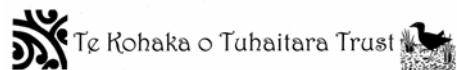




Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and Waikuku Beach Reserves Management Plan

September 2005



Final

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and Waikuku Reserve Management Plan

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1 Introduction

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve covers approximately 550ha of land along the coastline from the Waimakariri River mouth to Waikuku township. Stretching along the coast for 10.5 kilometres it comprises many natural features of local, regional and national importance to the people of New Zealand. As a coastal park it will provide a range of opportunities to preserve Ngāi Tahu values, retain and enhance biodiversity, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for all people.

The land subject to this management plan is in three main parcels. These are:

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve: comprised of several land parcels gazetted as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust under the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998. The Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve includes Tutaepatu Lagoon.

Tutaepatu Lagoon: is made up of one parcel of fee simple land owned outright by Te Rūnunga o Ngāi Tahu and administered by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust under the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998.

Waikuku Beach Reserves: made up of several land parcels gazetted as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by the Waimakariri District Council.

The Waimakariri District Council has representation on Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and all the land units listed above share the same coastal environment, are associated with the same neighbouring communities and have clear physical links. For this reason it is prudent to include them all in the one management plan. This reduces the workload on the communities who live close to the areas affected by the plan, requiring only one process of review and submissions.

However, as there are two administering authorities involved, the document is divided into Parts A and B. Part A considers the land administered by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, while Part B focuses on the Waikuku Beach Reserves administered by the Waimakariri District Council. Both agencies should ensure their actions are mutually supportive, but each should recognise their different areas of responsibility.

Part A: Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve

2 Introduction: Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve

Ngāi Tahu Whānui made claims against the Crown under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 which were the subject of two reports to the Waitangi Tribunal in 1991 and 1995. The 1995 report included Tutaepatu Lagoon, which was identified as an area of great tribal significance that should be vested in the Tribe. The report described the importance of Tutaepatu Lagoon as a mahinga kai (food source), noted it is in an area containing urupa (burial sites) and that it could also potentially provide a kainga nohoanga (temporary settlement for food gathering).

Historically, the residents of Kaiapoi Pā, and in more recent years some members of the Hapu of Ngāi Tuahuriri, have had a close relationship with Tutaepatu Lagoon. Tutaepatu Lagoon was a rich and important source of mahinga kai, particularly for eel fishing. In addition, the area surrounding Tutaepatu Lagoon contains the urupa for Turakautahi, who was the founder of the Kaiapoi Pā. It is also part of an area known as the greatest pounamu trading centre in the South Island.

In 1973 Tutaepatu Lagoon was set aside as a wildlife management reserve by the Department of Internal Affairs. However, no management plan was created for the future development or care of Tutaepatu Lagoon and its immediate environs. Over time the increased drainage of the area and runoff from farms has led to a decline in the habitat provided by Tutaepatu Lagoon.

The Waitangi Tribunal report describes Ngāi Tahu's relationship with Tutaepatu Lagoon and the Ngāi Tahu belief that it was the owner of the land surrounding Tutaepatu Lagoon. The key outcomes sought by Ngāi Tahu in its claim included:

- 1 That the quality and quantity of water in all waterways be improved to the point where Tutaepatu Lagoon supports the fish and plant populations that were sourced from them in the past. This mahinga kai must be fit for human consumption.
- 2 That wetland areas be created and expanded. All existing wetlands should be maintained at their present area at least, in recognition of their value as "buffers" in time of high rainfall and also their crucial importance to fish and plant communities.
- 3 That local Ngāi Tahu be allowed to establish temporary camps for the purpose of collecting mahinga kai during the appropriate seasons.

- 4 That local Ngäi Tahu should be involved in the management of all mahinga kai resources, including fresh and salt-water fish.
- 5 That Environment Canterbury actively encourage and support all initiatives to restock lagoons and other waterways with native fish species, and all initiatives to maintain those places as a suitable fishery habitat.

The Tribunal found that the Crown, in its purchase of Ngäi Tahu lands, had failed to set aside specific mahinga kai reserves or to provide adequate land to ensure that Ngäi Tahu had access to their traditional food resources. The Tribunal supported the claim for the return of Tutaepatu Lagoon as a compensatory measure for the loss which the Tribe had sustained with respect to traditional fishing resources.

As part of the settlement process, the Crown agreed, as a sign of good faith and in recognition of the long process of negotiation involved in reaching settlement, to sign a Deed of "On Account Settlement". This provided for the revocation of the Government purpose (wildlife management) status of the reserve and for the vesting of Tutaepatu Lagoon, by way of gift, in Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu in a fee simple title, free of encumbrances.

The Ngäi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 provided the legal mechanism for this to be achieved and also requires the following (See Appendix 1):

1. The establishment of a Trust, to be known as Te Köhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, for management and administration of the new reserve.

The Waimakariri District Council and Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu (known as the Settlers) established Te Köhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, by way of deed, on 31 August 1998. The trustees have equal representation from the Waimakariri District Council and Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu, with three trustees appointed by each organisation.

2. Agreement between Ngäi Tahu, Waimakariri District Council and Te Köhaka o Tuhaitara Trust on the boundaries of a new reserve which is described as including the Kairaki, Waikuku and Woodend Recreation Reserves. (See Appendix 1 and Schedules)
3. Preparation of a Management Plan for Tutaepatu Lagoon and other combined reserves. The Reserves Act 1977 is to apply to the new reserve and additionally, Schedule 3 of the Ngäi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 sets out the following objectives for Tutaepatu Lagoon:
 - Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be included in the management plan for the new reserve. Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be appropriately restored and maintained for the benefit of present and future generations.
 - Appropriate public access to Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be allowed except for those times when, after notification in the local newspaper, a rāhui is applied.

- Scientific research and observation of the flora and fauna will be actively encouraged by Te Rūnanga, with a particular emphasis on the Ngāi Tahu philosophy of sustainable management.
- The North Canterbury Fish and Game Council will have the opportunity to contribute its expertise.
- There will be no harvesting or taking or killing of native and introduced birds or their eggs in a manner which would be inconsistent with the role of Tutaepatu Lagoon in the management and maintenance of waterfowl and other birds in North Canterbury. Dogs will be prohibited.

The Ngāi Tahu concept of sustainable management is based on a philosophy concerned with the order of life in the natural world and the proper place of people within that natural order, balancing the needs and demands of humans and the health and richness of the natural environment. Those matters listed in Schedule 3 of the Vesting Act are fundamental to realisation of Ngāi Tahu values within the reserve area.

Mahinga kai is at the heart of Ngāi Tahu culture and its identity. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 defines mahinga kai in relation to Te Waihora, as *“the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered.”* The term is, however, much broader than this and encompasses the social and educational elements of food gathering including the role of kaitiaki and the passing down of sustainable management methods. This includes the way resources are gathered, the places they are gathered from and the actual resources themselves. Maintaining and improving access to, and use of, quality traditional food and other cultural resources will therefore help to restore the rangatiratanga of Ngāi Tahu and the kaitiaki role over these taonga.

The return of Tutaepatu Lagoon through the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 has assisted Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to strengthen its rangatiratanga over the area and its resources. It also has a cumulative importance when considered in combination with the similar returning of Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. These two water bodies and wetland areas form the two ends of a link in the ecological landscape which extends along the coast, taking in a number of other remnant wetland areas.

Tutaepatu Lagoon is held in fee simple by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, as defined in the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998. The reserve proper – Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve – is Recreation Reserve as defined by the Reserves Act 1977. Both areas of land are administered jointly by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, whose establishment is a requirement of the Vesting Act (1998). That Act requires Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to prepare a management plan for the area under its control under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (this sets out how a management plan must be prepared). It also requires Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to have ‘particular regard to the views of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu before approving that part of the management plan that relates to Tutaepatu Lagoon.’

The Reserves Act 1977 defines the purpose of a Recreation Reserve as providing, primarily, a recreation resource, while managing and protecting the 'scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife' that might exist on the reserve.

17. Recreation reserves-(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.
- (2) It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1) of this section, every recreation reserve shall be so administered under the appropriate provisions of this Act that---
- (a) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:
- (b) Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve: Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of [the Historic Places Act 1993]:
- (c) Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:
- (d) To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

The Reserves Act does not apply to Tutaepatu Lagoon – although this reserve management plan does.

The Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 requires Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to implement the items listed in Schedule 3 of the Act. These include restoration of Tutaepatu Lagoon, provision for appropriate public access, active encouragement of scientific research and observation and appropriate care of the waterfowl environment, including the prohibition of dogs.

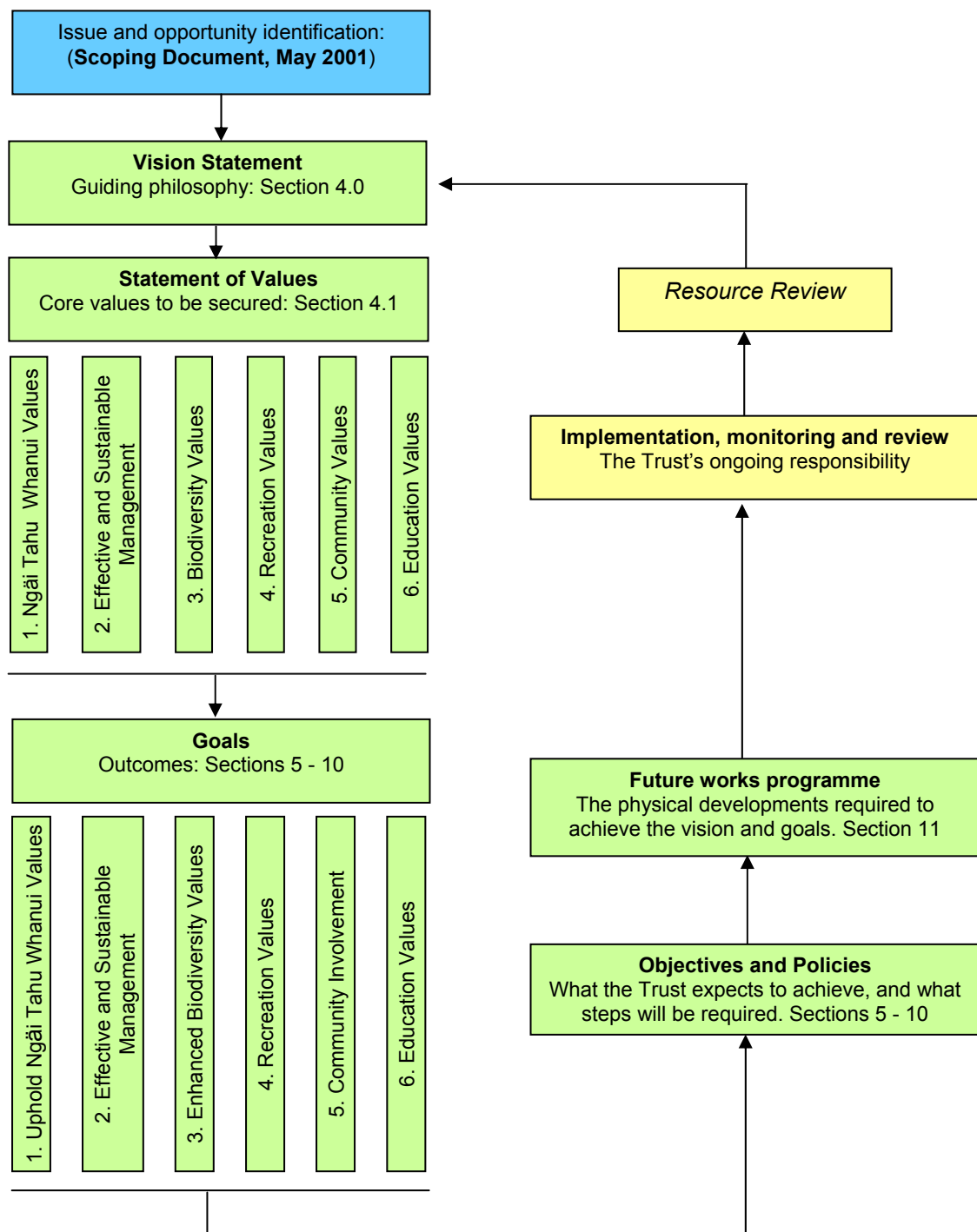
2.1 Land area

The area of land to which this reserve management plan applies is defined in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998, included as Appendix 1 and shown in Figure 1 (approximately 550ha in area).



