



Taupo District Council

Motutere Recreation Reserve

Reserve Management Plan

Motutere Reserve Management Plan

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Plan adopted by the Taupo District Council on Tuesday 27th April 2004



1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Description of the Motutere Recreation Reserve

Recreation Reserve Status

The *Motutere Recreation Reserve* is currently classified as a Recreation Reserve under section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 (see Gazette Notice 1982, p1451, Appendix 1).

This classification replaces two earlier gazette notices (1953 & 1955) declaring the land to be a Domain under the Reserves and Domain Act 1953. The Reserve was administered under this statute by a Domain's Board comprising the following members: the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Resident Engineer (Ministry of Works), the Conservator of Wild Life, a Commissioner of the Taupo Town Board and three nominated members of the general public (see Appendix 1). The Taupo District Council currently administers the Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Purpose of Recreation Reserve

The purpose of a Recreation Reserve as defined in section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) is to provide,

"...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."

A full copy of section 17 of the Act is reproduced in Appendix 2.

Location and Legal Description

The Reserve is located on the eastern shores of Lake Taupo, approximately 25 km south of the town of Taupo and 18km north of Turangi. The location map showing the reserve is contained in Figure 1.

The land included in the Reserve is described in the cadastral records as Sections 1, 2, 4, and 5 Block II, and Section 1 of Block V Tokaanu Survey District (LINZ). The total area of the reserve comprises some 31.9498 ha (Gaz. 1982,p.1451-1452). A plan showing the reserve boundaries is illustrated in figure 2. A portion of the reserve (approximately 6.3 ha) is leased as a commercial campground (Motutere Bay Holiday Park) under section 54 of the Act.

The Reserve is subject to a public right of way set aside under section 14(3) of the Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Act 1926. The right of way is described as *"a strip of land not exceeding 20 metres in width around the margin of Lake Taupo, the margin being fixed at 357.015 metres Moturiki Datum, whether or not that point is for the time being covered by*

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the water of Lake Taupo." A plan showing the current lake boundary in relation to the foreshore is included in figure 3.

1.2 Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan

Reserve Management Plans are required under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (see Appendix 3). Quoting from the Act,

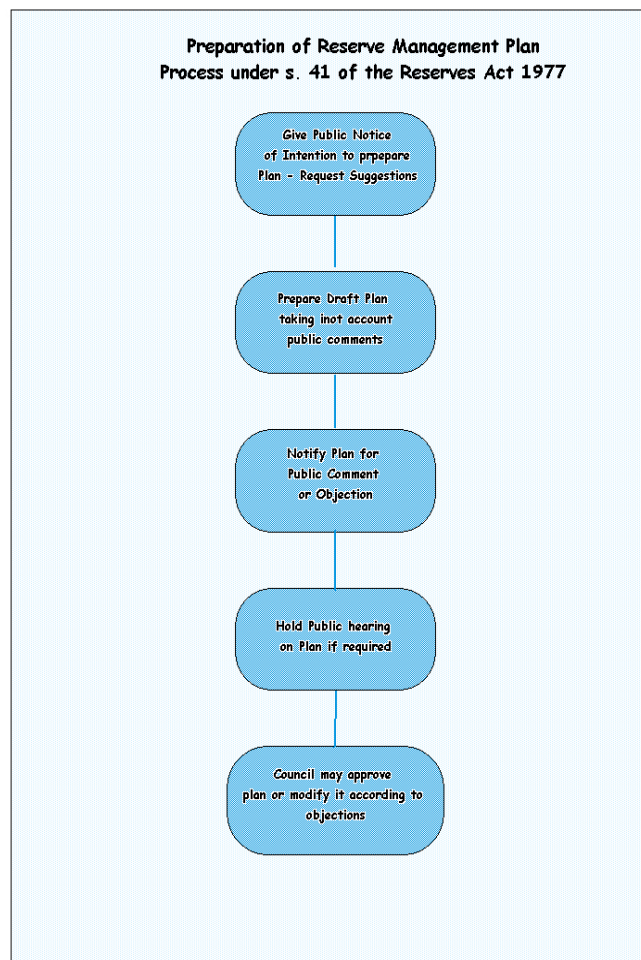
"The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified [recreation reserve], and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17 [see above]... of this Act for a reserve of that classification."

The Plan's key purpose is therefore to ensure that use and management of the reserve is carried out to achieve the reserves purpose. In this case that purpose is recreation as described previously, incorporating matters such as the protection of amenity, cultural and scientific values.

Further general powers with respect to the administration of the Recreation Reserve are set out in Sections 53 while powers to grant leases and licences over the reserve are set out in section 54.

1.3 The Statutory Process

The Act prescribes a process for the preparation of a Reserves Management Plan (see s.41, Reserves Act 1977). The process is summarised in figure3 and a copy of section 41 is included in Appendix 3. The first step requires Council to give notice of its intention to prepare a Reserve Managements Plan for the Motutere



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Recreation Reserve and to call for suggestions. Council's notice is contained in Appendix 4.

Submissions received have been summarised into a table and this is included in Appendix 7. Initial submissions identified a range of issues and these will be discussed further in section 5.

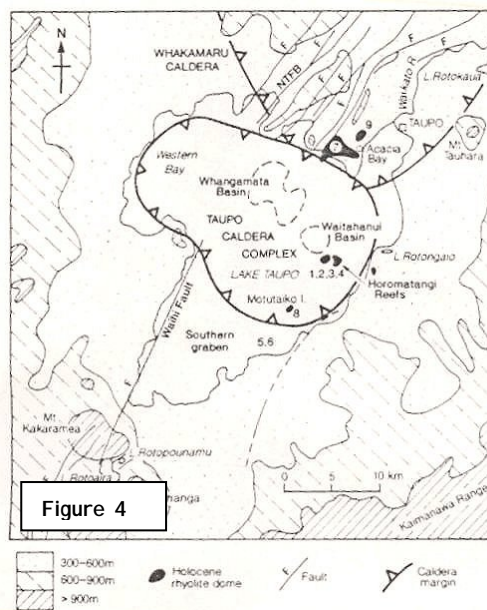
The second step is to prepare a draft of the Management Plan taking into account the submissions received. The draft plan is then advertised for further public comment and submissions. Taupo District Council as the administering body or a committee of Council may then hold a public hearing to determine and resolve issues raised over the draft plan and can then either modify and/or adopt the Plan.

2 Description of the Reserve

2.1 The Reserve Area - Physical Description

Geology

The reserve is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Taupo within the margins of the Taupo volcanic caldera, a feature that dominates the local landscape. The Lake itself has formed within this complex structure (see figure 4 – Lowe and Green, 1992)) comprising the caldera itself together with a series of parallel northeast trending faults that demarcate the Southern Graben and the northern bays horst and graben complex (Lowe and Green, 1992). From about 50,000 to 20,000 years ago five explosive eruptions occurred from vents within the Lake basin, ejecting about 10 km³ of magma.



