and responsibilities of tāngata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga/customary practices of guardianship, in relation to places or resources that have spiritual or historical and cultural significance for them. Active involvement by tāngata whenua can be supported and achieved in a number of different ways. Some of these ways are:

- Communicating with tāngata whenua about proposed work associated with the Reserves, particularly prior to any disturbance of Reserve land
- Consulting tāngata whenua regarding the protection of wāhi tapu and other taonga
- Establishing partnerships with tāngata whenua on restoration and pest management projects, where appropriate
- Enabling customary use by tāngata whenua on a case-by-case basis ensuring consistency with the provisions of the Reserves Act
- Consulting with tāngata whenua on concession applications that affect their interests
- Preparing public information, interpretation and structures which refer to places or resources of spiritual, historical and cultural significance to Māori, in consultation with tāngata whenua

Consultation from the early stages of any proposed undertaking that may affect the interests of tāngata whenua and full consideration of their views is essential.

Two iwi representatives are appointed to the Board.

6.1.1 *Expectations*

- 1) Tāngata whenua fulfil their role as kaitiaki of the Reserves.
- 2) Visitors understand and appreciate the cultural history of the Reserves, and this adds to the quality of their experience.
- 3) Customary use of the Reserves by tāngata whenua occurs.

- 4) Puketawai is vested as freehold land in iwi through the Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014. Kaka Point, gifted to the nation by Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Tama, is administered by the Board as a Historic Reserve.

6.1.2 Policies

- 1) To give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2) To provide for the customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species, and cultural practices, in the Reserves by tāngata whenua in accordance with the provisions of this plan and the Reserves Act.

6.1.3 Methods

- 1) Actively consult with tāngata whenua throughout the term of this plan regarding its implementation.
- 2) Encourage and support tāngata whenua involvement and participation in the management of Reserves values, including the provision of information and cultural advice.
- 3) Promote the understanding of local iwi history by Reserves visitors via an information and interpretation programme.
- 4) Regularly communicate with tāngata whenua about management work proposed for the Reserves, particularly where ground disturbance is likely.
- 5) Approve applications for customary uses of traditional materials and indigenous species within the Reserves by tāngata whenua where the take is minimal and the local abundance of the species is ensured.

7 Enjoyment and use of the Reserves

The Reserves have evolved to facilitate recreational enjoyment of the setting, and to support access to other important recreation areas, particularly Abel Tasman National Park. The recent development of the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park via the volunteer efforts of the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Inc. is testimony to the desire of the Board to fulfil the expectations of the Reserves Act.

Facilitating commercial activities which support appropriate forms of recreation in and around the Reserves – especially within Abel Tasman National Park and the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve – is considered an important role for the Recreation Reserve.

Income from camping and other accommodation, the store, the restaurant and cafe, mini golf and concessions is applied by the Board to the management, operation, maintenance and development of Reserve land and facilities, for the benefit of users of the Reserves.

To minimise conflict between users, the Reserves are intended to be managed according to a set of defined activity areas. These are illustrated in Figure 4 and include:

- Beach access points – commercial. These areas are used by commercial water taxi and tour vessels dropping off and picking up clients. Three are identified: one for low tide access off the headland formed by the Kaiteriteri Scenic Reserve, one for access directly opposite the existing cafe and restaurant, and one off the commercial beach node by the launching ramp. Access to the sea at the latter point will be restricted to only those concessions licensed to operate in the beach commercial node. The laying out of rental equipment and other trade activities will be limited to the beach commercial node. Non-powered craft only – such as kayaks – are permitted to access the beach south of the boat ramp by TDC Navigation Safety Bylaw in the northern commercial beach access zone (Figure 4).
- Booking area, including concessionaires. These areas include any private commercial services permitted by the Board, as well as many of the Board's commercial activities. Services may include fixed accommodation, such as ensuite cabins. Open space areas may be used for events and other temporary, permitted Commercial activities, such as coffee carts and other temporary food vendors.
- Serviced accommodation. If the Board wishes to expand the provision of serviced accommodation units, they will be confined to this area, and the 'Booking area, including concessionaires'. The Serviced accommodation area overlies the Booking area where accommodation is provided above the shop.
- Camping. This area is the main body of the campground and provides for tents, caravans and campervans, campers' vehicles and their boats and trailers, and camping facilities.
- General amenity area, including parking. This area will include provision for children's play areas, mini golf, car, bus and trailer parking, boat wash facilities, petrol bowsers and general amenity developments. Parking in this area will be restricted to the north-western side of Kaiteriteri Road.
- Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park. This area is shown in Figure 2 and is to be managed in consultation with Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Incorporated (see primarily section 7.6).
- Kaka Point Historic Reserve. This area is also shown in Figure 2 and is to be managed in consultation with Settlement trustees (see primarily section 7.7).

- The remainder of the Recreation Reserve. This area is not indicated in Figure 4, but includes all other areas of the Reserve (see Figure 2) set aside for casual recreational use and for natural character and ecosystem function. Casual and controlled parking is located in selected parts of this area, but only where it meets policy criteria stated in this plan and TDC consenting controls.

