Report

Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy
Technical Paper #5 – Reserves and Recreation

Prepared for
Hastings District Council
1. INTRODUCTION

The core purpose of the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy (HCES) is to establish a comprehensive strategy that “will enable the community to develop an integrated regime to protect, manage and develop the coastal environment”. The strategy has a planning horizon of 20 years, hence the recommendations and outcomes of the strategy are intended to go beyond the ambit of the Resource Management Act to encapsulate wider Council functions and responsibilities and to extend beyond the strict 10 year life of the District Plan.

A key issue in the management of the coastal environment is the provision for public access and recreation activities, as the beach remains one of New Zealand’s preferred outdoor recreation locations. There has traditionally been a lack of focus on recreation and reserve facilities within the coastal environment and there are emerging issues of demand exceeding supply, resulting in adverse environmental effects.

It is recognised that there is a strong link between the provision of recreation and reserve facilities and other resource demands (including infrastructure). Accordingly, it is important that the strategic planning for reserves and recreation is integrated with other resources and resource demands. In this regard, this paper is one of a series aimed at addressing key technical issues for the HCES (refer Figure 1.1).

The purpose of this technical paper is to bring together the relevant existing information and results from investigations undertaken in the HCES study to establish a set of general parameters and locality specific objectives which will guide resource management planning over the next 20 years. The paper establishes a broad framework for accommodating recreation and reserve demand in a sustainable manner and satisfying the objectives and policies identified. Areas requiring further work subsequent to release of the HCES are also identified.

The focus of this paper is on recreation and reserve demand as it specifically relates to the coastal environment. It is recognised that there will be further recreation demands, particularly for active recreation facilities, in a number of coastal settlements. It is considered that these demands are not specific to the coastal environment, but rather an issue for the urban development of these settlement areas (as with community and commercial activities) (as discussed in Technical Paper #2). While it is important that these issues are addressed in any future structure planning for residential growth, they are not specifically addressed as part of the HCES.

It is also recognised that there are a number of functions for reserves, including protection and enhancement of the environment, provision of open space for amenity, and for recreation activities. While the focus of this paper is principally on the latter two functions for reserves, where relevant the integration of all three functions has been identified (the preservation and enhancement of significant environments has been addressed through other technical papers, particularly Technical Paper #1: Part II Matters).
Figure 1.1 HCES Process Schematic

1. **Issues and Options Consultative Paper**
   - Priority Issues and Actions Paper

2. **Technical Papers**
   - HDC Management Review
   - Draft HCES Report
   - Consultation & Informal Submissions
   - Information Papers
   - FINAL HCES REPORT

3. **Study Completion**
   - Technical Direction and Action/Implementation Plans
   - Monitoring Plans and Technical Investigations
   - Statutory Plans: Annual, District, Recreation
   - Area Specific Structure Plans

4. **Statutory Agencies, Forum Group and Iwi**
   - Newsletter and Public Meetings
   - Release of Draft Report

5. **Other Technical Papers**
   - TP #1: Part II Matters
   - TP #2: Coastal Residential
   - TP #3: Coastal Infrastructure
   - TP #4: Erosion and Hazards
   - TP #5: Reserves & Recreation

6. **Consultation Report**
   - Reference Report

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1. **Ocean Beach Strategy Study and Structure Plan**
2. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

2.1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Technical Paper 1 provides an overview of the Purpose and Principles of the RMA, in particular Part II matters of relevance to the Hastings Coastal Environment. Of relevance to this paper, section 6(d) of the Act identifies the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area.

Specific policy direction of relevance to provision of reserves and recreation activities is contained in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS); the Hawke’s Bay Regional Policy Statement 1995 (HBRPS); the Proposed Hawkes Bay Regional Resource Management Plan 2000 (HBRRMP) and the Hastings Proposed District Plan (PDP).

Relevant policies from the NZCPS include:

- **Policy 1.1.1 NZCPS** – preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment by encouraging appropriate subdivision, use and development in areas already compromised and by avoiding cumulative effects;
- **Policy 3.1.1 NZCPS** – use of the coast by the public should not be allowed to have significant adverse effects on the coastal environment, amenity values, nor on the safety of the public nor on the enjoyment of the coast by the public;
- **Policy 3.2.1 NZCPS** – policy statements and plans should identify those recreational areas which are important to the region or district and which should therefore be given special protection;
- **Policy 3.1.3 NZCPS** – policy statements and plans should recognise, and seek to maintain and enhance, the contribution that open space makes to amenity values;
- **Policy 3.5.1 NZCPS** – states that in all cases, other than those identified in the policy, where public access to and along the coastal marine area should be provided as a matter of national importance (areas where access may be restricted includes areas of significant vegetation or significant habitats, protection of Maori cultural values, public health and safety, security or other exceptional circumstances);
- **Policy 3.5.2 NZCPS** – that provision should be made to identify the location and extent of areas where public have access to and along the coastal marine area, the identification of those areas where such access is desirable and where such access for those with disabilities should be provided;
- **Policy 3.5.3 NZCPS** – policy statements and plans should make provision for the creation of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips to and along the coastal marine area;
- **Policy 3.5.4 NZCPS** – policy statements and plans should identify the access which Maori have to sites of cultural value to them.
While consideration must be given to a gambit of objectives and policies within the HBRPS and HBRRMP, the following is considered of particular relevance to this Technical Paper:

- HBRPS Policy 6.3(7) – to identify and protect regionally significant areas… a landscape may be considered significant if it is used, valued, or appreciated by the regional as well as local community.