About 22,000 years ago an enormous eruptive phase (Kawakawa eruptive episode) commenced from volcanic vents located within the lake basin resulting in the ejection of at least 155 km³ of magma. The final phase of this eruption culminated in a catastrophic collapse of the lake floor to form the main structure of the northern part of the modern lake basin (Lowe and Green, 1992). From 10,000 years ago to approximately 2100 years at least eight further explosive eruptions occurred from north to south along the eastern side of

the lake basin resulting in the further eruption of 20km³ of magma. Several rhyolitic domes appear to have extruded at this time although most of them remain submerged beneath the present lake surface.

The most recent eruptions occurred about 1850 years ago. This was the largest event since the Kawakawa eruption, a phase of which was responsible for the production of the Taupo Tephra that mantles much of the region today. The eruption of this tephra from a location in the vicinity of the Horomatangi Reef resulted in the emptying of the Lake. A buried wave-cut platform 110m below the present water surface probably marks an initial lake level soon after the eruption (Lowe and Green, 1992). The Lake probably took about 10 to 20 years to refill reaching a level of about 30m above present lake level to form several wave cut benches evident at

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suggests that much of the original forest at the site was burnt off for gardens further suggesting that the site was once a significant site of occupation.



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Ecology

Terrestrial

No rare or endangered species of plant and animal have been identified at Motutere. Work by Clarkson (1989) and Beadel (1986) indicates that the bulk of the reserve excluding the campground and foreshore area is vegetated by regenerating Puahou (Five Finger – *Pseudopanax arboreus*) Kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*) dominated forest and scrub that is interspersed with bracken fernland and isolated Kanuka forest. Kowhai groves and Kowhai-bracken treeland (Clarkson, 1986; Beadel (1986) are located on lakeshore cliffs in the vicinity of Bulli Point at the northern extremity of the Bay and are locally represented by individual trees within the campground complex, and in particular the foreshore reserve, where they are the dominant tree specie.

The kowhai provide significant amenity within the lake foreshore reserve area and are visually significant during flowering. At this time they can be expected to attract a range of birds in particular the native honeyeater Tui (*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*) (Clarkson, 1986). Other bird species observed in the area and likely to be present within the reserve from time to time include Bell Bird or Korimako, Chaffinch, Grey Warbler, NZ Pigeon or Kereru, Fantail, Blackbird, Silvereye, Kingfisher, and White-faced Heron (DSIR, 1990).

Aquatic

No major watercourses are located within the Motutere Recreation Reserve although a small ephemeral stream has been identified meandering through the campground. The stream has its lake confluence at the northern end of the bay, and whilst no stream survey has been carried out it is possible that the stream could provide an occasional habitat in its lower reaches for native fish such as koaro (*Galaxias brevipinnis*), Smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*) and exotic juveniles such as Rainbow Trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*). All these species have been identified as either inhabiting the nearby Waipehi Stream or the Lake itself.

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Photo 1 – View from Motutere Bay looking towards Motutere Point



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Landscape

The headlands of the northwest trending ridges define a series of bays along the lake edge. Motutere Recreation Reserve occupies the flat to gently sloping land at the head of Motutere Bay, which is contained by Bulli Point to the north and Motutere Point to the south, as well as lake foreshore to the south of Motutere Camping Ground. The extent of flat to gently sloping ground has facilitated development of the area for residential settlement and use of the lakeshore. State Highway 1 skirts along the lake edge, dissecting the Motutere Camping Ground.

The gully areas and land along the lake edge has a mixed cover of self-established bracken, five finger, kanuka, manuka, pittosporum, kowhai as described previously, and introduced tree species such as poplar, pine and eucalypt associated with human settlement. The surrounding land cover away from the lake edge is generally radiata pine production forest.

The reserve itself can be broadly divided into three character areas largely defined by the headlands and surrounding hilly landform and land cover. These include:

- The gently sloping hills of the camping ground and regenerating native bush beyond. This area is separated from the lake edge by State Highway 1 and is contained by northwest trending ridges. Most of the structures within the camping ground itself are caravans. The caravans, which tend to be light coloured or brightly coloured are a very evident part of the bay landscape as they step back up the hill slopes. They also tend to lack the screening or shelter planting often associated with residential houses.

The area of production forestry to the south and regenerating native bush of Waitapu Scenic Reserve to the northeast forms a unifying naturalised edge and backdrop, changes to the canopy created by clearance would be obvious in this area.

- The flatter, more open area along the lakeshore, which is separated by State Highway 1 from the hill slopes beyond and visually contained by the headlands. This area is also dominated by the camping ground with a number of caravans and associated facilities sited along the lakefront. A concrete boat launching ramp and wooden jetty is situated on the beach. A post and netting fence bounds the camping ground area along State Highway 1 with more substantial wooden fences within the camping ground itself. Kowhai trees and a mix of introduced tree species are scattered along the lake edge and open grass areas.

A small number of houses/batches are situated off Waitapu Road, which are generally heavily enclosed by surrounding vegetation at least as high as the rooftops. As a result the settlements impact on the character of the landscape is confined largely to the immediate surroundings.

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Views across the lake and along the lake edge are frequently gained from the state highway, although obscured in places by the structures along the lake edge.

- The lake edge south of the Motutere Camping Ground has a more secluded, intimate nature. Views of the highway from the lake edge are less frequent in this area, which is buffered by a mix of introduced plant species and clumps of native vegetation and the lay of the land, which drops away to the lake. Vehicle access is provided by a narrow road, which meanders along the lake edge. A steep scarp running along State Highway 1 to the southwest and Motutere point to the northeast visually bound this area.



Photo 2 – Aerial oblique view from Lake Taupo showing campground with camping along Lake edge.

2.2 History of the Motutere Reserve

Background

Lake Taupo has gained a worldwide reputation as a trout fishery that developed following the release of trout into the lake in the late 1890's. By 1926 it became apparent to the Government of the day that the fishery and access to it needed managing so that its potential could be fully developed. As a consequence the Prime Minister of the time and Minister of Maori Affairs, the Rt Honorary J.G. Coates met with the elders of Ngati Tuwharetoa to negotiate an agreement concerning public access to the lake.

The agreement that was reached covered the following:

In return for Ngati Tuwharetoa:

- Vesting the bed of the lake and the right to use the respected waters in the Crown;

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- Granting a right of way over a strip of land not exceeding one chain (20m) around the margins of the Lake;
- Giving the Crown the right to proclaim rights of ways up certain streams and rivers to provide fishing access; and
- Allowing the Crown to grant rights for camping on the rights of way;

Ngati Tuwharetoa were to receive

- An annual payment of ≤ 3000 (now \$9000);
- One half of the Licence Revenue from the sale of fishing licences and boating fees;
- One half of fees from camping; and
- One half of the fines from enforcing the regulations.

This agreement was subsequently ratified by the Government in the "*The Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926*". This piece of legislation created the 20m wide right of way around the margins of the Lake (s. 14(3)) including the Reserve at Motutere. In addition the Act (s. 14(3A)) also fixed the lake margin as a contour line defined in terms of a level referenced to Moturiki Datum (357.015.RL, Moturiki Datum). The Crown subsequently returned ownership of the Lakebed to Tuwharetoa in 1992 and the streams in 1999 (Doig, 1999).

