



REPORT

Background Report for the Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan Review

To inform the preparation of the Reid's Farm Reserve Management
Plan 2017.

Prepared for:

Taupō District Council

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1

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the process and relevant information that has informed the review of the Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan (the Plan). The current Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan was adopted in 1997 however a significant growth in use and associated issues has prompted a review of the management of the reserve.

This report has been developed to assist decision makers and the community alike to understand the basis for the proposed changes to the RMP.

Section 2 of this report sets out the statutory framework that outlines the legal direction for the Plan, and establishes the wider legal context which the Plan is set.

Section 3 is a description, which sets out the key components and characteristics of the site. This description has been developed based on a character assessment that not only looks at the physical attributes of the reserve but also the activities which occur there.

Section 4 outlines the process for reviewing the reserve management plan including; consultation with identified key stakeholder representatives, informal public consultation through survey and written feedback, site visits, site appraisal, and investigating relevant reports and compliance records. This section provides background information into some of the key drivers for the changes recommended to the plan.

Section 5 contains a summary of the recommended changes to the RMP and the associated reasoning behind these changes.

2 STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Current Reserve Management

2.1.1 OVERVIEW

The current Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan was adopted in 1997. It was developed following public suggestions and consultation with specific interest groups, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. The Plan's primary purpose is to outline the management and development requirements of the reserve.

The Reserves Act (the Act) provides for the preservation and management of reserves for the benefit and enjoyment of the public within New Zealand. Reserve management plans shall be developed for reserves, to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation for the reserves purpose for which it is classified. Reserve management plans shall also ensure compliance with the relevant principles of its classification.

Under the Reserves Act section 41(4) council is required to keep its management plan under continuous review so that (subject to the reserve purpose) it can be adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge. The current Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan has not been reviewed since 1997, and now requires updating in accordance with sections 41(5 and 6) of the Reserves Act.

2.1.2 CURRENT PROVISION SUMMARY

The **main goal** of the current reserve management plan is;

To develop Reid's Farm as an area for the purpose of providing areas for recreation activities, public enjoyment and physical welfare, and for the protection of the natural environment, with retention of open spaces and informal outdoor *recreation*.

The three objectives are;

- 1) Provide a natural and relatively unmodified environment adjacent to the Taupō urban area.
- 2) Provide recreational access to the Waikato River and its banks.
- 3) Provide an area for informal short term stays.

There are **16 policies** and methods of implementation;

- 1) **Recreation opportunities** – allow recreation activities that do not adversely affect the values of the reserve. Values include; easy access to the Waikato River, seclusion, private spaces, mature trees and grass, contrast with nearby busy and highly modified areas.
- 2) **Administration and control** – administered by Council, activity or development not allowed for under the management plan will not be permitted as of right – council decision.
- 3) **Public access and reserve closure** - to make accessible to public, taking into account safety, natural values, capacity for use, closing when necessary.
- 4) **Fees and Charges** – fee for overnight and longer period camping may be imposed, no fee charged for public use on informal basis, fees will be charged for commercial use at council discretion.
- 5) **Facilities** – restrict facilities to those necessary to protect the natural environment and enable recreation use, location design and materials to be in harmony with the natural environment, no open fires.
- 6) **Roads and Vehicle Parking** – provide and maintain roads and carparking to an appropriate level for outdoor recreation values, and rationalise existing roads for minimum river and recreation access. Formed roads are indicated on the concept plan, and vehicle parking design for each recreation area.
- 7) **Signs and Information** – minimum signage to display location of facilities, rules, be in harmony with the environment, conform to the Taupō District Plan, relevant to public use of the reserve.
- 8) **Commercial / Special Events** – consider events/activities of six days or less compatible with recreation use of the reserve, fees will be charged depending on possible effects, no adverse effects.
- 9) **Commercial Activities (Licenses)** – permit commercial activities subject to the requirements of the reserve management plan, consistent with the recreation purpose, appropriate rental charged.
- 10) **Camping** – maximum stay 28 days between 1 October and 30 April (summer), no permanent or semi-permanent structures, a fee may be imposed to assist with maintenance costs, antisocial users will be asked to leave.
- 11) **Vehicles** – use is prohibited except on formed roads, parking and areas designated for short term stays, dangerous users will be requested to leave.
- 12) **Dogs** – allowed in the reserve provided they are under control of the owner, owners to clean mess, owners of free roaming dogs will be prosecuted.
- 13) **Vandalism** – prosecute persons breaching reserve bylaws, council may lay charges undertaking an offence against the reserve.
- 14) **Vegetation Management** – gradually remove introduced species, promote re-establishment of native vegetation, and manage in accordance with Reserves Act and Noxious Plants Act (now Biosecurity Act), concept plan indicating native planting.

- 15) **Wildlife Management** – protect wildlife compatible with recreation use, native and exotic fauna normally found in the reserve will be protected subject to relevant bylaws and regulations, planting of bird attracting species will be encouraged where practical, pest control will be undertaken.
- 16) **Soil Conservation** – minimise soil and river bank erosion, clearing vegetation along the stream and river banks is not permitted, further planting undertaken, keep some areas clear to ensure easy access as identified on concept plan.

2.1.3 OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS/PLANS

There is a suite of other documents and plans that are relevant to the management of activities at Reid's Farm.

Reserves Act 1977

Reid's Farm reserve is classified as recreation reserve under section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977, which requires reserves to be classified to ensure their management, development, use and maintenance, provides for their appropriate purposes. Under section 17 of the Act, the purpose of the recreation reserve is to provide;

"areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside".

Section 41 of the Act sets out the management plan process, this section is included in full as Appendix 1 to this report. The review of this plan conforms with this statutory process ensuring that the subsequent document has statutory effect.

Other sections of the Act are also relevant for the ongoing management of reserves. These include dealing with offences, leases and licences etc.

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 ('**RMA**') is implemented through the District and Regional Plans and decisions on resource consents. The relevant plans are outlined in the following sections.

In addition, Section 6 (Matters of National Importance) of the RMA includes Section 6a) which seeks "The preservation of the natural character of...rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development". Given the location of the reserve this is important direction when considering the future management options of the reserve.

Taupō District Plan

The Taupō District Plan sets out the rules and provisions for the district around land development, use and subdivision. In particular the district plan identifies environments and important landscape areas that have special provisions to ensure that development and use is appropriate.

There are two types of landscape areas in the Taupō District Plan; Outstanding Landscape Areas and Features (OLAs), and Amenity Landscape Areas (ALAs). OLAs are landscapes that 'stand out' as being exemplary and of remarkable character. ALAs are not as exemplary but are noted for their qualities of contributing to people's appreciation, sense of place, and scenic qualities. Reid's Farm reserve is within the Rural Environment and part of the larger ALA09 – Huka Falls Scenic Reserve. The particular landscape attributes are described as;

"High scenic and amenity value. Natural setting interspersed with public facilities such as walking/biking tracks, visitor centre, viewing platforms and bridge. Structures generally in keeping with natural surroundings. Highly valued as a scenic backdrop to the Huka Falls. High ecological value, with the continuous native vegetation cover providing the main visual amenity attributes."

The approach of the District Plan in managing use and development of this landscape area is focussed on ensuring new development or use within the landscape area respects its scenic and natural setting. Public facilities, walking and biking tracks, and structures that enhance the tourist experience are indicated, in the description as appropriate types of development and activities as long as they are designed to maintain or enhance the natural values of the area.

