

ATTACHMENTS

**Motutere Recreation Reserve
Management Plan Committee Meeting**

29 August 2024

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**TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL
MINUTES OF THE MOTUTERE RECREATION RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 107 TE HEUHEU STREET, TAUPŌ
ON THURSDAY, 25 JULY 2024 AT 3.30PM**

PRESENT: Cr Danny Loughlin (in the Chair), Member Aroha French, Cr Sandra Greenslade, Member Maru Maniapoto (from 4.11pm), Cr Kevin Taylor, Member Jade Wikaira (via MS Teams)

IN ATTENDANCE: General Manager Strategy and Environment (W Zander), Policy Manager (N Carroll), Senior Policy Advisor (E O'Callaghan), Senior Policy Advisor (K Scott), Policy Advisor (H Wood), Corporate Solicitor (F Bramwell), Iwi Engagement Partner (T W Waaka), Landscape Architect (F Scott), Parks Advisor Planning and Operations (B Vi), Environmental Advisor (E Naylor), Southern Lake Taupō Engagement Partner (M Isherwood, via MS Teams), Communications Advisor (R Watts, via MS Teams), Digital Content Creator (C Hollinger), Governance Quality Manager (S James)

MEDIA AND PUBLIC: Mr John Tilton, Motutere Top 10 Holiday Park lessee (via MS Teams)
Mr Brett Giles, Motutere Top 10 Holiday Park camper representative

- Notes:
- (i) *Committee Chairperson, Cr Danny Loughlin recited the Taupō District Council opening karakia. He welcomed everyone to the meeting, including Committee member Ms Jade Wikaira and Mr John Tilton, who joined the meeting online via MS Teams.*
 - (ii) *Agenda item 5.1 (Public Forum) was adjourned at 3.47pm and reconvened at 3.56pm. Agenda items were therefore dealt with in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4.1, part of 5.1, 5.2, the remainder of 5.1, 5.3, 5.4.*
 - (iii) *Committee member Mr Maru Maniapoto entered the meeting at 4.11pm. He was not present for resolutions MRRMP2024/01-04.*
 - (iv) *Cr Kevin Taylor left the meeting at 4.55pm. He was not present for resolution MRRMP202407/06.*

1 KARAKIA

Committee Chairperson Cr Danny Loughlin recited the Taupō District Council opening karakia.

2 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES

MRRMP202407/01 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Danny Loughlin
Seconded: Cr Kevin Taylor

That the apologies received from Member Maru Maniapoto (for lateness) and His Worship the Mayor, David Trewavas (for absence) be accepted.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/01 above.

3 NGĀ WHAKAPĀNGA TUKITUKI | CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Nil

4 WHAKAMANATANGA O NGĀ MENETI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**4.1 ORDINARY MOTUTERE RECREATION RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMMITTEE MEETING - 30 NOVEMBER 2023****MRRMP202407/02 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Sandra Greenslade

Seconded: Member Aroha French

That the minutes of the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting held on Thursday 30 November 2023 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/02 above.

5 NGĀ KAUPAPA HERE ME NGĀ WHAKATAUNGA | POLICY AND DECISION MAKING**5.1 PUBLIC FORUM**

Mr John Tilton addressed the Committee. The following points were noted:

- Mr Tilton thanked Council staff and elected members for their support of a new 33 year lease and inclusion of expansion areas. This was still to be decided by full Council. It represented a huge step to provide replacement sites for motorhomes.
- He had tried to find a 'middle ground' in relation to the waterfront, however had been unsuccessful to date. He had not met with iwi representatives to discuss this matter, which was disappointing, because he wanted to understand the issues more clearly. He had tried to compromise by volunteering to remove motorhomes from the water front over time, relocate the domes and find more acceptable colours.
- He did not agree with Council officers' statements on page 47 of the agenda that it had become evident that the current campground lease arrangement on the lakeshore conflicts with the core objectives of a recreation reserve and that the exclusivity of the campground operation significantly limits public access to Motutere Bay. The area was not a regular recreation reserve. It was a legally gazetted campground. How can a designated campground be restricting public access to the area?
- The lessee was paying commercial rent to maintain the campground land and provide assets.
- The officers' report should be neutral, rather than biased against the campground remaining.
- Why were Halletts Bay and Ōtaiātoa Bay not considered for public recreation areas?
- Mr Tilton was raising these questions and issues on behalf of people who have enjoyed spending time in the area and who are upset. He shared his own personal memories of backpacking in New Zealand many years ago, including time spent at Motutere, boating, fishing and sleeping in a small tent on the waterfront. He then read out a number of recent positive online reviews from people who had camped and spent time at Motutere.
- Mr Tilton explained the importance of drawing up a new holiday park lease now, not in 14 years' time. Otherwise, the Reserve Management Plan actions would not be implemented and issues addressed now. One serious issue was vehicle access to the boat ramp. The lease was silent on this and did not show any public road. If the lease was sold, a future lessee may not maintain the road as the current lessee did. A new lease would provide certainty of tenure and an updated valuation for the lease fee.
- Closing the waterfront would go against 90% of people who have said leave it as it is. Closing it would be detrimental to tourism. Why did Council bother asking for views if it was going to ignore them?
- In conclusion, Mr Tilton was pleased to have been able to develop the campground in this iconic location,

bringing people to the country. He hoped the waterfront could continue to be shared by day visitors and campers.

The public forum item was adjourned at this point (3.47pm) and reconvened at 3.56pm.

Ms Maia Wikaira addressed the Committee. The following points were noted:

- Hapū discussions about the nature and extent of the different campground areas were ongoing. The ecological report would help hapū in its consideration of issues and additional matters including any possible campground extension. There were potential effects to be considered in relation to proposed extension area 1, and proposed extension area 2 required a Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) assessment. Hapū would be discussing these matters in the context of consultation on the draft Reserve Management Plan.
- In relation to the Motutere Bay lakeshore area, the hapū's position was that the recreation reserve was an area to provide access to recreation opportunities for the public. This was an area of cultural significance. Campground activities on the lakeshore had created a perception that the area was a private space and this had caused issues.
- Hapū's preference was for there to be no campground activities on the lakeshore, so that hapū would have the ability to use the space to properly engage with the wai and the area. Without going out in the draft Reserve Management Plan to indicate a proposed change to no camping, the Committee would be reliant on submitters raising it.

The public forum item finished at 4.02pm.

MRRMP202407/03 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Danny Loughlin

Seconded: Member Aroha French

That the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee receives comments from Mr John Tilton and Ms Maia Wikaira.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/03 above.

5.2 DIRECTION ON RESTRICTION OF VEHICLE ACCESS TO ŌTAIĀTOA BAY IN DRAFT MOTUTERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Policy Advisor summarised the report, explaining that there were several issues with Ōtaiātoa Bay access which had resulted in the officers' recommendation to restrict vehicle access to the Bay via the draft Reserve Management Plan. These issues included:

- Proximity to State Highway 1.
- Unsafe turning areas.
- Undesirable swimming areas.
- The internal access road was in poor condition, so vehicles used the grassed areas which resulted in environmental degradation.
- There were no water or wastewater services to enable public toilet facilities.
- Antisocial behaviour was an issue in the area.

Members discussed the proposal and the following points were noted:

- Restricting vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay would likely not prevent antisocial behaviour or illegal camping.
- Blocking all vehicle access would increase risk, as people would park next to the state highway instead.
- Clear signage would make the area safer.
- The area was a cemetery years ago, so it was hoped that signage recognising that could be installed too.

It was agreed that the proposal to restrict vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay should be included in the draft Reserve Management Plan for consultation.

MRRMP202407/04 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Sandra Greenslade

Seconded: Member Aroha French

That the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee directs officers to restrict vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay within the draft Reserve Management Plan, noting that final decision making on the preferred option will be made following the community consultation period.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/04 above.

5.3 DIRECTION ON PROPOSED CAMPING EXPANSION AREAS IN DRAFT MOTUTERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Senior Policy Advisor summarised the report. Expansion area 1 contained significant indigenous vegetation. Expansion area 2 contained a potential hazardous site. There were sites of cultural significance near both proposed extension areas. The Senior Policy Advisor explained that new information had come to light since the current Reserve Management Plan was drafted. These considerations were included in the report.

In answer to a question, the Senior Policy Advisor advised that Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) would continue to exist after current central government proposed changes were made.

Member Mr Maru Maniapoto entered the meeting at this point (4.11pm).

Committee Chairperson Cr Danny Loughlin made the point that SNAs affected both Māori and non-Māori land, but he was comfortable that some wonderful native planting could be done on the Motutere reserve land, meeting National Policy Statement (NPS) requirements without causing any major issues.

In answer to another question, the Senior Policy Advisor explained that new planting could go in the 'draft SNA area' marked in blue on Figure 2 (page 20 of the agenda). She added that wilding pines could be removed and off-set by planting elsewhere, or perhaps thinned to remove only the larger wilding pines and enable nestled camping amongst the remaining trees.

Cr Loughlin noted the recommendation from the Cultural Values Report referenced at the bottom of page 22 of the agenda, that development (including new planting) would need to be done closely with mana whenua.

The Senior Policy Advisor noted the potential need for more services in future, in particular drinking water infrastructure.

In relation to the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) site, tests would need to be conducted before possible uses for the site could be considered.

Members decided to instruct officers to continue drafting the Reserve Management Plan including the two proposed expansion areas, subject to controls on vegetation clearance and off-set conditions in relation to area 1; and subject to HAIL assessment in relation to area 2.

The meeting adjourned at this point (4.28pm) and reconvened at 4.31pm.

MRRMP202407/05 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Kevin Taylor

Seconded: Member Maru Maniapoto

That the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee directs officers to continue drafting the RMP based on:

- Approve Camp Expansion Area 1 – include Option 2 – Tourist Accommodation, with controls on vegetation clearance and off-set conditions, and
- Approve Camp Expansion Area 2 – include Option 2 – Active Recreation, to that area shown in Map 2. Use of this area and further expansion subject to HAIL assessment,

noting that final decision making on the preferred options will be made following the community consultation period.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/05 above.

5.4 DIRECTION ON THE CONFIGURATION OF THE MOTUTERE BAY LAKESHORE LEASE AREA IN DRAFT MOTUTERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Senior Policy Advisor summarised the three options for the configuration of the Motutere Bay lakeshore area, being *status quo*; reconfigure the lakeshore camping lease area to a public day-use reserve with no camping; or reconfigure the lakeshore camping lease area to enable separate day-use and camping zones.

The following points were noted during questions, answers and related discussion:

- The 20-metre access right-of-way was measured from the Taupō-Nui-a-Tia boundary at Moturiki datum point 357.015. Because it is based on a contour line it gradually moves as a result of erosion and accretion of the foreshore.
- Under the Reserves Act 1977, the purpose of recreation reserves was for enjoyment of the public. Under the Act, leases give effect to that purpose. Camping at Motutere Bay has caused an exclusive area to develop and public access has been restricted.
- Pedestrian access to the reserve was at a narrow 'pinch point' and erosion was happening there.
- The natural character of the area was being compromised by camp infrastructure.
- Mr Tilton's proposals to remove structures from the foreshore protection area were acknowledged as a positive outcome.
- All three options would require improved access across the State Highway. Advocacy to the New Zealand Transport Agency / Waka Kotahi would be ongoing in this regard.
- Toilet facilities would still be required for Option 3 (separate day-use and camping zones), preferably out of the foreshore protection area but within the reticulated area.
- The cultural report had pinpointed sites of cultural significance on the wider lakefront but not on the Motutere lakeshore part of the reserve. However, hapū may wish to investigate this further.
- Unlike the Motutere Bay foreshore, the foreshore reserves at Ōtaiātoa Bay and Halletts Bay did not have reticulation.
- Hapū's preference was Option 2, no camping.
- Option 3 represented a pragmatic approach, with tents having less impact than *status quo*.
- Stories of significance to hapū would be shared via the Reserve Management Plan.

Cr Kevin Taylor left the meeting at this point (4.55pm).

In answer to a question, the Policy Manager advised that when consulting, it was preferable to have a preferred option. A preferred option provided a clear direction, whereas multiple options could be confusing for the community. However, there was nothing in the Reserves Act 1977 which would prevent the Committee from consulting on multiple options. He added that the Committee would consider and approve

the draft Reserve Management Plan before it went out for consultation.

Members decided to instruct officers to include Option 3 (reconfigure the Motutere Bay lakeshore camping lease area to enable separate day-use and camping zones) in the draft Reserve Management Plan for consultation. They recognised that there were competing values, and they wanted the best possible outcome for everyone. It was however noted that hapū's long-term goal was to have managed retreat and ultimately a foreshore with nothing on it.

In answer to a question, the General Manager Strategy and Environment advised that there were still several steps in the process to come, including the Committee's approval of a draft Reserve Management Plan; consultation; and recommendation of the final Reserve Management Plan to full Council for adoption.

Committee Chairperson Cr Danny Loughlin thanked Mr Tilton and Ms Wikaira for their attendance online.

MRRMP202407/06 RESOLUTION

Moved: Member Jade Wikaira

Seconded: Cr Sandra Greenslade

That the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee directs officers to include the following in the draft Reserve Management Plan:

Option 3: Reconfigure the Motutere Bay lakeshore camping lease area to enable separate day-use & camping zones,

noting that final decision making on the preferred option will be made following community consultation.

CARRIED

Note: All members present at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee meeting voted in favour of resolution MRRMP202407/06 above.

6 NGĀ KŌRERO TŪMATAITI | CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

Nil

The meeting closed at 5.12pm with a karakia recited by Member Maru Maniapoto.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee Meeting held on 29 August 2024.

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CHAIRPERSON

DRAFT Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan 2024

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This document is drafted in partnership between Taupō District Council and Ngāti Te Rangiitā ki Waitetoko hapū through the Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee 2023.

DRAFT

Ki te tiaki te tangata i te taiao, ka tiaki te taiao i te tangata.

If mankind takes care of his environment, the environment will take care of mankind.

The late Te Kanawa Pitiroi, Ngāti Te Rangiita kaumātua, historian and educator.

Vision

The mauri (life essence) of Motutere and its taonga (values) are protected and restored, the rights of mana whenua are recognised and provided for, and the recreation reserve continues to be a place for people to share and enjoy.

Introduction

The Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan 2024 has been developed in partnership between the Taupō District Council and Ngāti Te Rangiitā ki Waitetoko hapū in recognition of Te Rangiitā's historic cultural, social, and spiritual connection to the land. Taupō District Council, as the reserve's administering body, is committed to its Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations¹ and acknowledges partnership with iwi and hapū as the basis of Te Tiriti. Strong strategic partnership requires mutual good faith, goodwill, and commitment to deliver outcomes that exceed what we can achieve alone.

The area from Pākā (Hallets Bay) to Motuoapa, including Motutere, lies within the territorial boundaries of Ngāti Te Rangiitā ki Waitetoko. At the heart of Ngāti Te Rangiitā's connection to the land is the relationship with nature and the interconnection of the elements of nature and people. The area has cultural, historical, and environmental significance, with these elements woven together to create a holistic worldview of unity as one and the same. The [Context Summary](#) document accompanying this management plan contains more information on these values along with maps of the reserve.