3 Approach

The following table shows how this management plan is constructed. The blue box has been largely completed prior to the development of this reserve management plan, and included the development of a Scoping Document and the receipt of community feedback on that report. The green boxes are developed in this document. The yellow boxes represent the Trust's enactment of the management plan.



4 Vision

Vision Statement

To create a coastal reserve which is founded on and expresses strong ecological, conservation and cultural values and provides opportunity for compatible recreation and education activities for all people of New Zealand and to uphold the mana of Ngāi Tahu Whanui by protecting and enhancing the mahinga kai values of Tutaepatu Lagoon. .

4.1 Statement of Values

4.1.1 Ngāi Tahu Whanui Values

These encompass

- Mana
- Enhancing the mauri (life force) and thereby the natural and spiritual values of the area
- Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
- Sustainable use including conservation of indigenous biodiversity
- Kaitiaki - the act of guardianship and the protection of mauri. This is the exercise of an ancestral right to care for a resource for present and future generations, to ensure the health and productivity of the resource and therefore the health of the people. For Ngāi Tahu Whanui this role is expressed through Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust established under the Tutaepatu Vesting Act 1998 in conjunction with Te Rununga o Ngāi Tahu, the Waimakariri District Council and other statutory bodies.

4.1.2 Effective and Sustainable Management

Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust represents and combines the management skills and responsibilities of the Waimakariri District Council and Te Rūnunga o Ngāi Tahu. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, has been given a statutory responsibility to ensure that the use, development and maintenance of the reserve achieves the goals defined in this plan and the Vesting Act.

Much of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust's work in maintaining and rehabilitating the environment of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve will require significant time input by volunteers. How this input from community groups is encouraged and managed will be an important aspect of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust's role.

The reserve includes commercial forestry blocks and pastoral and other commercial leases. These land uses provide income as well as other land management benefits. For example, forestry acts as a wind break, pastoral activities can provide weed control and the campgrounds provide valuable recreation resources. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust must decide how best to manage these resources while maintaining the reserve's ecological integrity, cultural values and recreational use.

Restored areas and areas to be restored require the application of sustainable management concepts, approaches and techniques to enable these areas to be retained for future generations. Stewardship of these areas is crucial in allowing natural processes associated with biodiversity, ecology and habitat development to take place. Thus the belief systems to give effect to the word kaitiakitanga as mentioned in various Statutes.

The conservation of the landscape, flora, fauna, coastal and associated features is an important part of resource management. Allowing natural processes to occur as part of the reserve management techniques is important in the care and management of the reserve.

4.1.3 Biodiversity Values

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve offers the opportunity to enhance the variety and numbers of native species within the area and to reinstate early vegetation patterns found in dune, salt-marsh and freshwater wetland environments. This is a unique opportunity in Canterbury to rehabilitate a significant area of the coastal environment for the benefit of the people of New Zealand.

Key to restoration and enhanced biodiversity is the maintenance of an appropriate water table. The management of ground and surface water systems to recreate and rehabilitate wetlands can however affect neighbouring land owners and it is only in the vicinity of Tutaepatu Lagoon and the areas at the northern end of the reserve that there is sufficient area controlled by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to enhance ground and surface water levels without affecting neighbours.

4.1.4 Recreation Values

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve is a significant coastal recreation resource in terms of location, size, landscape features, values and opportunities. Throughout the reserve there will be places and spaces that will be suitable for different recreational opportunities that are compatible with other values of this reserve. There will also be opportunities to link with the beach.

The local community use the reserve on a regular basis for many activities. It is important that local people use and take pride in the reserve and act as guardians to ensure the retention of its values.

Visitors from Canterbury and further a-field use the campground, the beach, coastal areas and the fishing resources for recreation. Retention of the range of recreation opportunities is important provided they are compatible with the ecological and cultural values of the reserve.

Future urban growth in the Waimakariri District, as well as growth in the population of Christchurch City, Selwyn, Banks Peninsula and Hurunui will create additional demand for the reserve's recreation assets and remote experience.

4.1.5 Community Values

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve is many things to many people. The Ngāi Tahu Whanui values of conservation and the philosophy of sustainable management are of primary importance with respect to Tutaepatu Lagoon as well as the management of the wider reserve. Other reserve users and local residents also share many of these values in terms of an enhanced coastal environment, biodiversity, appropriate recreational use and a sense of guardianship. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust shares these values.

Community expectations can be achieved and recognised by adopting a range of educational projects to broaden the community's understanding of the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.

The community expectations for use also need to be clearly expressed and addressed. This will include public use of beaches, coastal foreshore protection, walkways and picnic areas as well as future provision for the existing facilities such as camping grounds, the surf life saving clubs and retail premises (to service holidaymakers).

4.1.6 Education Values

The value that an individual places upon a resource is largely dependent upon their personal associations with the site and their understanding of its social, cultural, economic and environmental attributes. While many visitors and local residents understand components of the underlying values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and therefore adopt a personal sense of guardianship, many of the values of the reserve – especially its cultural and ecological values – are often not immediately apparent. By fostering increased knowledge about the reserve,

the value of the reserve to individuals and the community is also increased. This value then adds to the nation's appreciation of the need for sustainable management of environmental and cultural resources, the methods for achieving this, and the role of individual responsibility.

5 Goal 1: Uphold Ngāi Tahu Whanui Values

Ngāi Tahu Whanui philosophy of sustainable management requires an holistic approach and integration between the different agencies with a role in managing the various resources associated with Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve including Tutaepatu Lagoon. Other agencies include Environment Canterbury, the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council, the Waimakariri District Council, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Department of Conservation.

Many Ngāi Tahu customary practices have been maintained today through the continued preference for traditional food and customs. Many of these practices are, however, in jeopardy of being lost due to unsustainable practices in other sectors of the community and through actions that have resulted in a degraded environment. For example, activities which have impacted on the health and wellbeing of waterways have adversely affected the ability of Ngāi Tahu to access the traditional life sustaining resources of those waterways.

Ngāi Tahu consider all things to have the qualities of whakapapa (human relationships to the resource) and mauri (life force). The preservation of mauri of all natural resources is considered essential to Ngāi Tahu to ensure that natural and physical resources are used sustainably by present and future generations. The mauri of Tutaepatu Lagoon has been degraded by the diversion of water away from the Lagoon, reduced water flows, activities in the catchment and an increase in introduced riparian plant species.

Traditionally, customary practices were established to govern the use of natural and physical resources and ensure that the mauri was protected. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust supports these values.

5.1 Objective: Mahinga Kai

Mahinga kai is the customary gathering of and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered. It includes all the natural resources of kai ika (fish) kai moana (food from the sea) kai awa (food from the waterways, rivers and streams) kai manu (birds) kai roto (food from lakes and wetlands) kai rakau (food from the land)*. Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and in particular Tutaepatu Lagoon, is recognised and supported as a mahinga kai which provides for the traditional taking and use of indigenous plants, fish and birds as well as other natural resources.

5.1.1 Policies

* See Appendix 2: Glossary

- 1 To implement programmes for ecological restoration and management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and in particular Tutaepatu Lagoon, as described elsewhere in this document.
- 2 To involve Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in decisions regarding the cultural take of bird species and the development of harvesting protocols for mahinga kai from Tutaepatu Lagoon, in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Tutaepatu Vesting Act, and other areas of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 3 To limit public access to Tutaepatu Lagoon to only one developed site at the water body's eastern edge.
- 4 To prohibit public recreational activity (e.g. swimming or boating), on the surface waters of Tutaepatu Lagoon.
- 5 To recognise that the purification of water through wetlands and riparian margins enhances the physical quality, and mauri of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and in particular Tutaepatu Lagoon and its resources.
- 6 To advocate for the retention and restoration of water flows within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and in particular into Tutaepatu Lagoon.

5.2 Objective: Whakapapa

To acknowledge and use Whakapapa to link cultural values with the natural resources within the Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and to give effect to mana, mauri, wairua and tino rangatiratanga.

5.2.1 Policies

- 1 To ensure that an appropriate accidental discovery protocol requiring the immediate reporting to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Ngāi o Tuahuriri Runanga and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, is implemented in the event of the discovery of any artefacts, features or sites of potential cultural, historic or archaeological value.
- 2 To preserve archaeological and historic objects and sites and sites of significance to Ngāi Tahu.
- 3 To enable Ngāi Tahu to exercise its customs over historic artefacts according to its protocols.
- 4 To implement the education and interpretation programmes described elsewhere in this document.
- 5 To maintain connection and sense of place through the use and explanation of traditional Ngāi Tahu place names and names that reflect natural and human history.

- 6 To acknowledge the cultural and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu when managing indigenous plants, fish and birds and their habitats.
- 7 To recognise, maintain and respect the cultural landscape which reflects the long association and history of Ngāi Tahu resource use within the area.

6 Goal 2: Effective and Sustainable Management

Section 41 of the Reserves Act requires considerable public input into the content and intent of the management plan. It also requires the management plan to be under ‘continuous review’ so that it is ‘adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge.’ This means that while the management plan is Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust’s key management document, it is not ‘cast in stone’, and the Trust must maintain an ongoing interest in the changing circumstances of the reserve and the degree to which the goals and policies in the management plan remain relevant.

Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will rely upon this management plan to achieve the above matters and direct its management activities. This plan is based on extensive community consultation and advice from various specialists. As such, it is considered, in itself, to represent the basis for sound management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve. However, Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust recognises that it relies upon the ongoing assistance and co-operation of a number of agencies to achieve the agreed vision for the reserve. These parties include:

- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
- Waimakariri District Council
- Environment Canterbury
- Department of Conservation
- Community representatives
- Lease holders
- Neighbouring land owners
- Reserve users
- And the wider community

The management plan is considered a ‘living document’ subject to ‘continuous review’, as required by the Reserves Act 1977, and as such, members of the community should feel comfortable discussing with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust any issues as they arise. However, the Trust needs to establish clear relationships with several key agencies to ensure the effective management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve on a day-to-day basis, and to ensure the goals of this management plan are achieved. These agencies include Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Waimakariri District Council and Environment Canterbury. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust’s relationship with these agencies, and other interested parties is shown below.

Management Roles – Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve

Management Activities	Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust	Waimakariri DC	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	Environment Canterbury	Other agencies
<i>Reserve Management Planning (RMP) With the approval of the Minister of Conservation when required</i>	Primary role	Guidance and administration	Guidance and administration	Consult	Consult, utilise expertise
<i>Maintenance and Operations (asset management, conservation management)</i>	Define levels of services and annual budget. Funding	Consult/Joint service provider by agreement	Consult/Joint service provider by agreement.	Funding by agreement	
<i>Improvements, capital works and ecological restoration (project based)</i>	Primary role Funding	Consult/Joint service provider. By agreement	Consult/Joint service provider by agreement.	Consult	Use of 'adopt a' and 'friends of' ... (can apply for grants).
<i>Leases, permits and licences</i>	Assessment and decision (lessor).	Administrator by service agreement	Tutaepatu Lagoon as affected party		Lessee
<i>Financial Management</i>	Income and expenditure management. Make grant applications.	Service Provider by agreement			Individual groups applying for own project funding.
<i>Coastal management</i>	Affected party. Joint management role.	Service Provider – vehicle access management	Consult	Primary (Beach Vehicle Access Strategy, Coastal Policy)	
<i>Forestry</i>	Lessor as per lease agreement	Owner and Manager of trees (WDC Forest Management Plan) Lessee of land	Consult on lease reviews		
<i>Camping Grounds</i>	Lessor as per lease agreement	Owner and Manager of camping ground assets Lessee of land	Consult on lease reviews		
<i>Mahinga kai</i>	Restoration and management	Consult	Involve	Consult	Consult

As the administering body of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust has the authority to lease areas of the reserve under certain circumstances to various organisations. This authority is strictly controlled by Section 54 of the Reserves Act, which covers leasing of recreation reserves. This strict control must be maintained to ensure that the

reserve is not covered by a proliferation of buildings or inappropriate land uses, and that public access is not unduly compromised.

Leases or licences should only be granted for recreation reserves where it is considered to be in the public interest, or where it is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve, or for the convenience of persons using the reserve.

Before any lease of a recreation reserve is granted, it must be subject to public consultation either by public notification of each proposed lease, or preferably, by the consultation process involved in the preparation of a management plan. Alternatively the Reserves Amendment Act 1993 allows for public notification to be effected by the granting of a Resource Consent where the application was notified in accordance with Section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Approximately 14 percent of the reserve is planted in production and protection pine forests ("protection forest" means areas of pines have been planted to stabilise the dunes and to provide windbreaks to neighbouring properties and recreation). As administering authority for the reserve under the Reserves Act, Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust is permitted to grant leases under Section 73 of the Reserves Act for afforestation, and farming and grazing. Under Section 74 of the Reserves Act Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust may grant licences to occupy a reserve for the purpose of grazing, gardening or similar purposes or cutting, felling or removing timber or flax, so long as the activities do not compromise the primary purpose of the reserve, which in this case, is recreation. The existing plantation forests are owned and managed by the Waimakariri District Council as part of their larger forest portfolio. The land is leased to Waimakariri District Council.

In this case the leasing of the land for plantation forestry will provide some income to help achieve the vision for the reserve while the protection forest provides various amenity and ecological benefits. The ecological benefits could be improved by under-planting the protection forest with native species, with a view to these species naturally or artificially succeeding the pine trees. However, the maintenance of the existing extent of protection forest cover (currently in pine) may conflict with achieving the vision for the reserve in the long-term.

Management of the water environment for the purposes of enhancing and rehabilitating wetlands and water bodies within the Reserve relies upon water that has travelled from the inland plains. Factors influencing water sources within the catchment will therefore also affect the groundwater in the coastal environment. It is important that Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust advocates for the sustained quality and quantity of this water resource.

6.1 Objective: Role of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust

To maintain, enhance and manage the core values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve including Tutaepatu Lagoon.

6.1.1 Policies

- 1 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will maintain responsibility for setting policy and guiding the maintenance, enhancement and management of the core values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 2 Establish an agreement between the Te Kohaka o Tuhaitara Trust and Waimakariri District Council for the day-to-day management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 3 All volunteer and contract staff working in Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve shall comply with any applicable Health and Safety Plan.
- 4 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will consider a range of opportunities to generate income that will provide the economic assistance required to fulfil its Vision for a coastal reserve.

6.2 Objective: Statutory requirements

- 1 To give effect to the objectives of Schedule 3 of the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 (see Appendix 1).
- 2 To comply with all relevant statutory requirements.

6.2.1 Policies

- 1 To prepare and implement programmes for the ecological restoration and management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve including Tutaepatu Lagoon as described elsewhere in this document in consultation with affected parties.
- 2 To secure funding for plan implementation and on-going management of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve including Tutaepatu Lagoon.
- 3 To develop recreational access to Tutaepatu Lagoon in one location where the access does not conflict with Ngāi Tahu Whanui values, ecological restoration activities or the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon) Vesting Act (1998).
- 4 To encourage and develop relationships with professional and educational research agencies, and the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council, to engender better understanding of the appropriate enhancement, development and other management activities prescribed by this management plan.
- 5 To work with the Fish and Game Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to ensure harvesting of birds and their eggs does not conflict with the objectives of this

management plan and the Ngäi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting Act) 1998 and is otherwise lawful.

- 6 To implement the educational programme described elsewhere in this document (including signage) to assist in enforcing the statutory prohibition of dogs within Tutaepatu Lagoon's legal boundary.
- 7 To rely on the reserve management policies and standard procedures of the Waimakariri District Council when required to give effect to statutes not directly targeted by this management plan, including but not limited to the Fencing Act 1978, the Building Act 2004, the Litter Act 1979, Sale of Liquor Act 1989, Local Government Act 1974, Forest and Rural Fire Act 1977 and the Property Law Act 1952 (and any amendments to those Acts).
- 8 To keep this management plan under 'continuous review' and to formally review it at least every 10 years.

6.3 Objective: Occupation Agreements¹

To issue occupation agreements to commercial operators and other users of reserve land which are compatible with the values of the reserve and support the long-term objectives for reserve development and use.

6.3.1 Policies

- 1 Commercial users and public utility activities may be permitted within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve where they are compatible with its primary purpose, of recreation, social, environmental, cultural and heritage values.
- 2 Commercial users of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and public utility activities, will require an occupational agreement (lease, licence, permit or easement under Section 59(a) or *Section 48(a)* of the Reserves Act 1977), or a formal agreement under Section 53(f) of the Reserves Act 1977, where a significant commercial activity is involved and/or it is considered to impact upon the reserve's primary purpose.
- 3 Applications for use of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve for commercial purposes or for public utilities will be considered by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, who will consult with affected parties before considering the appropriate form of an occupational agreement (a lease, licence, easement or permit).

¹ The term occupational agreements refers to any lease, licence, easement (including right-of-ways, telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and a person, organisation, or company that is occupying part of the reserve (including below ground facilities). A lease involves long-term occupation of land (for the term of the lease), while a license refers to any activity (usually commercial) where long-term occupation is not required (such as an event or a guided activity).

- 4 Any proposal for a commercial activity or public utility which incorporates the construction of a facility will be advertised publicly for submissions and hearing (if required) before any decision is reached and an occupational agreement is issued pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5 The costs associated with processing and advertising an application for an occupation agreement will be advised to the applicant and those costs will be recovered.
- 6 Income from leases, licences and other commercial activities within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve will be applied to the management and enhancement of the reserve values. The income earning opportunities from grazing and forestry activities shall be retained while financial demands exist, and the land is not required for ecological restoration or recreation purposes, and/or until alternative forms of income are secured.
- 7 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will review all leases (existing and future) as they expire or are tendered or renewed to ensure their continued compatibility with this reserve management plan.
- 8 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust may tender any occupational agreement to ensure high quality services are offered within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and optimal income is achieved for the Trust.
- 9 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will operate an 'open door policy' to all leaseholders and concessionaires to ensure effective communication and resolution of problems.
- 10 Commercial or public utility activities will not be permitted within the legal boundary of Tutaepatu Lagoon, unless approved by Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu.

6.4 Objective: Forestry

- 1 To retain the opportunity to secure income from leasing of the land for plantation forestry.
- 2 To retain the opportunity for growing exotic protection forest plants where they offer amenity values and do not compromise wider plans for ecological restoration of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 3 To define the areas of current and future protection forestry in agreement with the Waimakariri District Council.
- 4 To define the areas of current and future production forestry in agreement with the Waimakariri District Council.

6.4.1 Policies

- 1 To retain the opportunity for continued lease of land to the Waimakariri District Council for plantation forestry activities within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve to maximise income where this does not compromise the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 2 To retain the opportunity to review the long-term benefits of replanting plantation forest areas after harvesting, through consideration of the opportunities and feasibility for ecological restoration of those sites.
- 3 The protection forest is managed to maintain the benefits of wind shelter, land stabilisation and landscape enhancement in discussion with Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve neighbours and leaseholders, until such time as the same or similar values can be gained from indigenous plantings.
- 4 The coastal protection role of exotic tree species is recognised (see Section 7.3: Objective: Coastal Protection).
- 5 All casual and private and commercial firewood gathering will only be permitted by licence.
- 6 Access to production forestry for silvacultural work and harvesting will be guaranteed to the Waimakariri District Council and its contractors.

6.5 Objective: Fire risk management

To reduce the potential for fire risk and damage.

6.5.1 Policies

- 1 To develop with the Waimakariri District Council a Fire Risk Management Plan
- 2 To work with the Waimakariri District Council Rural Fire Officer (or equivalent) and the relevant fire fighting agencies (including the Pines, Kairaki and Waikuku Beach Rural Volunteer Fire Forces) to ensure fire fighting activities can be carried out effectively and efficiently.
- 3 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust completes, in conjunction with the Rural Fire Officer, the education and signage programmes described elsewhere in this document as a means of informing Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve users of fire risks.
- 4 In conjunction with the Rural Fire Officer close access to parts of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve when fire risk is considered to be extreme.