The Taupō District Plan also identifies a Foreshore Protection Area, which extends along an area of 20m from the Waikato River boundary onto Reid's Farm. The plan controls any building on or above ground within the foreshore protection area.

Under the plan, a building means any structure, temporary or permanent, movable or immovable, excluding:

- Fences or walls of 2m in height or less above ground level or retaining walls of 2m in depth or less below ground level;
- Masts and poles less than 2m in height above ground level;
- Radio and television aerials (excluding dish antenna greater than 1.2m in diameter), less than 2m in height
- Uncovered decks not more than 1m above ground level
- Uncovered swimming pools no higher than 1m above ground level
- Up to 0.6m of overhanging eaves
- One building per allotment not exceeding 2m in height and 6m² in GFA provided the height to boundary performance standard is met;
- Temporary structures associated with maintenance activities and construction works;
- Structures that are for the purpose of erosion control or flood protection, for example, debris dams.
- Building includes the construction, erection, alteration, relocation or placement on an allotment, of a building.
- Signs as provided for in rules, 4g.1.16, 4g.1.19 and 4h.1.10.
- Advertisements for national and local elections where they meet the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005.

Waikato Regional Plan

The regional plan provides provisions for sustainably managing the physical and natural resources in the region, including air, water, soils, biodiversity, natural character and heritage, and coasts. In relation to Reid's farm are the regional council rules that place control over certain activities or developments, for example; erosion control structures, bridges, culverts, discharge and intake structures, boat ramps and jetties, moorings and canoe gates. There are also provisions relating to livestock access to water, and introduction of planting on the banks of rivers.

Wildlife Act 1953

The Wildlife Act sets out wildlife to be protected and wildlife declared to be game. This is important in considering the management of native and non-native animal species present at the reserve.

2.1.4 OTHER ACTS THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES

Taupō District Bylaws:

Liquor Control Bylaw 2013

The consumption or possession of liquor in any specified public place (including while in a vehicle) is prohibited within the areas and times set out within its schedules. Over the New Year period, Reid's Farm Reserve is identified as a specified public space where the liquor control period commences 12pm 27 December until 7am 4 January every year.

Control of Dogs Bylaw 2013

Every owner of a dog shall keep that dog under control on a leash in public places at all times (except in the Rural Environment ..). Reid's farm is within the Rural Environment of the Taupō District Plan, however the plan stipulates that dogs need to be controlled at all times.

Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2016

A person must not undertake trading in public places if they have not applied and obtained the relevant licence from Council. A person must not undertake soliciting for collections and donations, or busking or similar, if they have not applied and obtained the relevant approval from council.

Litter Bylaw 2016

A person must not leave litter in a public place, or leave household or trade refuse in a public litter bin. Council may remove any litter in breach of this Bylaw, and/or recover all charges in connection with the removal of any litter.

General Bylaw No.1 2008

Public Places; the following areas have been set aside for the purpose of camping; Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve for a maximum of 7 nights in any fortnight. (This bylaw is due to be revoked once the new Reserves and Public Places bylaw is adopted).

The Freedom Camping Bylaw

Being developed concurrently to the review of the Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan. This bylaw will be reflected in the draft reserve management plan.

2.1.5 OTHER RELEVANT MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIES

Department of Conservation Fishing Licence District

The portion of the Waikato River adjacent to Reid's Farm is within the Lake Taupō fishing licence district (Waikato River to Huka Falls). Therefore any trout fishing within this area requires a fishing licence from Department of Conservation, and is subject to the department's rules and regulations.

2020 Taupō-nui-a-Tia Action Plan

This is an integrated sustainable development strategy for the Lake Taupō-nui-a-Tia Catchment – which includes the portion of the Waikato River from the lake to Huka Falls (adjacent to Reid's Farm). Taupō District

Council is one of the organisations responsible for the implementation of the 2020 Taupō-nui-a-Tia action plan.

The plan includes 12 key values for the protection of Lake Taupō-nui-a-Tia; clear water, diverse plants and animals in lakes and rivers, foreshore reserves, geological features, good trout fishing, high quality inflowing water, outstanding scenery, recreational opportunities, safe drinking water, safe swimming, weed-free lake, wilderness areas. The Action Plan, on pages 39 – 42; sets out specific goals, threats, management and actions for recreation and foreshore reserves in the area.

Greening Taupō

Particular focus on the Wairakei Corridor for ecological restoration and connections to existing ecological areas – such as the Wairakei Golf and Sanctuary.

Bike Taupō

Cycling advocates have established a number of cycle paths throughout the Wairakei Corridor. The 'Redwoods', 'Kev's' and 'Mad Mans' tracks, connect Reid's farm to Taupō Township and to Huka Falls.

3 REID'S FARM RECREATION RESERVE

3.1 Location

Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve is located around 4km north of Taupō Township, on the banks to the west of the Waikato River. The reserve is accessed from Huka Falls Road along four vehicle access points into various parts of the reserve. The reserve is elongated and extends approximately 1.2km of Huka Falls road, covering an area of approximately 13.5 hectares. It is bordered by Huka Falls Road to the west and the Waikato River to the east, Huka Lodge to the north, and a mixture of residential and scenic reserve to the south.

Figure 1: Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve



3.2 Context

The Reid’s farm Recreation Reserve is located on the scenic route of Huka Falls Road, which follows the Waikato River from Taupō to Wairakei. The reserve is within close proximity to the Wairakei Tourist Park – a cluster of tourist attractions based on the natural features and geothermal activity of the area; including Huka Falls, Craters of the Moon, Aratiatia Dam, scenic reserves, recreation walks and bike rides. Wairakei Tourist Park is also a hub for tourist activities in the area, including a cluster of tourist operations and accommodation options. Reid’s Farm Recreation Reserve is currently the only freedom camping site in close proximity to the Wairakei Tourist Park and Taupō Township.

3.3 History

Little is recorded about the early history of Reid’s Farm. According to the current Reid’s Farm Reserve Management Plan (page 8-9), the Waikato River was part of a traditional Maori route between Taupō and Rotorua. The river banks of the Waikato River provided shelter along that route, and traditional settlement tended to follow areas of surface geothermal activity. After European arrival; tourism became an integral part of the area from 1881.

Key points in the reserve’s history are recorded in the current reserve management plan, including;

- Pre 1906 the area now known as Reid’s Farm was part of the larger block of land known as Rangatira No.3 Block, Block XIV Tatua SD.
- 1906 proclaimed as Crown Land and physically separated from the remainder of Rangatira No.3 Block by what is now Huka Falls Road.

- 1935 a camping area was formed and camping ground status formalised. The land was also leased to Mr Reid on a yearly basis for approximately 40 years. The lease agreement led to the area being called Reid's Farm.
- 1958 Reid's Farm was subdivided out of Rangatira No. 3 Block, and given a new legal description.
- 1960 the land was vested in the Taupō County Council and set apart as Recreation Reserve. There were no conditions in the reserve gazette notice requiring use of the land for camping or any other purpose apart from recreation. It has been council land since through the various council administration changes (1982 Taupō Borough Council, and 1988 Taupō District Council). The informal lease agreement with Mr Reid also continued.
- 1997 the current reserve management plan was adopted by Taupō District Council.
- 2011 Rugby world cup saw the opening of the reserve to freedom camping all year round.