Motutere Recreation Reserve is located in three distinctive reserve areas; 1) Motutere Main Reserve contains the main campground and wastewater treatment plant. 2) Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve contains the public boat ramp, swimmable bay, and lakeshore camping. 3) Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve contains an open rocky shoreline.

The reserve has a unique place on the shores of Lake Taupōmoana. It has high scenic, natural, and recreational value, being situated in one of the few sheltered north-facing bays on the lake, making it a prime spot for lake activities. The reserve offers a unique opportunity for camping, with the Motutere Holiday Park being highly valued by visitors, and holding a special place in the hearts of regular campers.

The Reserve Management Plan (referred to herein as the plan, or this plan) is an outcomes-based document that recognises the values and the challenges of Motutere reserve. It places particular focus on environmental enhancement and education to enrich reserve enjoyment for all users. The plan

¹ Administering bodies under the Reserves Act have a duty similar to the Crown to interpret and administer the Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. As this duty relates to the administration of the Act, all reserves managed under the Reserves Act are also subject to the obligation in section 4 of the Conservation Act.

provides a vision, key objectives, and outcomes for the day-to-day management and long-term environmental improvements in the reserve. In addition to this plan, the council's District Plan provides specific provisions for proposed developments within reserves and particular areas² that require resource consent.

This plan is supported by two documents:

- The Motutere Recreation Reserve [Context Summary](#) document that outlines maps, the relevant key information considered in the development of this Plan, along with a glossary of terms.
- A Workplan (that will be developed on adoption of this plan) owned and managed by Council's Parks and Reserves Team – a living document that identifies who is responsible for the actions and timeframes for implementation.

Purpose of a Recreation Reserve

The purpose of a Recreation Reserve is:

(Reserves Act S17) providing for 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.

In addition, this classification requires the reserve to be administered to ensure that:

- The public shall have freedom of entry and access subject to any conditions and restrictions Council considers necessary.
- Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on

² For Motutere reserve this includes (but not limited to) an outstanding landscape area, foreshore protection area 20m inland from the bed of the lake, mana whenua cultural values, flood hazard area, contaminated site, activities on the surface of the water.

the reserve, they are managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

- 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 are conserved.
- To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area are maintained.

Values

There are many ways in which we value places. This Plan considers the following values associated with:

- mana whenua spiritual and cultural values
- natural environment and indigenous vegetation values
- recreation values, including swimming, walking, picnicking, camping, boating.

The values are outlined in further detail within part II of this Plan, it is important to note that these values are interconnected, and their interaction is key to how we value them.

Mana whenua values

Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko's key principles and values that reflect their intrinsic relationship with Motutere are; **Kawa, Tikanga, Whakapapa, Wairuatanga, Kaitiakitanga, Kotahitanga, Whanaungatanga, Manaakitanga, Utu.**

There are three key concepts central to Ngāti Te Rangiita's principles and values:

- **Mauri** – life force,
- **Tapu** – sacredness, and
- **Mana** – authority or influence.

The [Context Summary](#) document explains these values and principles with examples of how they apply to the management of Motutere Recreation Reserve.

Natural environment values

The natural environment values include:

- The health and wellbeing of the natural environment – healthy ecosystems, native flora, and fauna – kowhai tree lined lakeshore reserves and abundant native bird life.
- High water clarity – recognising that what we do on the land relates to and affects the lake.
- High amenity values, openness, and natural character of the lake margin³, public access along the lake, recreation enjoyment for all.
- Natural environment predominates the upper hill slopes and surrounding headlands creating a natural green backdrop.

Recreation values

The recreation values include:

- Swimmable sheltered accessible beach at Motutere Bay, access to services, access to boating and safe water play activities.
- Expansive open beach at Ōtaiātoa Bay, less developed, a more natural experience.
- Camping, outdoor nature experience, educational and tourism experiences, and appreciation of the natural environment.
- Proximity to the Motutere Scenic Reserve for bush walking, and connection to Te Poporo Bulli Point by boat.
- Part of the local community, sense of place and identity, close association of the bay and reserve with Motutere point community and recreational users.

³ The Environment Court in *High Country Rosehip Orchards Ltd v Mackenzie DC* [2011] NZEnvC 387, at [140] stated: "Margins are likely to be areas beyond the wave action of a lake or extending away from the banks of a river for, depending on topography and other factors, at least 20-50 metres and sometimes more."

Objectives

The objectives of the management of Motutere Reserve are:

1. Mana whenua cultural values are respected, celebrated, and protected.
2. The reserve's unique natural environment values are restored and protected.
3. Public access and associated safety is maintained and enhanced for all reserve users.
4. A reserve that provides for the recreation values and meets a range of needs and enjoyment for all reserve users.
5. Built structures are sensitively designed to integrate with the natural environment values of the reserve.
6. Leases and licences are provided for where they enhance Motutere's recreation values.

Outcomes and Actions

The following outcomes and the Reserve Management Concept Plan inform the day-to-day management of the reserve. This section of the Plan will assist with resource consent matters and will determine if proposed activities are meeting the objectives.

The actions outline how the objectives and outcomes are to be achieved. The actions listed are to be undertaken by the administering body of the reserve (currently council), unless specifically stated otherwise. Actions for physical works by council are subject to Long-term Plan processes. This process will include developing detailed plans and quantity schedules to assist with cost estimates for funding applications.

The Work Plan (developed once the actions are adopted) includes timing of each action, who is responsible for that action, and any monitoring requirements. The Work Plan will be regularly reviewed as part of the Annual Plan and Long-term Plan process.

Mana Whenua

The requirement to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga is a matter of national importance under the Resource Management Act and administering bodies under the Reserves Act have a duty to interpret and administer the Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū are mana whenua of Motutere and wider area from Pākā (Halletts Bay) to Motuoapa. The historical ties of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū to Motutere arise from their genealogical lineage to their esteemed ancestor Ngātoroirangi, who laid claim to the area. This legacy is strongly maintained today through their responsibilities as kaitiaki of Motutere and the surrounding area. Within this area are significant sites, names, and histories.

At the heart of the philosophy for Ngāti Te Rangiita is treasuring their intrinsic relationship with the environment and the interconnectedness of the health and well-being of the environment and them as people. The three key concepts of Mauri, Tapu, and Mana have informed the development of this management plan. This is explained further in the [Context Summary](#) document on Ngāti Te Rangiita Values.

Motutere Recreation Reserve and surrounds contain sites of cultural significance. The knowledge of these sites is sensitive, and their location must also be treated sensitively. For this reason, record of these sites is not shared within this plan, but rather held on file. Land use disturbance including earthworks, and vegetation removal and weed species are among the biggest threats to these sites. Continuing to work together in partnership with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko and placing priority on appropriate management of sites of significance are key actions.

Objective

1. Mana whenua cultural values are respected, celebrated, and protected.

Outcomes

- 1.1 Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko is partnered with to ensure cultural values are reflected, celebrated, and protected within the reserve and its ongoing management.
- 1.2 Sites of cultural significance are protected and managed appropriately in partnership with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko.
- 1.3 An increase in reserve users' awareness and understanding of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko cultural and historical values and relationship with Motutere Reserve.

Actions

Mana Whenua Values

- 1.1.1 Council and Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko will investigate how to work together on operational decisions for reserve management.
- 1.1.2 Enable and support initiatives for traditional cultural practices of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko, for example; Matariki celebrations.
- 1.1.3 Partner with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko to develop specific protocol and procedures including, but not limited to, instances of rāhui, and ceremonial blessings.
- 1.1.4 Partner with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko in the development of the Council's revegetation and restoration planting plans and guides for the reserve.

Sites of Cultural Significance

- 1.2.1 Council and Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko will work together to develop appropriate protection and management for culturally significant sites, including wāhi tapu.
- 1.2.2 Sites of cultural significance are recorded and shared within council's internal database, ensuring sensitive information is considered in council's works programmes and resource consent applications.

Increased Awareness of Cultural Values

- 1.3.1 Use of correct Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko place names in publications and name references including signage throughout the reserve.
- 1.3.2 Partner with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko to produce appropriate and innovative methods of information sharing on the cultural and historical values of Motutere, where there is a desire by hapū to share this information. Examples include; learning boards, signage, QR code interpretation information, and access to relevant publications.

Natural Environment Values

The preservation of natural character is a matter of national importance under the Resource Management Act, and a key purpose of the Reserves Act. A recreation reserve must seek the protection of the natural environment, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities. The reserve must also be managed in a way that ensures those qualities of the reserve that contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment are conserved.

The natural environment consists of lake margins and surrounding native bush. The reserve contains areas of significant indigenous vegetation, outstanding landscapes, and the Foreshore Protection Area of the Taupō District Plan⁴; a 20m area of land on the lake margin; defined to help protect natural character values. The natural environment that attracts people to enjoy the reserves can be diminished by their use. Restoration and enhancement of the natural character and natural environment is a key consideration of the management of the reserve.

Kaitiakitanga is an important principle for Ngāti Te Rangiitā ki Waitetoko. All people and organisations with an interest in Motutere Recreation Reserve have a role to play in protecting and enhancing the natural environment. The campground plays a key role in promoting the native wildlife areas and responsible dog management policy. Council works in partnership with environmental organisations through its Revegetation Plan and Guide to enhance and maintain natural values. These roles are integral to the health and well-being of the reserve, bolstered through partnership, and are expected to continue through actions in this plan.

This section also addresses management of wear and tear caused by reserve use, such as soil erosion and compaction from walking and vehicles. This is different to lake margin erosion from natural lake action.

⁴ See full definition in the Taupō District Plan.

Objective

2. The reserve's unique natural environment values are restored and protected.

Outcomes

- 2.1 A healthy natural environment with on-going protection and enhancement of indigenous vegetation.
- 2.2 Lakeshore reserves natural character is protected and restored to a high level of natural character and lined with abundant kowhai trees.
- 2.3 On-going management of soil erosion associated with reserve use.
- 2.4 An increase in reserve users' understanding, awareness and involvement of managing natural environment values.

Actions

Health of the Environment

- 2.1.1 Protect the significant indigenous vegetation area in perpetuity (shown as the proposed vegetation protection area on the Reserve Management Concept Plan), allowing for walking tracks to be developed.
- 2.1.2 Campground Lessee to continue to support the management of environmental health at Motutere Bay. This includes (but not limited to) the campground continuing to promote the natural environment and its wellbeing, and supporting a pet policy that requires dogs to be on a leash.

Protection and Restoration of Natural Character

- 2.2.1 Incorporate the lakeshore reserves for native revegetation planting and pest control within Council's Revegetation Planting Plan and Guide.
- 2.2.2 Establish a restoration planting plan for endemic low growing native plants and kowhai trees along the lakeshore reserves to enhance the natural character while considering requirement for views and Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) techniques.
- 2.2.3 Council and Ngāti Te Rangiitā ki Waitetoko will partner with groups such as Project Tongariro, Kids Greening Taupō, the campground and schools to undertake native revegetation.

Soil Erosion Management

- 2.3.1 Limit pedestrian access to the lake through defined walkways using planting barriers in accordance with 2.2.2 at non-access points to stabilise soil erosion. Consider use of a reinforcing material to manage soil erosion in high use areas.

Increased Awareness of Natural Environment Values

- 2.4.1 Investigate provision of appropriate signage and walking access tracks in native revegetation areas to enable increased enjoyment of natural environment areas by reserve users.
- 2.4.2 Council to include information signage to reserve users on the importance of the local natural environment to their experience and actively promote the restoration and protection of the natural environment.

Public Access and Safety

The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along lakes is a matter of national importance under the Resource Management Act. A key purpose of the Reserves Act is the preservation of access for the public to and along lakeshores. The primary purpose of a recreation reserve is to provide a space for public enjoyment and recreation.

Motutere Bay campground restricts public access to the lakeshore reserve and the campground lease has impacted access to the public boat ramp. This has hindered the council's ability to provide adequate boat trailer parking facilities, causing safety and access issues. The current vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve lacks a turning bay, making it difficult and unsafe to access.

Where there is public access enabled for recreation purposes, council has a duty to provide appropriate reserve facilities to accommodate that use. There is also a duty to ensure access is as safe as possible and risks are appropriately managed.

Objective

3. Public access and associated safety is maintained and enhanced.

Outcomes

- 3.1 Pedestrian public access is provided to the lakeshore reserves.
- 3.2 Public vehicle access and parking is provided for lakeshore reserves in accordance with the Reserve Management Concept Plan.
- 3.3 Vehicle and boat trailer parking for campers continues to be provided at the campground as part of the lease.
- 3.4 Safety risks associated with public access to the lakeshore reserves; particularly State Highway 1 crossings are appropriately managed.

Actions

Defined Public Access

- 3.1.1 Establish dedicated pedestrian access points to the lake within the public use area. (see also actions on soil erosion management under Objective 2 [Natural Values](#)).
- 3.1.2 Provide distinctive and welcoming entrances to the recreation reserve areas, designed in partnership with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko.
- 3.1.3 Council will partner with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko to ensure public access to sites of cultural significance are managed appropriately (see also actions on sites of cultural significance).

Public Access to Vehicle and Boat Trailer Parking

- 3.2.1 Minimise vehicle access to Motutere and Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserves from State Highway 1 to one vehicle access point for each reserve.
- 3.2.2 Provide car parking space for public day use at Motutere and Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserves.
- 3.2.3 Prevent vehicle access at night within the public day use areas using vehicle restrictors (e.g. bollards and lockable gates). Design vehicle restrictors to integrate with the natural colours and tones of the reserve, while allowing for inclusion of safety reflectivity and visibility.
- 3.2.4 Hard surfacing for public parking areas to be designed with integrated vegetation planting to visually break up hard surfaces and enhance natural character values. (See also actions on protection and restoration of natural character under Objective 2 [Natural Values](#)).

Campground Vehicle and Boat Trailer Parking

- 3.3.1 Ensure adequate car and boat trailer parking for campground users continues to be provided for within campground lease areas (see also actions on Leases and Licences).
- 3.3.2 Campground operator to inform campground users to use parking provided for within the campground.

Safety

- 3.4.1 Council to apply to NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi to install a safe pedestrian refuge crossing from the campground to Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve.
- 3.4.2 Council to advocate to NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi to undertake a safety audit and maintain a lower speed limit of State Highway 1 at Motutere Bay.
- 3.4.3 Pedestrian access points to and along the lake are separated from vehicle access and positioned to avoid conflict with boat ramp users.
- 3.4.4 Identify and appropriately manage public safety hazards including (but not limited to): highlighting a hazard with signage, lighting, and barriers to discourage access.

Recreation Values

Motutere Recreation Reserve is highly valued for a range of recreation activities. It is a diverse reserve providing a range of recreation experiences from the swimmable sheltered bay at Motutere Bay, open rocky beach at Ōtaiātoa Bay, natural bush areas, and camping. The reserve is part of the local community, sense of place and identity for those who enjoy the reserve.