2.2. DISTRICT PLAN POLICY

The Proposed Hastings District Plan (1997)\(^1\) establishes a management regime for land use and development within the District. There are a number of matters of significance to the provision of reserves and recreation facilities. Of particular relevance, Section 13.5 of the PDP addresses community facilities, recreation, conservation and natural areas. In particular, the following are considered pertinent:

- REO1 – to provide for the establishment, operation, development and maintenance of land for reserves and recreation activities, which ensuring that adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
- REO2 – to provide access to recreation facilities for the community through their provision and distribution throughout the District.
- REO3 – to provide for the continued operation and development of regionally significant recreation facilities while protecting the amenity of adjoining properties.
- REO4 – to protect areas of the coastline and the margins of rivers, lakes and streams that are identified as being of significant natural, cultural or recreation value.
- REO5 – to encourage the development of Reserve Management Plans for all reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977.

There are a number of policies within this section of the PDP which are also relevant and require consideration for the provision of reserves and recreation areas.

2.3. OTHER LEGISLATION

A number of other statutes will have local geographic impact upon coastal reserves and recreation areas including:

- Reserves Act 1977, which provides for the establishment of reserves and the identification of the function of these reserves (including recreation and conservation reserves). The Reserves Act 1977 requires those reserves established under the Act to have a Reserve Management Plan.

\(^1\) The PHDP is part way through the statutory process. Submissions have closed and decisions on these are being released. Several submissions concerning coastal development issues have been received.
• Local Government Act 1974, which requires stopped roads along the margins of the coast (along Mean High Water Springs) to be vested in Council as esplanade reserves. The Local Government Act 1974 also establishes the means by which Council may collect financial contributions for funding the acquisition, maintenance and development of reserves.

• Conservation Act 1987 – which provides for the setting aside of land for conservation purposes (see also the Queen Elizabeth II Trust Act 1977). This provision is largely on the basis that the land remains in private land ownership and has limited potential in regard to public access reserves.
3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The strategic objectives and policies have developed through the HCES process to date (refer Figure 1.1). The HCES Priority Actions Paper (PAPS) summarises the output of investigations and the consultation feedback. PAPS develops a profile of relevant resource priorities in the coastal environment by highlighting site specific issues and potential resource conflicts requiring attention.

PAPS identifies the following Priority Issue relating to public access and recreation:

| The lack of understanding of, or provision for, coastal recreation activity and demands. |

The priority Strategic Issues identified with public access and recreation include:

- The lack of understanding of recreational usage of the Hasting’s coastal environment;
- Erosion has the potential to adversely impact on recreation values;
- Degraded environments have the potential to impact on recreation use, public health and safety;
- Some recreation activities adversely impact on other values and resources in the coastal environment; and
- Some activities exclude public access where demand may exist.

From PAPS and consultation findings the following strategic objective and policies for public access and recreation activities have been established:

| Objective: To maintain and enhance the role of the Hastings coastal environment as a major recreation resource. |
| Policies: |
| 1. To promote public access to the coastal environment while recognising that constraints will be needed where access may adversely impact on other significant values and resources; |
| 2. To maintain and enhance a diverse range of recreational opportunities and experiences in the coastal environment; |
| 3. To maintain and enhance public access in existing settlement areas; |
| 4. To maintain and enhance the provision of facilities in the coastal environment for recreation activities; |
| 5. To prioritise the provision of public access on the basis of demand. |

The strategic policy framework identified above, forms a basis for technical and site specific assessment of demand, preference and supply issues later in this paper.
4. DEMAND, PREFERENCES AND EXISTING RESOURCE CONFLICTS

4.1. RECREATION SURVEYS AND CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

Recreation values in the coastal environment are not well understood. A number of surveys and investigations have been undertaken, both as part of this study and by other agencies and organisations. The following provides a brief review of these documents in terms of recreation demand in the District. The remainder of this section assesses site specific recreation demand and preference, highlighting existing and potential.

4.1.1. COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

This postal questionnaire, randomly issued to 500 households in Hastings and Napier, was prepared to gain a better understanding of the wider community's values associated with the Hastings coastal environment. Specifically, the questionnaire sought answers to the following questions relating to the recreation use of the coastal environment:

- How is the Hastings coastal environment utilised as a resource by residents of the Hastings and Napier communities?
- What are the important values and resources at particular beaches in the coastal environment?

In addressing these questions, Section 1 specifically addressed recreation values associated with the Hastings coastal environment. The following summarises the key results inferred from the questionnaire:

- That the beach is an important recreation location for residents of Hastings and Napier: 1, in summer, over 50% of residents go to the beach at least once a week; and 2, in winter, over 50% of residents go to the beach at least once a month.

- That the beaches of Hastings are an important recreation resource for residents of both Hastings and Napier: 1, the majority of residents in Hastings frequent beaches in the Hastings District (approximately 75%); and 2, a significant proportion of residents of Napier also use beaches in the Hastings District (over 50%).

- That certain beaches have higher recreation values for the community than others: 1, the most visited beaches in the District include Waimarama, Te Awanga, Clifton, Ocean Beach and Haumoana (all visited by over 80% of respondents to the questionnaire).

- That significant value is derived from the “quietness and peacefulness” of Hastings beaches.
4.1.2. BEACH USAGE SURVEY

These on site beach surveys undertaken during the summer of 1997/98 focused on recreational usage but also sought feedback from beach visitors on their perceptions of values and coastal resources. The surveys also sought information on geographic spread for beach users.

The main outcomes of relevance to this paper were as follows:

- That the most popular recreation activity in the coastal environment is ‘relaxing/sunbathing’, followed by ‘swimming’ and ‘walking’ (all passive recreation activities). However, particular areas of the coastal environment are favoured for particular recreation activities, for example Whirinaki, and Waitangi/Ngaruroro for fishing; East Clive for boating and jet skiing; and Aropaoanui for camping.