- 5 The Waimakariri District Council as manager and owner of the forestry has the right to close access during commercial forestry operations or at times when considered unsafe.

6.6 Objective: Advocacy and inter-agency co-operation

To actively advocate the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.

6.6.1 Policies

- 1 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust ensures all relevant regulatory agencies, including Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu, Waimakariri District Council, Environment Canterbury, Department of Conservation, Community and Public Health and North Canterbury Fish and Game are consulted during the preparation and revision of any element of this management plan.
- 2 To ensure that regulatory agencies are aware of the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and are able to identify Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust as an affected party where any proposed activities which require resource consents may have cross boundary effects on those values.
- 3 Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust maintains a dialogue with regulatory agencies and neighbouring land-owners to ensure awareness of the objectives of the Trust.
- 4 To support groundwater recharge that will have a beneficial effect on the groundwater environment.
- 5 To oppose the taking of groundwater that could reduce groundwater levels in wetlands and water bodies within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 6 To advocate integrated water catchment management.

7 Goal 3: Enhanced Biodiversity Values

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve features diverse landforms, soil types, groundwater levels and salinity which have influenced the evolution of the original flora and fauna communities. The coast plant communities that evolved were suited to living on semi-mobile sand dunes while the inland dune hollows and slacks had wetlands with rich fish and bird faunas. Surrounding these existed a tall podocarp forest. Human intervention and new forms of land-use have modified these communities over the past thousand or so years, and only fragments, or more resilient components of these communities remain.

Enhancing and restoring the ecological values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve is a core objective of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and the community. This includes, as a statutory obligation, the rehabilitation of Tutaepatu Lagoon. This site currently retains many wetland vegetation, fauna and hydrological values.

A possibility for ecological enhancement and restoration is to develop hubs and corridors of higher ecological value in Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve. The key concept behind these hubs and corridors is the ability to prioritise restoration and enhancement efforts in efficient, small and practical units that will provide habitat for desired biota, and which will in turn migrate into new areas. The “hubs” may be centred on areas such as Tutaepatu Lagoon while the “corridors” relate to revegetation enhancement along walkway tracks and natural waterway corridors.

Other enhancement and restoration opportunities include; a “Tutaepatu Lagoon to sea corridor”. This is a transect of land extending from Tutaepatu Lagoon to the coast and includes enhancement of the dune community.

Maintaining and re-introducing species with particular values, is an opportunity to add to the ecological values and enhance the biodiversity within the wider area of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve. Involving the community in planning and undertaking these enhancements is considered critical to their success.

The Reserves Act 1977 gives Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust the opportunity to restrict recreational activities within the reserve to assist in the achievement of these objectives. This may require, in some cases, restricting public access to some parts of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve for periods of time, and restricting on a permanent basis some recreation activities, which may threaten vegetation cover and native birds, fish and insects.

Hydrology

The Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 requires that, “Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be appropriately restored and maintained for the benefit of present and future generations”. The maintenance and enhancement of the hydrological environment of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and surrounding areas is therefore crucial to provide for the realisation of the Vesting Act.

The major component of the water environment is the groundwater. This groundwater surfaces in the wetlands and water bodies and is a continuation of the larger groundwater environment of the inland plains. This water flows slowly towards the sea and emerges in the low lying parts of the low inter-dune areas. Fluctuations in the groundwater influence the degree of wetness in the wetlands and water levels in the water bodies. These fluctuations are influenced by climatic conditions and abstractions on the inland plains, groundwater soakage at the Woodend sewage ponds, surface and groundwater drainage in the inter-dune areas and water abstraction by vegetation via evapotranspiration.

The low inter-dune areas are also periodically influenced by flooding that can result from local rainfall, back flooding from Taranaki Stream or from large scale but infrequent flooding from the Rakahuri (Ashley) River. These floods provide an important role in flushing water through the water bodies, providing fish passage and the introduction of silt.

It is only in the vicinity of Tutaepatu Lagoon and areas to the north that sufficient area is controlled by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to realise opportunities to enhance ground and surface water levels without affecting neighbours. Ground and surface water enhancement initiatives should initially be concentrated in this area with the primary goals being to channel more surface water into Tutaepatu Lagoon and to modify the existing drainage system to manage groundwater levels in a way that is beneficial to the desired environmental goals.

7.1 Objective: Ecology

- 1 By 2020 the ecological values and processes and the water quality of Tutaepatu Lagoon are protected and enhanced to a condition where the sustainable harvesting of quality mahinga kai is possible.
- 2 To implement an on-going programme of ecological restoration throughout the wider Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve through the staged replacement of introduced species with native species in identified locations.
- 3 To implement a programme of pest control to support and enhance the biodiversity and ecological values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 4 To achieve an environment within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve which is based on long-term and sustainable restoration improvements and results in a balance of natural living resources.

7.1.1 Policies

- 1 To restore a “Tutaepatu Lagoon to Sea” corridor, containing representative indigenous flora and fauna communities by 2020.
- 2 To establish indigenous riparian planting around Tutaepatu Lagoon.
- 3 To promote the natural regeneration of indigenous vegetation.

- 4 To identify and protect areas of existing significant indigenous vegetation.
- 5 To identify potential “hubs” for ecological restoration in specific locations throughout Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 6 To work with community groups, lease-holders and Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve neighbours to help achieve the goal of ecological restoration of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 7 To gain sufficient funding to support ecological restoration.
- 8 To restrict recreational and commercial activities where they may adversely impact upon an ecological restoration project or area.
- 9 To maintain existing farming leases where they have low effects on ecological values within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, are of benefit to land management or maintain land in an adequate state for future restoration work.
- 10 To limit the impacts of encroachment by neighbouring landowners within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve by: identifying the boundaries of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve where inappropriate encroachment exists; advising land owners of the existence of an encroachment; defining a time limit within which the encroachment should be removed; and by assisting neighbours in developing a local environment within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve that supports the values and enhances the landscape values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve land.
- 11 To identify, assess, and control plant and animal pests that threaten biodiversity and ecological values and processes using the most effective and appropriate methods.
- 12 To identify and implement methods to prevent the infestation of animal and plant pests into Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 13 To gradually replace existing “protection forests” with indigenous species.
- 14 To consider the re-introduction or further distribution of threatened species to wetlands and dunes.
- 15 To ensure that all programmed restoration includes a maintenance programme to ensure the long term success of the restoration.

7.2 Objective: Hydrology

To enhance the quality and quantity of water, which will create wetlands, lagoons and waterways.

7.2.1 Policies

- 1 To increase natural water flow throughout Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and in particular into Tutaepatu Lagoon.
- 2 To increase ground and surface water levels in wetland enhancement areas, including Tutaepatu Lagoon, by modifying, managing and monitoring the land drainage system.
- 3 To support any actions that will improve the quality of the water entering Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.

7.3 Objective: Coastal Protection

To maintain a stable dune plant community which minimises adverse effects of coastal processes on Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and neighbouring private properties.

7.3.1 Policies

- 1 To manage the dune plant communities to reduce risks of dune blow-out and storm damage while enhancing the dune area as habitat for native plants and animals.
- 2 To restrict recreation activities where they significantly threaten the integrity of the dune environment.
- 3 To restrict motorised vehicles to formed roads and carparking.

8 Goal 4: Recreation Values

The recreational uses of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve are many and varied. Many neighbouring residents visit the reserve almost daily to walk their dogs, while families from Christchurch might visit only once or twice a year for beach-oriented camping holidays, picnics and beach activities. Key recreation resources within or adjacent to the reserve include:

- Waimakariri River mouth (outside the reserve boundary – Environment Canterbury/Waimakariri District Council)
- Pines Beach Surf Skills Club (club lease from Waimakariri District Council)
- Parking areas at road ends in Pines Beach (legal road, maintained by Waimakariri District Council)
- Woodend Beach Road (legal road – carpark maintained by Waimakariri District Council)
- Three other legal roads accessing the beach (ends maintained by Waimakariri District Council)
- Woodend Camping Ground
- Woodend open space (Recreation Reserve, maintained by Waimakariri District Council)
- Pegasus Bay Walkway (Originally Department of Conservation - see below)
- Numerous minor tracks (many not maintained)
- Equestrian trails at Pines and Woodend within the reserve
- The beaches (within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve above Mean High Water Spring, Note: below Mean High Water Springs is managed by Environment Canterbury.
- Tutaepatu Lagoon (Te Rūnunga o Ngāi Tahu)

The Pegasus Bay Walkway stretches from Kaiapoi to Waikuku and a substantial portion lies within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve. It was originally developed by the NZ Walkways Commission but in 1987 the work of the Commission was absorbed into Department of Conservation. In early 2000 Department of Conservation completed a review of the walkway network in the Canterbury area and concluded that since the Pegasus Bay Walkway passed over land mostly administered by the Waimakariri District Council, the council was the more appropriate administering authority. The walkway is not gazetted under the Walkways Act 1990.

The Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 allows for 'appropriate public access' to Tutaepatu Lagoon, except for those times when, after notification in the local newspaper, a rāhui is applied. The Act also requires Te Rūnunga o Ngāi Tahu to grant a walkway over the

south-eastern corner of Tutaepatu Lagoon and that dogs be prohibited from within Tutaepatu Lagoon's land holding.

8.1 Objective: Recreation

- 1 To develop a regional coastal recreation resource offering a range of activities and opportunities that are compatible with Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve's wider values, including Ngāi Tahu whanui values, and which are enhanced by improving services and ecological values.
- 2 To encourage recreational users of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve to recognise the values of the reserve and adopt a sense of individual guardianship of its resources.

8.1.1 Policies

- 1 To provide public access and recreation use where adverse affects on mahinga kai, or ecological values and processes can be minimised.
- 2 To develop a network of walking and mountain biking tracks within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 3 To explore opportunities for a formal long-distance equestrian route.
- 4 To maintain diversity in track standards, from low-grade surfaces in remote areas to high-quality in high use areas (especially those prone to erosion), to allow a variety of experiences.
- 5 To recognise and provide for areas of activity at identified locations and also areas of remoteness and quietness.
- 6 To manage formal roads and carparks to improve parking and pedestrian access opportunities.
- 7 To prohibit motor vehicles (except for emergency and operational vehicles) within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 8 To maintain existing 'recreation' leases to public and private agencies where there is clear benefit to public recreational uses of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 9 To permit new recreation leases to public and private agencies for local, regional, national and international facilities where these do not compromise the primary values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and where consultation with stakeholders has been taken into account.
- 10 To plan and provide for recreation activities and facilities in a way that minimises recreational use conflicts.
- 11 To support agencies which wish to stage events within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve where the events have clear public good benefits, no adverse environmental

impacts, and which support the vision and goals of this management plan (subject to section 6.3 Occupation agreements).