Motutere Campground is a valued destination for generations of campers enjoying the natural setting of Motutere Bay. Camping at Motutere Recreation Reserve will continue to be provided for through the campground lease. The current campground lease at the time of adopting this management plan commenced in 2005 and is referred to in this plan as the 2005 lease. This lease expires in 2038. The campground provides the opportunity for reserve users to stay overnight at Motutere Recreation Reserve in proximity to the lakeshore reserves. This needs to be balanced with the need to provide for all reserve users wishing to enjoy the lakeshore reserves.

To achieve a better balance the Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve will transition from being exclusively for camping to include a public day use area. This transition will provide for a lakeshore reserve that achieves the vision of a recreation reserve for all to enjoy.

Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve has challenges including the lack of reticulated services, illegal camping, and antisocial behaviour. There is a need to provide for facilities that service recreation use, but those facilities have the potential to diminish the very values that attract people to the reserve if not designed appropriately. There is a need to manage these conflicting uses and ensure recreation values can continue to be enjoyed by all.

Objective

4. A reserve that provides for the recreation values and meets a range of needs and enjoyment for all reserve users.

Outcomes

- 4.1 A reserve that balances the diverse recreation needs of all users.
- 4.2 Formal camping is provided for at Motutere Recreation Reserve through a campground lease, with freedom camping not permitted.
- 4.3 Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve west of the boat ramp will transition to public day use area, and the campground lease area east of the boat ramp will be used for tenting only.
- 4.4 Recreation facilities are consolidated, and levels of service are appropriate to the values of the reserve.
- 4.5 Responsible management of dogs within the reserve by their owners.

Actions

Diverse Recreation needs

- 4.1.1 Provide signage to show locations of publicly accessible areas.
- 4.1.2 Maintain walking and cycling tracks along the Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore.

Camping

(see also staging and timing actions in Objective 6 [Leases and Licences](#)).

- 4.2.1 Under any new lease arrangement the location of the formal camping area will be as shown within the Reserve Management Concept Plan subject to lease conditions. This change includes establishment of a public use area to the west of the boat ramp and tent camping to the east of the boat ramp.

- 4.2.2 Install signage to reinforce freedom camping is not permitted.

Recreation Facilities and Levels of Service

- 4.3.1 Consider the natural environment and cultural values when designing facilities.
- 4.3.2 Public day use facilities at Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve will include car and boat trailer parking to service the boat ramp, a toilet at existing reticulation, rubbish bins, dog bags, signage, water fountain, BBQ, furniture, water play activities.
- 4.3.3 Apply to Department of Internal Affairs (harbour master), Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, and Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Board for a safe swim zone and jumping platform to the west of the boat ramp jetty.
- 4.3.4 Discourage illegal camping and rubbish dumping at Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve by reducing the area of vehicle access as shown on the Reserve Management Concept Plan to a smaller open car parking area. Install signage asking visitors to take their rubbish with them.

Dog Management

- 4.4.1 Dog owners to ensure their dog/s are kept on a leash at all times.
- 4.4.2 Investigate including Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve as a dog exercise area.
- 4.4.3 Council to provide signs informing dog owners of the rules and their responsibilities.

Built Infrastructure

The overall reserve surrounding the campground is characterised by open space character. The campground area is characterised by built development of clustered low-density small structures, caravans, and vehicles.

Currently there are structures within the lakeshore reserve. The lakeshore reserves include the Foreshore Protection Area of the Taupō District Plan; a 20m area of land on the lake margin; defined to help protect natural character values.

This section addresses built structures within the reserve. It seeks to consolidate built infrastructure to defined locations, and ensure they are designed to integrate with the natural environment.

Objective

5. Built structures are sensitively designed to integrate with the natural environment values of the reserve.

Outcomes

- 5.1 Built structures and infrastructure are designed to complement and respect the natural environment values of the reserve.
- 5.2 The Foreshore Protection Area is free of built structures that do not have a functional requirement for that location.
- 5.3 The level of built development in the reserve is consistent with the recreation use zones in the Reserve Management Concept Plan.
- 5.4 Council water and wastewater infrastructure operations are consolidated allowing for reclassification to Local Purpose reserve if needed.

Actions

Sensitive Design

- 5.1.1 Structures on the lakeshore reserves to use materials and colours to respond to the hues of the natural environment, and minimisation of reflectivity levels. This involves using natural materials or paint using colours generally within the A and B Groups of the British Standard BS 5252 colour chart with reflectivity level less than 35%.
- 5.1.2 For the purpose of this management plan, the definition of structures is the same as the Taupō District Plan, and in addition it also includes fences, walls, retaining walls and decks.

Foreshore Protection Area

- 5.2.1 New built structures are to be located outside of the Foreshore Protection Area unless that structure has a functional requirement to be located there. Examples of structures that have a functional requirement include erosion works structures, water pump house, water treatment building.
- 5.2.2 The removal of existing built structures out of the Foreshore Protection Area that do not rely on the location for their purpose.
- 5.2.3 Essential facilities such as toilets can be located on the lakeshore reserve, so long as they are outside of the Foreshore Protection Area and located within the existing services reticulation alignment.

Council Infrastructure

- 5.3.1 The ability for Council to provide for built infrastructure associated with community wastewater and water services is enabled, while ensuring sites of cultural significance are protected.
- 5.3.2 Built infrastructure associated with council services is consolidated and minimised to areas of the reserve where they are functionally required to be located.
- 5.3.3 Allow for reclassification of the consolidated infrastructure area as Local Purpose if required. For the wastewater treatment plant this is the zone shown in the Reserve Management Concept Plan.

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Leases and Licences

Leases and licences on recreation reserves are to provide for the purpose of the reserve. This includes physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, protection of the natural environment, and retention of open spaces and outdoor recreational activities.

The Motutere Campground lease has provided a much-loved lakeside camping experience for generations of campers at Motutere Bay and camping will continue to be provided for. There is a need to consider sites that are suitable for camping. To date, camping on the lakeshore reserve has limited the ability to provide for public access to Motutere Bay. This has created challenges around providing for recreation facilities at the public boat ramp for the local community and visitors. To meet the reserve's objectives on natural character, public access and safety, and recreation values, the level of camping on Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve will be reduced to enable a dedicated public reserve.

Adjacent to the existing campground are two new potential campground areas, one for camping and the other for outdoor recreation. The proposed campground areas are subject to conditions for their use, due to the presence of cultural sites of significance, ecological values, and the proximity of the closed landfill contaminated site.

Changes in campground lease areas will need to be managed in a staged approach to enable time for redundant structures to be removed and the reserve reinstated.

Objective

6. Leases and licences are provided for where they support Motutere's recreation values.

Outcomes

- 6.1 Leases and licences are appropriate for and give effect to the purpose of a recreation reserve.
- 6.2 New campground leases are aligned with the objectives of this management plan.

6.3 Proposed campground areas are developed in accordance with outlined conditions.

6.4 A staged approach is allowed for changes and timing in new campground leases.

Actions

(Note: This section to be read with reference to the Reserve Management Concept Plan).

Appropriate Leases and Licences

6.1.1 Ensure variations to existing leases, new leases and licences at Motutere Recreation Reserve meet the vision, objectives, and outcomes of this reserve management plan.

Campground Lease

6.2.1 At expiry or surrender of the 2005 campground lease, or at the commencement of a new lease; that area shown on the concept plan of Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve west of the boat ramp will transition to a day-use public reserve and will be removed from the campground lease once the transition is complete.

6.2.2 Car parking and boat trailer parking spaces for campers to continue to be provided by the Lessee within the campground lease area. Car parking within public day use areas will be for public day use only.

Proposed Campground Area 1

6.3.1 The campground lease area may be extended into proposed campground area 1 – as shown in the Reserve Management Concept Plan, subject to the following conditions:

- a. Removal of camping from the Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve shown as day-use public reserve in the Reserve Management Concept Plan.
- b. A suitably qualified ecologist assessment of the amount of biodiversity offset planting required and additional information gathered on fauna, specifically lizards and long-tail bats. To be funded by the Lessee.
- c. Lessee to undertake biodiversity offset planting for vegetation removal with a ratio as recommended within the ecological assessment. (This will depend on the amount of indigenous vegetation clearance proposed and the ratio will depend on the timing of the offset planting; for a ratio of 4:1; replace 4 hectares of indigenous vegetation for every 1 hectare of removal. If replacement planting is undertaken at least 5 years in advance of clearance, a 1:1 ratio may be sufficient). To be funded by the Lessee.
- d. The indigenous vegetation for biodiversity offset planting in the main Motutere Reserve includes: whauwhaupaku/five finger *Pseudopanax arboreus*, kōhūhū/black matipo *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, mahoe/whiteywood *Melicytus ramiflorus*, kānuka *Kunzea ericoides*, hangehange *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*, and karamū *Coprosma robusta* / *lucida*. The indigenous vegetation for biodiversity offset planting on the lakeshore reserves will be predominantly kōwhai *Sophora tetraptera*, along with the above species.
- e. An assessment of effects report assessing cultural effects by a Ngāti Te Rangiitā approved cultural advisor assessing the potential impact of proposed land disturbance on sites of cultural significance and recommended management approach for the proposed land disturbance. To be funded by the Lessee.

- f. Implementation of approved earthworks within or near waahi tapu must have an accidental discovery protocol in place.
- g. Maintain a minimum 20m external boundary setback from adjacent forestry operations and 40m external boundary setback from the adjacent Scenic Reserve. The setbacks are to ensure safety and effects of nuisance are managed with adjacent forestry operations, and to ensure a sufficient vegetation buffer for the adjacent scenic reserve.
- h. Lessee will be responsible for establishing additional connections to water and wastewater services and associated costs, working with Council's asset managers.
- i. The Lessee to develop and implement a pest management strategy for the indigenous vegetation biodiversity offset planting areas.

Proposed Campground Area 2

- 6.4.1 The campground lease area may be extended into proposed campground area 2 – as shown in the Reserve Management Concept Plan; subject to the following conditions:
- a. If developed, proposed campground area 2 is to be a recreation only zone with no tourist accommodation.
 - b. An assessment of effects report assessing cultural effects by a Ngāti Te Rangiitā approved cultural advisor assessing the potential impact of proposed land disturbance on sites of cultural significance and recommended management approach for the proposed land disturbance. To be funded by the Lessee.

- c. A Hazardous Activities and Industries List assessment and any recommendations of that report for the use proposed. To be funded by the Lessee.