- That the Hastings coastal environment attracts a diverse range of visitors over the summer holiday period with the majority being day trippers from Hawke’s Bay but also a significant number of travellers from elsewhere in the North Island. Obviously one would expect the number of travellers from outside the region to decrease outside of holiday periods.

- That there is a significant visitor preference for certain sandy surf beaches (Waimarama, Ocean Beach and Waipatiki) at least over the summer holiday period. However, other local beach areas appear more popular for ‘everyday’ visits (e.g. Te Awanga, and Haumoana)

- That other less populated beaches are still rated highly by the visitor groups they attract (their niche) and by other beach users who frequently visit these beaches on other occasions. For example Clifton, Tangoio and Haumoana.

- That the beaches of Hastings are valued for their ‘quiet/peaceful/relaxing’ characteristics.

- The beach is a particularly important recreation resource for families with children.

- That northern beaches tended to be used more by residents of Napier than Hastings.

- That recreation facilities were considered poor in most locations, particularly Waipatiki and Clifton, with access a constraint at Ocean Beach, Aropaoanui and Tangoio. The most commonly identified facilities which are required at the beach include toilets, shelter and shade, running water and rubbish bins.

4.1.3. OTHER RECREATION USER SURVEYS

In December 1986 the Hawke’s Bay Catchment Board and Regional Water Board produced the results of a Coastal Recreation Survey for Hawke’s Bay Beaches. This report presented information on the actual numbers of people undertaking recreation activities at different beaches and the reasons people had for visiting particular beaches.

It is important to note that this survey focussed only on a limited number of Hastings beaches: from Clifton to Waipatiki, and included a number of beaches in Napier City.

While the results of this survey are somewhat limited, both in the range of beaches and the age of the survey, the following summarises the key results considered pertinent for this paper:

- That Clifton and Te Awanga had high visitor numbers, in comparison to other beaches surveyed.
That swimming, fishing and sunbathing were the most popular recreation activities.

That clean water, safety for swimming, and beach cleanliness were considered very important beach characteristics for visitors and that these values were high at Clifton, and Waipatiki.

That proximity to home was considered also an important characteristic of desirability for recreation and beach users at Te Awanga and Haumoana.

The Hawke’s Bay Conservancy Recreation Strategy (Department of Conservation (P. Sheridan), 1994) also provides some valuable background information on recreation activities and demands in the Hawke’s Bay. The following provides a summary of relevant details from this Strategy:

There are a total of around 471,000 New Zealand visitors to the Hawke’s Bay per year, of which ¼ come from Wellington alone and nearly 2/3 from the lower North Island.

That there were some 65,000 international tourists visiting the Hawke’s Bay per year and that this was expected to increase by around 70% by this year². While the coast does not appear to be a key feature drawing these visitors to the region, Cape Kidnappers and coastal areas are identified as attractions.

There are only a small number of areas managed by the Department of Conservation in the coastal zone but the Department considers itself to have an important advocacy role.

4.2. AREA SPECIFIC DEMANDS AND EXISTING RESOURCE ISSUES

On the basis of the above information, and reserve management plan information available for each specific management locality, the remainder of this section identifies the existing environment demands and preferences for recreation and reserve facilities, and existing resource issues and conflicts.

4.2.1. AROPAOANUI

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues at Aropaoanui for recreation activities in the coastal environment:

The number of people currently visiting Aropaoanui during the summer period is comparatively low (in relation to other beaches in the District³). Road access to the beach has been cited as one factor in these low numbers.

Predominant recreation activities at Aropaoanui include relaxing, swimming, camping, and walking.

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² This figure is higher than the proportion of Overseas visitors recorded at the beach in the Beach Users Survey, suggesting that the beach may not be the primary destination of this market.

³ The measure of beach usage has been derived from the Beach User Survey 1997/98. It is important to note that the period of survey was through summer holiday and long weekend periods and that this may result in a comparatively lower count of ‘weekday’ recreation use. It is also important to recognise that the average head count at the beach (for all the beaches combined) was only 48 people, but there was significant variation between beaches, with Ocean Beach recording a head count average in excess of 225 and East Clive and Haumoana recording average numbers less than 10.
There is currently little or no developed infrastructure supporting recreation activities at Aropaoanui and no formal reserve areas (including parking) have been set aside. There is an existing walkway from the beach north to Waipara that is currently severely eroded.

Rural farmland in the area is currently used as a casual camping ground in the summer months. There is currently no formal infrastructure supporting this activity and there are suspected adverse effects on natural character (particularly water quality of the lagoon and coastal marine area).

4.2.2. WAIPATIKI

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Waipatiki coastal environment:

- Beach usage at Waipatiki is comparatively high (well in excess of the average head count for beaches in Hastings)\(^4\), with a mix of day-trippers, campers and residents. Road access has been cited as a constraint to visiting the beach.

- Predominant recreation activities at Waipatiki include relaxing, swimming, walking, surfing and camping. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that this area is popular for launching fishing boats (with a number of boat trailers on the beach).

- There is an existing formal camping ground on the southern side of the Waipatiki Stream and lagoon. The camping ground is serviced by on-site infrastructure. It is suspected that infrastructure failure (either by the camping ground or residential settlement) is adversely impacting on water quality of the lagoon and coastal marine area.

- There is an existing area of recreation reserve, ‘The Waipatiki Domain’. The reserve is held in two lots with a combined area of around 18ha. One area of the reserve is bush, located inland from the coast, the other is a predominantly open area providing vehicular access to the beach.

- Use of the bush reserve for recreation activities has the potential to adversely impact on natural character values (disturbance of fauna and indigenous flora within the reserve and the neighbouring scenic reserve administered by the Department of Conservation).