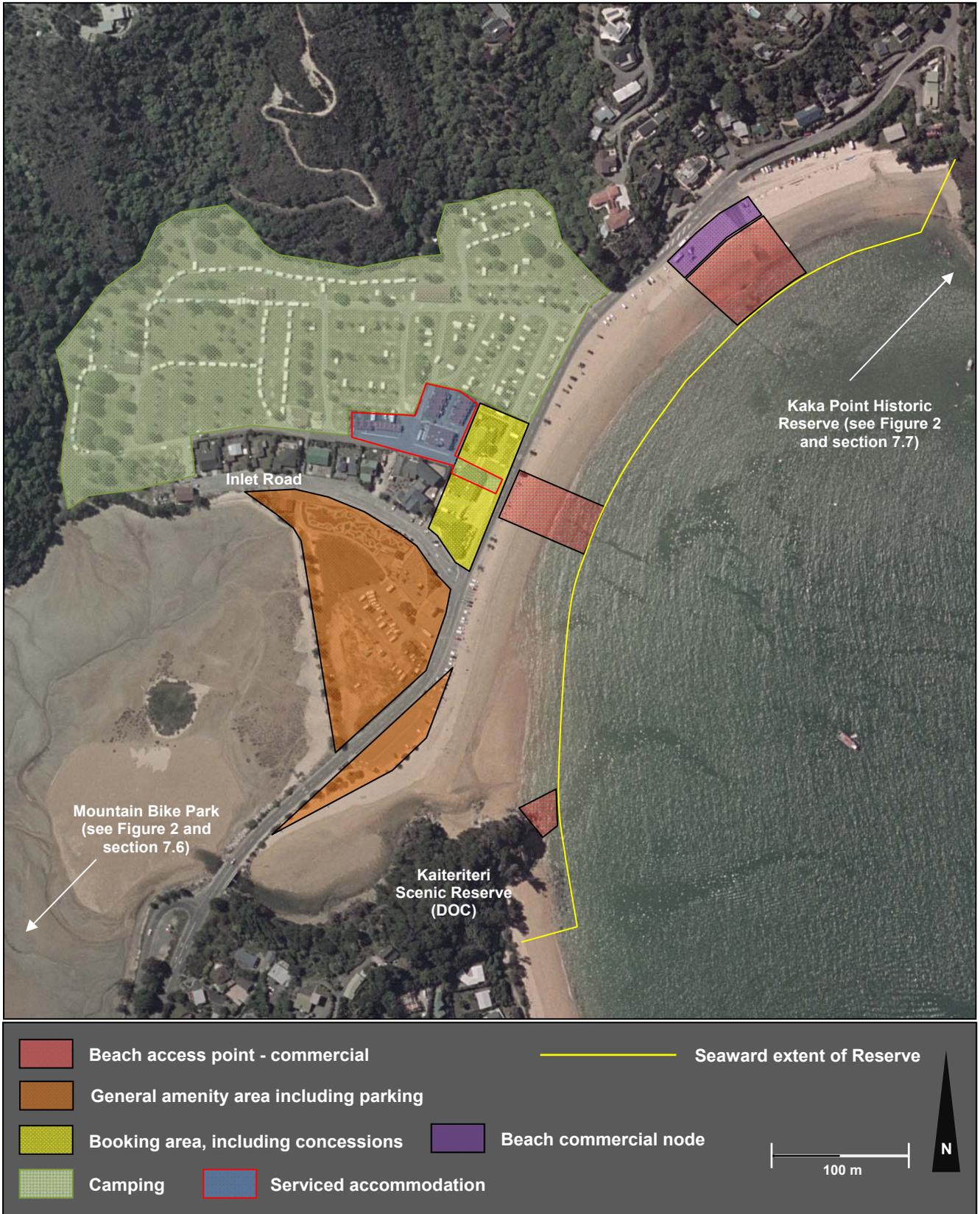


Figure 4: Activity nodes within the Recreation Reserve

The management of the water beyond the foreshore in Kaiteriteri Bay is the responsibility of the Tasman District Council and is administered via the TDC Navigation Safety Bylaw. The TDC publishes an annual advisory brochure with bylaw details for each season.

For the purposes of this plan, the term 'recreation' includes the activity of tourism. That is, tourism is a subset of recreation. By definition, any camper in a Reserve is by default a tourist, as they are staying away from home for at least one night.

7.1 Recreation management

The Reserves Act (17(1)) directs the Board to prioritise the provision, on the Recreation Reserve, of *“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.”*

On the Historic Reserve, the focus is on (18(1)), *“protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.”* However, provision for public access must be made.

Prior to the addition of the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park, there was little terrestrial space within the Recreation Reserve that could be described as 'open space'. Camping facilities and visitor services – particularly parking – dominate the Recreation Reserve land, and its open aspect has been provided by the estuary, Kaiteriteri Bay and the Reserve's partly-forested hinterland. This degree of development has been viewed as appropriate considering the ability of the Reserve to afford a quality experience to a high number of visitors.

The Board is seeking to maintain and enhance the existing level of service for visitors and recreation opportunity, which includes reconfiguring the layout of the commercial activity nodes on the central body of the Recreation Reserve (Figure 4), the road layout and parking.

7.1.1 Expectations

- 1) Surveys indicate a high level of visitor satisfaction with their experience of the Reserves and their settings.
- 2) A wide spectrum of New Zealanders access and enjoy the Reserves.
- 3) The Reserves support regional tourism.
- 4) Reserve users feel safe, and avoidable accidents and incidents are prevented.
- 5) Off-site developments do not detract from the values of the Reserves.

7.1.2 Policies

- 1) To maintain a standard of service provision for recreation appropriate to a nationally significant recreation setting.
- 2) To support inclusive recreation and equitable access for all Reserve users.
- 3) To avoid or minimise conflicts between recreation activities throughout the Reserves, and between Reserve users and commercial service providers, including those operated on behalf of the Board.

- 4) To maintain and enhance the open space and natural character values of the Reserves and to recognise that these underpin the quality of the recreation experience.
- 5) To continue to work with volunteer agencies to maximise the recreation potential of the Reserves, with clear joint expectations for development standards and outcomes.
- 6) To aim to ensure that the management of lands and waters outside the Reserves do not adversely affect the recreation values of the Reserves.
- 7) To facilitate opportunities to increase regional participation in family-friendly outdoor recreation.

7.1.3 Methods

- 1) Complete a satisfaction survey of Reserve users at least once every three years, with results and management responses reported publically. Baseline expectations for levels of satisfaction will be set. Management responses may include amending this management plan and the Reserve Bylaws. Research will include feedback on the effects of water-skiing within the Bay; noting that the Board does not manage this activity.
- 2) Develop, sign and maintain recreation facilities, including tracks and play equipment, according to national standards, where they exist. A ten-year Asset Management Plan will ensure that Reserves infrastructure, including tracks, are maintained cost-effectively and in a safe and serviceable condition, and the Board can effectively budget for renewals. The design of signs within the Reserves, including those erected by concessionaires and other licenced commercial operators within the Recreation Reserve, will be standardised according to a design manual, and will incorporate a readily recognisable Kaiteriteri brand.
- 3) The CEO maintains a Health and Safety Plan for the Reserves, including an accident and incident database, and reports to the Board at each of its formal meetings any actions required to address issues identified.
- 4) The Board implement a long-term development programme for Reserves infrastructure which will aim to: maintain and enhance the open space values of the Reserves; enhance visitor satisfaction; limit inter-activity conflict; and reflect the national importance of the Reserves for recreation and tourism.
- 5) Volunteer agencies that assist the Board with Reserves development for recreation and other values of the Reserves operate under a written agreement detailing the expectations and responsibilities of each party, including Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated.
- 6) Reserve bylaws are kept under constant review to enable the CEO to control actions which adversely affect visitor satisfaction and safety, and environmental and cultural values.
- 7) Camping fees and charges, and fees and charges for other services provided by the Board, are reviewed annually, with the aim of ensuring the long-term financial viability of the Reserves and affordable recreation. The fees and charges schedule will be removed from the Reserve bylaws and replaced with a tariff list that may be amended more readily.
- 8) An access policy and programme is implemented for people with disabilities and all new facilities and services in the Reserves will be fully accessible where possible.
- 9) The Board will advocate its position on regional planning matters where there is the potential for effects – either positive or negative – on the values of the Reserves.

7.2 Concessions

A concession is a lease, licence, permit or easement granted under section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977, and as per section 3B of the Conservation Act 1987¹, to carry out an activity on a reserve that generally involves a commercial component or some form of temporary or fixed occupation. These activities include, but are not limited to: transport services; commercial education or instruction services; commercial guiding; commercial attractions and services; filming; trading or operating a business; building or occupying a structure; easements; or occupation of land. An organised group does not require a concession if there is no commercial arrangement with participants, including where a club might charge membership fees or a fee to cover costs.