- 12 To encourage and work with community and other volunteer groups who wish to work with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to develop and maintain appropriate recreation resources.
- 13 To provide signs throughout Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve to indicate recreation opportunities and the responsibilities of individual guardianship.
- 14 To implement dog prohibition measures to ensure the Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998 is complied with.
- 15 To implement appropriate dog control measures to minimise conflict between dogs and their owners and other recreational users of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 16 To develop site-specific concept development plans, particularly in response to proposals for developments or projects which may become sites of high public use, may have high potential impact on the values of Tuahitara Coastal Reserve or are large in scale, and to consult with stakeholders on the appropriateness of these plans.

9 Goal 5: Community involvement

The vision for Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve is one that is shared by many communities of interest in Canterbury. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust recognises that the task of achieving the vision will be enhanced with the involvement of the community.

Community involvement can take many forms. Groups and individuals may:

- adopt an area of the reserve and manage a restoration project on it;
- champion and fund-raise for the reintroduction of specific species to the reserve.
- maintain the area of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve immediately adjacent to their private property to enhance their immediate landscape and environmental values, if consistent with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust's wider goals;
- 'police' illegal activities, such as rubbish dumping and the use of off-road vehicles within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- attend organised planting and clean-up days;
- donate funds to specific enhancement projects, or assist with fund raising activities.

9.1 Objective: Community involvement

To develop community partnerships which will assist in the achievement of the objectives of this plan.

9.1.1 Policies

- 1 To encourage and support volunteer groups in their involvement in development of the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, in accord with the objectives of this plan.
- 2 To publicise opportunities for community involvement and develop a volunteer programme to ensure all efforts are well-directed, enjoyable and supportive of the vision for Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 3 To develop formal agreements to ensure clarity between the parties or agencies wishing to assist the Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust with its work over the long term.

10 Goal 6: Education Values

The value an individual places upon a resource is largely dependent upon their personal associations with the site and their understanding of its social cultural and physical environment. Many of the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve– especially its cultural and ecological values – are often not immediately apparent. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust recognises that the local community and many visitors will value the reserve because of their personal association to the locality. However, by encouraging a deeper understanding of its underlying values, the vision for the reserve will be more easily achieved and the quality of the visitor experience greatly enhanced.

Education about the values of the reserve can be achieved in many ways. These include:

- incorporating educational components to volunteer activities;
- providing school education kits and guided tours;
- working with tertiary institutions in carrying out mutually advantageous research programmes;
- developing appropriate signs and interpretation panels;
- accessing local, regional and national media;
- designing recreation resources – such as tracks – to lead visitors into educational experiences (such as a transect from wetlands to sea);
- encouraging one-on-one contact between reserve advocates and casual visitors.

10.1 Objective: Education

- 1 To increase visitor and community awareness of the social, cultural, historical, environmental and recreational values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and the adoption of a personal sense of guardianship.
- 2 To promote the benefits of retaining, maintaining and protecting Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve for future generations.

10.1.1 Policies

- 1 To consider all interactions by users of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve as educational opportunities.
- 2 To provide signage within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve that incorporates educational components, focusing on social, cultural, environmental, historical and ecological values and the behaviours that will help secure these values.

- 3 To provide education information in a variety of forms that will inform Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve visitors.
- 4 To utilise the logos of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and the Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve to help develop a sense of place.
- 5 To maintain on-going relationships with members of the media to publicise the activities of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and the values of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 6 To assist volunteer groups in the education of their members about Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve's values.

11 Future Works Programmes

Following approval of the proposed Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and Waikuku Beach Reserves Management Plan, Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust will develop future work programmes. These programmes may encompass some of the following works. A specific restoration programme will be required for Tutaepatu Lagoon. Maintenance programmes will be required for all future works undertaken.

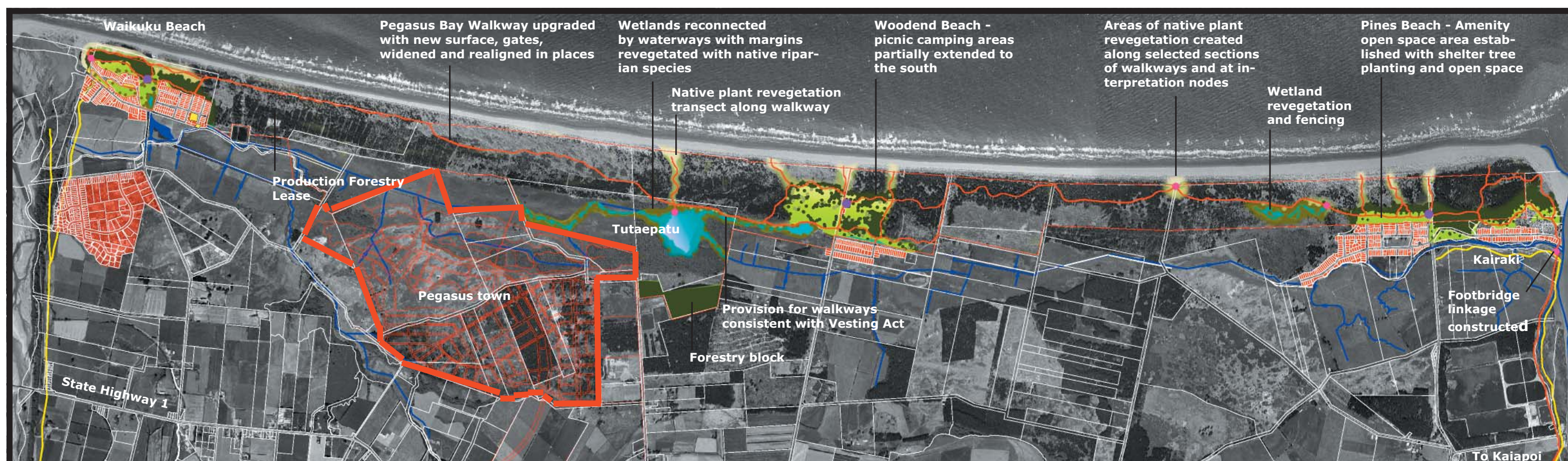
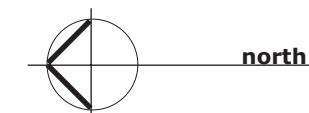
The 10 and 200 Year Plans indicate the outcome of these works.

Tutaepatu Lagoon

- Open up waterways into Tutaepatu Lagoon
- Begin native revegetation
 - at the margins of Tutaepatu Lagoon – thinning of willows to encourage the natural spreading of existing and newly established native margins
 - along the banks of the waterways entering into Tutaepatu Lagoon
 - along a transect walkway from Tutaepatu Lagoon to the beach
- Construct interpretation node at Tutaepatu Lagoon including boardwalk and platform by water's edge.
- Construct transect walkway from Tutaepatu Lagoon to the beach.

Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve – General

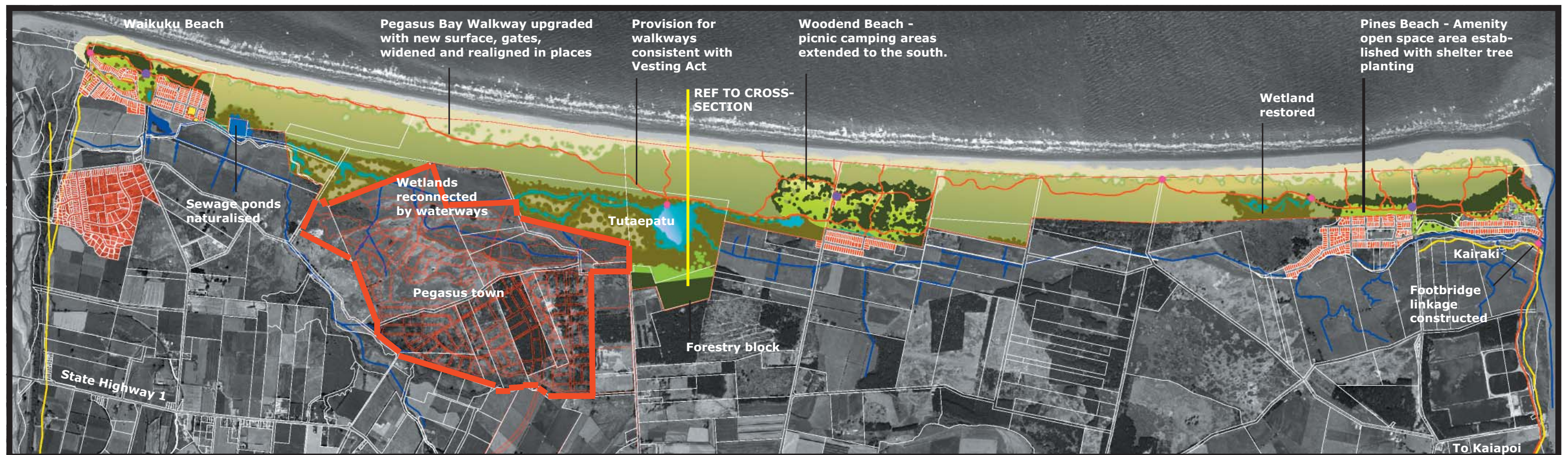
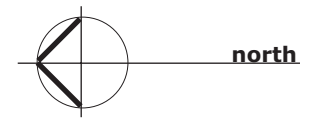
- Realign, widen and re-surface the Pegasus Bay Walkway from Kairaki to Waikuku
- Construct sections of boardwalks along the Pegasus Bay Walkway where required
- Investigate the feasibility and construction of a foot-bridge at the Kairaki Yacht Club (across the Kairaki Stream)
- Construct entry gates/bollards along the walkway
- Design of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve signage (colour schemes and style).
- Construct and install signs.
- Construct link walkways to the beach
- Begin native revegetation along beach link walkways and at interpretation nodes
- Fence off areas of native revegetation
- Extend Woodend Beach picnic and camping areas by thinning vegetation and removing some large trees, creating open grass areas.