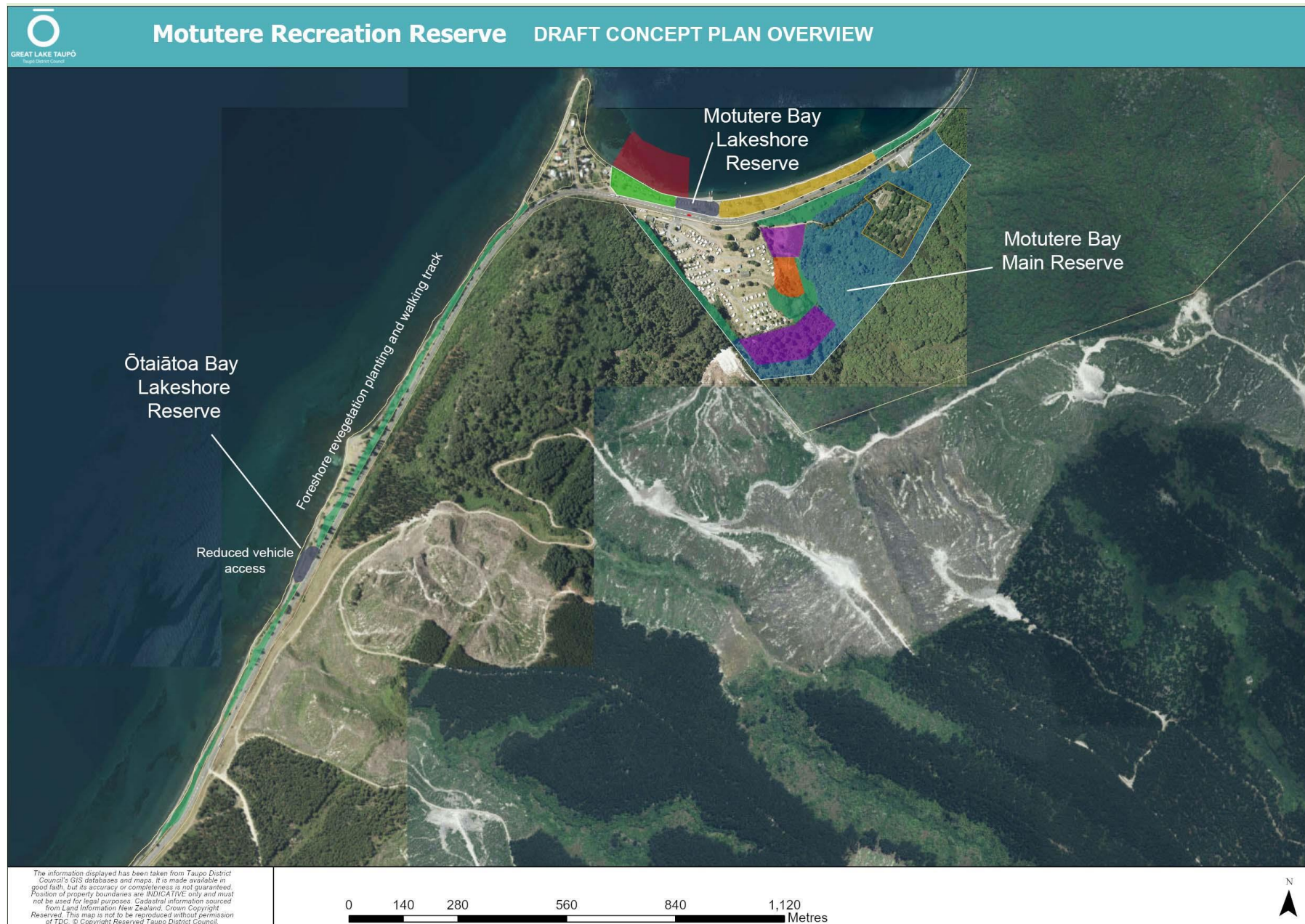
Staging and Timing

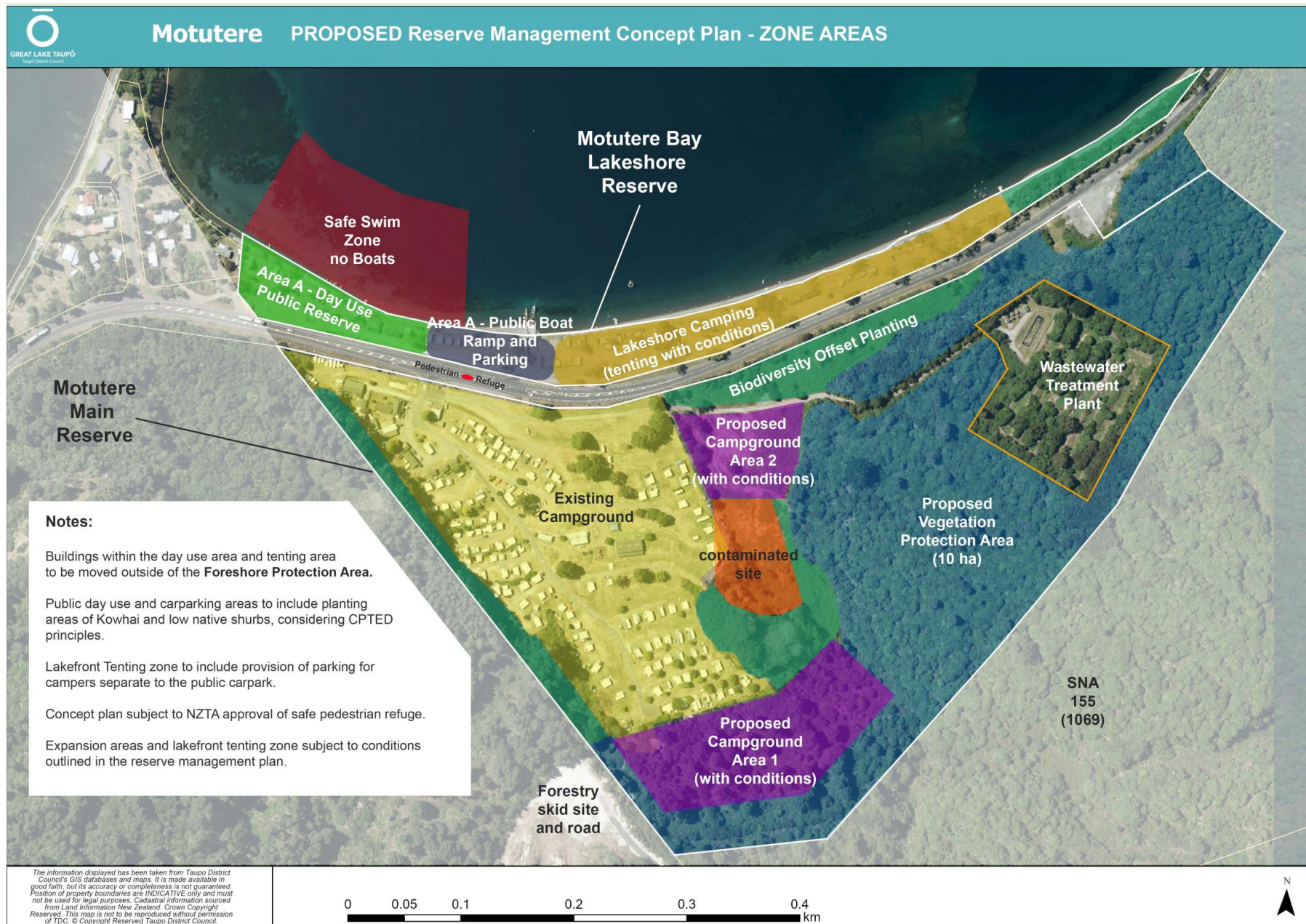
- 6.5.1 Within 12 months of commencement of a new lease for the campground the lessee is to remove all buildings and structures from proposed Area A (as shown on the Reserve Management Concept Plan). The Lessee is to repair and make good at its own expense any damage caused by the removal and must leave the land in a clean and tidy condition.
- 6.5.2 The enhancement of the public day use area to the west of the boat ramp will require Council funding to be considered as part of the Long-term Plan and Annual Plan processes.
- 6.5.3 Timing of actions will be dependent on the 2005 Lease being upheld until its expiry in 2038, or with agreement of the Lessee - commencement of a new lease prior to that date.
- 6.5.4 Should the 2005 lease continue without variation or surrender the lakeshore part of the reserve will remain as it is until 2038.

Reserve Management Concept Plan

Overall Plan and Motutere Bay

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Glossary

This section covers words and terms used both within this document. Definitions are partly from existing council documents for context in our organisation, and from Te Aka Māori dictionary.

Amenity	The Resource Management Act defines amenity as "...those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes."
Concept Plan	Shows any physical and administrative changes planned for the reserve.
Foreshore Protection Area	As defined in the Taupō District Plan
Hapū	Sub section of large kinship group (iwi) descended from a common ancestor.
Iwi	Large kinship group of people descended from a common ancestor and connected through whakapapa to a distinct area.
Kaimahi	Staff, worker
Kaitiaki	A guardian or trustee
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship of land and resources.
Kaupapa Kaitiaki Plan	Plan to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the Taupō catchment
Kawa	Sanctified procedures only applicable to change under specific measures
Kōrero	Conversation
Kotahitanga	Unity and solidarity

Lease	A grant of an interest in land that gives exclusive possession of the land and makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out.
(2005 Lease)	The campground lease that was in place at the time of reviewing the reserve management plan.
License	A grant of non-exclusive interest in land that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out.
Mahi	Work, vocation
Mahi toi	Art, craft
Mana	Authority or influence
Mana whenua	Indigenous people, born of the whenua, people of the land that hold authority over a particular area through whakapapa (their ancestral connection to the whenua). In the context of this document mana whenua is Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū.
Manaakitanga	Hospitality, kindness, and care for others.
Māori	A member of the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand
Matariki	A large cluster of stars
Mauri	Life force
Mauri tū	Environmental health is protected, maintained, and / or enhanced.
Mātauranga	Knowledge
Ngā Aho	Māori designer and planners
Outstanding Landscape Area	As defined in the Taupō District Plan
Pā	Fortified village
Rahui	To put in place a temporary ritual prohibition,

Rohe	Territory or boundaries of tribes
Rua	Storage hole, pit, burrow
Taonga	A highly treasured object
Tapu	Sacred, spiritual restrictions
Te Ao Māori	Māori world view
Te Aranga Principles	A cultural landscape strategy/approach to design thinking and making which incorporates a series of Māori cultural values and principles
Te matawhānui	Vision
Te Taiao	Natural environment
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Te Reo Māori version of the Treaty of Waitangi
Tikanga	Customs, protocols, and behaviour guidance.
Tino rangatiratanga	Self determination
Tohu	Sites of significance to iwi and hapu where cultural landmarks are acknowledged and protected
Urupa	Burial ground
Utu	Maintaining balance through reciprocity
Wāhi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site
Wairuatanga	Spirituality and understanding of spiritual dimensions
Waka Kotahi	New Zealand Transport Agency
Whakapapa	Ancestral connections defining identity and place
Whanaungatanga	Relationships and belonging
Whenua	Land

Motutere Recreation Reserve Context Summary

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Introduction

This document sets out a summary of information used for the development of the Motutere Reserve Management Plan (the Plan). It outlines the relevant legislation and legal description of the reserve, values, significant areas and features, site safety risks, and a summary of reserve challenges and opportunities.

1. Purpose of the Reserve Management Plan

The Plan assists with decision making and guiding appropriate land use and development within Motutere Reserve. Reserve management plans are required under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and are considered in District Plans under section 74 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Motutere Recreation Reserve has many matters of consideration. This reserve management plan, drafted alongside Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū, has been developed in particular to consider the following:

- future generations;
- the reserve's cultural, landscape and natural values;
- improved public access to and connection with Lake Taupō, and reserve user safety;
- the reserve's current (2005) lease of part of the reserve as a commercial campground (Motutere Bay Holiday Park);
- recreation values; and
- the local purpose use for council infrastructure being water and wastewater use.

The development of this plan alongside Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū has been key to ensure the reserve is managed appropriately and in partnership.

Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 states:

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 17¹, as the case may be, of this Act for a reserve of that classification.

2. Ngāti Te Rangiita Values

2.1 Hapū Values

A cultural values report for the wider Motutere area including the recreation reserve has been undertaken by cultural advisor H. Winitana on behalf of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū. The cultural values report contains sensitive information including locations of wāhi tapu, therefore the full contents of that report cannot be shared. This information has been shared with Council's resource consent team to hold on file and consider in any relevant resource consent applications.

The Ngāti Te Rangiita cultural principles and values are summarised below, along with how the Council has integrated them into the development of this plan.

In addition to specific Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko values, the Te Aranga Māori design principles identified in Council's engagement strategy have been applied in the development of this plan. Te Aranga outcomes-based principles were established by a collective of Māori designers and planners (Ngā Aho) at Te Aranga Marae Hastings, in 2008. These are a starting point for considering cultural values and can be adapted in partnership with iwi and hapū to suit specific projects, strategies, events planning, or other council kaupapa in the rohe. More information on the Te Aranga Principles is included in section 10.5 of this document.

H. Winitana's report outlines the key philosophy for Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū; is that their intrinsic connection to their environment is respected and upheld. The Māori worldview is grounded in whakapapa. Māori perceive no division between themselves and the natural world; they are one and the same. The saying of the late Ngāti Te Rangiita kaumātua Te Kanawa Pitiroi is "*Ki te tiaki te tangata i te Taiao, ka tiaki te Taiao i te tangata*" – "If mankind takes care of the environment, the environment will take care of mankind".

¹ Recreation Reserves

Within H. Winitana's report; there are three key concepts central to Ngāti Te Rangiita's principles and values. These are **Mauri** – life force, **Tapu** – sacredness, and **Mana** – authority or influence. The report then outlines 12 key principles and values, in addition to the above three, they are; **Kawa, Tikanga, Whakapapa, Wairuatanga, Kaitiakitanga, Kotahitanga, Whanaungatanga, Manaakitanga, Utu**. The following sections elaborate on these values and principles, outlining examples of how they are to be implemented in the management of Motutere Recreation Reserve.

Mauri

Mauri is the life force or essence present in all living beings and natural elements.

1. Dictionary Definition: Mauri is described as life force, vitality, essence, spirit, energy, well-being, and life principle.
2. Cultural Explanation: Mauri embodies the interconnectedness of all living beings and the dynamic balance required for their well-being.
3. Extended Meanings: Mauri can denote the vitality of a person or entity, encompassing physical, mental, and spiritual health. It can also refer to the life force of natural elements and the spiritual significance of objects, places, or rituals within Māori culture.

This concept is also aligned with the Te Aranga values outlined in the Council's Māori engagement strategy of **Taiao** and **Mauri Tū**. These values aim to protect, restore, and enhance the natural environment, ensuring the health and well-being of the environment is safeguarded and improved.

How this concept is applied to the reserve management plan:

Mauri is integral to the management of Motutere reserve and the vision statement. It is the mauri of the reserve that is to be protected and restored, and in turn the mauri of the people. The management plan also acknowledges other aspects of mauri, including objectives, outcomes, and actions aimed at environmental restoration and connection. These include addressing erosion from reserve use on the lakeshore reserves, maintaining, and enhancing regenerating bush areas, replacing indigenous vegetation when it is removed, and enhancing the connection of mana whenua and other reserves users with the land and water.

Tapu

Tapu is a fundamental concept in Māori culture. It represents sacredness, restrictions, and spiritual essence. It signifies the sanctity of objects, places, people, or events, necessitating adherence to protocols to maintain integrity.

1. Dictionary Definition: Tapu is described as sacredness, restriction, prohibition, or protection by spirits. It can also denote a state of curse or ritual restriction.
2. Cultural Explanation: Tapu refers to the spiritual essence of something considered sacred or consecrated, requiring respect and protocol adherence.
3. Extended Meanings: Tapu can denote something as off-limits due to cultural reasons, involving restrictions to uphold its sanctity

This concept also links to the Te Aranga principle of **Tohu**: Sites of significance to iwi and hapu where cultural landmarks are acknowledged and protected.

How this concept is applied to the reserve management plan:

Aspects of Tapu and Tohu that the management plan contributes towards includes protection of known sites of cultural significance. This is outlined in the report by H. Winitana. The plan's actions outline the need to take guidance and direction from mana whenua on these sites and manage them appropriately according to their different levels of tapu. Levels of tapu will be confirmed with the hapū cultural advisor.

For Tohu - where knowledge is willing to be shared by mana whenua; the action involves sharing the information about sites with historical and cultural significance through learning boards to enhance understanding and appreciation of the area.

Mana

Mana signifies power, authority, and influence encompassing personal and spiritual power. It's earned, inherited, or bestowed through ancestry, achievements, and leadership acts.

1. Dictionary Definition: Mana denotes power, authority, control, influence, prestige, reputation, charisma, and divine authority.
2. Cultural Explanation: Mana refers to the inherent power or authority held by individuals or groups, earned through various factors such as achievements and leadership.

3. Extended Meanings: Mana can describe the reputation or prestige of a person or group, indicating their influence and standing within the community. It's also connected to Tapu, referring Mana is connected to Tapu, representing the spiritual power or divine authority held by specific individuals, objects, and environments.

This concept also links to the Te Aranga principle of **Mana**; the status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected.

How this concept is applied to the reserve management plan:

The reserve management plan has been co-drafted between Council and Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū. The plan is guided by the hapū recognising their kōrero and whakapapa to the whenua.

At the governance level, the Motutere Recreation Reserve Committee appointed for the review of this management plan includes equal representation of Ngāti Te Rangiita and Council elected members. The Committee is set up to provide direction on the management plan drafting, hear submissions and make recommendations for adoption of the plan. The final decision to adopt the management plan is with the Council's elected members.

The Council highly values and upholds its relationships with all iwi and hapū in our rohe, both in governance and operations, and this commitment has persisted with Ngāti Te Rangiita throughout the development of this management plan.

Relationship of the three concepts

H. Winitana's report notes that the relationship between Mauri, Tapu, and Mana is an important holistic and interconnected system. This worldview is not just a set of ideas, it is a lived reality, accentuating interdependence of all living beings and the importance of maintaining balance with nature. Mauri, Tapu, and Mana within Māori culture are a holistic triad, together, they create a holistic system where life is animated by Mauri, sanctified by Tapu, and empowered by Mana. These three concepts help to understand Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko's principles and values of Motutere and the surrounding whenua. These interwoven principles and values, rooted in their culture, define their uniqueness, and carry their holistic worldview, forming the essence of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko identity.

Principles and Values

The following summarises the remaining principles and values of Ngā Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko and how they are applied to the management plan.

Kawa: Sanctified procedures only applicable to change under specific measures, and Tikanga: Customs, protocols, and behaviour guidance.

The management plan outlines that specific protocol and procedures will be sought from Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko. This includes (but is not limited to) instances of rāhui, ceremonial blessings, and traditional practices.

Whakapapa: Ancestral connections defining identity and place, Wairuatanga: Spirituality and understanding of spiritual dimensions. In this management plan, our goal is to enhance understanding among the reserve users, community, and those with an interest in the reserve about Ngāti Te Rangiita and their enduring ancestral ties to the whenua. To honour this connection, the plan includes initiatives to collaborate with mana whenua in applying for cultural narrative and learning boards, respecting the willingness of hapū to share this knowledge. This will involve Council considering whether to fund this through the Long-term Plan. This may also include (depending on whether mana whenua agree to share this information) **mahi toi** traditional artwork and motifs and references back to cultural traditions such as Matariki viewing. We will also ensure that the correct and original place names are used.

Kaitiakitanga: Guardianship of land and resources.