Creation of the Recreation Reserve at Motutere

The Recreation Reserve at Motutere was established as a result of a series of steps taken by the Crown. These included the following:

- The proclamation of the Opawa Rangitoto 1 Block as Crown Land (NZ Gazette 1937, p. 1053).
- In 1953 a 2.6178ha block of Opawa Rangitoto 1 was created as Section 1, Block II Tokaanu Survey District (S.D.). On the 5th August 1953 this land was set aside as a recreation reserve, subject to the Right of Way along the edge of Lake Taupo created by s.14 (3) of the 1926 Act (NZ Gazette 1953, page 1317). This is the portion of land occupied by the campground on the lakeside of the Sate Highway (see figure 7).
- On the 19th August 1953 the East Taupo Domains Board was appointed to manage the Motutere Bay Domain (NZ Gazette 1953, page 1377).
- In 1954 additional land was incorporated into the Motutere Bay Domain under the reserves and Domains Act 1953 (NZ Gazette 1954, page 1664). This additional land resulted from the realignment of the State Highway boundaries and included Sections 2 (0.5997ha) and 3 (3.1363 ha), Block II, Tokaanu S.D. and Section 1 (4.8562ha), Block V Tokaanu S.D (see figure 7). Section 3 was subsequently revoked from the Motutere Bay Domain and included in the adjoining Jellicoe Point Domain (NZ Gazette 1957, page 1326).

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- In 1955 Section 4, (225m²) Block II Tokaanu S.D. was incorporated into the Motutere Domain pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 (NZ Gazette 1955, p.978). This was followed in 1962 by the addition of Section 5 Block II (23.8536ha) to complete the form of the reserve as seen today.
- The final statutory action was taken in 1982 to reclassify the reserve as the Motutere Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 (NZ Gazette 1982, page 1451). The total area comprised in the Motutere Bay Reserve is 31.9498 ha.
- As a consequence of all these actions the current status of the reserve is that of Crown Land administered by the Taupo District Council pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 (Le Pine, 2000) but subject to the 1926 Act.

2.3 Facilities

Facilities found within the reserve primarily relate to the campground and its associated infrastructure. A boat-launching ramp together with sealed access and jetty is also located on the Lakeshore at the approximate midpoint of the bay. Public access is also provided to the lakeshore in Mission Bay via "lay by's" from the adjoining State Highway.

The campground occupies approximately 6.3 ha of the Motutere Recreation Reserve as shown in figure 2. The campground currently provides a total of 256 caravan and tent sites plus 3 Cabins, a shop, office and house for the tenant, plus toilet blocks and ablution and washing facilities. 111 caravan and tent sites are located on the lakeshore side of the State Highway while the balance of sites are to be found on the eastern side of the highway. A plan of the present operations is attached in Appendix 5.

The campground is fully reticulated for wastewater and water. A wastewater treatment plant servicing the campground is located on Reserve land adjoining the camp with primary treated sewage irrigated to land (see figure 6 and photo 4). This treatment plant is necessary to allow the campground to function. Access to the site is gained via a walking/vehicle track extending eastward from the current boat/caravan storage area adjacent to the State Highway. Environment Waikato has issued resource consent for the wastewater treatment plant that is subject to conditions requiring ongoing compliance by Taupo District Council.

A closed landfill is also located adjacent to the campground area as shown in figure 6. This site occupies the base of a small gully immediately to the east of the present caravan sites. The need for resource consents for the landfill is the subject of ongoing discussions between the District and Regional Council.

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Photo 3 - View from Sewage Treatment Plant looking across the closed landfill area in foreground towards Campground.



Photo 4 - Spray irrigators for ground treatment of sewage effluent on Motutere Recreation Reserve land.

3 Relevant Documents

3.1 Relevant Legislation

The following statutes are of primary relevance to the implementation of this plan:

- Reserves Act 1977;
- Resource Management Act 1991;
- Historic Places Act 1983;
- The Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926;
- The Transit New Zealand Act 1989;
- Local Government Act 2002; and
- The Biosecurity Act 1993

Reserves Act 1977 (RA)

The Reserves Act constitutes the primary statute underpinning this Reserve Management Plan. The statute replaces the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and introduces the reserve classification system currently in use. The statute also requires all administering authorities to prepare Reserve Management Plans for Reserves under their control (s.41, RA).

The management of the reserve has been vested in Council under this Act. This places all responsibility for reserve management on Council including powers to lease (e.g. the campground) and obligations to control, maintain and manage activities on site (e.g. arboreal and pest management operations).

Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The Resource Management Act 1991 introduced a management regime covering the use and development of New Zealand's natural and physical resources. It established the framework for the development and implementation of District and Regional Plans the relevance of which will be discussed further below. These Plans contain objectives, policies and rules governing the control of environmental effects resulting from the use and development of resources and require resource consents for uses where effects from activities are likely to be significant. There are a number of plans of relevance, these being:

- The Taupo District Council Proposed District Plan;
- The Taupo District Councils Transitional District Plans;
- Environment Waikato's Proposed Regional Plan; and
- Environment Waikato's Transitional Regional Plan.

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Transitional Plans are plans that have been prepared under earlier legislation such as the Town and Country Planning Act 1977. These plans are interim plans and have effect only until new plans have been prepared under the RMA.



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Historic Places Act 1983 (HPA)

This piece of legislation describes a statutory framework developed to protect and preserve the country's historic and archaeological heritage including archaeological sites. Archaeological sites are defined as sites that existed prior to 1900 that are able to or may provide through investigation, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (s.2, HPA).

The Act prohibits any unlawful interference with or destruction of these sites without the authority of the Historic Places Trust. The Act also interfaces with the Reserves Act through section 17 (2) (b) of the Reserves Act. This requires that nothing be carried out within a recreation reserve that contravenes the provisions of the HPA.

The Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926

This piece of legislation has been discussed previously. It established the right of public access to and along the lakeshore (see Appendix 7) and as a consequence overrides the provisions of the Reserves Act.

Transit NZ Act 1989 (TNZA)

This legislation defines the management regime for State Highways and is relevant to this plan in so much as the reserve either abuts to or is split by State Highway 1. The Act allows Transit NZ to control and manage the highway system in order to achieve the objective of a safe and efficient highway system (s.5, TNZA). It therefore enables Transit to plan for and control activities that require access onto the Highway in order that its objectives of safety and efficiency can be achieved.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The Local Government Act sets out the purpose of Local Government as being:

- to enable democratic local decisionmaking and action by, and on behalf of communities; and
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well being of communities, in the present and for the future.