Red line = Walkways. Circuits of varying lengths close to urban areas

Pink dots = interpretation node

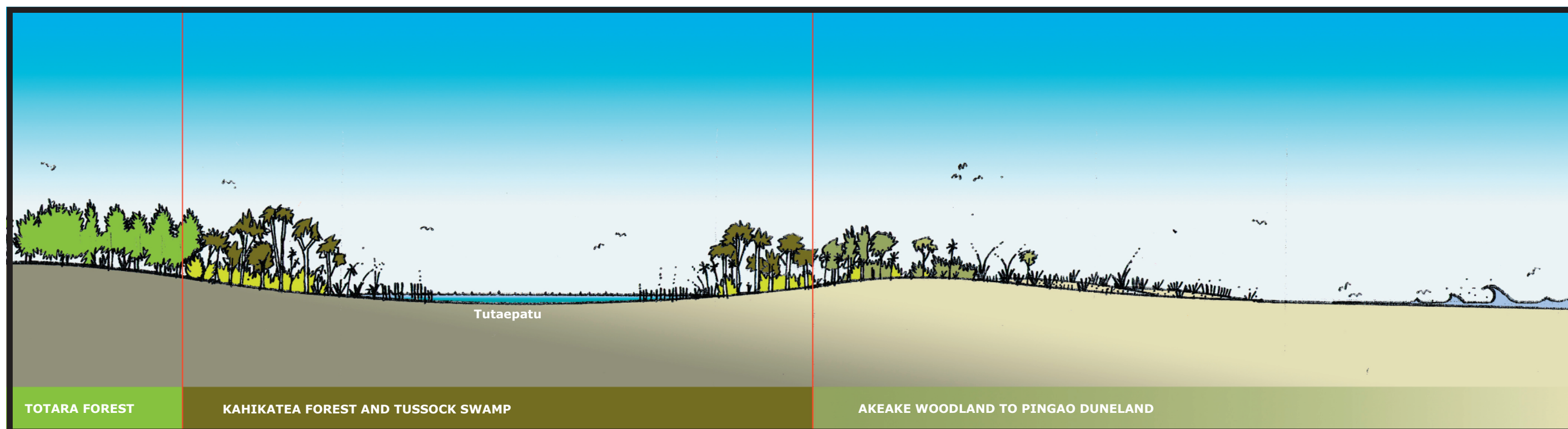
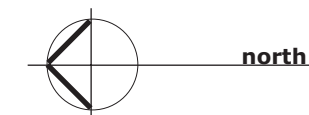
Purple dot = toilets



Red line = Walkways. Circuits of varying lengths close to urban areas

Pink dots = interpretation node

Purple dot = toilets



Part B: Waikuku Beach Reserves

1 Introduction: Waikuku Beach

To the casual eye, Waikuku Beach appears to be provided with a large amount of well-manicured open space. However, over summer especially, this reserve land is heavily used as a regional recreation resource by Canterbury residents and visitors. As such, the Waikuku Beach reserves are a major recreation resource, and are maintained to an appropriately high standard. They also provide a recreational resource and significant landscape setting for the Waikuku community, and include some important community assets, including the Waikuku Beach Hall.

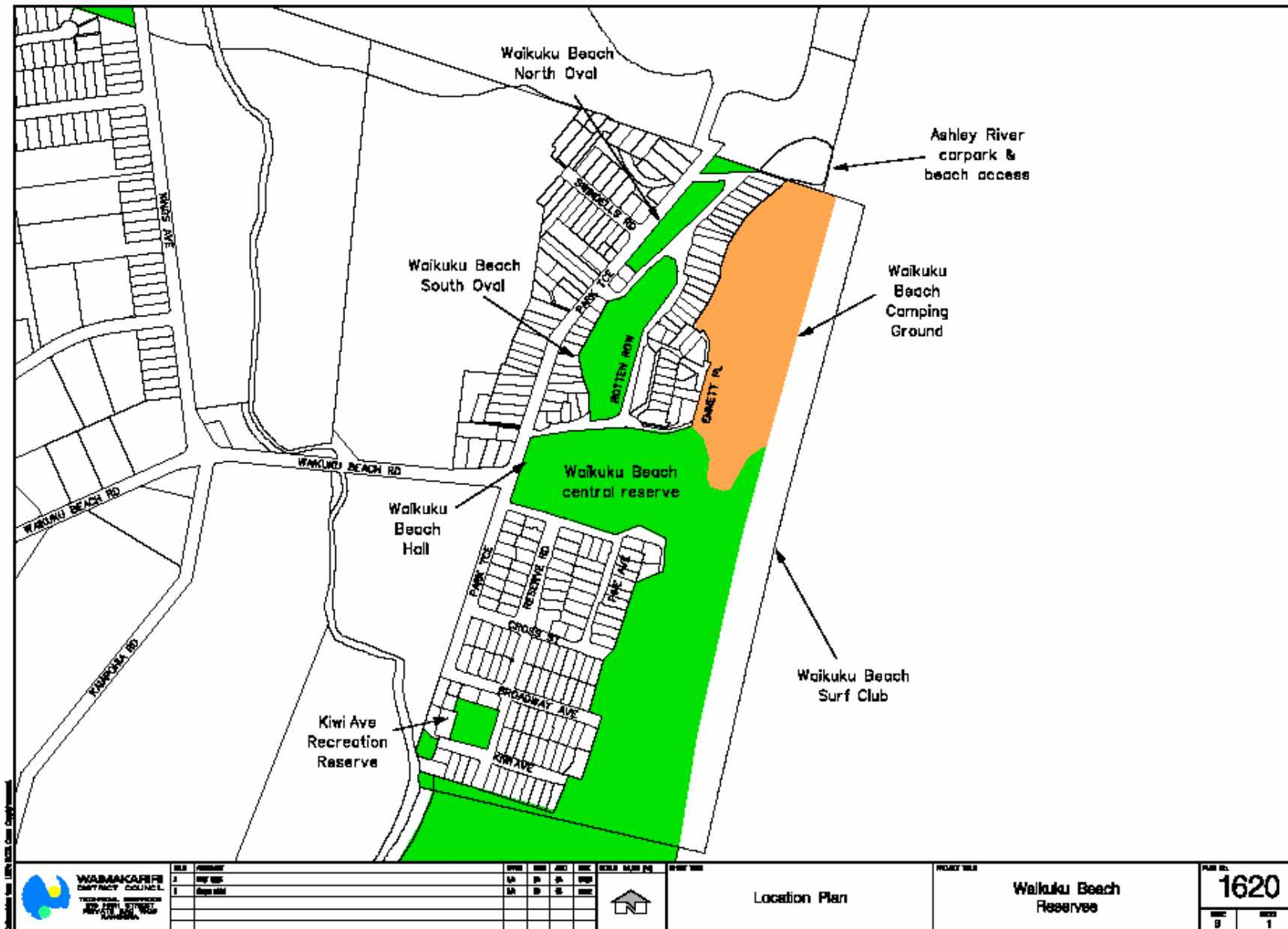
This part of the management plan aims to define the core values of the Waikuku Beach reserves and to indicate the management activities required to maintain and develop them. Considering that the current level of service offered by the reserves is high, and it appears that satisfaction with their condition is high, this part of the plan includes only minor changes to several of the assets within the reserves, a focus on maintaining their integrity in the long-term and co-ordination with the activities of Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust in its management of the neighbouring Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.

1.1 Land area

All reserves are gazetted as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and are vested in the Waimakariri District Council.

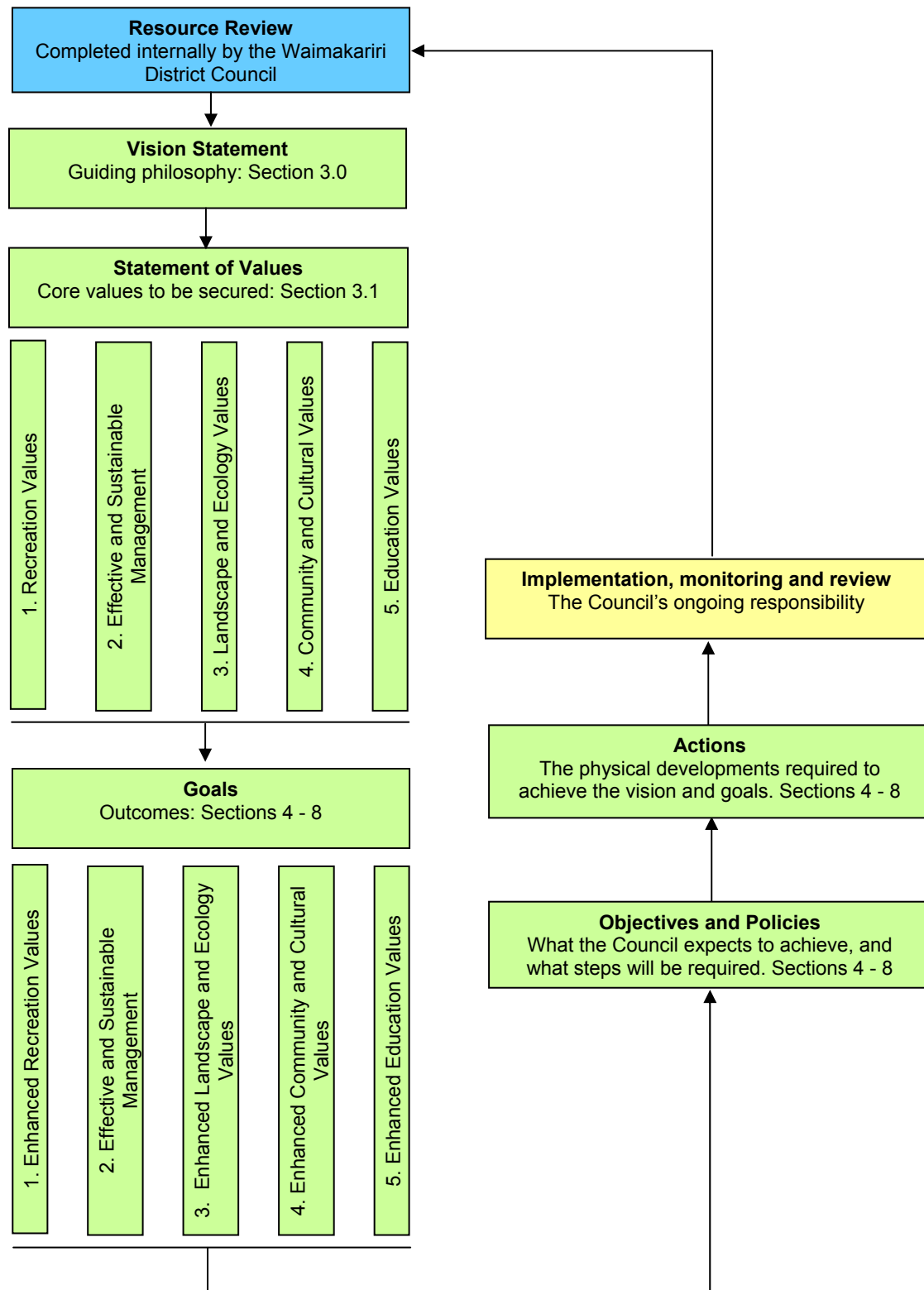
Reserve Name	Legal description	Area (ha)
Waikuku Beach Central Reserve	Pt RES 3224 ,SO 6605	10.0368
Waikuku Beach North Oval	Pt RES 3224 , SO 6604	0.5593
Waikuku Beach South Oval	Pt RES 3224, SO 6604	1.5761
Kiwi Ave Recreation Reserve	Pt RES 3224, SO 6618	0.3767
Ashley River carpark and beach access	RES 4226, BM 329	2.0234
Total land area		17.8039 ha

Figure 2: Land boundaries



2 Approach

The following table shows how the Waikuku Beach section of the management plan is constructed. The green boxes are addressed within this management plan.