Ongoing management, maintenance, and monitoring are proposed to be in partnership with mana whenua, emphasising a joint approach to kaitiakitanga of the reserve. This will require relationships with all of the organisations that have an interest in the ongoing care of the reserve and for the Council and the campground Lessee to collaborate together. All people and organisations with an interest in Motutere Recreation Reserve have a role to play in protecting and enhancing the natural environment. These roles are integral to the health and well-being of the reserve, bolstered through partnership, and are provided for in the management plan. The plan also seeks to minimise impact as much as possible on the environment, and providing for consolidated reserve use where services can be better provided – water and wastewater reticulation, services for high intensity use areas, and minimising services in low intensity use areas.

Kotahitanga: Unity and solidarity, and Whanaungatanga: Relationships and belonging, Manaakitanga: Hospitality, kindness, and care for others.

This management plan seeks to provide for more inclusive lakeshore reserves to the local community, mana whenua, campers, and public. Actions include exploring the potential for a closer working relationship between the hapū and the campground, as well as supporting and facilitating traditional practices. An example of this could be supporting celebration of Matariki at Motutere Bay.

Utu: Maintaining balance through reciprocity.

A key management plan consideration is maintaining Council's relationships across the plan and partnerships described above. The aim is that we continue to work together partnership so that the relationship extends beyond just the review of the reserve management plan, and into on-going management throughout the life of the plan.

3. Description of Motutere Reserve

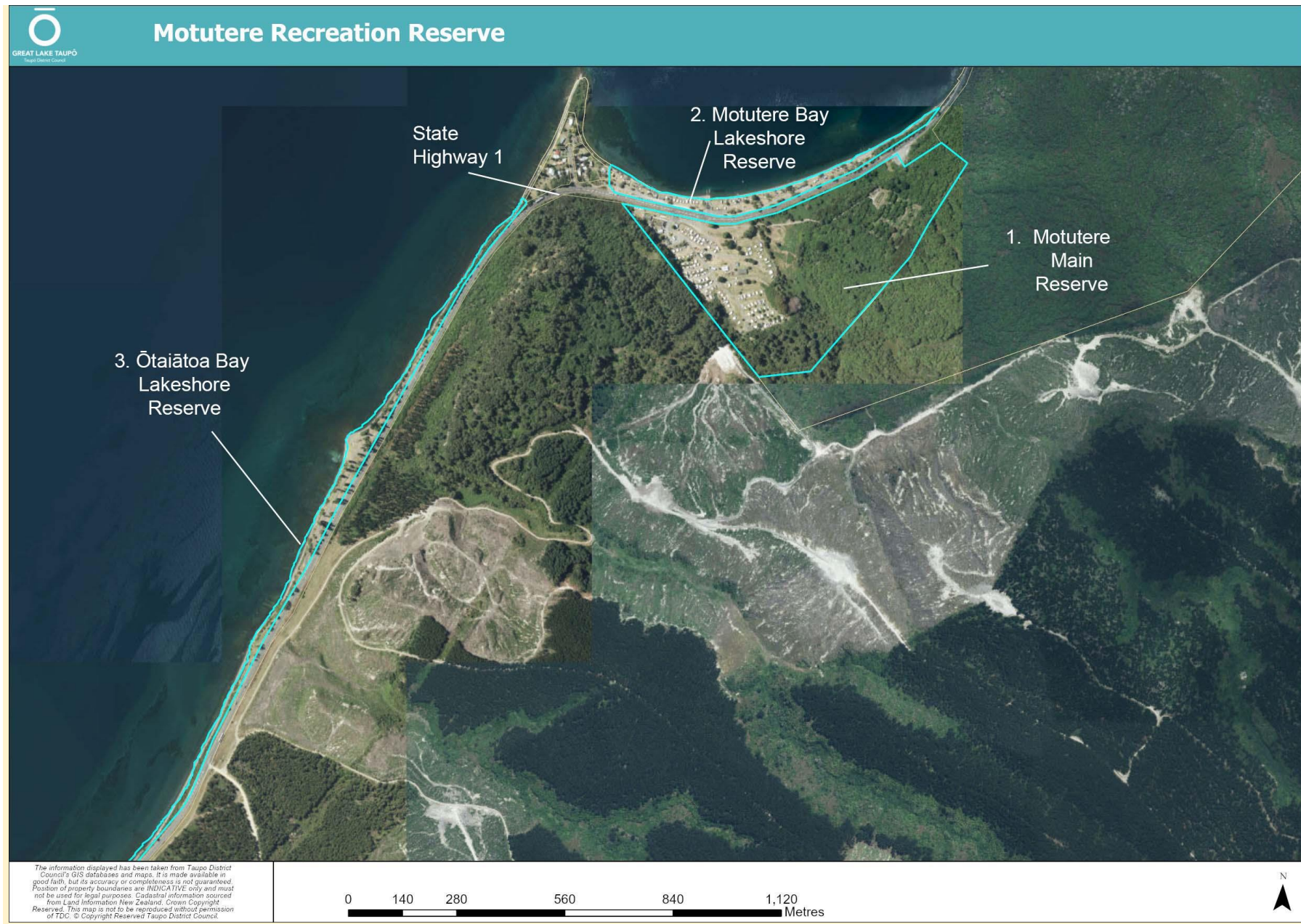
3.1 Location and Character

Motutere reserve is located on the eastern shores of Taupō Moana Lake Taupō, approximately 18km north of Tūrangi and 25km south of Taupō township. The topography along this edge of the lake has a range of headlands and valleys that drain from the Kaimanawa Ranges to Taupō Moana.

The total land area of Motutere reserve is 31.8 hectares. It is divided into three main areas;

1. Motutere main reserve,
2. Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve,
3. Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve.

These three areas are separated by State Highway 1, and Motutere Point at Waitapu Road.



Main Motutere Reserve

The larger Motutere reserve is approximately 24 hectares in size and located immediately south of State Highway 1. The land extends 34 vertical meters uphill, with a small tributary gully and ephemeral stream extending south north through the centre. This portion of land sits between two headlands, with the west headland being the land behind Motutere Point, and the east headland being the land behind Te Poporo Bulli Point.

To the south lies Motutere Scenic Reserve, listed as a Significant Natural Area (SNA155) in the Taupō District Plan. Beyond that, to the southwest of the reserve, is the Hautu block, a 30,000-hectare area largely comprised of pine plantation forestry. The surrounding headlands and tributaries are in native regenerating vegetation. A section of plantation forestry adjoins this portion of land on the southwest corner.

This part of the reserve contains the main campground lease area. It sits to the northwest of the main portion of land and directly to the south of State Highway 1. The campground lease on this area is approximately 10 hectares in area and contains the key campground facilities and boat trailer parking.

The remaining parts of the main Motutere reserve comprises a blend of regenerating native vegetation, scrubland, and hillside extending to the east. This area forms the Outstanding Landscape Areas (OLA04) Eastern Bays in the Taupō District Plan. It includes water tanks that supply potable water to the campground, as well as the council wastewater treatment plant, disposal field, and access road. This section of the site also includes a contaminated area, formerly an old landfill site.

Motutere Bay Lakeshore Reserve

The remaining areas of the reserve are lakeshore reserves. Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve lies directly north of State Highway 1, adjoining Taupō Moana Lake Taupō. This part of the lakeshore reserve extends approximately 900m in length along the foreshore and contains the second part of the campground lease area which extends 780m along the foreshore and covers approximately 3.2 hectares. It adjoins private properties on Motutere Point at Waitapu Road to the west, and State Highway 1 to the east.

The 2005 campground lease extends across the access to the public boat ramp and jetty (the actual ramp and jetty are not located on the reserve – these are within the lakebed administered by Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and facilities administered by the Department of Internal Affairs). The 2005 campground lease area also contains an access road, parking areas, two sets of showers and toilets, BBQ kitchen/laundry, a mixture of permanent and temporary campsites. Motutere Bay lakeshore reserve is also used for boat and trailer parking by public accessing Te Poporo Bulli Point.

Ōtaiātoa Bay Lakeshore Reserve

The second lakeshore reserve is located on the eastern shores of Ōtaiātoa Bay. It stretches 2.2km along the foreshore from the west side of Motutere Point to State Highway 1. This narrow strip of recreation reserve is predominantly covered in mixed scrub and grass areas, featuring a public rest area with larger trees. Camping is not permitted in this section of the reserve.

4. Significant Areas

4.1 Cultural Sites

The wider area from Hallets Bay to Motuoapa is the territorial boundary of Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū. This includes Motutere Recreation Reserve and its surroundings. The historical ties of Ngāti Te Rangiita to this area date back through generations of ancestors who lived in and cared for this area. Within this area there are significant sites with names and histories. Within Motutere Recreation Reserve there are many sites of cultural significance.

H. Winiata's cultural values report outlines historical background and areas of cultural sites. The cultural sites are sensitive and cannot be shared with the wider public. Council will hold this information on its files so that Council officers can identify where land disturbance activities are proposed within proximity to these sites. A cultural assessment may be required to be commissioned by a hapū approved cultural advisor. Council will work in partnership with Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū to develop methods to share cultural history and narrative – where hapū wish to share that information with the wider public.

4.2 Archaeology

An archaeological field survey of Motutere Recreation Reserve was undertaken by Lynda Walter and Josie Hagan dated 9th September 2019. The Walter and Hagan report found that the reserve contained two archaeological sites that had been recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Site Recording Scheme. The report noted that a thorough ground search was made to attempt to find recorded archaeological sites identified in previous archaeological reports. These sites were not able to be located. The following sections summarise the archaeological sites found in previous studies.

T18/15 Pits

The T18/15 (pits) site was recorded by Glennis and David Nevin in November 1978. It was described as being "opposite the eastern end of the 'Motutere Motor Camp Domain, 50 metres off State Highway 1". The site was described as five pits dug into a pumice cliff face, being located on a 3-metre-high bank above a 10-metre-high precipitous bank. The average size of the pits was recorded as 2.0 x 1.7 metres, and they were cut into the bank with a slight overhang above. The Walter Hagan report notes that the description of the pits "is consistent with field evidence of 'rua' type storage pits seen elsewhere in the inland lakes' areas of the central North Island".

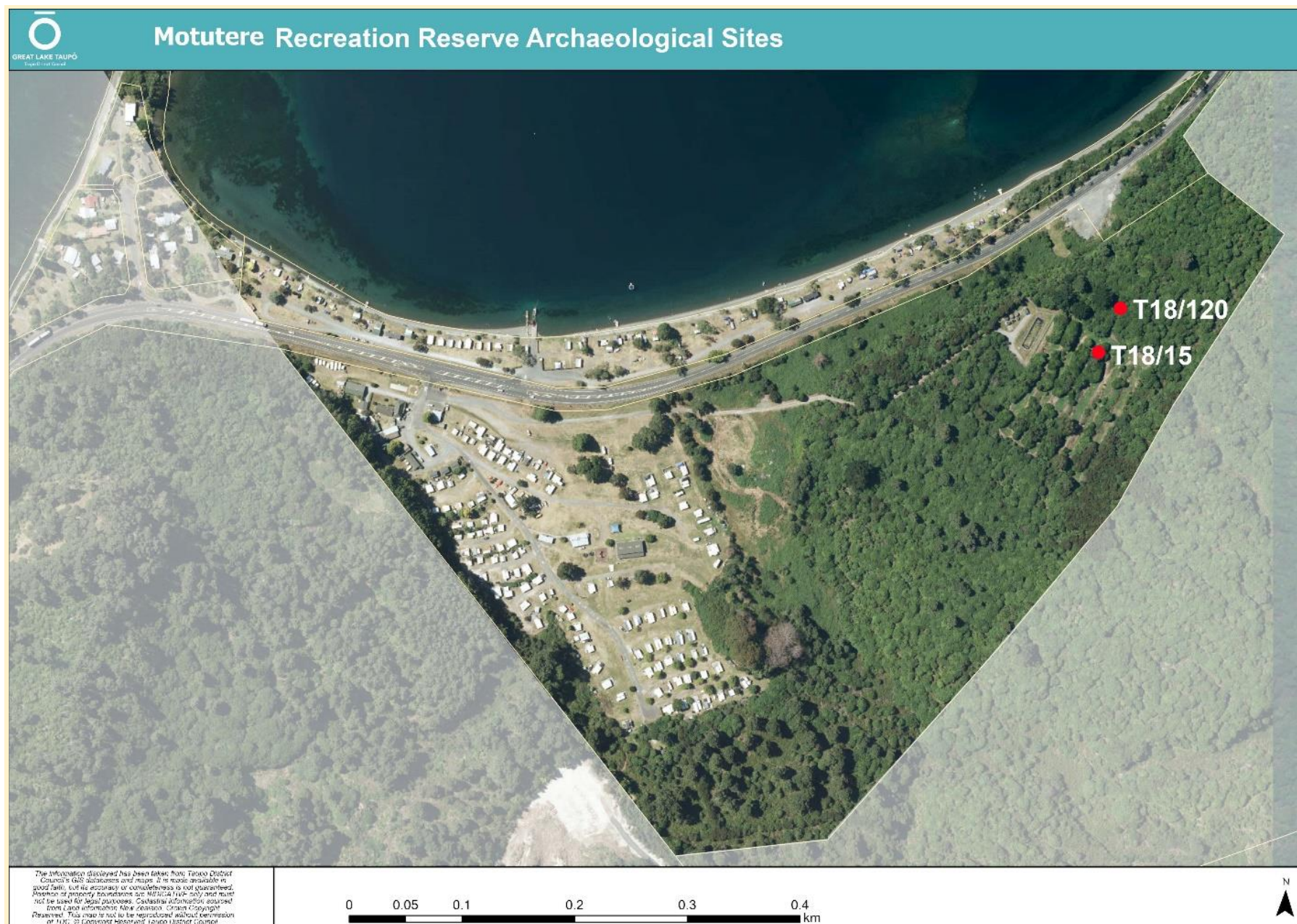
T18/120 Oven/Terrace

The T18/120 (oven/terrace) site was recorded by Perry Fletcher in 1984. The location was identified as being within the area now occupied by the wastewater treatment plant. The description on the site record form states "House sites on top of terrace. A fence boarding the local rubbish dump...was demolished and oven and artefactual material and bank fronting the terrace was destroyed in 1983". The Walter Hagan report notes; "It is unclear from this description if the extent of the site was entirely modified or destroyed at the time of recording, but this does seem highly likely based on research documented in this report."

In addition to the two sites described above, the Walter Hagan Report noted that the reserve contains a post-1900 historic heritage place. A small housing settlement was located near the northern boundary of the Reserve, in an area now partially modified by State Highway 1. The settlement is visible on early aerial photography but appears to have been abandoned and the houses removed by approximately 1950.

Insert Location Plan showing recorded archaeological sites T18/15 and T18/120 within the Motutere Recreation Reserve (Source: ArchSite www.archsite.org.nz)

No field evidence of additional archaeological sites was found during the Walter Hagan archaeological survey in the reserve. Their summary was that previous ground disturbance within the reserve has been concentrated in the areas that were most likely to contain evidence of former Māori occupation.