- Facilities on the existing open reserve area include a toilet block and changing shed, barbecue facilities and picnic tables. No formal parking is provided, however there is adequate car parking space available. Road access through the reserve provides for boat launching from the beach. Vehicle access and use of the beach is considered to be adversely impacting on other recreation activities.

- While there are existing recreation facilities, the beach user survey indicates that better toilets and provision of shelter/shade would improve recreation usage of the area.
4.2.3. TANGOIO

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Tangoio coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities in the Tangoio coastal environment are considered moderate (compared to other beaches in the District)\(^4\).

- Predominant recreation activities at Tangoio, from the beach user survey, include relaxing, swimming, fishing and walking. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the area north of the Tangoio Headland is also popular for snorkeling and diving.

- Shellfish collection has also been identified as a recreation activity undertaken between the Tangoio Reef and Whirinaki Bluff.

- There is an existing area of recreation reserve at Tangoio (the Tangoio Recreation Reserve) comprising an area of around 4.4ha. This area is currently undeveloped and access is obtained by way of a right of way from the end of Tangoio Beach Road. The existing access arrangement to the reserve is considered a potential constraint to recreation activities.

- In addition to the reserve area managed by the District Council, adjacent to the reserve there is land managed by the Regional Council (Marginal Strip) and the Department of Conservation (Landing Reserve). These reserves are also undeveloped.

- While there is currently a lack of recreation facilities at Tangoio, there appears to be little demand for provision of such facilities. Toilets, running water and rubbish bins have been identified as possible facilities that would enhance recreation activities.

- Potential conflict with infrastructure and land use has been identified at Tangoio (the beach user survey indicated the sewer outfall as a ‘dislike’). This appears to be supported by the water quality monitoring surveys undertaken at Tangoio (see section 5.2.3).

4.2.4. WHIRINAKI

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in Whirinaki coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities in the Whirinaki coastal environment are considered moderate (compared to other beaches in the District)\(^4\).

- Predominant recreation activities at Whirinaki include fishing (from land), relaxing and swimming (though it is noted that the beach is not generally considered safe for swimming activities) and suggests that the Esk River is favoured.

- As noted above, shellfish collection (mussels) has been identified as a recreation activity between Whirinaki and the Tangoio Reef.

- There is an existing foreshore reserve (the Whirinaki Beach Recreation Reserve), which has a total reserve area of around 17.3ha. The reserve is contained on the shingle banks of the
beach and there is a toilet block located on the reserve (near the Whirinaki Road/State Highway turnoff). The principle purpose of the reserve is to maintain open space and facilitate public access, use and appreciation of the reserve. This reserve does not extend to the Esk River.

- There is limited parking on or adjacent to the reserve, due to the shingle banks. But there is parking along the road reserve. This parking area appears sufficient for current recreation demands.

- While the existing facilities were generally considered adequate, upgrading of the toilets and provision of rubbish bins were identified as improvements which could enhance recreation use of the coastal environment.

4.2.5. WAITANGI / NGARURORO

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Waitangi / Ngaruroro coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities in the Waitangi/Ngaruroro coastal environment are considered low (compared to other beaches in the District)\(^4\). However, although absolute numbers recorded in the Beach User Survey indicate a relatively low usage of this area during weekends and holidays (the survey period), site observations suggest that the recreation usage of Waitangi/Ngaruroro is higher than other beaches during the week, as the site is popular for fishing activities\(^4\).

- The predominant recreation activity at Waitangi/Ngaruroro was fishing (from land). As opposed to other beaches in the Hastings District, the recreation use of Waitangi/Ngaruroro was almost exclusively designated to one recreation activity. Other minor recreation activities identified from other sources include surfing and swimming.

- There is an existing reserve area at Waitangi/Ngaruroro currently managed and developed by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council. While the reserve area is principally for river control purposes (reserve areas include land reserved for River Works, Soil Conservation and River Control and Crown Land), recreation facilities including barbecues, seating and parking areas have been established for recreation use.

- Improvements to facilities sought at Waitangi/Ngaruroro included toilets, running water, rubbish bins and shelter/shade.

\(^4\) Throughout this report ‘fishing’ has been identified as a ‘recreation’ activity (referring to individual fishing activities as opposed to commercial fishing operations).
4.2.6. CLIVE ENVIRONS

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Clive coastal environment (the focus of this coastal environment has been on the Clive River and that area of the coast with road access: ‘East Clive’, adjacent to the sewer outfall):

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities in the Clive coastal environment are considered low (compared to other beaches in the District)\(^4\).

- While the Beach User Survey indicates that people at Clive were swimming, this was a relatively small proportion of beach visitors. Predominant recreation activities included relaxing, fishing and other water sports (jet skiing and water skiing/surf skiing). The latter of these activities was concentrated at the Clive River as opposed to ‘East Clive’.

- The only access between Clive River and ‘East Clive’ is via the beach front and requires crossing stop banks and river control structures. In this regard, the two areas of the coast are relatively distinct. The existence of these river control structures is a potential constraint to recreation use and access to the coastal marine area.

- There are a number of reserve areas in the Clive coastal environment, managed by different authorities. Fardon Park Domain is on the north east side of SH2 (on the boundary of the identified ‘coastal environment’). This reserve is managed by the Hastings District Council and includes the Swimming Pool facilities and access to the Clive River. Adjoining Fardon Park there are a number of small esplanade reserves along the river margins.

- To the east of State Highway 2, along both sides of the Clive River, there are areas of reserve managed by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council for Soil Conservation and River Control Purposes. Again some recreation facilities have been provided in these reserve areas, including toilets and limited parking.

- At the Clive River, the main dislikes identified in the Beach User Survey included litter and pollution, dirty water and not enough shade. Water quality monitoring of the Clive River at SH2 supports the community perception of environmental standards, see section 5.2.6 for detail.