3 Vision

Vision Statement

To develop and maintain the Waikuku Beach Reserves as an area of open space of regional significance for casual family-oriented recreation and environmental enhancement and coastal protection.

3.1 Statement of Values

3.1.1 Recreation Values

The Waikuku Beach Reserves are considered regional recreation resources, and as such they serve a broad catchment. They are an important resource for the local Waikuku community, and are used extensively by Waimakariri District and Christchurch City residents. Their primary purpose under the Reserves Act 1977 is 'recreation', and they are maintained to a high standard to service a high level of seasonal use and to enhance the Waikuku Beach community. While much recreational use is beach-focused, the reserves provide a range of land-based family-oriented activities, including a campground (leased), toddlers' paddling pool, play equipment for a range of ages (including a popular flying fox), seating and picnic areas, the Waikuku Hall, open event and kick-around space, and sheltered areas for relaxing. The Waikuku Surf Lifesaving Club is also located within the reserves and the Pegasus Bay Walkway ends (or begins) in the reserves. As such the reserves are a major regional recreation resource.

3.1.2 Effective and Sustainable Management

The reserves are administered by the Waimakariri District Council, which seeks to ensure the local community and visitors are provided with a high standard of service. This involves developing and maintaining the reserves adequately, maintaining several leases (campground, play centre and the surf lifesaving club), and balancing the costs of operating the reserves.

3.1.3 Landscape and Ecological Values

The retention and improvement of the local environmental values is important and will involve appropriate landscape treatments for shade, shelter and amenity purposes.

In addition, the reserves border Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, creating the potential to incorporate some areas of the reserves, particularly shared boundaries, into the long-term ecological restoration planned for Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve (as shown in Part One of this management plan).

3.1.4 Cultural and Community Values

The reserves are a key focus and resource for the local Waikuku Beach community and they significantly enhance the sense of place for Waikuku. As such, their management as social, cultural, environmental and community resources is very important.

The whole of the coastal environment is an important mahinga kai resource for all people, and although there are limited opportunities for cultural harvesting within the Waikuku reserves themselves, they form an integral part of the greater coastal cultural environment. Their close association with Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve, and the cultural values associated with that land, illustrate their significance.

3.1.5 Education Values

The educational values of the Waikuku Reserves mirror those of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve in Part One of this management plan: The value that an individual places upon a resource is largely dependent upon their personal associations with the site and their understanding of the social, cultural and environmental attributes of the Waikuku Reserves. While many visitors and local residents understand components of the reserve's underlying values, and therefore adopt a personal sense of guardianship, many of the values of the reserve – especially its cultural and ecological values – are often not immediately apparent. By fostering increased knowledge about the reserves, the value of the reserves to individuals and the community is also increased. This value then adds to the nation's appreciation of the need for sustainable management of environmental, social and cultural resources, the methods for achieving this, and the role of individual responsibility.

4 Goal 4: Recreation Values

The Waikuku reserves are of regional significance for recreation and are maintained to a high standard to cope with high levels of use over summer. Visitors to the reserves are frequently from outside the Waimakariri District.

Key recreation resources include:

- Rakahuri (Ashley) River mouth (outside the reserve boundary – Environment Canterbury / Department of Conservation)
- Waikuku Beach surf life saving club
- Waikuku Camping Ground (lease from Waimakariri District Council)
- Pegasus Bay Walkway
- Toddlers' paddling pool
- Waikuku Beach Hall
- Central reserve playground
- Central reserve flying fox
- South Oval play equipment
- Several parking areas
- South Oval event space
- Taranaki Stream lagoon
- Open space

The Pegasus Bay Walkway ends (or begins) within the reserves and, as noted in Part One of this management plan, has never been surveyed or gazetted as a Walkway under the NZ Walkways Act 1990. This means it has no different legal status to any other land within the Recreation Reserves and the Council is the administrator of this section of the walkway. The benefit of this lack of status provides the opportunity to re-route the walkway and to make local decisions more easily about the different uses of the track.

Conflict between recreational users of the reserves appear to be related to the use of motorised vehicles being driven off legal roads within the reserves as well as conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists, horses, dogs and the combination of these users.

The Waikuku Beach Reserves are defined as 'District Reserves' in the Waimakariri District Council's Community Services Asset Management Plan (2000), and as such are, "provided to meet the open space and recreation needs from throughout the District as well as the needs of visitors from neighbouring areas and tourists. These are usually associated with a natural feature of some significance

or which has high recreational value.” The preferred standards of maintenance for District Reserves is generally high.

4.1 Objectives: Recreation

- 1 To develop regional recreation resource offering a range of activities and opportunities that are designed and managed to cope with a high level of summer use, while providing a local recreation resource for the resident community.
- 2 To encourage recreational users of the reserves to recognise the reserves’ values and adopt a sense of individual guardianship of the reserves’ resources.

4.1.1 Policies

- 1 To provide a range of recreation resources to suit visitors of varying ages and abilities by maintaining the existing suite of assets within the reserve to a standard that is appropriate for District Reserves.
- 2 To improve the landscape values of the reserves through additional planting of exotic and native trees for shade and screening, and to permit the removal of exotic and native vegetation where this will improve the reserves’ landscape and recreation values.
- 3 To provide effective walking and mountain biking tracks that link with those within Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.
- 4 To explore opportunities for a formal long-distance equestrian route in association with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust.
- 5 To manage formed roads and carparks to improve parking and pedestrian access opportunities.
- 6 To maintain existing ‘recreation’ leases to public and private agencies where there is clear benefit to public recreational uses of the reserve, including the campground.
- 7 To restrict the creation of additional campgrounds or the expansion of the existing campground within the reserves.
- 8 To prohibit the use of any motorised vehicles (except for emergency and operational vehicles) within the reserves and install and manage any necessary infrastructure.
- 9 To develop and implement suitable by-laws with the Waimakariri District Council where required for enforcement of policies in this Management Plan.
- 10 To plan and provide for recreation activities and facilities in such a way as to minimise recreational use conflicts.
- 11 To support agencies that wish to stage events within the reserves where the events have clear public good benefits, negligible environmental impacts, and which support the vision and goals of this management plan.

- 12 To encourage the community and other volunteer groups who wish to work with the Council to develop and maintain appropriate recreation resources.
- 13 To provide signs throughout the reserves to indicate recreation opportunities and the responsibilities of individual guardianship.

5 Goal 2: Effective and Sustainable Management

The Reserves Act 1977 defines the purpose of a Recreation Reserve as providing, primarily, a recreation resource, while managing and protecting the 'scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife' that might exist on the reserve. The relevant section of the Reserves Act 1977 is included in Section 1 Introduction of this plan.

As the administering body of the reserve, Council has the authority to lease areas of the reserve under certain circumstances to various organisations. This authority is strictly controlled by Section 54 of the Reserves Act, which covers leasing of recreation reserves. This strict control must be maintained to ensure that the reserve is not covered by a proliferation of buildings, and that public access is not unduly compromised.

Leases or licences should only be granted for recreation reserves where it is considered to be in the public interest, or where it is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve, or for the convenience of persons using the reserve. This provision covers the lease for the Waikuku Campground, the Waikuku Surf Lifesaving Club and the Waikuku Volunteer Fire Service.

Before any lease of a recreation reserve is granted, it must be subject to public consultation either by public notification of each proposed lease, or preferably by the consultation process involved in the preparation of a management plan. Alternatively the Reserves Amendment Act 1993 allows for public notification to be effected by the granting of a Resource Consent where the application was notified in accordance with Section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

5.1 Objective: Statutory requirements

To comply with all relevant statutory requirements.

5.1.1 Policies

- 1 To keep this management plan under 'continuous review' and to formally review it at least every 10 years.

5.2 Objective: Occupation Agreements²

To issue occupation agreements to commercial operators and other users of reserve land which are compatible with the values of the reserve and support the long-term objectives for reserve development and use.

5.2.1 Policies

- 1 Commercial activities will be permitted within the reserves where they are compatible with or do not unduly affect its primary purpose, and recreation, landscape, social, cultural, environmental and heritage values.
- 2 Commercial users of the reserve will require a concession (lease, licence, permit or easement under Section 59(a) of the Reserves Act 1977), or a formal agreement under Section 53(f) of the Reserves Act 1977, where a significant commercial activity is involved and/or it is considered to impact upon the reserves' primary purpose or its recreation, social, environmental, cultural and heritage values.
- 3 Applications for use of the reserves' for commercial purposes will be considered by the Waimakariri District Council, who will consult before considering the appropriate form of concession (a lease, licence, easement or permit).
- 4 Any proposal for a commercial activity which incorporates the construction of a facility will be advertised publicly for submissions and hearing (if required) before any decision is reached and a concession is issued pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.
- 5 The costs associated with processing and advertising a commercial application will be advised to the applicant and those costs may be recovered.
- 6 The Waimakariri District Council will review all leases (existing and future) as they expire or are tendered or renewed to ensure their continued compatibility with this management plan.
- 7 The Waimakariri District Council may tender any lease or concession to ensure high quality services are offered within the reserve and optimal income is achieved for the Council.
- 8 The Council will operate an 'open door policy' to all leaseholders and concessionaires to ensure effective communication and resolution of problems.

² The term occupational agreements refers to any lease, licence, easement (including right-of-ways, telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between the Trust and a person, organisation, or company that is occupying part of the reserve (including below ground facilities). A lease involves long-term occupation of land (for the term of the lease), while a license refers to any activity (usually commercial) where long-term occupation is not required (such as an event or a guided activity).

5.3 Objective: Fire risk management

To reduce the potential for fire risk and damage.

5.3.1 Policies

- 1 To develop with Waimakariri District Council a Fire Risk Management Plan.
- 2 To work with the relevant fire fighting agencies (including the Waikuku Beach Volunteer Fire Force) to ensure fire fighting activities can be carried out effectively and efficiently.
- 3 To complete the education and signage programmes described elsewhere in this document as a means of informing reserve users of fire risks.
- 4 To close parts of the reserves when the fire risk is considered to be extreme.
- 5 To create a fire break between the plantation forests and neighbouring residential properties.

5.4 Objective: Land Acquisition and Disposal

- 1 To ensure an adequate supply of open space is maintained.
- 2 To ensure key ecological, coastal and recreational resources are protected.

5.4.1 Policies

- 1 To retain opportunity for the acquisition, exchange and disposal of reserve land within Waikuku to maintain adequate reserve supply for recreational purposes.
- 2 To complete a process of community consultation prior to the disposal or exchange of any land within the requirements of Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3 To consider the integrity and biodiversity of the reserve land within the Waikuku Reserve before any acquisition or disposal..