3.4 Uses

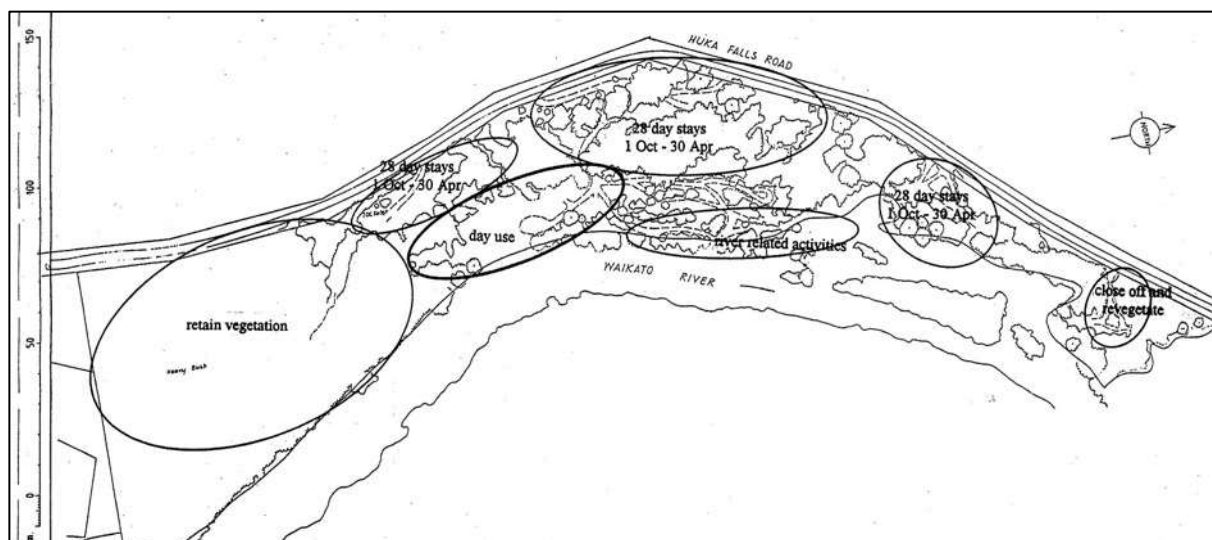
3.4.1 CURRENT RESERVE ACTIVITIES

Use of Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve varies depending on the location. Figure 2 is the concept plan in the current Plan which shows where specific activities are to take place. The four key vehicle access points, four main river access points, and pedestrian only areas enable different recreation uses of the reserve.

Current recreational and passive uses within Reid's Farm include: scenic sightseeing; water activities including river access, kayaking, canoeing, and paddle boarding; seasonal freedom camping; swimming and picnicking. The reserve was closed to freedom camping over the winter months, however was opened for use prior to the 2011 Rugby World Cup in NZ. Since that time there has been camping year round. The reserve was closed for camping this (2016) winter for remedial work.

Camping in the reserve is a key topic of discussion raised by people during consultation on the management of the reserve. The Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan is being reviewed in conjunction with the Taupo District Freedom Camping Bylaw. The review of the reserve management plan has been done in a manner cognisant of the bylaw review.

Figure 2: Existing Reid's Farm Concept Plan



3.5 Landscape Character

The Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve provides an attractive open space corridor adjacent to the Waikato River. The sense of open space and direct access to the Waikato River is a key attraction to those who use the reserve.

3.5.1 BUILT CHARACTER

The reserve is dominated with vegetation, and generally has a low level of built character. Modified areas are typically associated with the reserve's recreational activities. These include mown grass areas for camping and picnicking, and structures such as reserve signage, toilets, rubbish bins, bollards, kayak boat ramp access, and kayak slalom gates. Roading is mostly informal dirt or gravel vehicle access extending through the middle and north area of the reserve. The main road into the reserve is sealed from the entrance at Huka Falls Road to the kayak boat ramp. Several walking tracks extend throughout the area. A jetty-like structure is also present; extending into the river for access to the water monitoring gauge.

Figure 2: Water monitoring and toilet structures at Reid's farm



3.5.2 VEGETATION

Existing vegetation includes a mix of exotic trees, mostly wilding species such as; pine, willow, with broom, gorse and blackberry dominating the edges of mown areas. Planted deciduous exotic species are located at the centre of the reserve, and intermittent plantings of native species are dispersed throughout the area. Native vegetation has been established along the main road access into the reserve, along with clusters of native plantings throughout the camping areas. This vegetation is dense in places and is in excess of 3m.

Figure 3: Embankment vegetation at Reid's Farm



3.5.3 RIVER MARGIN

The river margin has a high level of natural character being largely unmodified, with few built structures present. The margin is dominated by exotic weed vegetation, including willow, blackberry, and grass. There is intermittent native flax, pittosporum, pate and coprosma growing amongst some areas. Access points through the vegetation to the river are generally informal. In some locations the access is eroded to low grass and muddy soil. At present the main informal car parking area extends towards the river edge and dominates this part of the river margin.

Figure 4: River margin area



3.5.4 OTHER FEATURES

Rock boulders are located intermittently throughout the mown grass areas. The boulders are approximately seating height and delineate the flatter grass area.

Figure 5: Informal roading in Reid's Farm



3.5.5 ACTIVITY LOCATIONS

The main recreation activities occur in the centre of the reserve at the second access point (when heading north on Huka Falls Road from Taupō, shown on map below at the red number 2). This vehicle access point leads to the main camping areas and appears as the 'main' entrance to Reid's Farm. There is an 'upper' area and a 'lower' area. The upper area is set aside for camping in the current Plan and is open during peak demand. The lower area contains a main carpark, toilets, river access, and a network of unsealed roads through a mixture of open grass and flax planting. This area leads to the kayak launch area and slalom gates. It is intended for day use only in the current Plan, however camping is currently occurring in this area.

The first vehicle entrance to the south (shown on the map below as red number 1) leads to another area designated for camping and contains a 'long drop' style toilet. There is an overgrown walking track from this area that leads into the vegetation to the south of the reserve.

The other two vehicle entrances to the north lead to the river (shown on the map below as red number 3 and 4). These vehicle entrances have signs of four wheel drive activity on the reserve. A rope swing into the river



is located at access road 3, indicating use over summer months. Vehicle access 4 is intended to be closed and revegetated in the current Plan.

Figure 6: Locational map of current Reid's Farm (features; 1, 2, 3 and 4 notes main vehicle entrances, A, B, C and D notes main river access points).

4 REVIEW PROCESS

The process of reviewing the plan has been done in a manner consistent with the expectations of Section 41 of the Reserves Act. The consultation process used is broader than that prescribed by the Act to ensure that all those with an interest in the reserve have been able to have their say on its future management. The process and results of consultation are discussed in the following sections. In addition, a consultation report has been developed to provide a detailed overview and assessment of the wider consultation process. This report is included in this report as Appendix 3.

4.1 Process

The process of the reserve management plan review was conducted as follows:

Phase 1 Information Gathering and review:

- June 2016 Review of all supporting material including technical reports and statutory documents and establishment of Stakeholders Working Group
- 8 June 2016 Workshop 1 with Stakeholders Working Group to undertake initial Vision, Values and Views session
- 22 July 2016 The council publicly notified its intention to review the reserve management plan over a four week period. Members of the public were invited to make suggestions on the management of the reserve via email, mail, Facebook, and a Reid's farm survey. A report has been prepared setting out the results of this survey titled; "Informal Consultation Report". This report can be found in appendix 3.
- Workshop 2 with Stakeholders Working Group to discuss results of the informal consultation, develop vision and identify key recommendations for the revised plan.
- Background report, consultation report, concept plan and draft changes to the management plan developed based on findings of the process to date.
- Draft management plan, including concept plan provided to working group for review and discussion.
- Workshop 3 with Stakeholders Working Group to discuss draft recommendations, including concept plan and implementation.
- Documents revised and finalised for submission to Council for review and notification.
- Council workshop on proposed amendments to the management plan.