- Access to the coast at East Clive is via one road. This road is adjacent to the Sewer Pumping Station, land managed for this purpose by the Hastings District Council. Remaining public land in the area includes a number of smaller foreshore reserves gazetted for Soil Conservation and River Control Purposes.

- The facilities at East Clive were generally considered inadequate for recreation demand. Rubbish Bins and Toilets were identified as the main facilities which could improve or enhance recreation use.
4.2.7. HAUMOANA

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Haumoana coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities at Haumoana are low (compared to other beaches in the District). However, as previously noted, the Beach User Survey (which provides the basis for this assessment) was undertaken during the holiday and weekend periods and it is considered that Haumoana may be more popular as a local recreation area (particularly for fishing, surfing and walking).

- Predominant recreation activities at Haumoana include relaxing, swimming and fishing (from land).

- There are three reserve areas managed by the Hastings District Council in the Haumoana area: Clive Grange Domain, Cavell Park and Memorial Park. While the first two reserves adjoin the coastal marine area, the latter is further inland, accessed from Memorial Park Avenue.

- Memorial Park includes a sports ground for the local community, with parking, sealed courts, childrens playground and associated buildings. This reserve is considered a valuable resource for the surrounding residential community and an important part of the urban infrastructure. However, the area is not considered significant in terms of the coastal environment and HCES.

- Cavell Park recreation reserve is a comparatively small reserve area (4663m²) accessed from Holden or Gow Avenue and adjacent to the Tukituki River Mouth. Recreation use of this reserve is limited as the area is currently under lease from the Haumoana and District Play Centre Inc. Adjacent to this reserve there are a number of reserve areas managed by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council for Soil Conservation and River Control Purposes.

- Although Cavell Park specifically does not appear to be an important area for recreation activity, the Tukituki River and lagoon are considered important for recreational fishing. There is potential for this use of the River to conflict with river control and protection works undertaken by the Regional Council, particularly where management restricts public access to the area. There is also cited conflicts between recreational fishing and land use and development, with farming operations controlling flow in the Tukituki River.

- Clive Grange Domain is a relatively large recreation reserve area (passive reserve) adjacent to the foreshore from the mouth of the Tukituki River south. The most popular area of the reserve, comprises the northern area (including the old camping ground to the lagoon just south of Springfield Road). Other areas of the reserve have been incorporated after the formal gazette of the Clive Grange Domain in 1917, these include lands deemed unsuitable for residential subdivision due to ponding. Facilities on the Clive Grange Domain are concentrated at the northern end of the reserve and includes road access to the beach, parking and toilets. Further south the reserve is predominantly shingle, providing open space to the beach. This reserve is currently in a poor state of maintenance with limited facilities and infrastructure to support recreation use, a high level of weed infestation and local
dumping of rubbish and household refuse. These factors are considered a constraint to recreation use and demand.

- The Clive Grange Domain contains two estuarine areas and several wetlands which include vegetation and fauna of conservation significance. These natural character values are potentially at conflict with recreation use and public access and with river control works for hazard management.

- Results from the Beach User Survey indicate that the recreation and reserve facilities at Haumoana are not adequate. Rubbish bins, picnic tables or barbecue facilities, and toilets were identified as facilities which could improve this area (it is noted that these results indicated that the existing toilets are either in poor standard or are not easily accessible or located).

- Given the recent nature of the coastal protection works at Haumoana, the Beach User Survey does not provide any insight into community perceptions on this structure. It is considered that there is potential for this structure to conflict with recreation use and activities, particularly as the groyne appears to be causing scouring to the informal parking area of the reserve.

4.2.8. TE AWANGA

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Te Awanga coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities in the Te Awanga coastal environment are considered moderate (compared to other beaches in the District). As with Haumoana it is considered that these figures do not reflect the proportion of use that this coastal area would have during week-day periods and therefore the importance of this area as a local recreation resource.

- Predominant recreation activities at Te Awanga include swimming, surfing, relaxing and walking. Shellfish collection (mussels) has also been identified as a traditional kai moana resource and recreation activity. However, this resource is currently considered depleted, and local hapu have identified that the resource is adversely affected by land use and development (particularly pollution in the coastal marine area).

- There is an existing foreshore reserve at Te Awanga, the Te Awanga Domain Recreation Reserve (approximately 3.7ha). Direct vehicular access to the reserve is from Wellwood Terrace and includes part of the lagoon and ‘backwaters’ of the Maraetotara River (including a number of small ponds). There is relatively little recreation infrastructure on the reserve. Facilities include a small toilet block, car parking facilities and a community hall. To the south of the reserve lies the Te Awanga Camping Ground or Motor Camp. The camp provides recreation infrastructure for holiday makers including a commercial outlet. There is direct access to the beach from the Motor Camp.

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5 This conclusion is supported by the Beach User Survey which indicated that 26% of those at the beach at Haumoana disliked the area because of the ‘litter/pollution’.
The second Hastings District Council reserve is the Oregon Road Recreation Reserve. This reserve is a comparatively small reserve area (1,898m²) accessed from Oregon Road. The purpose of this reserve is to preserve open space within the residential area of Te Awanga. As with Memorial Park in Haumoana, this reserve is not considered to contribute to recreational use of the coastal environment and therefore is not discussed further.

While the facilities at Te Awanga were generally considered appropriate, results from the Beach Users Survey indicate that rubbish bins and shelter/shade facilities could enhance recreational use of the area.

4.2.9. CLIFTON

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Clifton coastal environment:

Visitor numbers for recreation activities at Clifton are moderate in comparison to other beaches surveyed in the Beach User Survey. Over a ¼ of those surveyed indicated that they were camping at Clifton as opposed to day trippers to the beach. In addition, while recreation usage appears comparatively low, the importance of this area as a gateway to Cape Kidnappers needs to be taken into account as many of these people would pass through Clifton on their way to the Cape.