Concession applications for activities within the Reserves are processed by the Department of Conservation, and are advertised for submissions where necessary. Recommendations from both the Board and the Department are considered by the Minister of Conservation prior to a concession being issued or declined. The concession must be consistent with this management plan. The Board is responsible for monitoring and managing approved concessionaire activities.

Concession activities have the potential to cause adverse effects on natural, historical and cultural values, and visitor experiences. However, they may also provide a benefit, enabling people's enjoyment and use of the Reserves as well as other recreation settings, such as the Abel Tasman National Park.

Casual recreational use of the Reserves has primacy over commerce, and where these are in conflict, the Board will aim to control or limit commercial activities. While the Board recognises that it should support recreational use of settings outside the Reserve, its primary objective is to manage the area under its control for the benefit of Reserve users. As a result, it will not consider significant adverse effects within the Reserves to be compensated by potential benefits in other settings.

Carrying out a commercial operation in the Reserves is considered a privilege, and concessionaires have a responsibility to ensure that the values of the Reserves are maintained as far as possible. Concessions are of limited duration and do not confer rights beyond those contained in the concession, nor an expectation that similar rights will be granted in the future.

Four areas are identified where long-term or regular commercial concessions can be located within the Recreation Reserve. These are the zones shown in Figure 4 marked as: 'Booking area, including concessions'; the three 'Beach access points – commercial'; the 'Beach commercial node'; and the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park. Concession opportunities are also contemplated for the Kaka Point Historic Reserve. Specific policies for commercial use of the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park are in section 7.6 of this Management Plan, and in section 7.7 for Kaka Point Historic Reserve, and general requirements for the management of commercial activities and concessions on all Reserve areas is given in sections 7.2.1, 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

The following controls apply to the three indicated commercial zones in Figure 4.

¹ Section 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 refers to the compliance of concessions with a conservation management strategy or plan. The Reserves Act 1977 (59A(3)) transfers this reference to a management plan prepared under the Reserves Act, where an administering body like the Board controls the concession process.

Beach commercial node

The commercial activity node by the boat launching ramp is 64 metres in length. It has been identified as a commercial activity area as it is close to the formed ramp and the boat access lane managed by the Tasman District Council. Vessels entering and leaving the Recreation Reserve on a regular basis should be able to do so with minimum impact on other Reserve users. The section of beach at the northern end of the Bay is the least busy and so has less likelihood of conflict.

The maximum number of sites available for commercial operations appropriate for this node has been set at eight. This is based on historical use of the site as well as the physical structure and use of the bay. The node is divided into eight equal sites. Controls on the types and amount of commercial activity that can take place on each site have been set and are identified below.

Any activities that could introduce high levels of noise have been, and will be, excluded. Limits have been placed on the maximum number of sites that can be used for certain commercial activities in order to protect the values of the Recreation Reserve and to prevent the whole node being dominated by any one activity. This should maintain visitor choice and prevent conflicts over the use of limited space. The aim is to ensure the provision of a range of commercial activities that are in keeping with the recreational values and visitor experience envisaged for Kaiteriteri Beach.

In considering applications for new concession activities on any of the eight sites in the Beach commercial node, the following criteria are used:

- a) The sites are to be used for, or to support, water-based activities only.
- b) Any activity that could introduce unacceptable levels of mechanised noise will not be permitted.
- c) The use of the sites for water taxi activities is being phased out and their activity relocated to the commercial concessionaire node. Water taxis must use the access lanes designated by Tasman District Council.
- d) A maximum of three sites available for guided and freedom rental kayak activity.
- e) Support vessels must use the designated access lanes.
- f) A maximum of five sites available for other water-based commercial activity. One of these is currently used for the launch and retrieval of up to 12 kayaks for pre-booked trips. This activity should be allowed to continue for the use of the current concessionaire but may not be available to any future applicant for rental kayak activity on the site.
- g) Any type of vending, such as food and drink, beach furniture, or toys is not permitted. Sale of items directly associated with a water-based concession, such as branded T-shirts or caps, may be acceptable.
- h) No activity is permitted that could lead to unacceptable operational impacts on existing concessionaire activities, including entering or leaving the Recreation Reserve. The Board will provide advice on individual cases as they arise.
- i) An existing track-record of quality performance within the Reserves will be a consideration for future concession applications and renewals.

The following conditions are placed on use of each site in the Beach commercial node:

- j) At any time, a maximum of 20 small, single-hulled, non-motorised vessels of up to 6.5 metres in length (kayaks, canoes, paddle boats) may operate from a site, but may only be stored on-site during the day (that is, no overnight storage is permitted). Or, up to six larger non-motorised vessels up to 10 metres in length (e.g. multi-hulls, outrigger-waka) may operate from a site.
- k) Access by motorised vessels supporting kayak operations shall be limited.
- l) A maximum of two temporary structures (e.g. trailers, sun shelters or vehicles, of up to 20m² each) allowed on a site at any one time. All such structures or vehicles are to be removed by 7.00pm each evening. That is, by 7.00pm, all commercial activities in the area must cease and all equipment must be removed.
- m) One sign per site, up to 2m² in size. No other signs, apart from sign writing on vehicles and/or vessels.
- n) No information or booking facilities to be provided on the site, as there is the option to use facilities in the other commercial node for concessions. Tickets can still be sold on a site to clients as they arrive.
- o) Where a new activity is approved for use of a site, appropriate limits for that activity will be set via a concession agreement, with consideration of the size of the vessels, levels of motor and generator noise, signage and their impact on existing operations, The limits will include the number of vessels/apparatus that can operate from a site and times of use.
- p) Commercial operators, other than those with a concession for the beach commercial node, require a concession to use the boat ramp. Water taxi use of this ramp (other than by those occupying 'sites') is inappropriate, as it conflicts with present use, and a concession would not be granted.
- q) No site occupier may operate a public address or other sound system.
- r) A clear fairway of three metres for people to walk along the beach shall be maintained between the sea and the sites (including any of their equipment) at all times.
- s) To manage the high demand for recreation concessions at Kaiteriteri Beach, all concessions for the Beach commercial node will have a common expiry date. At the end of any ten year period, all recreation concessions will expire together. (If there is more demand for concession activity than allowed for, the Board should implement a process to allocate commercial activity in the Recreation Reserve to those most aligned with the expectations of this management plan, the demands of visitors to the Reserve and the provider's ability to offer a quality and dependable service.)

Booking area

The Board's development plan involves the relocation of the concessionaire booths to a commercial activity centre in the Booking area zone (see Figure 4).

The following controls will be applied:

- a) The Board may place a limit on the number of concession holders' booths available for lease.
- b) Individual concession holders should have access to only one booth.