To achieve this purpose the Act requires Council to prepare a Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) to cover a 10-year period. The purpose of this Plan (amongst others) is to:

- describe Council's activities
- describe community outcomes;
- provide for integrated decisionmaking and co-ordination of resources; and
- provide for participation by the public in the decisionmaking process

A key component of the LTCCP are the financial forecast statements describing Council's future commitments. In addition Council also

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produces an Annual Plan detailing the proposed annual budget and funding impact statement for the year. As a consequence implementation of any policy within the context of this management plan requiring capital expenditure will need to be provided for within the context of Council's LTCCP and the annual planning process.



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Biosecurity Act 1993 (NZ)

This Act sets out requirements amongst other things for Regional Councils to develop Regional Pest Management Plans. Environment Waikato has prepared a Regional Pest Management Strategy, provisions of which require recognition in the management of the Reserve.

3.2 Taupo District Council

The Taupo District Council has a number of functions and duties described in a raft of legislation, the most relevant of which have been described briefly above. The most pertinent requirement of these statutes for this reserve management plan is Council's obligation to prepare a District Plan under the RMA and an Annual Plan under the LGA.



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Proposed District Plan

The Proposed District Plan has been prepared under the RMA and is currently proceeding through the statutory hearing process. The reserve is identified as being located within the Rural Zone but subject to a Foreshore Protection overlay over the reserve land located adjacent to the Lakeshore. The foreshore protection area is defined as an area “not exceeding 20m [in width] measured from the ‘bed’ (as defined in the Act) of any identified lake or river, or for Lake Taupo, measured from the Nui a Tia boundary, whichever is the further inland”. A summary of some of the specific provisions of the plan relevant to the management of the Reserve include the following:

- Motutere Bay has been scheduled as a Natural Value area (NV172/66a) within the District Plan. The main controls affecting development or use of land within these areas relate to controls imposed under resource consents to address environmental effects identified in Assessment of Environmental Effects Reports (AEE). Policies of relevance to existing and proposed activities include protection of such areas from inappropriate activities and development and avoidance of adverse effects on natural values (see p.62, TDC 2000).
- Buildings within the foreshore protection areas (FPA) are discretionary activities. As a consequence existing campground facilities such as ablution blocks, cookhouses and toilets located within the FPA are subject to existing use rights. New buildings or major alterations or replacement of existing buildings will therefore require resource consents from Council.
- Buildings or proposed buildings over 5m in height located within 40m of Foreshore Protection area are Discretionary Activities. Again resource consents will be required from Council for any new developments that fail to comply with management criteria in the District Plan.
- Failure of activities such as campgrounds to comply with the “Rural Effects Area” Radius Performance Standard criteria requires resource consent for a Restricted Discretionary Activity. This applies a 100m effects radius around the whole campsite. Potentially this rule would apply to any major expansion of the campground where environmental effects may be considered significant.
- The campground cannot at present comply with traffic flow requirements for permitted activities within the Rural Zone (30 equivalent vehicle movements per day). As a consequence any changes to the scale of activities on site that would result

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in the generation of additional traffic flows would again trigger the need for resource consent (pp97-103, TDC 2000).

Transitional District Plan

This Plan was prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977 and was operative at the time the Resource Management Act became law in 1991. As a consequence the Plan became a Transitional Plan under the RMA. Its provisions therefore retain status until such time as the Proposed District Plan becomes operative. The main features of this Plan relevant to management of the Motutere Recreation Reserve can be summarised as follows:

- The Motutere Recreation Reserve has an underlying zoning of Rural A. The provisions of the zone therefore apply to all activities carried out within the Reserve including the campground.
- The Campground at Motutere has Conditional Use status under the Plan that equates to a Discretionary activity under the RMA (see p. 2.25, TDC 1985). The existing campground predates these provisions and is likely to have existing use rights under this Plan. As a consequence any changes in scale of activities occurring within the campground is likely to require resource consent.
- The plan contains bulk and location requirements for buildings (p2.27, TDC, 1985). In addition the plan also contains rules covering parking and access, prevention of pollution and enrichment of natural waters, and utility service requirements.

3.3 Environment Waikato

Environment Waikato administers the provisions of the RMA as it relates to their statutory functions. Primarily these functions concern the management of air, water and land in terms of preventing adverse environmental effects from discharges, land erosion and the release of contaminants into the environment. In addition the Council also implements Regional Pest Management strategies under the Biosecurity Act. The principal documents relating to these functions are:

- The Proposed Waikato Regional Plan;
- The Transitional Waikato Regional Plan; and
- The Waikato Regional Pest Management Strategy.

Proposed Regional Plan

The proposed plan is currently administered as a Decisions version and is subject to references to the Environment Court. As a consequence some of the provisions contained in the Plan cannot be fully implemented. As a consequence the Proposed Plan has to be read in conjunction with the provisions of the Transitional Regional Plan.

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Provisions of relevance to this Reserve Management Plan are:

- Requirements for resource consents for closed landfills. These are treated as a discretionary activity. This provision is currently under reference to the Environment Court. The need for resource consents for this site is currently under review by both the District and Regional Council;
- Discharges of contaminants from the site to land, air, water and groundwater. These provisions potentially affect both the landfill and sewage treatment system. A resource consent currently exists permitting discharges from the sewage plant. This consent is subject to compliance conditions covering matters such as discharge rates and contaminant loadings such as Nitrogen, Phosphorous levels etc. A copy of the resource consent issued by Environment Waikato is included in Appendix 6.

Transitional Regional Plan

The Transitional Plan contains control provisions implemented under repealed legislation. In particular the General Authorisations created under the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967 are particularly applicable, as they have been carried over as rules under the Transitional arrangements contained in the Resource Management Act. The general authorisations require resource consents for various discharges and land disturbance activities which are current until such times as the Proposed Regional Plan becomes Operative. The existing resource consent (see Appendix 6) issued by Environment Waikato for the land disposal of effluent from the sewage treatment plant was issued under these provisions.

Regional Pest Management Strategy

The operative strategy (Environment Waikato, 1996) is currently under review for the Waikato Region. The key components of the strategy include the identification of animal and plant pests subject to management under the strategy, the identification of management and enforcement regimes for these pests, and the obligations of landowners to control pests of regional significance located on property under their control. Pests of relevance to the Reserve include amongst other things the following:

- *Animals:* Mustelids (stoat, ferrets and weasel), Possums, Goats, Wasp, Rooks, and Magpie;
- *Plants:* Gorse, Nodding Thistle, Blackberry, Broom, Wild Ginger, Privet etc.

The following identifies some of the management policies contained within the strategy:

- Set enforceable and achievable standards for pest control which reflect the varying land uses within the region and the expectations of local communities.

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- Establish if, and to what degree, land occupiers are complying with the standards established in the Strategy.
- Determine the success of control operations carried out as part of the Strategy and any adverse impacts of those operations on non-target species.
- Determine the status, location, nature, extent and impact of pest and potential pest infestations over time.
- Facilitate direct control of high threat pests while retaining land occupier responsibility for pest management. (Environment Waikato, 1996).

3.4 Iwi Management Plans

An Iwi Management Plan is currently under preparation by the Tuwharetoa Maori Trust Board. In time the provisions of this plan will need to be recognised and taken into account when dealing with reserve or resource management matters under the RA and RMA. Therefore this plan may require amendment once this information is available.