Phase 2 – Statutory Consultation

- Council decides to notify revised plan for submissions
- Formal submission period
- Council hearings on submissions
- Council makes decisions on submissions and adopts revised plan.

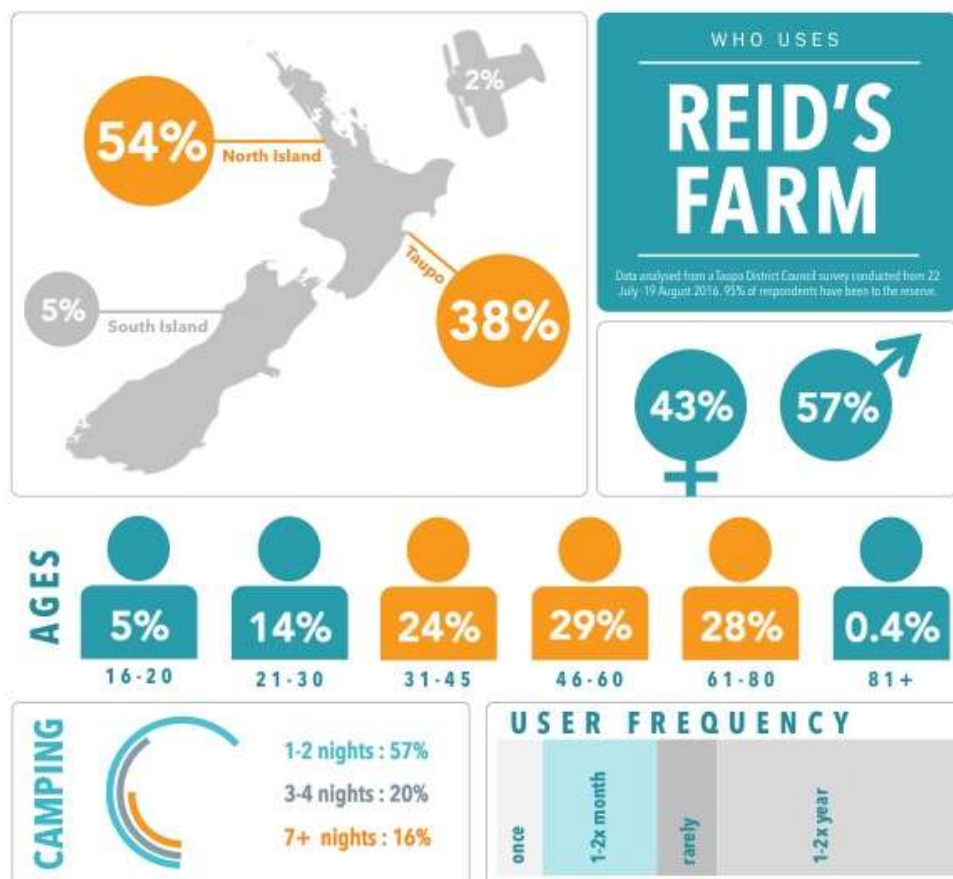
4.2 Freedom Camping Bylaw Review

At the same time as reviewing the Reid’s Farm Management Plan, Council is also considering a Freedom Camping Bylaw. This bylaw will have direct relevance to the management of Reid’s farm, given the current camping use of the reserve. The RMP review process been informed by the bylaw review process to ensure that the processes are not inconsistent with each other.

4.3 Informal Consultation

Members of the public were invited to make suggestions on the management of the reserve via email, mail, Facebook, and an online survey. The results of this informal consultation was summarised and assessed to ensure that the views expressed in this consultation were well understood. This process provided useful insight into the use of the reserve (see Figure 7) as well as the values which locals and visitors associate with the reserve. The detailed results of this informal consultation process are in the Consultation Report (Appendix 3).

Figure 7: Who uses Reid’s Farm?



The full results of the survey and the wider consultation process can be found in appendix three, however some of the key insights gained through the survey are as consultation are as follows:

1. 95.3% of 277 survey respondents confirmed they had been to Reid’s Farm,
2. 72% of reserve users go with friends and family, and groups (school and other activity groups) make up nearly 35% of users,
3. The majority of respondents visit Reid’s Farm once or twice a year, further analysis shows that 72% of the most frequent visitors are from the Taupo district and 63% of the occasional visitors are from the North Island.

4. The most common responses for why people visited the reserve was the open space amenity of the reserve, river access, camping, kayaking and proximity to Taupō.
5. The three main dislikes from reserve users are antisocial behaviour, rubbish and camper mess. Other dislikes included, crowds, over stayers, lack of maintenance and lack of facilities.
6. The main forms of antisocial behaviour witnessed were drinking (including excessive drunkenness) and drugs (selling and use), unsafe driving, intimidation and verbal abuse and theft.
7. The most popular recreation activities people undertake at the reserve are camping, kayaking, swimming, dog walking and fishing.
8. Recreation opportunities identified were improvement of the kayaking slalom gates, upgrade kayak launch spot and improve connections with nearby cycling activities.
9. Feedback on camping was that 84% of respondents support camping on the reserve. 30% said that it should be only over summer and 54% said that it should be year round.
10. 8% of respondents said that they did not want camping at the reserve. These respondents were mainly occasional users of the reserve.
11. The main reasons people chose to camp at Reid's farm is that it is close to Taupō, had good river access, good location and was free.
12. Suggested improvements to camping at the reserve by respondents included having a warden (56%), upgraded toilet and shower facilities (53%), better site layout for safety and usability and a limit to the camping area. 30% welcome a camping fee.

4.4 Stakeholders Working Group

A stakeholders working group was formed with the purpose of providing informed community input and advice on the review of the reserve management plan. The group was also to consider the results of the consultation undertaken and generate and test visions, values and options for the reserve and its management.

The working group was made up of key stakeholder representatives of groups associated with Reid's Farm Reserve. The groups who accepted the invitation to attend included:

- Department of Conservation;
- Rauhoto Land Rights Committee;
- NZ Police;
- Maori Wardens;
- Destination Great Lake Taupō;
- Holiday Parks Association;
- NZ Motor Caravan Association;
- Canoe and Kayak Taupō;
- Tourism Lake Taupō;
- Greening Taupō;
- Huka Lodge;
- Neighbouring landowners.

All local hapū were invited to attend.

The working group had three workshops throughout the process as follows:

- Workshop 1 discussed the issues, observations, and opportunities of Reid's Farm.
- Workshop 2 discussed the outcome of the public consultation, and the suggested vision and recommendations of the working group for Reid's Farm.
- Workshop 3 discussed the draft recommended plan structure, vision, concept plan and associated policy direction for the reserve.

The group functioned effectively and the discussion around key issues provided a very useful forum to test the values, views and options associated with the effective management of the reserve. The views and

recommendations expressed by the group were informed by the results of the wider consultation process and other information (i.e. visual assessment) provided to them. The working group was effective in These views and recommendations proved important in the review and were used to inform the recommended changes of the plan.