- c) All concession holders should provide services for commercial outdoor recreation activities that are able to be carried out within the Reserves or within Kaiteriteri Bay, Abel Tasman National Park and/or the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve.
- d) Leases will be for a maximum period of ten years and will all have the same expiry date. Any leaseholder entering an agreement during the ten year lease period will have a shortened lease.
- e) Should a cycle or mountain bike hire concession operate, a limited area may be leased for holding rental bikes during the day, but not for the storage of bikes. Space will be available for casual bike parking when not required by the lessee.
- f) Any type of vending, such as food and drink or toys by concessionaires is not permitted. Sale of items directly associated with a concession, such as branded T-shirts or caps, may be acceptable.
- g) No booth may operate a sound or public address system or place moveable signs in pedestrian access areas.

Beach access points

Three beach access points for commercial vessels transferring passengers are indicated in Figure 4: one for low tide access off the headland formed by the Kaiteriteri Scenic Reserve, one for access directly opposite the existing cafe and restaurant, and one for permitted commercial operators on the 'beach commercial area'. All commercial vessels will require a concession to enter the Recreation Reserve and will



be confined to accessing the foreshore and beach to these access points.

- a) Low tide is defined as two hours either side of low tide.
- b) A combined maximum of 1500 person movements will be permitted to enter or exit the Recreation Reserve via these points per day, allocated as per concession agreements. When access to water taxis is phased out from the 'beach commercial node', the maximum number of person movements at the beach access points will increase to 1852 (see point k under 'beach commercial node' above).
- c) No vessel may remain in the beach access areas for more than 20 minutes to limit congestion and domination of the foreshore.
- d) Any applicant may need to complete a full social and environment effects assessment for Board review before a relevant concession will be considered. Issues of interest will include the ability of the applicant to minimise disturbance of the beach and seabed and to limit adverse effects on beach users from noise and physical dominance of the foreshore.
- e) The level of concession activity within this node may be reassessed by the Board if new information gained via Board-approved research indicates that an alternative level of activity is appropriate (either more, less or the same level of activity).

7.2.1 Expectations

- 1) Concession management systems and standards on the Recreation and Historic Reserves are consistent with national standards applied by the Department of Conservation.
- 2) The mix of concessions available on the Reserves are compatible and offer appropriate levels of choice and competition, but do not compromise the Board's ability to generate income through its own commercial services.
- 3) Concessions make a strong positive contribution to the recreational use and enjoyment of the Reserves and areas administered by the Department of Conservation.
- 4) The Board is able to respond to changing demands for use of the Reserves, emerging social, cultural and environmental issues, and new information, by implementing changes to limits on concession activity via the review of this management plan.

7.2.2 Policies

- 1) To apply Section 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 to the concession application process for the Recreation and Historic Reserves, and this management plan to the assessment criteria to be applied, as directed by that Act.
- 2) To apply controls on concession activity as described by this management plan.
- 3) To make changes to limits on commercial activity within the Reserves via the formal and public review of this management plan and as new information is obtained.
- 4) For the Department of Conservation and the Board to jointly consider concession applications and renewals, but for the application process to be administered by the Department.
- 5) For the Board to set concession fees for leases, licences, permits and easements with consideration of national standards applied by the Department of Conservation.
- 6) For an application to transfer a concession to an alternative operator to be made to the Department of Conservation for consideration by both the Department and the Board. Where the alternative operator already holds a concession within the Reserves, additional consideration will be given to the effect of the transfer on competition and diversity of service provision.
- 7) For the cost of processing applications for concession applications, including lease and licence renewals, to be billed and recovered by the Department of Conservation.
- 8) For income from concession leases, licences, permits and easements to be applied by the Board to the operation, management and development of the Reserves.
- 9) Where non-compliance with a concession agreement is recorded, for a formal review process for the concession to be instigated by the CEO in association with the Department of Conservation.
- 10) For applications for one-off concessions (permits) for a maximum of three days to be considered by the Board on a case-by-case basis and on their own merits and degree of compliance with this management plan.

7.2.3 Methods

- 1) The Department of Conservation applies its standard concession application review processes to applications made for activities on the Recreation and Historic Reserves.
- 2) A Department of Conservation representative presents concession applications and a draft determination report to the Board for review before any decisions to grant or refuse an application are made.
- 3) The CEO implements a formal process of monitoring concession compliance, including the review of concession activity returns made by concession holders to the Department of Conservation and the Board.
- 4) The three yearly satisfaction survey carried out by the Board will include reference to the effects of commercial activities within the Reserves.

7.3 Parking and traffic

During the peak summer season, visitor car parking and parking of boat trailers, buses and motor homes is a significant issue at the Reserves, with congestion and the domination of key recreation and access areas by parked vehicles and those cruising for a space. For the majority of the year, there are ample parking opportunities, but the open space values and natural character of, especially, the foreshore is compromised by the extent and location of sealed surfaces and roading infrastructure.

Boat trailer parking extends into Little Kaiteriteri and along Martin Farm Road during busy periods, causing concerns for local residents and passing traffic. These areas are on public land not controlled by the Board. The management of traffic and parking on public roads and road reserves is the responsibility of the Tasman District Council. However, the Board recognises that it has an important role in supporting the efficient movement of traffic and parking in Kaiteriteri generally.



There is a need to provide ample parking within the Recreation and Historic Reserves to support their use and enjoyment. There is also a need to manage traffic and parking to maintain the natural character values of Kaiteriteri. Many elements of the parking system in place compromise the natural character values of the Reserves, and are not operated efficiently.

7.3.1 Expectations

- 1) The Recreation and Historic Reserves will be pedestrian-friendly and the settings will be dominated by their natural coastal character.
- 2) Cars, buses and other vehicles, and boats and boat trailers, will continue to support the recreation experience in the Reserves for the foreseeable future.
- 3) Visitors will accept the need to locate cars and trailers away from the most scenic parts of the Reserves in return for convenient off-loading points, a legible parking system,

reduced noise effects from vehicles, and an improved sense of open space and natural character.

7.3.2 Policies

- 1) To recognise that the Recreation and Historic Reserves have a social and physical carrying capacity. Exceeding these capacities will have adverse effects on the quality of the local recreation experience and local natural character. There is no requirement for the Board to increase or maintain the existing level of provision for parking for cars, boat trailers and other vehicles within the Reserves.
- 2) To ensure that vehicle and trailer parking is located and managed to maintain and enhance the natural character qualities of the Reserves.
- 3) To facilitate parking, pedestrian and traffic management options so that visitors of all ability can reach and enjoy the beach, beach access lanes, Kaka Point, and the commercial services provided by the Board and concessionaires.