Predominant recreation activities recorded at Clifton (from the Beach User Survey) include swimming, relaxing walking and fishing (from land). The area is also important for recreational boating and boat fishing, with the fishing and boating club located within the Clifton Domain Camping Ground.

There is an existing reserve at Clifton, the Clifton Domain. The reserve is currently leased to the Clifton Domain camping ground. Infrastructure at the Motorcamp, includes a children's playground, local shop, washing and cooking facilities and power supply. As noted above the boating club is also located within the reserve area, with boat launching facilities onto the beach. To the rear of the camping ground there is a public car parking area for visitors walking across the beach to Cape Kidnappers. From the car park, signage directs people to the Cape and Gannet Colony (see 4.2.10 below). The current layout of the camping ground, including restricted access through the grounds, is considered a potential constraint to recreation activities both at Clifton and Cape Kidnappers.

The facilities at Clifton were generally considered inadequate. Results from the Beach Users Survey indicate that toilets and shelter/trees would enhance recreational use of this area.
4.2.10. CAPE KIDNAPPERS

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Cape Kidnappers coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers to Cape Kidnappers have been recorded by the Department of Conservation (see Cape Kidnappers Gannet Reserve: Visitor Survey 1996, Department of Conservation, 1996). For the season 1995/96 it is estimated that approximately 16,000 people visited the Cape, with an average of 154 visitors per day between January and March 1996, peaking at 282 visitors per day on 8 January 1996.

- Based on the nature of the reserve, the predominant recreation activities at Cape Kidnappers are considered to be sightseeing and walking. Access to the Cape is primarily via adventure tours (Gannet Beach Adventurers, Unimog, Quadaventures and Overland Safari’s), these tour operations access the Cape from Clifton and through private property. There is potential for this access to adversely impact on natural character and recreation values (the Department of Conservation survey indicated that one ‘dislike’ for visitors to the area was the number of vehicles).

- Approximately 20% of visitors access the Cape by walking/cycling (access via Clifton).

- The Cape Kidnappers Nature Reserve includes two reserve areas managed by the Department of Conservation; in total the area comprises approximately 12.9ha. The reserve includes ‘Nature Reserve’ (gannet colony) and ‘Government Purpose Reserve’ (public facilities). The remaining area is in private ownership, with easements for access to reserve areas.

- There are a number of facilities at the Cape, including public shelter, sign boards, toilets, walking track, drinking water and picnic tables. Facilities which visitors to the Cape considered could be improved included toilets, shelter, drinking water and better directional signage.

4.2.11. OCEAN BEACH

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Ocean Beach coastal environment:

- Visitor numbers for recreation activities at Ocean Beach are very high. The highest single and average head counts recorded during the Beach User Survey were recorded at Ocean Beach (highest headcount: 500 people, average head count 220 people, which is significantly higher than the average head count for all beaches over the survey period - 48 people). The majority of those surveyed at the beach were day trip visitors.

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6 In terms of comparison, these numbers are comparable to the average head count numbers taken at Ocean Beach and Waimarama over the 1997/98 Beach User Survey. However, it is expected that the total number of people visiting Ocean Beach and Waimarama on any one day during the survey period would be significantly higher than the head count numbers, which provide a ‘snap-shot’ of people at the beach at the time of survey only.
Predominant recreation activities at Ocean Beach include relaxing, swimming, walking, and surfing. Wider consultation on the HCES also indicates that fishing and snorkelling are important recreation activities, particularly at the northern end of Ocean Beach (including Rangaiika).

There is an existing foreshore reserve at Ocean Beach which is managed by the Department of Conservation. This reserve (Marginal Strip) includes some 7½ km of coastline and comprises coastal sand dunes. The vegetation of this reserve has been identified as significant, comprising one of the largest populations of pingao and provided habitat for indigenous fauna (particularly coastal birds). The area is currently unfenced and while the reserve provides for public access to and along the coastal marine area, there is potential for recreation activities to conflict and adversely impact on these natural character values (in particular vehicle access through the dunes). It is also noted that there are a number of archaeological sites within the dune system and that these are potentially threatened by recreation activities and public access.

While there is no public reserve owned or managed by the Hastings District Council, there is a surf club and toilet block located on private property managed by Council. The surf club is considered an important recreation facility, with surf boarding and surf life saving championships held annually at the beach. It is considered that there is potential conflict between recreation use and activities and private property rights.

As discussed in Technical Paper #4 Ocean Beach has episodes of erosion and accretion and southern parts of the beach have net erosion rates of approximately 0.13m/year. Erosion is exacerbated by damage to dunes from vehicles and pedestrian traffic and through point source stormwater discharges.

While the facilities at Ocean Beach were considered appropriate the following facilities and services were identified as potential developments which would enhance recreation use of Ocean Beach: parking, toilets, shade/shelter, and shop(s).

4.2.12. WAIMARAMA

The following summarises the key resource demands and issues for reserves and recreation activities in the Waimarama coastal environment:

- As with Ocean Beach, visitor numbers for recreation activities at Waimarama are very high. For example, in the Beach User Survey the beach had an average head count of around 150 people over the survey period (compared to the average head count for all beaches of 48 people). The majority of those surveyed at the beach were day trip visitors, though there was a significant proportion of campers and bach residents (approximately 30%).

- Predominant recreation activities at Waimarama include relaxing, swimming, walking, and surfing.

- There are a number of existing reserves at Waimarama. The Hastings District Council manages the following reserves: Gillies Crescent Recreation Reserve; Paparewa Recreation Reserve; Waingongoro Stream Recreation Reserve; and Waimarama Domain. While within the ‘coastal environment’, the first of these reserves is not considered an important resource.
contribution to public access and recreation use of the coast, and accordingly is not discussed further.