4.5 Taupo District Council Workshop

The results of the working group and the draft recommendations which arose from that process were workshopped with the Taupō District Council on 8 November 2016. The direction from that workshop was for the plan be revised as per these recommendations and be notified for submissions.

5 REVISIONS TO THE PLAN

The following sections outline the recommended changes to the current management plan change. On review of the current plan against the results of the consultation process, it was identified that a lot of the issues and opportunities raised through this process are largely dealt with in the current plan. The current plan is generally good and opportunities were identified to make the plan more readable, clear and effective.

The key substantive change recommended is around the duration of overnight camping on the reserve.

Throughout the review process, a number of matters were raised that were of more 'operational' than management plan based. These were useful and important considerations to ensure that the revised plan allows for the effective operation of the reserve by Taupō District Council staff and contractors. To facilitate the effective management of the reserve it is recommended to revise the plan to ensure that it provides for ease of operation and enforcement, i.e. the changing the duration of permitted overnight camping and making enforceable provisions more explicit.

The distinction between operation and management is important, as the plan establishes the management regime for the reserve which will be implemented operationally. It is important that the plan allows for and provides the necessary direction for the effective implementation and day to day operations in the reserve. Revisions have been recommended to the plan to better allow this ease of operation.

5.1 Plan Structure

The structure and flow of the document has been revised to ensure that it flows logically and reflects the key messages that came from the consultation process. While there is little guidance in the Act on what a reserve management plan should include, there is guidance provided by the Department of Conservation on the management planning process.

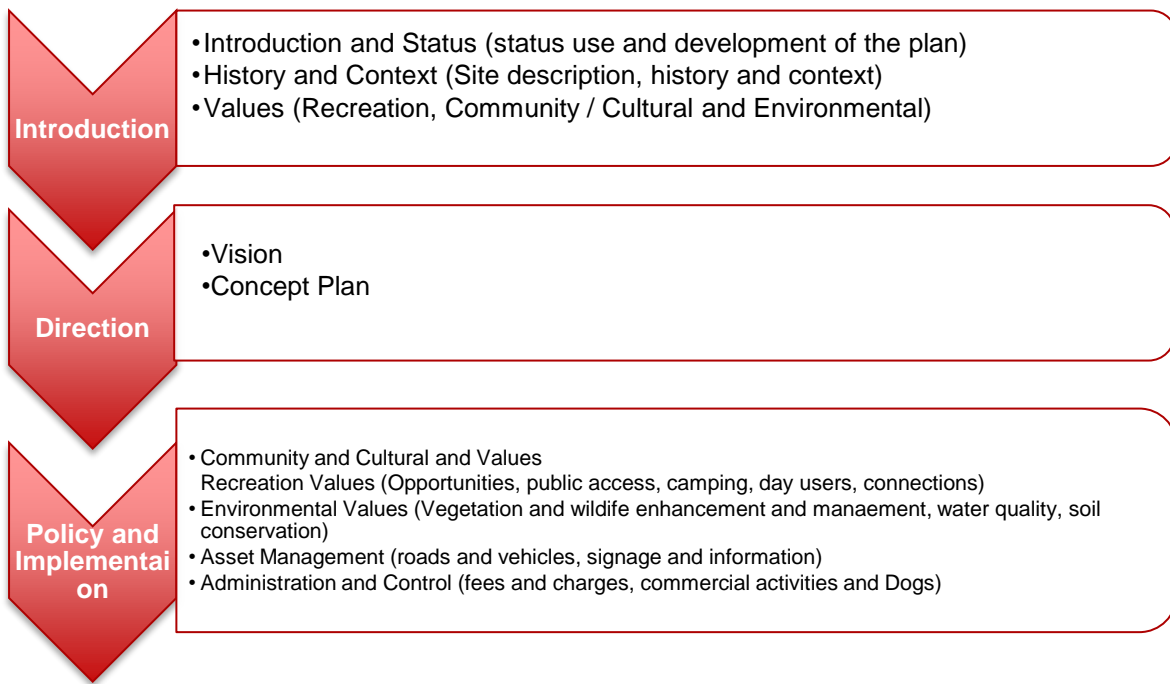
The guidance document suggests that management plan documents are community documents and therefore should be logical, readable and easily understood. Because it is a public document, which will need to be distributed, a reserve management plan should be regarded as a publication. Because of the enduring nature of a publication, it should be pleasingly presented as well as absolutely factual. It must also be easy to use in day-to-day management and decision-making by the administering body and staff.

The guidance document suggests that a basic plan consists of five elements: (a) Introduction; (b) Classification; (c) Objectives; (d) Policies; and (e) Implementation.

For the revised Reid's Farm Reserve Management Plan, it is recommended that the current structure stays largely the same and the elements identified in the guidance documents be used with the following exceptions:

- The current objectives are replaced with a vision statement. This vision has been developed with the community (through the workshops) and describes a desired state to be achieved through the management of the reserve as per the revised plan. This vision guides and informs the review and development of the subsequent policies that provide detailed direction on the management of the reserve.
- Policies and Implementation have been combined so that the resulting policy statements provide clear statements on the management of the reserve and how they are able to be achieved.

Figure 8. Proposed plan structure



5.2 Recommended Amendments

The following sections outline the recommended changes to the current management plan change. Overall there are few substantive changes proposed with the majority of changes around making the current plan more clear, succinct and directive in its intent.

Name Change – The consultation process identified a desire to change the name of the reserve. The current name, has led to confusion over previous tenure of the reserve (i.e. there is a prevailing view that the reserve was gifted to TDC by the Reid family for use by the community). Feedback from the working group and hapū is that the name of the reserve be changed to one which better represents the areas cultural heritage. A recommended name for the reserve will be identified through the cultural assessment currently being undertaken as part of this review process.

Forward focussed and contemporary – The proposed Plan would be more focussed on the reserve as it is at the moment, with more on the current context that is relevant to its ongoing management. The proposed plan should be decluttered with material relating to consultation and other matters not strictly relevant have been removed from the plan as they do not directly contribute to the effectiveness of the plan.

Value driven – The plan now refers to the key values of the reserve which were identified through the consultation and plan review process. These values are Recreation, Environment and community/cultural. The new vision and the policies in the revised plan have been aligned with these values.

Vision statement – A vision statement is recommended to be included in the plan to guide the management as follows:

Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve is a place that locals and visitors can be proud of and reflects the important cultural, community and environmental values which make the place special and unique.

The Reid's Farm Recreation Reserve is well managed and provides for a range of high quality and well managed outdoor nature based land and water recreation activities and river access experiences to locals and visitors.

Those people using the reserve, do so in a way that is safe, respectful and enjoyable, and leave with positive memorable experiences.

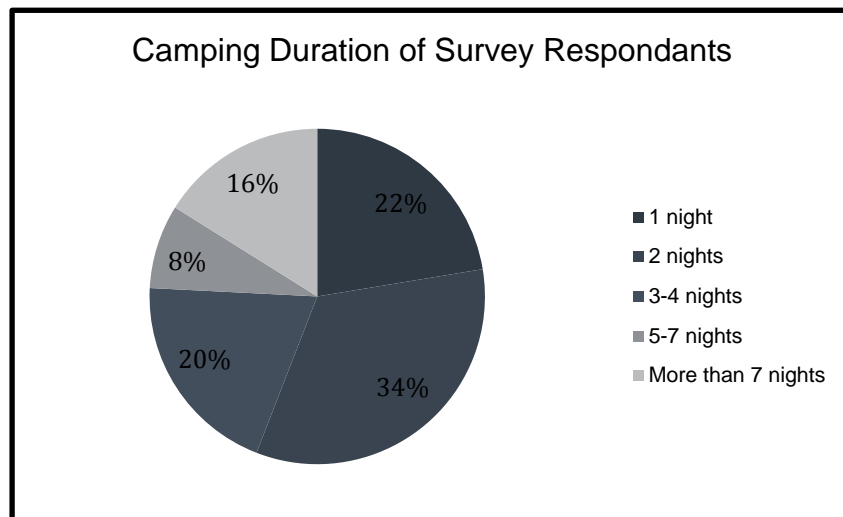
The vision, which would replace the objectives, is considered to be a 'touchstone' statement which the policies have been revised and developed to achieve.