7.3.3 Methods

- 1) To apply the Tasman District Council Traffic Control Bylaw 2005, and any relevant alternative or updated bylaw, to parking and traffic management within the Recreation and Historic Reserves and to enlist the support of the Tasman District Council, via a memorandum of understanding, in enforcing that bylaw within the Reserves and on local road reserves and parking areas.
- 2) For parking to be, as much as possible, set back from the foreshore. Adequate car and trailer parking spaces will be established in areas with relatively low amenity value. Drop-off points will be established near the beach. Convenient mobility parking and access will be provided. These solutions will be detailed in a comprehensive development plan for the Recreation Reserve.
- 3) For parking signs to comply with Tasman District Council standards and support the ability of the Council to enforce the Tasman District Council Traffic Control Bylaw 2005, and any relevant alternative or updated bylaw.
- 4) For seasonal time limits to be placed on premium parking areas, with those closest to the beach and Recreation Reserve services having the shortest periods. Bylaws (drafted by the Board or the Tasman District Council, as appropriate) will enable the Board to enforce penalties on the owners of non-compliant vehicles.
- 5) For seasonal parking fees to be applied to short-term parking spaces to encourage visitors to use free parking areas away from the beach. Bylaws (drafted by the Board or the Tasman District Council, as appropriate) will enable the Board to enforce penalties on the owners of non-compliant vehicles.
- 6) For relationships to be sought with neighbouring property owners to offer parking for trailers and secure storage for boats.
- 7) To redraft concession agreements when they expire to include controls on the parking of commercial vehicles, which may go beyond those seasonal parking limits already in place.
- 8) For the Board to consider opportunities to acquire or lease land that is suitable for car and trailer parking, allowing for a greater reduction in the area of parking provided within the

existing Recreation Reserve. It is unlikely that the number of parking spaces currently provided by the Board will be increased.

- 9) For the Board to encourage the Tasman District Council to manage parking issues in areas not administered by the Board and to use a partnership approach to managing seasonal parking issues in Kaiteriteri generally.
- 10) For the CEO to continue to close the gate to the Kaka Point carpark at night to prevent freedom camping in this area.
- 11) For changes to parking layouts and systems to be advertised and/or detailed on the 'Experience Kaiteriteri' website.

7.4 Camping and the Board's commercial and visitor services

The Board operates the following as commercial services:

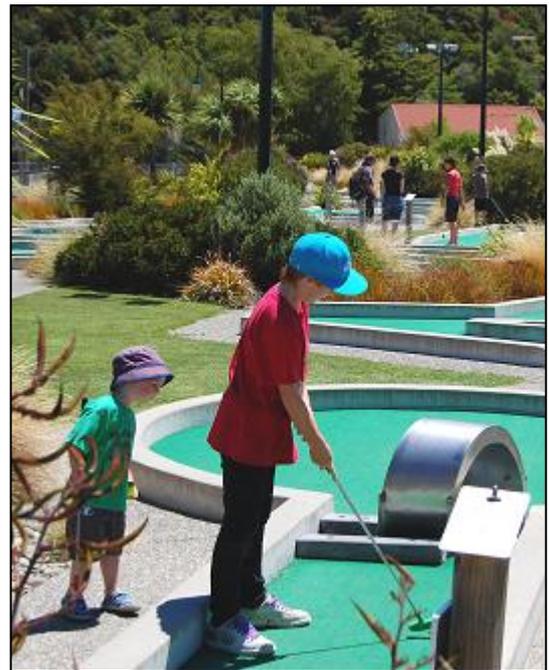
- Kaiteriteri Beach Motor Camp, including 440 powered campsites, 8 ensuite cabins and 9 standard cabins, and kitchen and ablution facilities; and 8 motel units to be operational from March 2016
- Shoreline Cafe and Restaurant
- General Store
- Conference room
- Mini golf

Visitor services provided include (in addition to vehicle and trailer parking):

- Toilets
- Playgrounds and flying fox
- BBQ
- Rubbish bins
- Boat ramp
- Information and interpretation signs
- Tracks and trails
- Boat wash-down facilities
- Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park (in association with Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Inc. and with some financial assistance from the Tasman District Council)
- Up to 15 temporary swing moorings in Kaiteriteri Bay, outside the boundaries of the Reserve
- Commercial activities and events.

Other visitor services, such as the fuel supply, are provided via concessionaires.

Operation of the campground itself has progressed well over the years. An emerging issue is the increasing size and number of boats and cars associated with each camping site, the



scale of modern motorhomes, and the growth in the quantity and scale of recreation toys, including sea kayaks, bicycles, gazebos and other camping paraphernalia. This proliferation of recreation equipment results in a sense of crowding, traffic hazards, and the creation of risks associated with fuel storage and general clutter. Enforcement of existing rules regarding site occupation assist here, but there may be the need for additional limits to be placed on, for example, the size of trailerable boats permitted in the campground, the storage of fuel on boats in the campground and the number and size of vehicles permitted within each campsite.

7.4.1 Expectations

- 1) The Board's services and facilities support a quality and safe recreation experience for users of the Reserves.
- 2) Kaiteriteri residents benefit from access to Reserves services and facilities.
- 3) The location and design of Reserves infrastructure encourages the appreciation of the natural character values of Kaiteriteri.
- 4) The Board remains a fully self-funding entity.

7.4.2 Policies

- 1) For camping, campground parking and campground services to be confined to the 'Camping' area defined in Figure 4, plus existing camping sites in the 'Booking area, including concessions' node. Freedom or any other form of camping will not be permitted in any other part of the Reserves.
- 2) For cabins and built accommodation to be confined to the 'Serviced accommodation' node in Figure 4.
- 3) For the remainder of the Reserves to feature only small-scale infrastructure items, including walking, cycling and pedestrian tracks, rubbish bins, information and signage, and parking services as defined in the Recreation Reserve development plan and within their existing footprint in the Historic Reserve.
- 4) For all built facilities on the Reserves to be periodically reviewed with regard to their local relevance, contribution to a quality visitor experience and their ability to be offered off the Reserves, with consideration of the Board's need to self-fund the operations, maintenance and development of the Reserves.
- 5) For a high level of visitor satisfaction and safety to be maintained within the campground.

7.4.3 Methods

- 1) The Board will adopt a comprehensive Reserves development plan and monitor visitor satisfaction, as discussed in other sections of this management plan.
- 2) Improved pedestrian connections between the campground, beach, parking and Mountain Bike Park be developed to increase the options for camping, boat storage and parking in Kaiteriteri and to improve safety for visitors within the Reserves.
- 3) The current suite of services should be maintained, but the boat wash-down facility and other visitor facilities may be relocated. A bylaw will be drafted if required to prohibit the washing down of boats in the campground to avoid noise, water wastage and contaminated water discharge issues.

- 4) Reserve bylaws will be reviewed to address any deficiencies regarding safety and perceptions of crowding in the campground.

7.5 Moorings

Moorings are not located within the Reserves and are therefore not administered according to the Reserves Act, although they may affect the activities of concessionaires within the Reserves. They are included in this management plan to indicate Board policy.

The Board holds certificates of compliance for six permanent moorings in Kaiteriteri Bay which are leased to commercial operators for the holding of vessels. Other consents are held for temporary moorings allocated to a range of Reserve users. All permanent mooring equipment, such as the block, tackle and buoys, are owned by – and are the responsibility of – the occupiers. The Board is responsible for 15 temporary swing moorings. The Tasman District Council bylaw in relation to navigation safety applies to the mooring structures, including the requirement for the mooring to be inspected every two years to ensure that it is structurally sound.