4.3 Ecological

The wider reserve contains regenerating indigenous native vegetation. This mostly consists of regenerating whauwhaupaku/five finger *Pseudopanax arboreus*, and kōhūhū/black matipo *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, mahoe/whiteywood *Melicytus ramiflorus* and kānuka *Kunzea ericoides* forest. A desktop ecological study of the recreation reserve and adjacent scenic reserve was undertaken by Wildland Consultants in 2019. This identified a draft area of significant indigenous vegetation, subject to further ground truthing.

The species above are predominant in the area to the west and south boundaries of the site. This vegetation is within the 2004 proposed campground expansion area. There are wilding pine trees (*Pinus pinaster*), along with patches of blackberry, and bracken. The understorey includes hangehange *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*, karamū *Coprosma robusta*, *lucida*, and understorey fern. An ecological assessment was undertaken by Nicholas Singers Ecological Solutions Ltd in July 2024. This report described the area as being contiguous with the surrounding Significant Natural Area (SNA155/1069) meeting the criteria for areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

Kōwhai *Sophora tetraptera* groves are located on lakeshore cliffs in the vicinity of Te Poporo Bulli Point at the northern extremity of the Bay. Kōwhai trees are found within the campground, and the lakeshore reserve, where they are the dominant tree species. Kōwhai provide natural amenity within the lakeshore reserve area and are visually significant during flowering.

Protected native bird species observed in the area include the native honeyeater Tui, korimako/bellbird, riroriro/grey warbler, kererū, pīwakawaka/fantail, tauhou/silvereye, kōtare/kingfisher, and matuku moana/white-faced heron.

The Wildland Consultants 2019 report lists pest species and threats to SNA 155/1069 being human development, adjacent forestry operations, pest animals; possums, pigs, red deer, wasps, cats, mustelids. Plant species; pampas, broom, blackberry, wilding pines.



4.4 Landscape

The headlands and ridges surrounding Motutere Bay define a series of bays along the lake edge. The reserve is located within the flat to gently sloping land at the head of Motutere Bay, which is contained by Te Poporo Bulli Point to the north and Motutere Point to the south, as well as the lakeshore to the south of the campground.

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

- The gently sloping hills of the existing camping ground and regenerating native bush beyond.
- The flatter, more open area along the lakeshore, which is separated by State Highway 1 from the hill slopes beyond and visually contained by the headlands. Views across the lake and along the lake edge are frequently gained from the state highway, although obscured in places by the structures along the lake edge.
- The lake edge south of the Motutere Camping Ground has a more secluded, intimate nature. Views of the highway from the lake edge are less frequent in this area, which is buffered by a mix of introduced plant species and clumps of native vegetation and the lay of the land, which drops away to the lake.

The Main Motutere reserve area contains Outstanding Landscape Area OLA04 in the Taupō District Plan, which lists the attributes of OLA04 as “forms the eastern edge to Lake Taupō with high public use, and one of the most scenic parts of SH1 in the District for its lakeside vistas and close association with the lake edge. The cliff sides have high visual prominence with a very high level of naturalness, some rising steeply. Provides an important backdrop to the settlements of the eastern lake edge. Important for its views to and from the lake.”

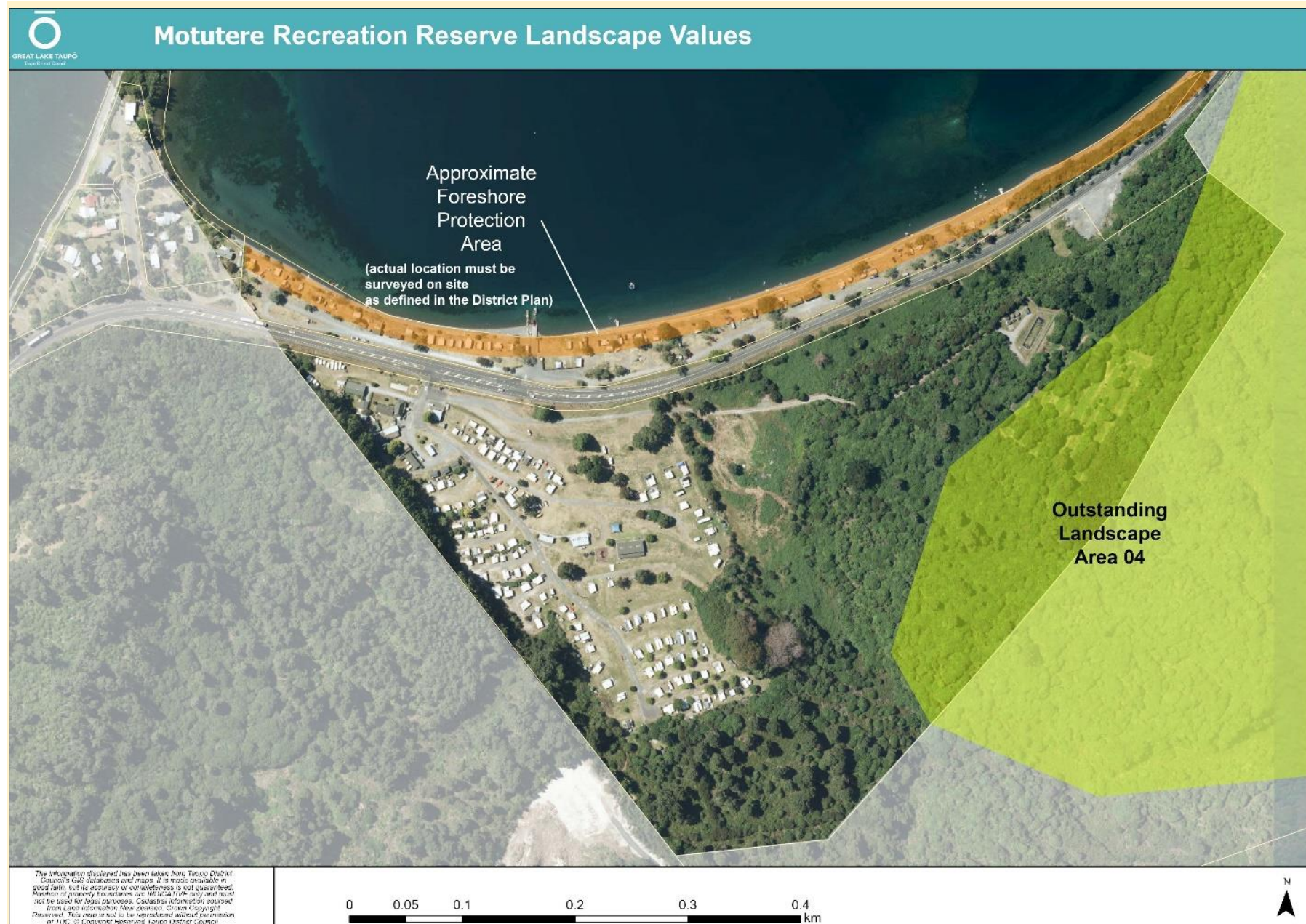
4.5 Natural Character – Foreshore Protection Area

The Taupō District Plan identifies a 20m margin along the foreshore of all lakes and rivers of the Taupō District. The Foreshore Protection Area is defined in the Taupō District Plan as “20m measured horizontally from the landward boundary of the ‘bed’ (as defined in the Act) of any identified lake or river, or for Lake Taupo, measured from the Nui-a-Tia boundary, whichever is the further inland.” While there is

a line drawn in the district planning maps – the definition needs to be applied, as the line drawn in the maps may not match to the actual bed of the lake.

In summary, the purpose of the Foreshore Protection Area is to assess the potential or actual impacts of proposed buildings or structures within the lake margin. This assessment focuses on preserving the visual amenity, openness, and natural character values of the lakeshore environment, as well as addressing potential erosion concerns from the district's waterways and lakes.

Under the District Plan, any structure, temporary or permanent, movable, or immovable (with some exclusions) with the Foreshore Protection Area requires a discretionary resource consent.



5. Recreation Values

Motutere Recreation Reserve provides an opportunity for nature-based outdoor recreation activities. The main recreation uses of the reserve include swimming, camping, walking, picnicking, and water activities such as boating, fishing, paddle-boarding, jet skiing, and kayaking. The proximity of the reserve to Lake Taupō makes it highly valued by locals and visitors.

The Taupō District Council Recreation and Sport Strategy has a set of guiding principles for providing and improving reserves and parks. Principles include providing a reserve network where waterfront reserves support open recreation, access to our lakes and waterways, play, leisure, walking, cycling, and picnicking.

5.1 Motutere Bay

Motutere Bay has a swimmable sheltered beach with access to a public boat ramp and jetty. There is a close association with the Motutere point community and local recreational users. The bay offers water-based play, camping, an outdoor nature experience, educational and tourism experiences.

5.2 Campground

Motutere Campground has been a highly valued destination for generations. Prior to 1950, informal camping took place along the lake foreshore. In 1953 the first toilet was installed at Motutere as an act of service for the Queen, who was passing through on her trip through New Zealand. Although the Queen never used the toilet, the facility remained and marked the beginning of a formal campsite.

In the late 1970s, the campground grew to include both sides of the reserve at Motutere Bay, separated by State Highway 1, and a boat ramp was established in the bay. The campground continued to grow on the southern side of State Highway 1 and facilities such as the shop and the manager's office were moved from the lakeshore to this side of the highway.

In 1982 Motutere reserve was classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The first Motutere Holiday Camp lease was granted by Taupo County Council in 1986. Over the last five decades the campground has grown to include additional facilities such as cabins and self-contained units.

5.3 Ōtaiātoa Bay

Ōtaiātoa Bay is less developed than Motutere Bay and provides a more exposed rocky experience. The bay currently provides a public rest area for travellers and a place for locals and visitors to picnic and walk along the foreshore. Due to the shallow and rocky nature of the bay, it is not suitable for swimming. There is an opportunity to improve this part of the reserve to include a defined walking and cycling track, along with vegetation enhancement.

6. Reserve Built Areas

6.1 Facilities

The main facilities within the reserve are for the campground and its associated infrastructure. The campground currently occupies approximately 10 hectares of the Motutere Recreation Reserve. The campground provides over 200 caravan and tent sites plus cabins, a shop and office, managers accommodation, toilet and ablution blocks, and laundry facilities. At the commencement of the current lease, Council sold its campground buildings to the lessee. The lessee is therefore responsible for maintenance of its buildings (interior and exterior). The current lease commenced on 1 March 2005 and was granted for a term of 33 years. It is referred to in the reserve management plan as the 2005 lease. The expiry date of the 2005 lease is 28 February 2038.

The public boat ramp together with sealed access and jetty is also located on the Motutere Bay lake margin at the approximate midpoint of the bay. The boat ramp is operated by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Vehicle public access is provided to Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve from the adjoining State Highway.

6.2 Council Infrastructure Assets

The campground is fully reticulated for wastewater and water. A wastewater treatment plant servicing the campground is located on the main Motutere reserve to the east of the campground. Primary treated sewage is irrigated to land. Waikato Regional Council has issued resource consent for the wastewater treatment plant that is subject to conditions requiring ongoing compliance by Taupō District Council.

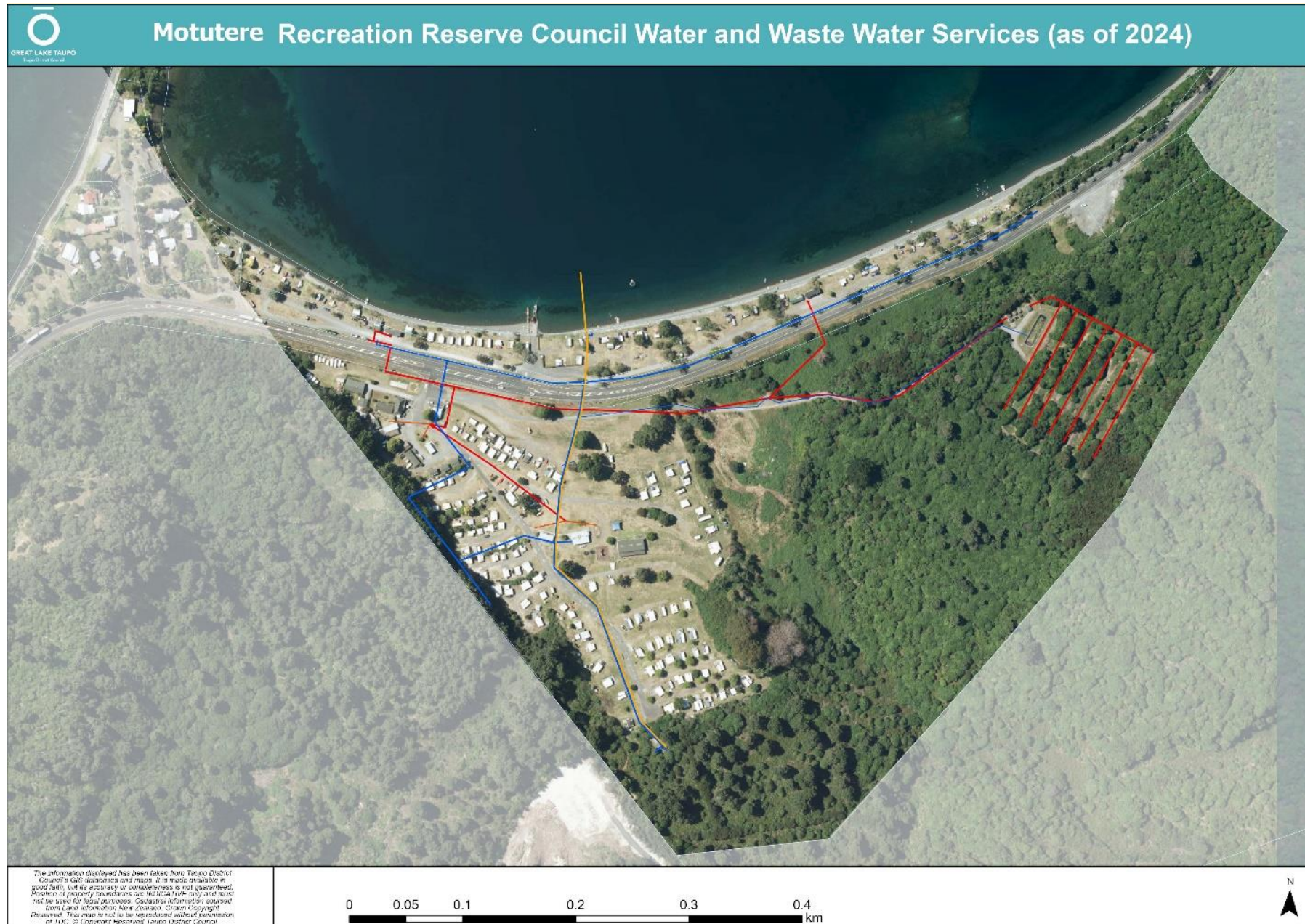
This treatment plant is necessary to allow the campground to function. The Motutere Point residential properties at Waitapu Road will connect to the plant in 2024. Access to the site is gained via a walking/vehicle track extending eastward from the current campground.