- The Papawera Reserve provides some 1.5ha of reserve land adjoining the Paueroa Stream. Access to the reserve is from Harper Road which runs parallel to the coast. The reserve is currently open space, with the only facility a toilet block. While surrounded by residential and rural activities, the proximity of this reserve to the beach means that it provides a recreation resource for the coastal environment, in terms of both informal parking, picnic area and toilet facilities.

- The Waingongoro Stream Recreation Reserve provides some 1.74ha of parking and access to the beach. There are currently no facilities on the reserve.

- In total, the Waimarama Domain comprises approximately 6.5ha of reserve with additional recreation area currently provided for public access by the local church. The reserve area includes access to and along the beach from Harper Road, Moori Road, Airini Road and Gliray Place. The following recreation and reserve facilities are provided on the reserve: the surf club rooms and watch tower, first aid facilities, public toilets and implementation sheds. Recent planting and riprap has been put in place along the foreshore within the reserve and beach in an attempt to manage or control erosion. In addition to planting areas, public access routes and boardwalks have been established, ensuring public access does not adversely impact on the riprap and dune rehabilitation programme further north.

- In addition to the reserves above, boat ramp access has been established on a ‘Maori Reserve’ at the southern end of Waimarama. In the 1996/97 summer a burial site was exposed at the reserve, as a result of ongoing coastal erosion. The management of this reserve and public access to the coastal marine area at this site has the potential to conflict with tangata whenua values and this identified waahi tapu site.

- Public reserves also provide vehicle access to the beach, which is considered to conflict with other recreation activities and tangata whenua values.

- While the facilities at Waimarama were considered appropriate the following facilities and services were identified as potential developments which would enhance recreation use: toilets, car parking, shops and shelter/shade.
5. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

On the basis of the existing reserve and recreation issues, the following constraints and opportunities have been identified for the development of recreation and public access to the coastal environment in the specific coastal localities.

5.1. POLICY CONSTRAINTS

As outlined above there are a number of PART II matters of the RMA which establish a policy framework for guiding development and public access along the Hastings coast. In so much as these policy directions address potential for conflicts between significant natural, cultural or social values, they represent a constraint to development of reserves and recreation facilities. Although public access to and along the coastal marine area is also identified as a matter of national importance under the RMA, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement clearly places this matter secondary to resource issues relating to natural character and tangata whenua values.

Significant natural and cultural values along the Hastings coast are assessed in detail in other technical papers and HCES background papers. From a recreation resource perspective the main constraints evident from Part II policy can be interpreted in a spatial sense generally as follows7:

(a) Aropaoanui
   - Natural character through wildness, landscape, isolation (s6(a), 7(c), 7(g))
   - Tangata whenua values, particularly kai moana resources (s6(e), 7(a))

(b) Waipatiki
   - Natural character through wildness, landscape, bush remnants (s6(a), 6(b), 6(c), 7(d), 7(g))
   - Cultural values (including waahi tapu and kai moana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))

(c) Tangoio
   - Tangoio Headland as outstanding landscape (s6(b))
   - Amenity values including special residential character (s7(c))
   - Tangata Whenua values and property management rights (s7(a), 8)
   - Heritage values (s7(e))

(d) Whirinaki
   - Natural character values of Esk River mouth (s6(a))
   - Cultural values (kai moana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))

7 It is also recognised that values may vary within a settlement area, for example Waimarama has developed and undeveloped sections.
(e) Waitangi/Ngaruroro
- Natural character values of coastal environment and River Mouth (s6(a))
- Cultural values (kaimoana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))
- Heritage values (s7(e))

(f) Haumoana
- Natural character values of wetlands and river mouth (s6(a))
- Cultural values (kaimoana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))

(g) Te Awanga
- Landscape Values, as an entry to Cape Kidnappers (outstanding landscape), (s6(b))
- Amenity values including special residential character (s7(c))
- Cultural values (kaimoana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))
- Natural character values of wetlands (s6(a))

(h) Clifton
- Landscape Values, as an entry to Cape Kidnappers (outstanding landscape), (s6(b))
- Heritage values (s7(e))

(i) Ocean Beach
- Natural character through wildness, landscape, isolation (s6(a), 7(c), 7(g))
- Natural and intrinsic values (pingao and dune systems (s6(b), 6(c), 7(d))
- Cultural values (including waahi tapu and kaimoana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))
- Amenity values including special residential character (s7(c))
- Tangata Whenua values and property management rights (s7(a), 8)

(j) Waimarama
- Natural character through wildness, landscape (northern end) (s6(a), 7(c), 7(g))
- Cultural values (including waahi tapu and kaimoana resources) (s6(e), 7(a))
- Tangata Whenua values and property management rights (s7(a), 8)

5.2. PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

Physical constraints include land capability limitations (for example steepness of slope, stability problems or low lying wet or flood prone land); dynamic coastal processes leading to erosion or inundation hazard; protected sites and areas (heritage sites and natural areas); and infrastructure constraints including lack of adequate infrastructure such as road access. Notwithstanding this, there is also potential to develop reserve areas and public access areas where physical limitations deem land inappropriate for residential development (for example erosion prone land can provide an interim use as public reserve and open space as a low risk use of the land resource).
The following provides a brief synopsis of physical conditions that may be a constraint or opportunity to reserve development and provision of public access at specific coastal localities:

5.2.1. AROPAOANUI

- The alluvial river flats are subject to occasional inundation during flood events. While this is a constraint to formal and significant infrastructural investment, itinerant travellers accommodation may be appropriate (e.g. informal camping facilities).