4 Consultation

4.1 Submissions and Key Issue Identification

Section 41 (5) and (6) of the Reserves Act 1977 sets out the parameters for consultation by the administering authority when preparing a Reserve Management Plan. Council is required under subsection 5 of the Act to notify the public of its intention to prepare the Plan and to call for submissions from the public. This was done on the 6th December 2001. Submissions duly closed on the 1st February 2002.

The submissions received covered a range of issues, which then were aggregated under the following types in order to develop the policy responses contained in section 6. These issues can be described as follows:

- Protection of Public access along the foreshore (i.e. Preservation of the public 'Right of Way');
- Provision of camping and caravan sites within the foreshore reserve area - maintenance of the status quo with respect to camping;
- Access across the State Highway;
- Enhancement of Amenity;
- Management of Pests within the Reserve (e.g. blackberry, broom, etc);
- Improvements to facilities within the campground; and
- Recognition of the Cultural importance of the area to Maori.



Photo 5- Caravans located across Public Right of Way, Motutere Bay

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4.2 Meetings with Key Stakeholders

Initial meetings were held to discuss potential reserve management issues with the Department of Conservation and the leaseholder of the campground. Correspondence was also received from representatives of the camp users together with material reviewed from TDC files as supplementary information. This process identified the following matters as being important issues and to a significant degree these complemented the issues identified in the initial public suggestions:

- Protection of right of way access along the foreshore at Motutere;
- Removal of 'permanent' caravan sites on the foreshore;
- Retention of 'permanent' camp sites along the foreshore;
- Protection and management of the kowhai trees located in the reserve;
- Protection of Archaeological and historic sites within the Reserve.

Following the receipt of submissions a workshop was held at the Motutere Campground on 9th May 2002 at which potential policy responses were considered to address the identified issues. Council officers participated in this process together with the campground lessee.

The Draft Plan was then prepared and put out for public submission. Submissions closed on 30th June 2003 at which time 126 submissions had been received. A further 16 submissions were received late bringing the total number of submissions received on the plan to 142.

Post submission meetings or discussions were then held with Transit NZ and campers' representatives concerning the issues covered in the submissions. A meeting was requested with representatives of hapu however a time for this could not be scheduled. Suggested amendments to the plan were discussed and these were incorporated into the staff report presented at a public hearing of the Turangi/Tongariro Community Board to consider the plan held in Turangi on the 27th January 2004.

4.3 Generic Issues relating to the Management of Reserves

As a consequence of the Plan development process a number of generic issues were identified relating to the management of Reserves. These include:

- Concessions and Leases
- Vegetation Management
- Soil Conservation
- Social Development
- Vandalism & Enforcement
- Signs

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- Fees
- Freedom of Access
- Operation of vehicles within the reserve
- Road safety and vehicle access
- Animals
- Enhancement of public use and appreciation of the reserve
- Use of the reserve by parties other than commercial interests

Management responses to these issues are covered further in section 6.



5 Structure and Concept Plans

5.1 Introduction

This Reserve Management Plan relies on a two-tier system of Structure and Concept Plan development in order to achieve its objectives. The Structure Plan puts in place a broad zoning system to provide for particular management responses within the Reserve to avoid conflicts between incompatible activities, and/or to ensure conservation or protection of physical features located within the Reserve.

It has been developed to provide a focus for the management and future development of the reserve and provides the overall umbrella under which Concept Design Plans can be prepared to address specific issues such as the location of camp sites, active recreation areas, walkways and the location and the nature and type of buildings to be constructed under the plan. The Structure Plan also provides a geographic framework for reserve management and policy implementation. As a consequence sections 5 and 6 should be read together.

The overall structure plan is shown in figure 7. It comprises 6 reserve management policy areas that provide for and formalise the various key activities carried out within the reserve. It also provides a basis for the preparation of the more detailed concept plans required to guide development within specific areas such as the foreshore camping area. These policy areas comprise the following:

- Camp Expansion Area – Tourist Accommodation
- Tourist Accommodation Area – Campground
- Foreshore Camping Area
- Foreshore Passive Recreation Area
- Vegetation Conservation Area; and
- Camp Expansion - Active Recreation Area

Development Concept Plans have yet to be developed for particular areas within the reserve. However priorities should be given to developing concept plans to address the overall form of development expected within the reserve and the issue of public access along the Lake Foreshore in association with input from the Campground lessee and interested members of the public.

5.2 Description of Reserve Management Policy Areas

The overall purpose of defining policy areas is to provide for particular management responses within the Reserve so that conflicts can be avoided between incompatible activities and/or to ensure conservation or protection of physical features located within the Reserve. These policy areas are described as follows

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Camp Expansion Area – Tourist Accommodation

This area has been set aside for potential expansion of the campground complex. It is envisaged that caravan and other low-density tourist accommodation such as lodges or cabin accommodation could be developed within this area.



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Tourist Accommodation Area- Campground

This policy area incorporates the existing campground site located on the south side of State Highway 1. This area provides for the continuance of existing campground activities carried out within this policy area.

Foreshore Campground Area

The Foreshore Camping Policy Area is a distinct area that recognises and provides for lakeshore camping while also providing for the Public Right of Way (ROW) along foreshore.

At present the ROW is compromised to varying degrees by current campground use. The intention of defining this policy area is to provide the means to redress this situation, while also providing for the foreshore area's continuing use as a campground. It is envisaged that this policy response will require the relocation of some caravan sites currently occupying the lake edge in order to allow for the creation of a defined pathway for public access along the foreshore. The design and layout of this development will be the subject of a separate design process carried out in accordance the requirements of this Plan and other statutory requirements such as compliance with the District and Regional Plans.

Foreshore Passive Recreation Area

This policy area is located to the south of Motutere Point in Mission Bay and incorporates all that land located between the Lake edge and State Highway 1 as shown in figure 7. The intention of this policy area is to maintain the area for passive recreation purposes as a reflection of its current use as picnic/rest area.



Photo 6 – View of picnic site (passive recreation)- Mission Bay

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Photo 7 – Access Road to Passive Recreation area in Mission Bay looking north towards historic canoe landing site

6 Objectives and Policies

6.1 Introduction

Reserve Management Policy within the context of this plan has been developed to provide guidelines for Council decision-making on issues or problems related to reserve management within the Motutere Recreation Reserve.

In a generic sense policy development relies heavily on the correct identification of relevant issues. These are then refined into desired outcomes or objectives from which specific policies and methods are derived.

Issues have been identified during the preparation of the Reserve Management Plan as identified in section 4. Additional issues relating to statutory obligations of Council concerning compliance with other Resource Management Policies, Plans and Strategies include:

- Management of the closed landfill under the RMA and Waikato Regional Plan
- Management of the Sewage Treatment Plant under the RMA and Waikato Regional Plan; and
- Management of Plant and Animal Pests under the Biosecurity Act and the Waikato Regional Pest Management Strategy.

All of these issues have been recognised in the development of appropriate reserve management policy as described below.