The drinking water supply for the campground comes from the lake and services the campground only. Currently there is basic treatment before being pumped to two holding tanks at the upper slopes of the reserve. A planned upgrade of the water plant to meet legislated drinking water standards is in the Council's Long-term Plan.

If the campground Lessee expands the capacity of the campground on a permanent basis, or requires any additional water or wastewater infrastructure, the Lessee shall be responsible for all additional infrastructural costs the Council may incur.

An aerial map of the campground operations as of 2024 is shown below.

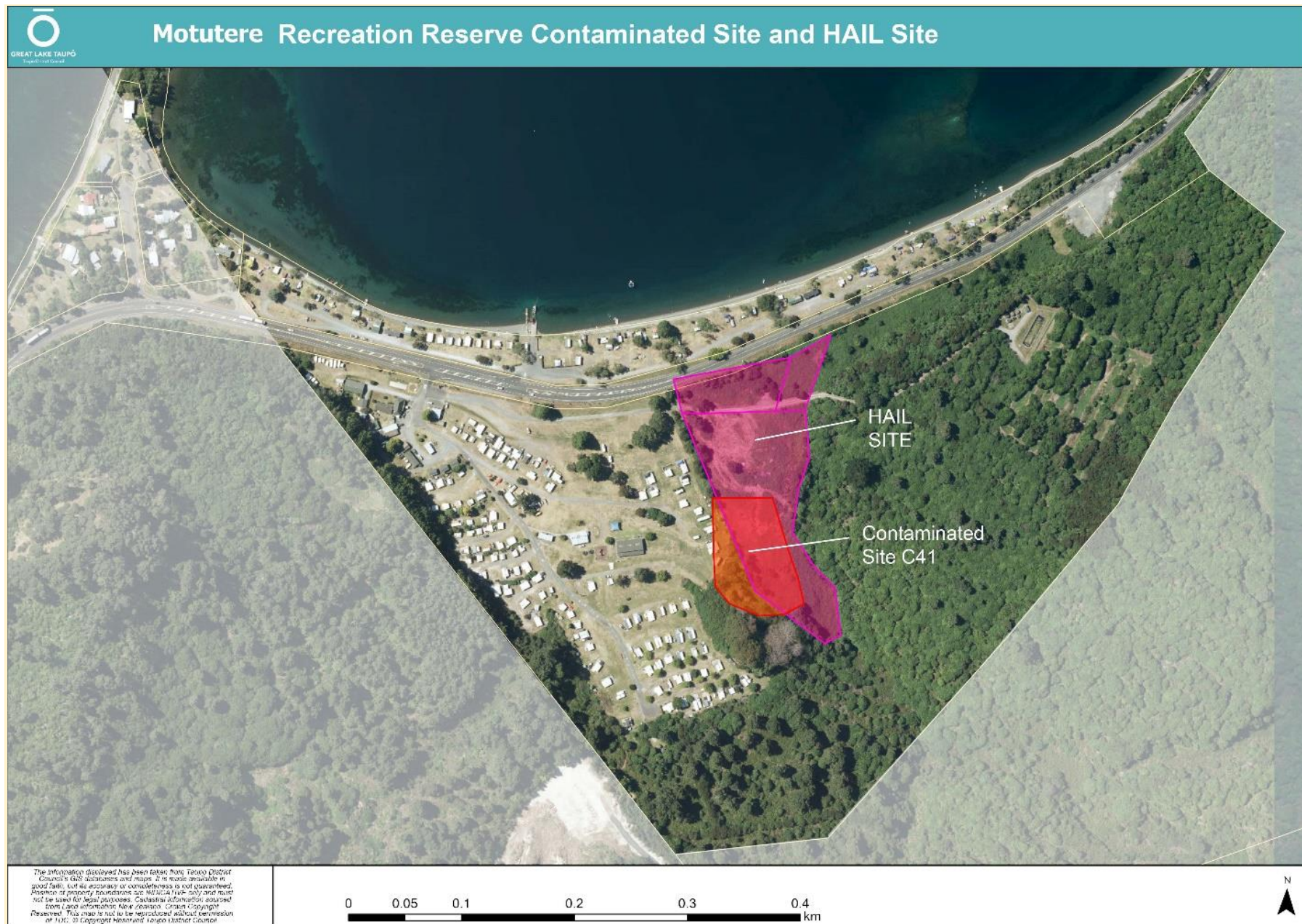
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7. Safety Risks

7.1 Reserve Use Safety Risks

- State Highway 1 creates a safety risk for pedestrian access from the campground to the lakeshore reserve. This portion of highway is wide with a median strip turning bay, two lanes and two lane shoulders. A defined crossing point is established at the campground and lakeshore reserve, however currently there is no safe pedestrian refuge at the centre of the road.
- Once within the lakeshore reserve; the only pedestrian access point to the lake is on the boat ramp vehicle access road. This creates a safety risk for pedestrians when the ramp is being used by vehicles and trailers.
- Reserve users want to swim and jump into the water. They are currently using the boat jetty to do this, which is illegal and causing safety conflict. There is no designated swim zone or motorised boat free zone to provide for a pontoon as an alternative to jumping off the jetty.
- A closed landfill is located to the east of the campground area / lease site. This is listed in the District Plan as contaminated site "Old Motutere landfill site" C41. This closed landfill occupies the base of a small gully immediately to the east of the present caravan sites. The Waikato Regional Council also identified the area below the contaminated site on its Hazards Activities and Industries List (HAIL) report.
- Bush walking within the reserve on informal tracks is leading to unlawful entry into adjacent forestry operations.
- There is no median strip or vehicle turning bay into Ōtaiātoa Bay lakeshore reserve, and no space to provide for one. Currently there is only a small shoulder extension on south bound traffic, with drivers still pausing in the south bound lane to turn, and no shoulder extension for north bound traffic to pull over.



8. Reserves Act Classifications

8.1 Legal Description

The three parcels of land are described in the cadastral records as Sections 1, 2, 4, and 5 Block II, and Section 1 of Block V Tokaanu Survey District (LINZ). The Reserve comprises of 31.8493 hectares recorded in title number 799999. The Reserve is subject to a 20m wide public right of way. This right of way margins all of Lake Taupō and was legislated in 1926 under the Māori Land Amendment and Māori Land Claims Act. This right of way still exists today.

8.2 Recreation Reserve Classification

The reserve is classified as a recreation reserve. Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 states that this classification is for the purpose of

Section 54(a) of the Act allows for the leasing of the reserve for a campground to give effect to the principles and purpose set out in Section 17. Schedule 1 of the Act sets out the basic provisions that are applicable to the lease.

8.3 Local Purpose Reserve Classification

While the primary use of Motutere reserve is for recreation purposes, there is water and wastewater infrastructure located on the reserve. These types of assets are usually located on and classified as local purpose reserves. Unlike other forms of reserve established under the Act, local purpose reserves do not need to have a specific conservation purpose. At some stage reclassification may be required and this management plan allows for that to occur.

9. Reserve Challenges and Opportunities:

Summary of Challenges:

- **State Highway 1.** Motutere Recreation Reserve is primarily centred at Motutere Bay but also includes a long strip of land along the lake margin of Ōtaiātoa Bay. The reserve is disconnected by State Highway 1, which has an 80 km/h speed limit at Ōtaiātoa Bay and a 60 km/h limit at Motutere Bay creating movement challenges for reserve users.

Additionally, improving safety for those crossing State Highway 1 at Motutere Bay is essential. While lowering the speed limit has been a positive step, this reduced speed needs to be maintained and a safe pedestrian refuge is urgently needed.

- **Vehicle safety at Ōtaiātoa Bay.** There is no median strip or wide shoulder bays at Ōtaiātoa Bay. This creates challenges with safe vehicle access in and out of this part of the reserve.
- **Anti-social behaviour at Ōtaiātoa Bay.** This reserve has internal vehicle access. It is visually and physically separated from the local community, passive surveillance, existing services, and reticulation. This is creating issues around regular instances of illegal camping, fly tipping, bush toileting, and reports of fire lighting on this reserve. Its current use is State Highway 1 rest area, which services transient use, but is not servicing its local community well.
- **Motutere Bay not currently meeting recreation needs of all.** Motutere Bay is one of the few north facing swimmable sheltered bays on the shores of Taupō Moana. It is culturally significant and has a long historical connection to Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko; mana whenua of the area. Motutere Bay is also highly valued by campers who enjoy the campground. There are challenges in how to change the use of the bay so that it best services the recreation needs of all.
- **Campground lease area over the boat ramp.** The campground lease area at Motutere Bay extends across the entire bay and public boat ramp. This has created issues around providing public parking, parking for the boat ramp, and safe public pedestrian access. This has also unintentionally created exclusive use of the lakeshore reserve, disconnecting the reserve from the local community and the public. This arrangement is not currently meeting the public recreation needs of a recreation reserve, and requirement to maintain public access to lakes.
- **Loss of natural character.** Camping on the entire lakeshore reserve at Motutere Bay has also led to an increase in built structures within the Foreshore Protection Area, erosion from lack of

formed public access points, and loss of natural character of the foreshore. Initiation by the campground lessee to remove permanent camp sites from the lakeshore reserve and move buildings out of the Foreshore Protection Area is an important step to restoring the natural character of the lake front.

Opportunities:

- **Improved recreation user experience and community inclusion.** A public reserve space at Motutere Bay could be mutually beneficial to the local community, visitors, and campground users if it is developed with each other in mind. Motutere Bay features a median strip, wide shoulder bays, a public boat ramp, existing wastewater reticulation, and a hub of recreational activities. There is the ability to create a safe swim zone and publicly accessible water play equipment. There will be provision of public services such as toilet, BBQs and picnic tables.
- **Provide expansions for the campground lease area.** There is an opportunity for the campground to expand in two areas. One on the upper slopes of the reserve to provide more tourist accommodation, and the other on the former landfill site, proposed as a recreation area. Both expansions are subject to conditions outlined in the reserve management plan.
- **Education opportunities.** There is potential to offer educational programs for school groups focused on ecological restoration in the regenerating bush areas of the reserve, subject to site health and safety. This could also help the campground during the off-season, through increased school group visits.
- **Minimise anti-social behaviour.** There is opportunity to restrict vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay and provide a small carpark that has clear line of sight from the State Highway as a form of passive surveillance. This will help minimise illegal camping, fly tipping and anti-social behaviour at this bay. Preventing vehicles from driving along the bay will also help reduce environmental damage being caused by vehicles. The natural character of Ōtaiātoa Bay can then be restored through native planting.
- **Encourage camping at Motutere Bay:** By restricting access to Ōtaiātoa Bay and providing signage about where people can legally camp, those groups that may have previously illegally camped at Ōtaiātoa Bay will be encouraged to stay at Motutere campground.
- **Cycle and walkway linkages.** There is opportunity to provide a cycle / walkway connection from Motutere Bay to Waitetoko, creating improved community connections and use. [There may be an opportunity to link to the Department of Conservation Scenic Reserve walk.](#)

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10. Summary of Relevant Documents

10.1 National Statutory Context Relevant legislation

DOCUMENTS	RELEVANCE
Reserves Act 1977	<p>The Reserves Act is the key piece of legislation for administering public reserves. The Reserves Act sets out how reserves are to be managed by administering bodies in accordance with the general purpose of the Reserves Act, as set out in section 3 of the Act, summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public• Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna• Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public• Providing for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape• Promoting the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers <p>Reserve management plans are required under section 41 of the Act.</p>
Resource Management Act 1991	<p>The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the key piece of legislation for managing environmental resources in Aotearoa New Zealand. The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Council, as an administering body and owner of reserve land, is required to comply with provisions in the RMA and documents prepared under the RMA such as Regional and District Plans.</p>

Local Government Act 2002	The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) enables and directs general administrative processes for local authorities in managing reserves.
Conservation Act 1987	The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of natural and historic resources in New Zealand. The Act has several functions including the management of land for conservation purposes and fostering recreation activities on conservation land, providing the use is consistent with the conservation of the resource. This is relevant to the management of reserves as the administering body of this piece of legislation - the Department of Conservation - is involved in the management and maintenance of reserves classified under the Reserves Act.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	<p>The Reserves Act is required to be interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Reserve Management Plans take into account the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Participation • Partnership (mutually beneficial relationship) • Active protection <p>Reserve Management Plans seek to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.</p>
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014)	Prohibits the modification or destruction of an archaeological site unless an authority is obtained.
Wildlife Act 1953	States which wildlife on the reserve is and isn't protected.
Land Transport Management Act 2003	This Act defines the management regime for State Highways and is relevant to this plan in so much as the reserve either abuts to or is split by State Highway 1. The Act allows the New Zealand Transport Agency

	(Waka Kotahi) to control and manage the highway system to achieve the objective of a safe and efficient highway system.
The Māori Land Amendment and Māori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926	This Act established the right of public access to and along the lakeshore and consequently, overrides the provisions of the Reserves Act.

10.2 Iwi Management Plans

Ngāti Tūwharetoa is the primary iwi who hold mana whenua and kaitiakitanga over the Taupō district and are the legal owners of the bed of Lake Taupomoana and its tributaries. As kaitiaki, ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa have an intrinsic duty to ensure that the mauri and therefore the physical and spiritual health of the environment is maintained, protected and enhanced.

DOCUMENTS	RELEVANCE
Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2003	The Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan is based on Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga and kawa, setting out a series of goals and policies/baselines concerning kaitiakitanga, partnership and ngā taonga. A holistic view of the environment is at the very core of Tūwharetoa resource management.
Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki – Taupō Catchment Plan	<p>Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki is a high-level plan focusing on sustainable development and cultural values to guide environmental, social, and economic decisions in the Taupō catchment. The plan is based on Ngāti Tūwharetoa perspectives and reflects Ngāti Tūwharetoa aspirations and vision for the area's future.</p> <p>Te matawhānui; the vision of the plan is:</p> <p><i>A healthy Taupō catchment that is capable of sustaining the whole community and that is managed in a manner that reflects Ngā Tūwharetoa tikanga.</i></p>

	<p>The plan will be integrated into local government plans, strategies and activities.</p>
Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Plan	<p>The waters of Lake Taupō, including the bed and all the tributaries, are a taonga of paramount importance to the people of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The people of New Zealand derive significant value from Lake Taupō; ranging from undertaking active recreation activities to the simple knowledge that Lake Taupō exists in its own right.</p> <p>The tikanga and kawa of Ngāti Tūwharetoa dictates that the management of Taupō Waters and its catchment needs to be holistic. This means management must take an all-encompassing and intergenerational approach that is consistent with the role of Ngāti Tūwharetoa as kaitiaki. For Ngāti Tūwharetoa, the health and wellbeing of Taupō Waters also reflects the health and wellbeing of the people.</p> <p>The Taupō-nui-a-Tia Board Management Plan for Taupō Waters includes a specific management outcome that the integrity of the landward margins surrounding Taupō Water is retained.</p>

10.3 Taupō District Council Documents

The table below lists documents that from time to time will impact the Reserve. Copies can be found on the Taupō District Council website <https://www.taupodc.govt.nz/>

DOCUMENTS	RELEVANCE
District Plan	<p>The District Plan is prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991 and sets out the policies and rules Council uses to manage the use of land in the district.</p>
Long-Term Plan	<p>A Long-term Plan is prepared under the Local Government Act 2002 every three years and is the district's guiding document for the next ten years. It outlines the Council's plans and priorities for the district over this period. It covers the services, projects and activities Council has</p>

	planned across the district, alongside the budgets required to deliver them.
Annual Plan	The Annual Plan is based on Council's main strategic planning document, the Long-term Plan. It details the activities the Council intends to carry out over the coming financial year, how much these activities will cost and how they will be funded. The plans are prepared in the years between the Long-term Plans.
Recreation and Sport Strategy	<p>The Taupō District Council Recreation and Sport Strategy has a set of guiding principles for providing and improving reserves and parks. Principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a reserve network where bush areas, waterfront reserves and gullies support open recreation, access to our lakes and waterways, play, leisure, walking, cycling and picnicking. • Community reserves will be managed so they enhance the local environment. • Community reserves will be inclusive and accessible so everyone in our community can get out and enjoy them. • Council will closely work with Iwi and Hapū to enable them to share their stories as they deem appropriate through our reserves and facilities networks.
Bylaws, rules, regulations, and policies	These cover matters such as dog control, freedom camping, littering and drone use.
Reserves Bylaw and Public Places Bylaw	The purpose of these Bylaws is to set the requirements for reserves and public places within Taupo District to ensure the health and safety of any persons, and to protect the public from nuisance.