The Board controls what commercial activities the moorings may be used for via the certificate of compliance agreement.

7.5.1 Expectations

- 1) The location and maintenance of moorings will comply with TDC consent conditions.
- 2) The moorings will assist concessionaires and Reserve users in their operations and activities within and around the Reserves.
- 3) Use of the moorings for commercial activities will not adversely affect the social, cultural or natural qualities of the Reserves and Kaiteriteri Bay.

7.5.2 Policies

- 1) To disallow any commercial activity aboard a vessel while that vessel is moored, including, for example, on-water accommodation and retail activities.
- 2) To prioritise the allocation of moorings to agencies which hold concessions for activities within the Reserves.
- 3) Temporary moorings will be allocated to Reserve users on the same basis as camping sites.
- 4) For the Board to retain the discretion to cancel a mooring lease if it is on-sold or sub-let or if the lease-holder's type of activity changes.

7.5.3 Methods

- 1) The CEO will contact the Tasman District Council Harbourmaster annually to check on the compliance by mooring holders with the TDC Navigation Safety bylaw.
- 2) Mooring lease agreements will be structured to reflect Board policy.
- 3) Standard camping booking systems.

7.6 Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park

The Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park (KMBP) is the result of a collaboration between the Department of Conservation, the Board and the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated Society. The 180ha bike park was added to the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve in 2009 and since then much volunteer effort has resulted in the construction of a comprehensive mountain biking track network (Figure 5). The KMBP is defined as the two land parcels so named in Figure 2.

The KMBP has been set aside as a dedicated mountain bike park, and the intent of these management policies are to ensure that this value has primacy, and that future development and use of the KMBP supports and is compatible with mountain biking. The Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated Society will retain the prime role in setting the direction for the KMBP under the oversight of the Board.

7.6.1 Expectations

- 1) Mountain biking will remain the prime value and management focus for the KMBP.
- 2) The vision for the KMBP will augment that for the remainder of the Kaiteriteri Recreation and Kaka Point Historic Reserves; providing for soft-adventure-based family-orientated outdoor recreation.
- 3) User safety will be a focus of track design, construction and management, and conflicts between user groups will be minimised (which includes conflicts between mountain bikers with different skill levels).
- 4) Development activities will minimise adverse effects on environmental values within and



Figure 5: Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park 2015 track network

around the KMBP.

7.6.2 Policies

- 1) The Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated Society will be the main development agency for the KMBP, and the Board will retain oversight for all management planning and must approve all new track, facility construction work and new activities within the Park.
- 2) New developments within the KMBP will be assessed by the Board considering their ability to: add value and capacity to the primary values of the Park; support the environmental values of the KMBP and its surrounds, and; be maintained (see 7.6.3 Methods).
- 3) E-bikes (defined as a pedal cycle to which is attached one or more auxiliary electric propulsion motors having a combined maximum power output not exceeding 300 watts) will only be permitted on the Easy Rider track, as it forms part of the Tasman Great Taste Trail. E-bikes, or any motorised bicycle or bike, will otherwise be excluded from the KMBP. All bicycle activity will be confined to formed tracks.
- 4) Mountain bikers will have right of way within the KMBP and will take precedence over walkers and runners.
- 5) Tracks no longer used for recreation or management activities within the KMBP must be restored via one or more of: planting; removal of structures and benching where appropriate; and effective track entry and exit closure.
- 6) Commercially-guided cyclists will be permitted on only the Easy Rider track without a concession or other permit from the Minister of Conservation unless specifically or generally excluded. Commercial guides must advise the CEO of their intent to use that track. All other commercial activities within the KMBP, or guided activities on other tracks, will require a concession or licence. The Board will retain the right to exclude specific or all commercial operators from all or part of the KMBP.
- 7) All activities requiring a concession under (6) above should also comply with Policies 7.2.2 (1)-(10), consistent with other commercial activities undertaken within the Reserves.
- 8) The Minister of Conservation should grant a concession or licence to only one commercial activity of any one type within the KMBP, such as one bike hire agent, but excluding commercially-guided cycle groups, events and temporary food vendors. Commercial activities associated with a permitted event or other activity must be separately and individually permitted by the Board. All revenue from fees charged to concessions, licences and permits for activities on the KMBP must be returned to the Board. No permanent commercial structures not owned by the Board will be permitted within the KMBP.
- 9) Vehicle and trailer parking within the KMBP will be confined to the park entrance (an old landfill site) adjacent to Martin Farm Road (Figure 5).

7.6.3 Methods

- 1) The maintenance of a good working relationship between the Board and the KMBP.
- 2) Proposals for new tracks and other developments within the KMBP will be assessed by the Board based on:

- a. Their ability to increase the value and capacity of the KMBP for mountain biking, particularly considering the Board's vision for the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve;
- b. Their ability to minimise or avoid conflict with other uses of the KMBP, including other cyclists;
- c. The degree to which track design and location avoids or minimises effects on waterways and significant vegetation, and on existing recreation settings and tracks, and minimises long-term maintenance requirements;

7.7 Kaka Point Historic Reserve

Kaka Point Historic Reserve was created through the Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 when it was vested jointly in the trustees of the Ngāti Rārua Settlement Trust, the trustees of the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and the trustees of the Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust ('the trustees'). After seven days the land was then gifted back to the Crown and reclassified under the Reserves Act 1977 as an historic reserve, and formally renamed 'Kaka Point Historic Reserve' (see Figure 2).

The direction for the management of Kaka Point Historic Reserve described here has been established in consultation with the iwi trustees.

7.7.1 Expectations

- 1) The Settlement values will remain the prime value and management focus for Kaka Point to the extent that these are consistent with Section 18 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2) The vision for Kaka Point will mirror that for the remainder of the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve: providing for low-risk family-orientated outdoor recreation while creating an awareness of the Settlement values for visitors.
- 3) Kaka Point will be managed to return the natural values on the site, with introduced planting being progressively replaced, or left only where it has historical significance to the site.
- 4) Development activities will enhance awareness of the cultural values of the site.

7.7.2 Policies

- 1) The Board will retain oversight for all management planning for the Historic Reserve and must approve all new development on the site; but will consult with the trustees on development plans and sign designs before implementation. At the date of this Management Plan identified implementation programmes include track and vegetation redevelopment and the installation of interpretation signs.
- 2) The Board will apply, where relevant, all policies within this Management Plan to the Kaka Point Historic Reserve.
- 3) The Board will meet biannually with the trustees to discuss maintenance, protection, enhancement and cultural engagement within the Historic Reserve.
- 4) The trustees, with agreement from the Board, will be able to hold annual events or wananga on the site for the purpose of raising awareness and informing people of the cultural value of the site. These may include iwi staying overnight for a maximum of seven days per calendar year to celebrate and reflect the period of ownership by trustees at

Settlement. Occupation by iwi will not exclude the public and concession holders from the main tracks and viewpoints within the Historic Reserve.