6 Goal 3: Landscape and Ecological Values

The Waikuku Reserves include several features of environmental value, including the terminal lagoon of the Taranaki Stream and the coastal dune environment. Administration of the Rakahuri (Ashley) River mouth area is the responsibility of the Department of Conservation and Environment Canterbury. The majority of the reserves' land area is maintained as open space for casual recreation activities and events and predominantly vegetated with exotic grasses and shade trees.

6.1 Objective: Ecology

- 1 The portions of Taranaki Stream within the reserves to be enhanced with native plantings to improve bank stability, water quality and habitat for fish, birds and insects.
- 2 The coastal environment managed to increase biodiversity and to reduce dune erosion.
- 3 The reserves' coastal ecological values to be seamlessly linked to those of Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve.

6.1.1 Policies

- 1 To identify and protect areas of existing significant indigenous vegetation.
- 2 To restrict recreational and commercial activities where they may adversely impact upon an ecological restoration project or ecological area.
- 3 To limit negative impacts of encroachment by working with neighbouring landowners to identify boundaries, confirm ownership and encourage appropriate planting.
- 4 To work with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to create a seamless merge of vegetation types along the reserve boundary.
- 5 To identify, assess and if necessary, control plant and animal pests that threaten ecological values and processes.
- 6 To enhance existing "protection forests" with indigenous (native) species.
- 7 To consider the re-introduction or further distribution of threatened or species to wetlands and dunes.

6.2 Objective: Landscape

The reserves provide a high quality visual appearance and have high amenity values.

6.2.1 Policies

- 1 To manage the exotic and native trees and other plants within the open space areas of the reserves to provide shade, shelter and a pleasant environment while not compromising the use of the open spaces for events and other recreational activities.
- 2 To introduce additional specimen trees using both natives and exotics on the eastern boundary of the Southern Oval and in other appropriate locations.
- 3 To review the mature exotic trees within the reserves to ascertain their health and longevity and to remove and replace those trees which are posing a safety risk or are at the end of their natural life.
- 4 To give full consideration in all developments to the qualities and features that contribute to the pleasantness and harmony of the reserves.
- 5 To prepare landscape plans for specific areas, which are compatible with the vision and policies contained within this document.

6.3 Objective: Coastal Protection

A stable dune plant community which minimises adverse effects of coastal processes on the reserve and neighbouring private properties.

6.3.1 Policies

- 1 To manage the dune plant communities to reduce risks of dune blow-out and storm damage while enhancing the dune area as habitat for native plants and animals.
- 2 To restrict recreation activities where they significantly threaten the integrity of the dune environment.
- 3 To maintain the exotic protection forest for its dune stabilisation value until such time as indigenous species are able to achieve the same effect.
- 4 To install effective barriers to prevent any vehicle access except for emergency/operational reasons.

7 Goal 4: Community Involvement

Community involvement can take many forms. Groups and individuals may:

- adopt an area of a reserve and manage a restoration project on it;
- champion and fund-raise for the reintroduction of specific species to the reserves;
- maintain the area of a reserve immediately adjacent to their private property to enhance their immediate landscape and environmental values, if consistent with the goals of this management plan;
- act as guardians to prevent incompatible activities, such as rubbish dumping and the illegal use of off-road vehicles;
- attend organised planting and clean-up days;
- donate funds to specific enhancement projects, or assist with fund raising activities.

7.1 Objective: Community involvement

- 1 Active involvement by the local and district community to achieve the objectives of this management plan.
- 2 Community recognition of a partnership with Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust to assist in achieving the objectives of this plan.

7.1.1 Policies

- 1 To encourage and support volunteer groups in their involvement in development of the cultural, social, environmental and recreation values of the reserve, in accordance with the objectives of this plan.
- 2 To publicise opportunities for community involvement in these reserves.
- 3 To develop formal agreements to ensure clarity between the parties or agencies wishing to assist with development of the reserves
- 4 To identify and liaise with volunteer groups in Waikuku and the wider district who may have an interest in the Waikuku Reserves.

8 Goal 5: Education Values

The value an individual places upon a resource is largely dependent upon their personal associations with the site and their understanding of its social, cultural and physical attributes. Many of the values of the reserves – especially cultural and ecological values – are often not immediately apparent. The Council recognises that, while many visitors to the reserves will value them because of their personal associations, by encouraging a deeper understanding of its underlying values the vision for the reserves will be more easily achieved and the quality of the visitor experience greatly enhanced.

Education about the values of the reserve can be achieved in many ways. By:

- incorporating educational components to volunteer activities;
- developing appropriate signs and interpretation panels;
- accessing local, regional and national media;
- designing recreation resources – such as tracks – to lead visitors into educational experiences;
- encouraging one-on-one contact between reserve advocates and casual visitors.

8.1 Objective: Education

To increase visitor awareness of the social, cultural, historical, ecological, environmental and recreational values of the reserve and the adoption of a personal sense of guardianship.

8.1.1 Policies

- 1 To consider all interactions with park visitors and neighbours as educational opportunities.
- 2 To incorporate educational components into reserve signs, focusing on social, environmental, historical, ecological and cultural values and the behaviours that will help secure these values.
- 3 To provide educational information in a variety of formats that will inform visitors about the reserves.
- 4 To assist volunteer groups in increasing their membership, and education of their members about the reserves' values.

Appendix 1: Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998

Ngāi Tahu (Tutaepatu Lagoon Vesting) Act 1998

SCHEDULE 1

Description of Tutaepatu Lagoon

The piece of land containing 49.2357 hectares, more or less, being Rural Section 40464 in Block XII, Rangiora Survey District, on S.O. 13696, and being part of the land comprised and described in certificate of title No. 9A/1226 (Canterbury Land Registry).

SCHEDULE 2

Description of New Reserve

The pieces of land in the following recreation reserves:

(a) Kairaki Recreation Reserve - containing 106.4693 hectares, more or less, being all the land in reserves 4059, 4472*, 4482*, and 5186, and Rural Section 41097:

(b) Waikuku recreation reserve - containing –

First, 52.4441 hectares, more or less, being all the land in areas A and B on S.O. 19762 in Blocks VIII and XII, Rangiora Survey District, and being part of the land comprised and described in certificate of title 9A/1225 Limited (Canterbury Land Registry):

Second, 62.3786 hectares, more or less, being all the land in areas C, D, E, F, and G on S.O. 19763 in Block VIII, Rangiora Survey District, and being part of the land comprised and described in certificate of title 9A/1225 Limited and in Gazette Notice 471870.1 (Canterbury Land Registry):

Third, 75.7576 hectares, more or less, being Rural Section 39925 on S.O. 11471 situated in Blocks VIII and XII, Rangiora Survey District, and being part of the land comprised and described in certificate of title 9A/1225 Limited (Canterbury Land Registry) and in part *New Zealand Gazette* 1925, page 1101:

(c) Woodend Recreation Reserve - containing 172.9478 hectares, more or less, being all the land in Reserve 5281, and Rural Sections 39897, 41088, 41089 and 41090:

(d) Recreation Reserve - containing, 33.8468 hectares, more or less, being all the land in Part Reserve 4058 on S.O. 5813.

* Not included in this management plan

SCHEDULE 3

APPENDIX 3 OF THE DEED OF 'ON ACCOUNT' SETTLEMENT

"Proposal for the Future Management of Tutaepatu Lagoon

1. Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be included in the management plan for the new reserve. Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be appropriately restored and maintained for the benefit of present and future generations.
2. Appropriate public access to Tutaepatu Lagoon/wetlands will be allowed except for those times when, after notification in the local newspaper, a rāhui is applied.
3. Scientific research and observation of the flora and fauna will be actively encouraged by Te Rūnanga, with a particular emphasis on Ngāi Tahu's philosophy of sustainable management.
4. The North Canterbury Fish and Game Council will have the opportunity to contribute its expertise.
5. There will be no harvesting or taking or killing of native and introduced birds or their eggs in a manner which would be inconsistent with the role of Tutaepatu Lagoon in the management and maintenance of waterfowl and other birds in North Canterbury. Dogs will be prohibited."

Appendix 2: Glossary

Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust has provided the following interpretations:

TUHAITARA	Was an ancestress of Tūāhuriri. The occupiers of the Kaiapoi Pā and north Canterbury area were known as the Tuhaitara people or hapū. This hapū name has now been replaced with the hapū name of Ngāi Tūāhuriri. The use of the name Tuhaitara has often been used throughout the South Island indicating where mahinga kai sites are.
KÖHAKA	Refers to a nest, to the season of spring, indicating a time to apply vision new concepts, the sowing of thoughts and seeds.
KAIANGA NOHONGA	Occupational area that may be temporary, providing shelter and access to gathering the natural resources, including food and medicines.
KAITIAKI	A non-human guardian that relates to a human.
KAITIAKITANGA	The exercise of guardianship and includes the ethic of stewardship and sustainable management.
KAWA	Rules of protocol and procedure.
MAHINGA KAI	Those places where food was produced or procured. It includes all the natural resources of kai ika (fish) kai moana (food from the sea) kai awa (food from the waterways, rivers and streams) kai manu (birds) kai roto (food from lakes and wetlands) kai rakau (food from the land).
MANA	Integrity, status, prestige, dignity, influence, respect.
MAURI	Life force or essence inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate as well metaphysical or metaphorical.
PAPATIPU RUNANGA	Marae-based councils. The Papatipu Runanga of Ngāi Tahu Whanui as referred to in the First Schedule Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.
TIKANGA	Customs of Maori that incur reciprocal obligations.
TINO RANGATIRATANGA	Used in article 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi that refers to full chieftainship, authority and self-determination over the lands and customary resources (such as mahinga kai) and valuable treasures of the individual Ngāi Tahu and their whanau and hapu wherever they may exist.
URUPA	Places where the dead have been buried.
WAIRUA	The spiritual essence, and soul of all things that do exist.
WHAKAPAPA	The genealogy of persons and all things that do exist, that gives affect to mana, mauri, wairua and tino rangatiratanga.

Appendix 3: References

- Boffa Miskell Ltd, 2002. *Ecological Values and Restoration Options for Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and Waikuku Coastal Reserves* (specific to this management plan and held internally by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust)
- Lucas Associates, December 1998. *The Coastal Lands of Waimakariri – Rakahuri (Ashley)*. Waimakariri District Council and Environment Canterbury.
- NIWA, January 2003. *A Re-survey of Tutaepatu Lagoon, 2002*. Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust.
- Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust, January 2002. *Suggestions on Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve and Waikuku Coastal Reserve Management Plan* (a compilation of community feedback on *Scoping document: Tuhaitara Coastal Reserve Management Plan*). Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust and Waimakariri District Council.
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- Waimakariri District Council, May 2000. *Literature review of issues affecting Waimakariri District coastal area*. Waimakariri District Council and Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust.
- URS, 2002. *Hydrology Report* (specific to this management plan and held internally by Te Kōhaka o Tuhaitara Trust)
- Draft Management Plan for Consultation prepared by Rob Greenaway & Associates and Boffa Miskell Ltd.