Plan review – The current plan refers to the a three yearly review cycle. This is considered quite short and will result in unnecessary costs and staff time being spent on review processes. Changing the review period to a 10 year cycle will bring it in line with other plan review processes and also provide more certainty to the wider community on the approach to managing the reserve over a longer period of time.

Overnight camping duration – The current plan permits overnight camping for up to 28 days. Consultation identified that these time frames are considered too long and enable semi-permanent occupation by some users. This timeframe is also problematic to enforce as it is difficult for officers to determine exactly how long campers have been on site.

The consultation process identified that the optimal time of stay at the reserve was about 3-4 nights, with 1 to 4 nights being the most common duration at 76%, and 5 or more nights being less common at 24%¹.

Figure 9: Camping duration from survey respondents



The permitted overnight stay is recommended to be changed to a maximum of four days (three nights) within a 14-day period. These timeframes allow people to stay intermittently over that period or in one block. The 14-day time period means that enforcement of this maximum stay is more easily undertaken. The application of this time frame will (as it currently does) require monitoring to be effective.

The no camping time has been removed. The current plan prohibits camping between during the period of 1 May to 30 September at the reserve. It was identified through the consultation process that there has been camping over the winter period for the proceeding years (2016 not included due to closure), with few issues (except for those semi-permanent users). TDC will still have the right to close the reserve at any time to overnight camping where there is an identified management need.

¹ Note: that there was not a high response from 'van tourists' who generally stay for 1 to 2 nights.

Location of camping – The current plan restricts overnight camping (self-contained and non-self-contained) the upper parts of the reserve only. These areas are shown on the concept plan from the existing plan in figure 2.

It is recommended that the upper area be retained for overnight camping and the southern area also be available for overnight camping, but only during peak times when the upper area is at capacity. The northern area was not considered appropriate to retain for camping as it is close to the river and also enclosed by vegetation which has associated security issues. Landscaping of the upper area will also mean that a greater amount of land is made available for camping and will also make for a more attractive camping site.

Under the current plan the total area available for overnight camping is 13,600m². The revised plan will result in a total of 14,600m² available for overnight camping (with landscaping in the upper area), meaning an additional 1,000m² of space would be made available.

Currently the wider reserve is used for overnight camping by self-contained and non-self-contained campers. During the review process there was discussion about keeping the wider reserve available for camping, or even allowing just self-contained campers on the lower part of the reserve. The view of the working group was for overnight camping to be retained in the upper part of the reserve only.

The key drivers for this view is environmental, cultural and enforcement based. People staying overnight, even in a self-contained vehicle, are more likely to use the river for washing (themselves, clothes and dishes) and also not use facilities when go to the toilet. These activities have been observed by people staying overnight at the reserve. The further away people are staying from the river the less likely this will occur. Having greater separation between camping and natural water ways was also a strong view that emerged from the review of the freedom camping bylaw review.

Having all campers in a geographically defined location makes enforcing use a lot simpler for council officers, as it will be more obvious to spot those who are not camping in the right location. The difficulties associated with enforcing the plan have been raised and considered throughout the plan review process. Implementation and associated enforcement of the Plan requires staff, and police time. A number of respondents to the survey identified that management costs associated by camping should not be borne by the rate-payer. Council costs associated with managing the reserve are considered unavoidable, however ways to keep these costs to a minimum have been prioritised when considering recommended changes to the plan.

Locating campers in the upper part of the reserve means that day users will be more insulated from the campers which will reduce potential conflict of use. The wider reserve was seen as more appropriate for day use recreation activities such as walking, swimming, picnicking and kayaking etc. This was identified as an important value of the reserve which needs to be protected.

Passive surveillance from Huka Falls road is also enhanced given the higher visibility of that part of the reserve. Having campers in one location which is more visible will also work to reduce the opportunity for antisocial behaviour, which has been highlighted as an issue for the reserve.

There are operational implications for this recommendation in that appropriate facilities (toilets, sinks and shower stalls) would have to be provided in the upper area for these campers to use. There is also an opportunity to clear existing scrub on the river side of the upper terrace. This will improve the amenity of the area, by providing for river views, and remove more hidden areas currently used for illegal camping. Other works such as terracing, improving drainage and roading in this upper area will also help to make a more open usable camping area that will be attractive to campers. Such work will need to be subject to a cultural impact assessment prior.

Concept plan – The addition of an updated concept plan which provides more definitive direction on activities and infrastructure etc. in different parts of the reserve. This includes setting out those parts of the reserve which are suitable for specific uses such as overnight camping, day use areas and environmental restoration areas etc.

The proposed concept plan has been recommended for addition into the revised RMP. The proposed concept plan sets out the locations for key activities, such as overnight stays, day use, assets and infrastructure and recreation activities. This concept plan will form part of the statutory direction contained in the Plan and will be specifically referred to in policy. The development of the proposed concept plan has the additional benefit of providing a clear picture of the anticipated use of the reserve and its specific component parts.

Figure 11: Proposed concept plan



Environmental enhancement – The opportunity for environmental enhancement was identified through consultation with hapū and also through the stakeholder workshops. This was supported by Greening Taupō. Areas of the reserve have been identified as suitable for enhancement activities. Policy has also been added to identify that enhancement of the reserve by the community will be facilitated.

Fees and charges – The plan currently allows for TDC to levy fees for commercial use and camping. These provisions have been made more explicit with detail provided that fees (for camping) will be levied for management purposes. There was a lot of discussion in through the review process about charging for overnight camping to assist in management and offset costs to ratepayers. There were concerns about implementing such a charging regime (even within the peak season) and whether it would be cost effective. The revised plan still leaves the door open for the option of fees to be charged for camping however it will be up to council if and how this is done.

Commercial events – The current plan states that all commercial events will pay a fee. The plan is recommended to be revised so that TDC has a discretion on whether or not a fee will be sought for events. This recommended change recognise that there may be some events which could benefit reserve use.

Reserve closure – The plan currently allows for TDC to close all or part of the reserve. These provisions have been made more explicit with detail provided on the purpose for such closures.

Connections – Activity on the reserve can have effects beyond the boundaries of the reserve. These can be beneficial in that the reserve provides an important recreation link to users of the river or the surrounding tracks and roads, it can also be negative with the impact of antisocial behaviour affecting neighbouring properties. Environmental connections are also important as the reserve is part of the Waikato river corridor. More explicit references to these links are added to the policy in the revised plan.

A more detailed summary of the proposed changes to the plan are set out in a schedule of changes contained in Appendix 2.

APPENDICES

1 APPENDIX 1 – RESERVES ACT 1977 SECTION 41 MANAGEMENT PLANS

Section 41: Management Plans

(1) The administering body shall, within 5 years after the date of its appointment or within 5 years after the commencement of this Act, whichever is the later, prepare and submit to the Minister for his or her approval a management plan for the reserve under its control, management, or administration.