6.2 Objectives, Policies and Methods

The following Objectives, Policies and methods have been developed to address the issues identified for the Motutere Recreation Reserve.

6.2.1.1 Issue 1: Camping and Public access to Lake Taupo

Objectives

- Protect and preserve the public right of way along the foreshore.
- Provide for camping at specific locations within the Motutere Reserve including the Foreshore Camping Area (see figure 7).

Policies

- To protect and preserve the public Right of Way along the foreshore
- To remove impediments to public access along the foreshore.
- To provide for camping within the Foreshore Camping Area that does not adversely affect the public's right of way along the foreshore.

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- To allow for the future expansion of the campground and associated activities within the Reserve that is consistent with the provisions of this plan.

Methods

- Prepare development concept plans for the Motutere reserve illustrating provisions for public access and recreational use including camping (e.g. walkways and camping sites within the Foreshore Camping Area, future campground expansion).
- Provide a clearly defined and unobstructed public (right of way) access along the lake edge using soft landscaping and signage. This will require the relocation of some camping/caravan sites in particular those located within the fenced area next to the boat ramp.
- Prohibit the permanent tethering and beaching of craft and trailers along the lakeshore.
- The allocation and duration of long-term campsites within the Foreshore Camping and the Tourist Accommodation Areas (see figure 7) shall be at the discretion of the campground lessee.
- There shall be no intensification of camping within the Foreshore Camping Area (see figure 7) and no additional permanent campsites shall be located in this area.
- No fencing allowed within the Reserve except where authorised to protect vegetation or to ensure public safety or security.
- Restrict camping to the defined campground area at Motutere.
- No camping is to be allowed within the Foreshore Passive Recreation Area in Mission Bay (Sec 1 Blk V, Tokaanu SD).
- No permanent structures and private occupation (e.g. fences, sheds, private gardens) is permitted within individual campsites without Council authorisation.
- Provide signage that encourages public use of the right of way and lakeshore.

6.2.1.2 Issue 2: Public Safety – Vehicles, Roads and Parking

Objectives

- Reduce the potential for accidents and traffic conflicts arising from the State highway.
- Reduce the adverse effects associated with the road (e.g. noise and visual impact).
- Ensure parking areas and internal roads are provided for and maintained.
- Restrict the speed and use of motorised vehicles in the Motutere Reserve.

Policies

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- To work with Transit New Zealand where appropriate to maintain and improve traffic safety on the adjacent state highway.
- To investigate alternative means of access across the State highway.
- To maintain open site lines along State Highway.
- To ensure that activities comply with Transit NZ's Planning Policy Manual.
- To provide and maintain internal roads and car parking appropriate for the level of use that the reserve can sustain without diminishing the reserve's values.
- To restrict the use of all motorised vehicles in the Motutere Reserve to formed roads and parking areas except for the use of motorised vehicles associated with reserve maintenance and approved activities within the reserve.
- To restrict the speed of vehicles on access tracks within the reserve to 10km/hr.

Methods

- Carry out a traffic safety review of the Motutere Recreation Reserve over a period of 12 months from the adoption of this Plan. This will be carried out prior to the preparation of concept plans in order to identify the extent of potential hazards. A report on the safety review together with recommendations will be submitted to the Turangi Tongariro Community Board for approval.
- Liaise with Transit New Zealand concerning issues associated with reserve use as it relates to impacts on the state highway.
- Investigate amenity and safety fencing adjacent to the highway during concept plan development.
- Discuss options with the camp lessee, campers, and Transit New Zealand for alternative pedestrian and vehicle access across the highway (e.g. pedestrian overpass, underpass, pedestrian refuges etc) and parking.
- Provide sufficient parking and internal roads to ensure that the public can access all publicly available activities and facilities within the Motutere Reserve (e.g. boat ramp, walking tracks, beach and swimming, fishing etc). However, it is important that roading and car parking does not compromise the recreation values of the reserve.
- Any person found riding or driving an unauthorised vehicle on the reserve, upon request of Council or any authorised officer, shall be asked to leave the reserve and may be prosecuted for the offence.
- Erect speed restriction signs on internal roads to control traffic speeds.

6.2.1.3 Issue 3: Protection and Preservation of historic and archaeological sites

Objectives

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- The protection and preservation of historic and archaeological sites located within the Motutere Reserve.

Policies

- To identify sites of importance within the reserve.
- To educate reserve users concerning these sites.
- To protect the sites where necessary by limiting or restricting access.

Methods

- Determine the significance of sites in the Motutere Reserve by undertaking a cultural and historic/archaeological assessment.
- Provide educational material (e.g. signs, brochures) to reserve users concerning the importance of identified sites where appropriate.

6.2.1.4 Issue 4: Maintenance and Improvement of facilities, services and recreational opportunities

Objectives

- Ensure that current facilities and services are maintained to a suitable standard.
- Allow for the improvement and development of appropriate facilities to attract more visitors in accordance with an approved concept development plan.
- Provide public access to and along the lake edge.
- Restrict facilities on the reserve to those necessary to protect the environment and to facilitate the use of the Reserve in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Policies

- To promote access to the Lake through the development of defined access points that are consistent with the provisions of this plan (e.g. development concept plans).
- To provide where appropriate a linked walkway system to adjoining reserves (e.g. the Motutere (Waipahi) scenic reserve to the north).
- To ensure that development within the reserve does not detract from the amenity values of the lakeshore.
- To allow the development and maintenance of facilities that are consistent with the recreational purpose of the reserve such as, but not limited to walking, viewing, sitting, camping, playgrounds and picnicking in accordance with the approved reserve structure and concept development plans.
- To develop a walkway network along the lake edge, which is constructed to minimise the impact on the environment, have minimal maintenance requirements and to provide unimpeded access.
- To provide facilities and design elements that enhance the use and enjoyment of the reserve in keeping with the different management policy areas within the reserve (see structure plan).

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Note - These might include play elements for children, flying fox, topographical features for riding bikes, confidence course, toilets and other functional elements.

- To restrict buildings and major structures along the lake edge.
- To allow development of facilities including 'furniture' (picnic tables, bollards, signs, lighting) that does not detract from the amenity of the reserve.
- To restrict facilities on the reserve to those necessary to protect the environment and to facilitate the use of the Reserve.
- To maintain and service the reserve to an acceptable standard by the community, for the purpose of formal and informal recreation.
- To control the discharge of wastewater from caravans and other similar vehicles within the reserve.