Asset Management Plans	Asset management plans set out a ten-year programme for the management of assets such as the Council owned Motutere water scheme and the toilet block.
Erosion and Flood Strategy	Waikato Regional Council and Taupō District Council have developed a joint strategy that will guide management of erosion and flood risk around the Lake Taupo foreshore. The strategy sets out roles and responsibilities, recommend actions along with timeframes and costs. Other relevant strategies at the time of this plan include a Water Supply Strategy.

10.4 Waikato Regional Council

Waikato Regional Council administers the provisions of the RMA as it relates to their statutory functions. The table below lists documents that from time to time will impact the Reserve.

DOCUMENTS	RELEVANCE
Waikato Regional Plan	The Waikato Regional Plan implements the Regional Policy Statement. The plan contains policy and methods to manage the natural and physical resources of the Waikato Region.
Regional Pest Management Strategy	The key components of the strategy include the identification of animal and plant pests subject to management under the strategy, the identification of management and enforcement regimes for these pests, and the obligations of landowners to control pests of regional significance located on property under their control.

10.5 Te Aranga Principles

In addition to specific Te Rangiita values and our engagement strategy, the Te Aranga Principles have also been applied in the development of this plan. Te Aranga outcomes-based principles were established by a collective of Māori designers and planners (Ngā Aho) at Te Aranga Marae Hastings, in

2008. These are a starting point for considering cultural values and can be adapted in partnership with iwi and hapū to suit specific projects, strategies, events planning, or other council kaupapa in our rohe.

- **Mana:** The status of iwi and hapū as mana whenua is recognised and respected.
- **Whakapapa:** Māori names are celebrated and correct.
- **Taiao:** The natural environment is protected, restored and / or enhanced.
- **Mauri Tu:** Environmental health is protected, maintained, and / or enhanced.
- **Mahi Toi:** Iwi, hapu narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately.
- **Tohu:** Sites of significance to iwi and hapu and cultural landmarks are acknowledged and protected.
- **Ahi Kā:** Iwi, hapū have a living and enduring presence in their rohe – particularly in public spaces.

11. Taupō District Council Commitments

11.1 Taupō District Council Iwi and Hapū Engagement Strategy

Taupō District Council's iwi and hapū engagement strategy states:

We are committed to achieving key goals and outcomes to be the best partners to iwi, hapū and Māori in our rohe, and to support our kaimahi at Taupō District Council to be the best partners.

11.2 Local Governance Statement

The purpose of the Taupō District Council is to enable democratic local decision-making and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

11.3 Partnerships

Our focus is on building strong partnerships and continuing to work together to deliver outstanding places, spaces, and services to our wider community and visitors.

The success of managing Motutere reserve is dependent on key partnerships and understanding one another's duties.

Entities and their roles in caring for the area are set out below (This information to be tabulated in the final document).

Ngati Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū

- Mana whenua, kaitiaki.

Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board

- Kaitiaki of the Taupō Moana and lakebed.

Taupō-nui-a-Tia Management Board

- Represents iwi and community interests to manage the Taupō waters as if they are a reserve for recreation purposes.

Taupō District Council

- Administration and management of Motutere Reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991, and plans and strategies pursuant to that Act.

Department of Conservation

- Administration and management of adjoining conservation land, and umbrella organisation to Project Tongariro for partnering on ecological restoration projects on council administered land.

Lake Taupō Harbourmaster - Department of Internal Affairs

- The Harbourmaster's Office is responsible for the Crown-owned Motutere Reserve boat ramp and administers the sale of ramp permits and monitors compliance.

Waikato Regional Council

- Is responsible for preventing adverse environmental effects on the lake and land from discharges and land erosion.

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency

- Manages and maintains State Highway 1 which runs through the Reserve.

Lessees

- Obligation to manage in accordance with their lease or licence agreement.

Glossary

This section covers words and terms used both within this document. Definitions are partly from existing council documents for context in our organisation, and from Te Aka Māori dictionary.

Amenity	The Resource Management Act defines amenity as "...those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes."
Concept Plan	Shows any physical and administrative changes planned for the reserve.
Foreshore Protection Area	As defined in the Taupō District Plan
Hapū	Sub section of large kinship group (iwi) descended from a common ancestor.
Iwi	Large kinship group of people descended from a common ancestor and connected through whakapapa to a distinct area.
Kaimahi	Staff, worker
Kaitiaki	A guardian or trustee
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship of land and resources.
Kaupapa Kaitiaki Plan	Plan to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the Taupō catchment
Kawa	Sanctified procedures only applicable to change under specific measures
Kōrero	Conversation
Kotahitanga	Unity and solidarity

Lease	A grant of an interest in land that gives exclusive possession of the land and makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out.
(2005 Lease)	The campground lease that was in place at the time of reviewing the reserve management plan.
License	A grant of non-exclusive interest in land that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out.
Mahi	Work, vocation
Mahi toi	Art, craft
Mana	Authority or influence
Mana whenua	Indigenous people, born of the whenua, people of the land that hold authority over a particular area through whakapapa (their ancestral connection to the whenua). In the context of this document mana whenua is Ngāti Te Rangiita ki Waitetoko hapū.
Manaakitanga	Hospitality, kindness, and care for others.
Māori	A member of the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand
Matariki	A large cluster of stars
Mauri	Life force
Mauri tū	Environmental health is protected, maintained, and / or enhanced.
Mātauranga	Knowledge
Ngā Aho	Māori designer and planners
Outstanding Landscape Area	As defined in the Taupō District Plan
Pā	Fortified village
Rahui	To put in place a temporary ritual prohibition,

Rohe	Territory or boundaries of tribes
Rua	Storage hole, pit, burrow
Taonga	A highly treasured object
Tapu	Sacred, spiritual restrictions
Te Ao Māori	Māori world view
Te Aranga Principles	A cultural landscape strategy/approach to design thinking and making which incorporates a series of Māori cultural values and principles
Te matawhānui	Vision
Te Taiao	Natural environment
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Te Reo Māori version of the Treaty of Waitangi
Tikanga	Customs, protocols, and behaviour guidance.
Tino rangatiratanga	Self determination
Tohu	Sites of significance to iwi and hapu where cultural landmarks are acknowledged and protected
Urupa	Burial ground
Utu	Maintaining balance through reciprocity
Wāhi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site
Wairuatanga	Spirituality and understanding of spiritual dimensions
Waka Kotahi	New Zealand Transport Agency
Whakapapa	Ancestral connections defining identity and place
Whanaungatanga	Relationships and belonging
Whenua	Land



12 August 2024

Motutere Recreation Reserve
Management Plan Committee
Taupō District Council
30 Tongariro Street
TAUPŌ 3330

E ngā rangatira, tēnā koutou,

**RE: DIRECTION ON THE CONFIGURATION OF THE MOTUTERE BAY
LAKESHORE LEASE AREA IN DRAFT MOTUTERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT
PLAN**


1. We act for Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū in respect of their partnership engagement on the development of the Motutere Reserve Draft Management Plan (**RMP**).
2. We understand that, at your last Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan Committee (**Committee**) workshop on 25 July 2024, you gave direction on a range of options to be included in the draft RMP to be notified for consultation.
3. We write on behalf of Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū in relation to the decision regarding the configuration of the Motutere Bay lakeshore lease area to be included in the draft RMP for consultation.
4. We understand that the options put to the Committee were:
 - (a) Option 1 - Status Quo. No change to the configuration of the Motutere Bay lakeshore camping lease area.
 - (b) Option 2 - Reconfigure the Motutere Bay lakeshore camping lease area to a public day-use reserve with no camping.
 - (c) Option 3 - Reconfigure the Motutere Bay lakeshore camping lease area to enable separate day-use & camping zones.
5. We presented at the workshop on behalf of Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū in support of Option 2. We understand that the Committee chose Option 3. However, it was acknowledged that the long-term vision for the Motutere Reserve is to have no lakefront camping.
6. Ngāti Te Rangiita hapū remain opposed to lakefront camping. That opposition is with the express acknowledgement that the campground is entitled to continue lakefront camping for 14 years under the terms of its

Directors | Horiana Irwin-Easthope | Maia Wikaira | Mihiarangi Piripi | Tai Ahu 1
www.whaialegal.co.nz | PO Box 910 Wellington 6140 | PO Box 1197 Christchurch 8013


existing lease, unless those terms are amended or a new lease entered into.

7. Ngāti Te Rangiita are strongly of the view that the draft RMP for consultation should signal in clear outcome-focused terms that, after the expiry of the existing lease, there is to be no lakefront camping. There are a number of good reasons not to permit lakefront camping:
 - (a) Lakefront camping precludes public access, thereby:
 - (i) privatising and commercialising a public space for the exclusive benefit of a fee-paying minority (many non-residents);
 - (ii) preventing shared enjoyment of the beach by the public, hapū members, and campers alike at one of the few north facing swimmable sheltered bays on the shores of Lake Taupō;
 - (iii) preventing hapū having a relationship with the lakeshore.
 - (b) Lakefront camping is adversely impacting the natural character and amenity of the foreshore.
 - (c) Lakefront camping prevents proper use and enjoyment of the boat ramp: a public and community asset.
 - (d) The Committee has unanimously spoken in support of the RMP promoting and prioritising environmental management. It is intended to be in the overarching vision or contained within objectives. A decision away from lakefront camping supports this direction.
8. What is more, a decision to signal the removal of lakefront camping upon the expiry of the existing lease in the draft RMP for consultation is both procedurally and substantively fair. It allows the community and campers to submit on the proposal. Should it be agreed for inclusion in the final RMP, it provides a suitable notice period (14 years) to lakefront campers of the change.
9. It is for this reason that Ngāti Te Rangiita Hapū seeks that the Committee considers a fourth option at its forthcoming Committee hui on 29 August 2024, to be the preferred option for inclusion in the draft RMP for consultation, which enables separate day-use & camping zones with a long-term outcome of no camping on the lakeshore side of the reserve upon cessation of the current campground lease in 2038.

I roto i ngā mihi,



Maia Wikaira
Tumuaki | Director



GREAT LAKE TAUPŌ


Taupō District Council

Project name

Motutere RMP – Round 2 of consultation

Purpose

To encourage and enable community members to take part in consultation on the draft reserve management plan



Approach

We want people to fully understand the process and why we are doing it. Therefore, communications must be clear, concise, factual, and targeted.

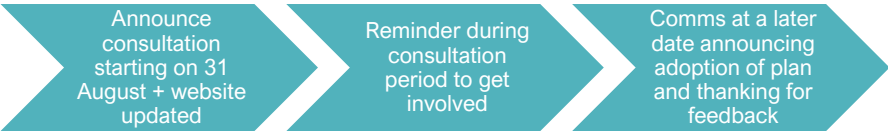
What we'll say

- Have your say: We want your feedback on the draft Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan.
- We gathered feedback in the first round of consultation, incorporated that in the draft, now we want further submissions.
- A committee made up of Taupō District councillors and Ngāti Te Rangiita representatives was established to oversee the review of the RMP.
- We will promote engagement opportunities with a list of events.
- Key issues include vehicle access to Ōtaiātoa Bay (Mission Bay), Motutere Bay camping expansion areas, and the configuration of the Motutere Bay lakeshore lease.
- No final decisions will be made until after consultation (31 August to 31 October).

Who we'll talk to

Ngāti Te Rangiita, campground owner, campground visitors, Motutere locals, campground committee, Taupō District community, recreational users, Ngāti Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, TKnT, and the Chief's Office.

When we'll say it



Community Engagement

The engagement team will encourage and enable hapū, community/stakeholders, to partake and have a say in this engagement process and formal consultation on the Reserve Management Plan review.

Formal community engagement will take place from **31st August till 31st October**. This second round of engagement will present the community with the draft RMP and request formal submissions on the contents of the draft to be made. Potential engagement dates that have been set as place holders with the Motor camp are **5th & 26th October**. Both dates are holiday periods which will ensure good numbers to engage with on site.

These engagement events will be attended by members of the Motutere Committee, elected members, Taupo TDC subject matter experts and Iwi/community engagement team members. There will be information story boards present at these events as well as scannable signs around the reserve.

Feedback will be gathered via and online Consult 24 survey.

How we'll measure success

- Useful feedback collected from a variety of interested parties.
- A reduction in misinformation circulating in the community.
- A strong, well-informed RMP.

Channels we'll use

- Antenno
- Signs at the reserve with a QR code.
- Media releases.
- TDC social media.
- Newsletters.
- Public notice.
- TDC website.
- Engagement events.

Key players

Ngāti Te Rangiita, campground owner, campground visitors, Motutere locals, campground committee, TDC, the Crown, Department of Conservation, Ngāti Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, TKnT, and Te Kapua Whakapipi (Chief's office).



PUBLIC NOTICE
HE PĀNUI

**DRAFT MOTUTERE RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION**

MOTUTERE RECREATION RESERVE

You are invited under s.41 Reserves Act 1977 to lodge written objections to or suggestions on the draft management plan for the Motutere Recreation Reserve by 31 October 2024.

You can view the draft management plan at www.taupo.govt.nz/motutere or one of council's service centres.

Anyone wishing to make a submission can:

- Submit online www.taupo.govt.nz/motutere
- Or email motutereconsultation@taupo.govt.nz
- Or write to: Motutere Consultation, Taupō District Council, Private Bag 2005, Taupō 3352

Submitters should state whether or not they wish to be heard.

Julie Gardyne CHIEF EXECUTIVE



GREAT LAKE TAUPŌ
Taupō District Council

taupo.govt.nz