- 5) All commercially-guided visitors to the Kaka Point Historic Reserve will require a concession. Concessions will be limited to guided visitors only. The Board will retain the right to exclude specific or all commercial operators from all or part of the Kaka Point Historic Reserve.
- 6) All activities requiring a concession under (5) above should also comply with Policies 7.2.2 (1)-(10), consistent with other commercial activities undertaken within the Reserves.
- 7) No permanent or temporary commercial structures will be permitted within the Kaka Point Historic Reserve.
- 8) Concession applicants must consult with the trustees on any cultural interpretation they intend to provide on the site.
- 9) All revenue from fees charged to concessionaires and other licenced activities on the Kaka Point Historic Reserve must be returned to the Board.
- 10) Proposals for new developments within the site will be assessed by the Board in consultation with the trustees based on:
 - a. Their ability to increase the cultural awareness and natural values of the site; and
 - b. Their ability to minimise or avoid conflict with other uses of the site.

7.7.3 Methods

- 1) The maintenance of a good working relationship between the Board and the trustees.
- 2) The Board will plan for the staged removal of many of the introduced trees from the site and their replacement with eco-sourced native species from within the Historic Reserve with a particular focus on re-establishing a Reserve margin of tawhai rauriki (black beech). Exotic trees may be retained where they have agreed historic significance.
- 3) Interpretation signs will include a 'distance to significant places' sign which will feature the following places: Onetahua, Motueka, Wairau, Waikawa, Parihaka, and Marokopa.

8 Natural values

Figure 6 illustrates the main vegetation types and ecosystems within the Reserves and several management issues. Natural areas include remnant areas of native beech, modified wetlands, podocarp forest, regenerating native broadleaf forest, the estuary and foreshore.

The character of the estuary has changed dramatically over the past 70 years. The development of the access causeway has reduced the tidal flushing effect resulting in accelerated infilling and shallowing, compounded by deliberate reclamation on the northeast corner of the estuary to provide additional flat land for parking and other Reserves development. Causeways and culverts on the southern edge of the estuary where Martin Farm Road has been formed have further reduced the scale and degree of flushing of the estuary and have created fresh-water dominated wetland areas where salt water would previously have dominated.

The foreshore of the Recreation Reserve is heavily disturbed by storms, boating activity and sand replenishment activities. These coastal effects are difficult to avoid considering the primary management focus of the Recreation Reserve on recreational use.

The addition of the Mountain Bike Park to the Reserve has substantially increased the area of regenerating native forest to be managed by the Board.

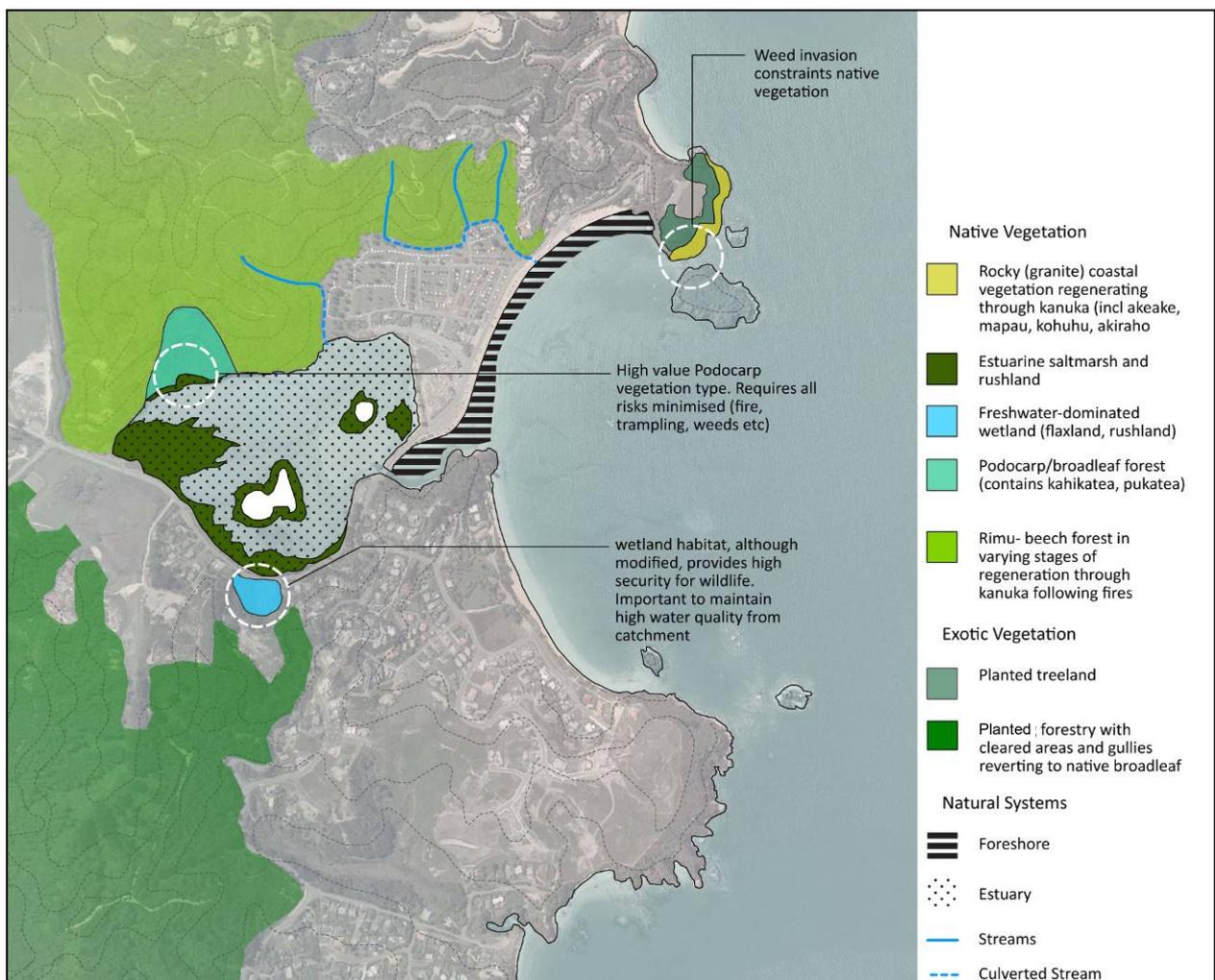


Figure 6: Existing vegetation. Graphic prepared by Wraight & Associates Landscape Architects and natural TEXTures

Dogs are not permitted anywhere within the Reserves to avoid fouling, to protect wildlife and to avoid conflict between users of the Reserves via the Reserve bylaws, excluding those dogs certified as a disability assist dog under the Dog Control Act 1966 or those used by police and search and rescue services.

8.1.1 Expectations

- 1) Natural processes within the Reserves will function in a self-sustaining manner where possible.
- 2) Users of the Reserves will benefit from the ability to recreate within high quality natural settings.
- 3) Recreational use of the Reserves may limit some opportunities for increasing biodiversity values, such as high levels of use impacting on possible foreshore restoration. Enhancement of biodiversity will be progressed wherever practical.