Methods

- Liaise with camp lessee and reserve users to decide on appropriate facilities and services within the campground.
- Plant specimen trees within the southern extent of the camping ground to provide screening and to define areas within the campground.
- Develop an overall concept plan for the Motutere campground including options for the expansion of facilities and services. This plan should be developed in conjunction with the camp lessee and consultation with the local community and relevant Crown agencies (e.g. Department of Conservation, Transit NZ) . In preparing this plan, consideration should be given to the following:
 - Additional and extended boat ramps.
 - Reserve carrying capacity.
 - Improvements to the wharf.
 - Enhancing public access to and use of the Reserve including access and use of the lakeshore.
 - Alternative access to Lake Taupo across the State highway and other traffic safety issues.
 - Additional boat and car parking.
 - Additional, extended and improved facilities such as freshwater taps, toilets, showers, kitchens, games/television room.
 - Indigenous planting.
 - Hapu and iwi concerns.
 - Walking tracks.
- The Turangi/Tongariro Community Board must approve all concept development plans.
- No permanent buildings in the 'Foreshore Passive Recreation Area' (see Structure Plan – figure 7) apart from those serving passive recreational activities e.g. toilet facilities.
- Avoid the erection of any additional buildings or structures within the Motutere 'Foreshore Camping Area' except as provided for in any reserve concept development plan or as authorised by the Taupo District Council under this plan.

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- Any structure will conform to the requirement of the Taupo District Plan, Building Act 1991 and Bylaws.
- The location, design, colours and materials of any structure will be in harmony with the natural environment.
- No open fires will be permitted.

6.2.1.5 Issue 5: Enhancement of Amenity and Vegetation

Objectives

- Improve the amenity of the Motutere Recreation Reserve.
- Protect and enhance the native vegetation within the reserve.

Policies

- To provide and maintain shade, shelter, aesthetic value and landscape diversity within the reserve through the planting of vegetation in appropriate areas.
- To retain and conserve the existing native vegetation in the reserve (e.g. Kowhai trees).
- To retain and enhance the informal, scenic character of the reserve.
- To ensure that development does not detract from the character and amenity values of the reserve.
- To preserve open spaces to provide contrast between vegetated areas
- To retain important views within the reserve and the panoramic views of Lake Taupo beyond.
- To protect areas of regenerating native scrub.

Methods

- Develop vegetation management and conservation plan for the Motutere reserve identifying areas of vegetation to be conserved and protected, and areas where additional planting could be established.
- Develop a planting and maintenance program consistent with the objectives of this plan.
- Carry out active monitoring to gauge the 'health' of the reserve and compliance with the Reserves Act and the provisions of this plan.
- Management of trees, bush and other vegetation on the reserve shall be in accordance with the requirements of section 42 of the Reserves Act 1977 and Noxious Plants Act 1978.
- Weed control shall be undertaken as required.

6.2.1.6 Issue 6: Management of Waste and Provision of Wastewater Disposal, Landfill and Utility Services

Objectives

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- Manage the Sewage Treatment Plant and closed Landfill to minimise adverse environmental effects.
- Minimise the adverse effects of waste on the environment from activities carried out on the Reserve.

Policies

- To provide for any future upgrades of the sewage treatment plant subject to compliance with the provisions of this plan and any other statutory requirements.
- To carry out regular maintenance and monitoring of the sewage treatment plant in order to protect the environment and public health and safety.
- To ensure that the activities comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Regional Plans.
- To minimise the discharge of contaminants into the environment.
- To protect the health and safety of reserve users and the amenity of the Motutere Reserve and Lake Taupo.
- To allow for appropriate use of the closed landfill area by the campground lessee (e.g. boat storage, active recreation activities) in accordance with the provisions of this plan and subject to amendment of the campground lease and submission of proposals to Council for approval.
- To provide for the future extension of utility services such as water and power where these are required to facilitate activities authorised under this plan.



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Methods

- Implement Management Plans for the closed landfill area and the sewage treatment plant covering operation and maintenance procedures, and the identification of risks to the environment associated with their use.
- Undertake compliance monitoring to ensure the activities comply with statutory requirements.
- Require any associated development plans to be approved by Council.
- Prevent or limit public access to and around the sewage treatment plant and irrigation area (e.g. consider warning signs and fencing where appropriate).
- Ensure that rubbish bins are provided in areas accessible to the public and ensure that rubbish collection and offsite disposal occurs in accordance with Council's level of service required for reserves.
- Provide wastewater collection and disposal facilities to service the Foreshore Camping and Tourist Accommodation Areas (see figure 7).
- Prohibit the discharge of wastewater to ground at all campsites.

6.2.1.7 Issue 7: Recognition of Cultural Values

Objectives

- Respect the cultural values of Tangata Whenua associated with the Motutere Reserve.
- Establish the cultural significance of the reserve.

Policies

- To recognise waahi tapu sites and respect Maatauranga (traditional knowledge).
- To involve Tangata Whenua in the historic and archaeological assessment.
- To consult with Tangata Whenua concerning any major development occurring within the reserve.
- To establish a working relationship with Tangata Whenua concerning reserve management and associated cultural values.
- To educate reserve users about the cultural values associated with the reserve.

Methods

- Liaise with Hapu on the best means of addressing waahi tapu sites and other culturally significant issues associated with Councils management of the reserve.
- Where appropriate educate reserve users about the cultural significance of the reserve.

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6.2.1.8 Issue 8: Security of the Forest

Objectives

- The protection of the adjoining exotic forest.

Policies

- To prevent access from the camp to the adjoining exotic forest.
- To ensure the security of the adjoining exotic forest.

Methods

- Educate the reserve users by erecting signs and enforcing rules concerning access to the forest.
- Investigate the provision of physical barriers to prevent or limit access.

6.2.1.9 Issue 9: Avoidance of Pests within the Reserve

Objectives

- A reserve free from animal and plant pests.

Policies

- To ensure compliance with the Waikato Regional Pest Management Strategy.
- To control pests and ensure they do not proliferate within the Motutere Reserve.

Methods

- Regularly inspect the reserve and act to eliminate significant pests by appropriate methods.
- Incorporate requirements within any Reserve lease for lessees to manage pests within lease areas.

6.2.1.10 Issue 10: Management of Licenses and Leases

Objectives

- Provide for the licensing or leasing of parts of the Reserve in accordance to the provisions of this Management Plan and subject to compliance with other relevant statutory requirements such as the Reserves Act 1977, the Resource Management Act 1991 and District and Regional Plan provisions.

Policies

- To provide for the continuance of the campground lease in Motutere Bay subject to compliance with other relevant provisions of this plan.

Methods



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- Licenses and leases will only be allowed where these enhance the public enjoyment and use of the recreation reserve (e.g. camping within a defined camping area and water based recreational activities).
- Only allow licenses and leases within that part of the reserve located within Motutere Bay.
- Licences and leases shall not detract from the existing character and amenity of the area.
- Licensees and lessees shall avoid conflict between existing uses e.g. campground.
- Leases, licences or permits should be consistent with the provisions of this plan.



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6.2.1.11 Issue 11: Signs

Objectives

- Allow appropriate signage within the reserve for information purposes.

Policies

- To erect the minimum number of signs to ensure that all visitors to the reserve are aware of the location of facilities, the rules governing the area and some information including history and cultural significance of the reserve.
- To ensure signs within the reserve are well maintained.
- To liaise with Transit New Zealand where signs are directed at the State highway to ensure the proposed location and design are suitable.
- To prohibit the erection of unnecessary signage (e.g. election signs)
- To allow signs that promote the public right of way along the lakeshore and prohibit camping within the Foreshore Passive Recreation Area situated in Mission Bay.