(2) The Minister may extend the time within which an administering body is required to submit its management plan to him or her for approval, where he or she is satisfied with the progress the administering body has made with the preparation of its management plan.

(3) The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in [section 17](#), [section 18](#), [section 19](#), [section 20](#), [section 21](#), [section 22](#), or [section 23](#), as the case may be, for a reserve of that classification.

(4) The administering body of any reserve shall keep its management plan under continuous review, so that, subject to subsection (3), the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge; and the Minister may from time to time require the administering body to review its management plan, whether or not the plan requires the approval of the Minister under this section.

(5) Before preparing a management plan for any 1 or more reserves under its control, the administering body shall—

(a) give public notice of its intention to do so; and

(b) in that notice, invite persons and organisations interested to send to the administering body at its office written suggestions on the proposed plan within a time specified in the notice; and

(c) in preparing that management plan, give full consideration to any such comments received.

(5A) Nothing in subsection (5) shall apply in any case where the administering body has, by resolution, determined that written suggestions on the proposed plan would not materially assist in its preparation.

(6) Every management plan shall be prepared by the administering body in draft form in the first place, and the administering body shall—

(a) give public notice complying with [section 119](#) stating that the draft plan is available for inspection at a place and at times specified in the notice, and calling upon persons or organisations interested to lodge with the administering body written objections to or suggestions on the draft plan before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of publication of the notice; and

(aa) on giving notice in accordance with paragraph (a), send a copy of the draft plan to the Commissioner; and

(b) give notice in writing, as far as practicable, to all persons and organisations who or which made suggestions to the administering body under subsection (5) stating that the draft plan has been prepared and is available for inspection at the place and during the times specified in the notice, and requiring any such person or organisation who or which desires to object to or comment on the draft plan to lodge with the administering body a written objection or written comments before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of giving of the notice; and

(c) make the draft management plan available for inspection, free of charge, to all interested persons during ordinary office hours at the office of the administering body; and

(d) before approving the management plan, or, as the case may require, recommending the management plan to the Minister for his or her approval, give every person or organisation who or which, in lodging any objection or making any comments under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), asked to be heard in support of his or her or its objection or comments, a reasonable opportunity of appearing before the administering body or a committee thereof or a person nominated by the administering body in support of his or her or its objection or comments; and

(e) where the management plan requires the approval of the Minister, attach to the plan submitted to him or her for approval a summary of the objections and comments received and a statement as to the extent to which they have been allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted.

(7) Where under subsection (4) the Minister requires an administering body to review its management plan, he or she may direct that the administering body follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6), and the administering body shall follow that procedure accordingly as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.

(8) Where in terms of its responsibilities under this Act the administering body of any reserve resolves to undertake a comprehensive review of its management plan, the administering body shall follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6) as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.

(9) Where under subsection (4) the administering body considers any change not involving a comprehensive review to its management plan is required, it may, if it thinks fit, follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6).

(10) The administering body or committee or person before which or whom any person appears at any hearing in support of any objection or comments shall determine its or his or her own procedure at the hearing.

(11) The administering body shall in the exercise of its functions comply with the management plan for the reserve and any amendment thereof, being, in the case of a plan or an amendment that requires the approval of the Minister, a plan or an amendment so approved.

(12) No approval by the Minister for the purposes of this section shall operate as an approval or a consent for any other purpose of this Act.

(13) Where a recreation reserve is vested in a local authority or a local authority is appointed to control and manage a recreation reserve, the local authority shall not be required to submit its management plan to the Minister for approval, unless the terms of vesting or of appointment to control and manage the reserve so

require: provided that the local authority shall make its management plan available for inspection by or on behalf of the Minister whenever so required.

(14) The Minister may, by notice to them, require the administering bodies of reserves in any locality to consult with each other in the preparation of their management plans so that the management plans are integrated for the benefit of the locality.

(15) Where under this Act the approval or consent of the Minister is required to any action by an administering body, the Minister may, at his or her discretion, refuse to grant his or her approval or consent unless and until the administering body has submitted its management plan for approval (whether or not the plan otherwise requires the approval of the Minister under this section) and the plan has been approved by him or her.

(16) This section shall not apply in respect of any government purpose reserve or local purpose reserve unless the reserve is vested in an administering body or an administering body is appointed to control and manage the reserve, and the Minister in the notice of vesting or notice to control and manage directs that this section is to apply in respect of the reserve.

2 APPENDIX 2 - SCHEDULE OF CHANGES

The following table identifies the recommended changes and associated reasons, to be made to each section of the current plan. The table has been formatted / ordered as per the current plan and new sections of the plan have been inserted where they are recommended to be added in the revised plan.

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
Title Page	Renaming Plan and reserve to and context	Local hapu have suggested a name that better reflects the people who first resided in the area. A name change will also help to change an identified widespread misconception that the land was gifted to TDC by the Reid Family.
P1 Executive Summary	Remove	No real purpose for this document, executive summaries are more appropriate for forma reports as opposed to management plan documents.
P1 Submissions	Remove	Not required in this part of the plan, the plan should concentrate on the current and future management of the area as opposed to discussing the development of the plan. Such information can be distracting and arguably unnecessary and is more appropriately located in background documentation.

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
Introductions and Context		
P4 Introduction	<p>Update to reflect current management context, include brief (1 para) ref to plan development process.</p> <p>Revise life of plan to 10 years.</p> <p>Clarify statutory basis for the plan.</p>	<p>Need to ensure that the intro reflects the current situation, including referencing the key legislation which underpins the statutory basis for the reserve.</p> <p>The plan should have an appropriate timeframe. Three years is considered too short for a management plan to be effective. A three year timeframe also signals the need for a future review in that period which will be costly for the Council and community, it also does not allow adequate time to implement new or revised policies and monitor their effectiveness.</p> <p>The statutory basis for the plan should be explicit and clearly referenced to its legislative base.</p> <p>Statutory acknowledgements should also be noted where they exist.</p>
Map 1 and Map 2	Reduce to 1 map to current overview and location map. Should show legal boundaries etc.	The current map information is not generally relevant and does not add to the usability of the plan. One map should cover off all spatial information.
P5 Section 2	Remove	This information is not considered directly relevant to the management of the reserve. While it does provide some context it is not necessary to the effective functioning and usability of the plan. Appropriate information can be amalgamated into the wider introduction.
P6 – P7 Section 3.1 and 3.2	Revise to context and history including a site description.	A succinct site description will provide context to plan user about the site and the wider environment which it is part of.
P8 – P9 Section 3.3 History	Combine with context and revise so that it is more a narrative approach which does not separate the māori and European histories and incorporates the timeline into the description. Write using more 'story'	Will better communicate the important and full histories of the site in a more open and engaging manner.