8.1.2 Policy

- 1) To maintain and enhance the natural character and ecosystem functions of the Reserves.

8.1.3 Methods

- 1) Beach replenishment activities will be managed to limit adverse effects on ecosystem functioning, and, if possible, used to enhance the functioning of the estuary.
- 2) Volunteer programmes focusing on the restoration of ecosystems will be encouraged and supported with agreed objectives and methods.
- 3) A planting programme will be developed and implemented for the estuary edge relying on locally native species.
- 4) The use of exotic plant species in amenity plantings will be phased out in preference for eco-source native species, with vegetation management policies in section 7.7 implemented for vegetation on Kaka Point .
- 5) Public access to areas of the Reserves may be restricted to protect ecological values.
- 6) Natural regeneration processes will be relied on for forested areas of the Reserves, along with a weed control programme to be developed.
- 7) A pest control programme will be developed and implemented, including a focus on wasps, mustelids, feral cats, possums and rats.
- 8) Hunting for pest species within the Reserves will require the consent of the CEO, but will be permitted where and when appropriate.
- 9) Dogs will continue to be excluded from the Reserves (except those certified as a disability assist dog or those used by police and search and rescue services or for Reserves management purposes).
- 10) The Board will aim at replacing the causeway on the southern edge of the estuary with an alternative accessway which will allow natural flushing of the estuary by 2030.
- 11) The natural values of the estuary edge and nearby wetlands will be progressively improved, especially where adjacent to areas of existing reclamation, with the objective of creating more natural-state settings.
- 12) The Board will report annually on ecosystem management and restoration outcomes.

9 Non-recreation concessions

There is a small number of non-recreation related concessions on Reserves land:

- Lease to the Kaiteriteri Volunteer Fire Brigade for the fire station – a peppercorn rental of benefit to the wider community and the Reserve
- A licence to Telecom Mobile Limited for a cell site
- A sewer easement to the Tasman District Council
- An easement to provide access to a private property on Martin Farm Road
- An easement to Abel Tasman Wilson's Experiences Ltd for a water supply pipe

Filming activities may be permitted in the Reserves subject to restrictions on location and timing to manage effects on users of the Reserves and natural values. Air access to the Reserves is only permitted for emergencies by bylaw and cannot be associated with filming work. Commercial harvesting of wildlife or plant material from within the Reserves is not permitted under the Reserves Act. Researchers and organisations other than the Department of Conservation and the Board require a permit to undertake research or monitoring within the Reserves. Relevant social and scientific activities should be encouraged and supported – by, for example, waiving any permit fees – where:

- a) It informs conservation management or contributes to interpretation and education or improves knowledge of natural resources
- b) Its effects are consistent with the Reserves Act
- c) Has no significant adverse effect on the enjoyment of the public or the operations of concessionaires, and
- d) Does not create unacceptable risks for the natural, historic and cultural values of the Reserves.

9.1.1 *Expectation*

- 1) Recreational enjoyment of the Reserves, and their natural, historic and cultural values, are not adversely affected by non-recreation related commercial, research and other activities.
- 2) Non-recreation-related concessions are able to occur on the Reserves where adverse effects can be avoided.

9.1.2 *Policy*

- 1) For applications for non-recreation related concessions to be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Board, in accord with the provisions of the Reserves and Conservation Acts.
- 2) To only accept non-recreation concessions within the Reserves where there is no reasonable alternative for them to be located elsewhere.
- 3) The Board will require co-location of easements and telecommunications unless it is practically or technically not possible.

9.1.3 *Method*

- 1) Concession applications as per section 7.2 of this plan.

10 Summary of governance and management

The methods described in this plan require the following planning, monitoring, reporting and other activities to be carried out by the Board and/or CEO (either implicitly or explicitly):

- a) A register of conflicts of interest (5.1.3 1)
- b) A five-year Strategic Plan (5.1.3 2)
- c) A set of Reserve bylaws (5.1.3 6)
- d) An employment contract with the CEO defining, amongst other things, their roles and responsibilities in relation to this management plan (5.1.3 7)
- e) A sign design manual (7.1.3)
- f) A three-yearly visitor satisfaction survey (7.1.3 1)
- g) A ten-year asset management plan (7.1.3 2)
- h) A Health and Safety Plan (7.1.3 3)
- i) A long-term development plan (7.1.3 4)
- j) Written agreements with all volunteer agencies and individuals assisting with Reserves development, including the Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park Incorporated (7.1.3 5)
- k) A tariff schedule for fees and charges (7.1.3 7)
- l) An accessibility policy and programme, including, potentially, a heads of agreement with the Tasman District Council in relation to enforcement of the Tasman District Council Traffic Control Bylaw 2005 on the Reserves (7.1.3 9)
- m) A monitoring and response process for development and planning proposals outside the Reserves which may affect Reserves values (7.1.3 10)
- n) A concessionaire performance monitoring and reporting programme (7.2.3 3)
- o) A parking management system (7.3.3)
- p) An annual conversation with the Tasman District Council to ensure mooring leaseholders are complying with TDC bylaws (7.5.3 1)
- q) A planting programme for the estuary edge (8.1.3 3)
- r) A plant pest control programme (8.1.3 6)
- s) An animal pest control programme (8.1.3 7)
- t) An annual report on ecosystem management and restoration outcomes (8.1.3.10)
- u) Effective lines of communication with the Tasman District Council
- v) Effective lines of communication and reporting with the Department of Conservation
- w) Biannual meeting with iwi trusts.

Appendix 1: Reserves land description

The following land units make up the Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve:

Pt Sec 16 Square 9 (Kaka Point Historic Reserve)	1.9096
Lot 1 DP 3286 (Kaka Point Historic Reserve)	0.1113
Sec 20 Blk XII Kaiteriteri SD	0.5817
Pt Sec 16 Square 9 (2 parcels)	0.0597
Pt Sec 2 Blk XII Kaiteriteri SD	0.0379
Sec 19 Square 9	0.0126
Sec 21 Blk XII Kaiteriteri SD	0.0081
Sec 25 Blk XII Kaiteriteri SD	1.4569
Sec 18 Square 9	1.0623
Sec 1 SO 357770	4.6850
Sec 1 SO 344757	0.0550
Lot 51 DP 2469	0.8306
Lot 4 DP 7130	0.2813
Lot 52 DP 2884	0.0809
Lot 53 DP 2884	0.0809
Pt Lot 1 DP 2789	6.4826
Pt Lot 2 DP 2789	10.8617
Lot 1 DP 5042	4.8815
Pt Sec 24 Blk XII Kaiteriteri SD (2 parcels)	20.3261
Lot 1 DP 10436	0.1010
Lot 3 DP 6530	0.2737
Sec 1-2 SO 415200 (2 parcels) (Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park)	180.8000
Sec 2 SO 14874 (Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park)	7.5300
Access easements in favour of the Crown over Lot 1 DP 359544 and Lot 1 DP 6948 (Kaiteriteri Mountain Bike Park)	Not measured
Total hectares	242.5104