Methods

- All signs must comply with the Taupo District Plan and signs directed at the State highway must comply with Transit New Zealand's standards.
- No sign will be erected on reserve except those directly relevant to the management of the Motutere Reserve or to assist the public use of the reserve.
- Signs should be designed appropriately in harmony with the environment and theme of the reserve.
- Signs should be constructed in a manner and utilising materials that minimise the potential for vandalism.

6.2.1.12 Issue 12: Public Nuisances and Vandalism

Objectives

- Prevent and prohibit nuisance behaviour within the reserve.
- Prevent the occurrence of vandalism in the Motutere Reserve.

Policies

- To prosecute anyone found to be undertaking a material offence on the reserve as defined in Section 94 of the Reserve Act 1977 or in the parks and Reserves bylaw.
- To take action under the Resource Management Act 1991 to resolve nuisance issues such as excessive noise.

Methods

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- The Council will lay charges against any person found undertaking a material offence against the Motutere Recreation Reserve.
- Every person committing any offence on the reserve shall upon request of the Council or any authorised officer, immediately leave the reserve. That person may be prohibited from appearing on the reserve for a period of time, but shall nevertheless be liable also to be prosecuted for the offence.
- The campground lessee has responsibilities to control and prevent nuisance behaviour within the campground lease area.

6.2.1.13 Issue 13: Fees and Freedom of Access

Objectives

- Ensure free public access to the Motutere Reserve during the day.
- Charge campers appropriate fees to help finance the upkeep of the reserve and associated facilities.

Policies

- To permit free access to the Motutere Reserve subject to the provisions of section 53 of the Reserves Act 1977, except for camping, special events, and commercial activities on the reserve.
- To make the Motutere Reserve accessible to the public taking into account safety, natural values and capacity for use.

Methods

- The reserve will be accessible to the public.
- No fees will be charged to members of the public using the Motutere Reserve on an informal basis.
- Fees will be charged for the commercial use of the Reserve and (to a lesser extent) the non-commercial use at the discretion of Taupo District Council. Council will determine the fee charged.
- Campers will be charged fees. The camp lessee will determine the fee charged.
- Where necessary the reserve or part of it may be closed to the public subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

6.2.1.14 Issue 14: Animals

Objectives

- To restrict animals within the Motutere Reserve that are incompatible with present activities and uses of the reserve (e.g. livestock)
- Allow dogs within the Motutere Reserve subject to conditions.

Policies

- To allow dogs in the Motutere Recreation Reserve (except for nominated exclusion areas – see methods) provided they are on a

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leash at all times and under the control of those responsible for them.

- To prohibit all livestock and horses within the Reserve except for those associated with special events.

Methods

- The person responsible for the dog(s) should carry a “pooper-scooper” bag or similar to ensure that dog droppings are removed immediately.
- Dog owners will clean up after their dogs. Anybody responsible for the dog(s) and failing to do this may be prosecuted.
- Where dogs are found roaming free or out of control, owners may be prosecuted.
- Any horse or livestock found within the Motutere Reserve without consent will be removed and the owners may be prosecuted.
- Prohibit dogs (except for legally authorised dogs such as guide dogs) from the Tourist Accommodation and Foreshore Camping Areas.

6.2.1.15 Issue 15: Commercial Activities

Objectives

- Provide for commercial activities within the Motutere Reserve provided these activities do not adversely affect the reserve’s environment or conflict with its purpose as a recreation reserve.

Policies

- To permit commercial activities within the Motutere Reserve providing they meet the requirements of this management plan, the District Plan and other relevant legislation.

Methods

- All appropriate commercial activities undertaken within the reserve shall be licensed under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- Commercial activities will be permitted on the reserve so long as they are in keeping with other provisions of this plan, the Taupo District Plan and other relevant legislation (e.g. Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 1991 etc).
- Persons wishing to establish commercial activities will be required to produce evidence that the proposed activities will not significantly affect the reserve’s environment or purpose. This will require the preparation of an assessment of environmental effects.
- Commercial operators will be charged a fee and/or rental.

6.2.1.16 Issue 16: Education

Objectives

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- Increase public awareness about the natural, cultural and physical characteristics of the reserve as a part of the Lake Taupo environment.
- Increase public awareness about reserve management issues.

Policies

- To provide information about the reserve describing its history, sites and areas of importance within the reserve, the areas of archaeological and cultural significance, its ecology and activities and facilities permitted within the reserve.

Methods

- Provide educational signs where appropriate e.g. concerning archaeological and cultural sites, local geology, ecology etc.
- Provide brochure material for use by the public and reserve users
- Encourage public participation in the reserve management process by providing opportunities for public input.

6.2.1.17 Issue 17: Soil Conservation

Objectives

- The protection and conservation of land and soil resources within the Reserve.

Policies

- To manage the Motutere Reserve in such a way as to minimise soil and lake bank erosion.
- To manage the soil health as far as practicable to ensure that desirable plant life is sustained in good health.

Methods

- Prepare and implement erosion control plans where required
- Should erosion problems occur, Environment Waikato will be consulted during the preparation and implementation of erosion control plans. Where necessary resource consents shall be sought for any proposed works required under these plans.

7 Plan Implementation

The policy responses developed above that require proactive implementation have been included in the following table setting out the proposed management action, the lead and supporting agencies either within TDC or outside, and a proposed time frame.

N.B. Timeframes are indicative only and are subject to availability of finance and Council's Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).

Proposed Management Action		Lead and Supporting Agency	Proposed Time frame
Policy and method 6.2.1.2	in Prepare a Traffic Safety Review	Reserve Administrator (lead) agency	2004-05
Policy and method 6.2.1.4	in Prepare overall concept plan for the reserve including a detailed development plan for the Foreshore Camping Area	Reserve Administrator, Finance, Engineering	2006 -8
Policies and Methods in 6.2.1.1	Relocate caravan sites on foreshore area – Motutere Bay	Reserve Administrator Finance, Engineering	2007-9
Policy and method 6.2.1.5	Prepare a vegetation management and conservation plan	Reserve Finance	2008-10
Policy and methods in 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.4	Delineate public access along Motutere Bay foreshore	Reserve Finance, Engineering	2008

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Appendix 1

Gazette Notice 1982



Appendix 2

Section 17, Reserves Act 1977



Appendix 3

Section 41 Reserves Act 1977



Motutere Reserve Management Plan

Appendix 4

Councils Notice of Intention to
Prepare Reserve Management Plan



Appendix 5

Lessees Plan of current campsites



Appendix 6

Resource Consent for Sewage Treatment Plant



Appendix 7

Relevant Statutory Provisions:

Section 14, Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926 – Bed of Lake Taupo vested in Crown.

Section 53, Reserves Act 1977 - Powers (other than leasing) in respect of recreation reserves.

Section 10, Maori Trust Boards Act 1955 – Tuwharetoa Maori Trust Board.