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
	language so that it 'tells a story' as opposed to relating facts.	
P10 Section 4 methods used	Remove	Development of plan covered briefly in Introduction and wider consultation information summarised in the background report. Focus of the report is not on its development but on it as an effective management document.
P11 Section 5 Other Documents	Remove	Able to be effectively discussed within the context section.
P12 Present Use	Remove and replace with values Sections which describe the following values which are associated with the reserve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural / social – iwi māori and the wider values and associations the importance of the plan to the people of Taupō • Recreation – day use, camping, canoeing, walking and biking etc. • Environmental – water, restoration, protection and enhancement 	As this is a management plan the provisions should reflect the proposed usage of the reserve and the associated values which underpin its management. Instead of cataloguing current uses it should focus on the ongoing management of the reserve. What these uses are is established through the values and communicated in the policies.
Classification	Addition of classification section detailing the statutory basis for the plan.	Generally required as 'good practice' in developing management plans under the reserves act. Clearly states what the legislative basis is for the plan and can aid in enforcement and implementation.
Part B Reserve Management		
P 15 Section 8 Management Philosophies	Remove and amalgamate into introduction	Keep Part B solely for policies and management direction
P 16 Section 9 Goals and objectives	Remove and replace with vision as new section 5.	Make the document more forward focussed, include document as 'touchstone' section which sets the scene for the policies
	Add concept plan. Map of concept plan with key areas/zones, assets and connections labelled. Minimal explanation	Establishes spatial plan for the reserve and apportions values (where appropriate).

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
<p>Policy and Implementation Statements</p>	<p>Where possible bring implementation matters into the policy.</p> <p>Reference to concept map where appropriate</p> <p>Do not repeat the act but provide specific guidance in the policy.</p> <p>Order and group policy by values.</p>	<p>Group policies in accordance with values and subject matter.</p> <p>Implementation statements worded as policies to provide more clear direction. These statements are able to guide decision making and also implementation.</p> <p>References to the Reserves Act will be removed from policy where it is being used for justification for a course of action. Plan should have more plain and directive statements which relate specifically to the reserve as opposed to generic references back to the Act</p>
<p>Community and Cultural Values</p>	<p>The addition of new policy reflecting the community and cultural values associated with the reserve. These policy indicate the importance of the reserve to the wider community, local hapū as well as welcoming community collaboration in its management, protecting cultural values and managing effects on neighbours.</p>	<p>Community and Cultural values are important aspects of the reserve which need to be recognised and protected. These values were identified in the review process as being necessary to reflect in the management of the reserve. The recommended policy provide an opportunity to consider these values in reserve management and also highlight their importance in the plan.</p>
<p>P17 Policy 10.1 Recreation Opportunities</p>	<p>Generally, still suitable however amendments should be made to the detail on what the area offers (i.e. remove reference to private spaces) and also the examples provided (term for camping, addition of walking and biking etc.). Implementation should refer to values not present values.</p>	<p>Updating policy to reflect the learnings and recommendations of the consultation process so far.</p> <p>Security issues meaning that reserve should be more open, and that there are wide range of recreation values which need to be considered.</p>
<p>P18 Policy 10.2 Administration and control</p>	<p>Include reference to enforcement</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy is clear that the council will take enforcement actions under the reserves act for breaches of the policies in the plan. This should be explicit within the plan.</p>
<p>P18 Policy 10.3 Public Access and reserve closure</p>	<p>Make more explicit policy on council's ability to close the reserve when required.</p>	<p>Closure of all of parts to the reserve to specific uses is seen as an effective management tool. If this is clearly stated in the plan then it will facilitate the use of this management tool.</p>

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
P19 Policy 10.3 Fees and Charges	Suggest changing 'will' to 'may' to allow for discretion on uses More clarity on camping fees and reasons for such a fee	There may be situations where there is a wider benefit to the community or reserve from some commercial activities occurring on the reserve. Use of the term 'mal' provides TDC the discretion to consider any wider benefit associated with specific activities. The consultation process has identified that it may be appropriate to impose fees for overnight camping. The plan should be explicit in signalling the use of this tool, but also provide clarity of the end use of the fees levied.
P19 Policy 10.4 Facilities	Introduce reference to the concept plan	The concept plan will be an important tool in the identifying the current and future location of activities, facilities and infrastructure (including roading and signage) on the reserve. Greater reference to this concept plan should be provided throughout meaning that it will have much stronger policy support. Consultation with representatives from local hapu identified that there could be an opportunity for better storytelling on site to better inform reserve users of the values of the site. Policy should allow for such signage etc.
P20 Policy 10.6 Roads and Vehicle Parking	Introduce reference to the concept plan	
P20 Policy 10.7 Signs and Information	Introduce reference to the concept plan and the opportunity for values and histories to be expressed through signage.	
P20 Policy 10.8 Commercial / Special Events	Refer to concessions and review timeframes Occupation of space	Amalgamation of the two policy will mean a more effective plan with less repetition and a stronger policy direction for commercial activities.
P21 Policy 10.9 Commercial Activities	Combine with 10.8	
P23 Policy 10.10 Camping	Review time periods Review season and camping outside of this period Make the fee option more explicit Reference to concept plan and areas for different types of camping	Current time frames are considered too long and enable semi-permanent occupation by some users. This timeframe is problematic to enforce. Consultation process identified that the optimal time of stay at the reserve was about four days. The four day (three nights)

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
		<p>period has been set within a 14-day period which allows people to stay intermittently over that period or in one bloc. The 14-day time period means that enforcement of this maximum stay is more easily enforced. The application of this time frame will require monitoring however.</p> <p>The no camping time has been removed. There has been camping over the winter period for the proceeding years, with little issue (except for those semi-permanent users) to the reserve. TDC will still have the right to close the reserve at any time where there is an identified management need.</p> <p>Different camping types have different needs and impacts. The concept plan identifies where specific types of camping are more appropriately located, and where no camping is appropriate to be located at all. These areas were identified as a result of the public consultation process.</p>
P25 Policy 10.11 Vehicles	Clearly define roads in the concept plan and reference this concept plan in the policy.	This will provide more clarity to the plan user as to where vehicles are able to go and the extent of roads (formed and unformed) and parking areas in the reserve.
P25 Policy 10.12 Dogs	No change	The management of dogs has not been identified as being an issue in the consultation process.
P26 Policy 10.13 Vandalism	Be more direct about enforcement	Antisocial behaviour, including vandalism, has been identified as a key issue associated with reserve management. The use of enforcement to control etc. vandalism should be made more explicit in the plan.
P26 Policy 10.13 Vegetation Management	Review with the addition of new policies relating to vegetation enhancement, referencing taking a more collaborative approach to enhance the area. reference to the concept plan to target policy	Consultation identified that there is significant opportunity to be more proactive in undertaking environmental enhancement activities on the site. Hapu, community and a user groups stated their interest in being involved and also leading this work. The policy should be amended to
P27 Policy 10.15	Refer to opportunities of more active	

Plan Section	Recommended Revisions	Reasons
Wildlife Management	and collaborative pest control that could be undertaken on the reserve.	reflect this response and associated opportunity. More explicit reference should also be provided on TDC's response to activities that could damage these values.
P27 Policy 10.17 Soil Conservation	Add reference to closing areas of the reserve for remedial works to damaged land.	Site assessment and consultation process identified that parts of the reserve have suffered from intense or inappropriate use. These areas may need to be closed to public to remediate them.
P29 11 Concept Plan	Remove current concept plan and revise with one which reflects the current and future proposed works, facilities and management areas.	The current and future location of current and future activities is anticipated to change based on the results of the plan review process. This should be more specific and include use and opportunity areas to provide more certainty about the use and opportunities associated with each area.
Water Quality	Addition of water quality policies to ensure that the activities on the reserve to do not have a damaging effect on the water quality of the Waikato River.	Addition of water quality policies as part of the environmental values which are of importance to the area.

3 APPENDIX 3 – CONSULTATION REPORT