- Road access is poor. Anything other than low key public access and recreation may result in additional pressure for significant investment in road upgrading and on-going maintenance and well as resolution of legal access issues.

- There is currently limited monitoring of water quality at Aropaoanui, as recreation use is so low. However, the 1990 – 93 Coastal Classification by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, classifies the beach as suitable for public bathing, with an SB Water Quality Standard. This standard was exceeded on one occasion, February 1992 and correlates with ebb and flood tides.

5.2.2. WAIPATIKI

- The stream valley (including the road access) is subject to occasional inundation during flood events.

- A coastal hazard zone exists recognising the potential for erosion and inundation beyond the beach and lagoon. Open space reserve and low investment recreation infrastructure may be an appropriate use of this area.

- Bush remnants on steep land are protected and opportunities exist to extend the natural linkages along the stream valley.

- There have been a number of problems cited with the Waipatiki Lagoon and a health warning has been issued indicating the risk of swimming in this area (see Technical Report: EMT 96/5, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, November 1996). This water quality issue is considered to be adversely impacting on recreation activities.

- Recent monitoring of Waipatiki Beach indicates that bacterial concentrations of Waipatiki Beach are 100% within Ministry of Health Guidelines for contact recreation. However, potential has been identified for contaminants in the lagoon to impact on water quality in the coastal marine area in high rainfall events (see Technical Report: EMT 99/1, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, February 1999).

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8 The Water Quality Classification Standards are based on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th Schedules to the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967. In terms of faecal coliform bacteria content, a level of 200 per 100 millilitres shall not be exceeded.
5.2.3. TANGOIO

- The area is unserviced and remote from public infrastructure.
- Tangoio Headland is recognised as an outstanding landscape and also has heritage values warranting protection.
- Water quality surveys have been undertaken at Tangoio Reef and at Whirinaki (at the Tangoio end of the beach). These surveys indicate that faecal coliform concentrations have exceeded standards for shellfish harvesting (Health Department draft guidelines for shellfish gathering and SA classification) and previously (over the months of June/July 1991) the standards for public bathing have also been exceeded (SB classification). The source of contamination at Tangoio has been attributed to the outflow of the Pakuratahi and Te Ngaru Streams. (see Technical Report RM 94/5, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, September 1994 and Technical Report RM 94/7, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, June 1994). Based on the findings from these investigations, the gathering of shellfish from the area between Tangoio and Whirinaki is not advised. This is considered a constraint for recreation activities and demands at Tangoio.

5.2.4. WHIRINAKI

- Land in the vicinity of Esk River mouth may be at risk from inundation during flood events or due to river mouth movement.
- Legal access to the Esk River is limited to the immediate beach.
- The Esk River mouth and lagoons have significant ecological values as well as offering a valuable recreation resource.
- The close proximity of Pan Pac mill means that a buffer must be maintained to avoid reverse sensitivity effects (especially in relation to noise).
- There is a Maori cemetery at the southern extremity of the settlement.
- See the above comments regarding water quality between the Tangoio Reef and Whirinaki Bluff. At Whirinaki, the effluent out-fall from the industrial zone has also been identified as a potential source of contamination. While this is considered a significant adverse impact on shellfish collection it is not considered a significant risk to contact recreation activities.

5.2.5. WAITANGI / NGARURORO

- The area is subject to inundation in storm events, with water levels in severe floods threatening the SH2 bridge crossing of the River.

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9 The Health Department draft guidelines for shellfish gathering was 14 cfu/100ml
10 The SA classification standard is of 70 cfu/100ml, as identified in 5th schedule of the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967.
Water quality monitoring has been undertaken for the Tutaekuri River (at Pakowhai Road Bridge) and at Ngaruroro River at the State Highway 2 Bridge. The latter monitoring site is considered more appropriate as it is within the Waitangi/Ngaruroro coastal environment. During the 1998/99 monitoring programme, e. coli numbers exceeded Ministry of Health Guidelines for freshwater maximum value guidelines and freshwater running seasonal medium guidelines on two occasions (for each guideline limit). (see EMT 99/1, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, February 1999). There was a strong correlation between rainfall and decreased water quality in the River. These figures indicate that the degraded water quality within the river impacts on the suitability of the area for recreation use (particularly after rainfall events).

5.2.6. CLIVE ENVIRONS

- Flooding and inundation restrict access to this area during storm events.
- Faecal coliform contamination at the Clive River exceeded freshwater maximum Alert Mode II guidelines in 42% of the sampling occasions, while the freshwater running seasonal medium guidelines were exceeded in 83% and 35% of sampling occasions (for the 126 cfu/100mls and 273 cfu/100mls respectively). (See EMT 99/1, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, February 1999). Given that these exceedances raise issues for healthy bathing and contact recreation activities, they are considered to be a significant constraint to recreational usage of the Clive River.

5.2.7. HAUMOANA

- As discussed in Technical Paper #4, coastal erosion and inundation is serious at Haumoana, with recent rates of erosion approximately 0.4m/year. Coastal processes have had an adverse impact on the Domain Reserve and recreation access to the coastal marine area (for example road access through the reserve was severed by gravel overtopping the beach and spilling into the reserve).
- Extensive flood protection measures are maintained along the Tukituki River mouth, however the area remains low lying and is susceptible to ponding hazard. Stormwater management and disposal is difficult.
- The Tukituki River mouth and associated lagoons and wetlands have significant conservation value.
- There does not appear to be any monitoring of water quality at Haumoana. However, anecdotal evidence indicates that water quality in the Tukituki River and lagoon is poor and that this is adversely impacting natural character values (fauna habitat) and consequently recreation activities in the area (fishing).
5.2.8. TE AWANGA

- Localised flood hazard exists in the vicinity of the Maraetotara River and a substantial portion of land adjacent to the southern end of the residential area acts as a flood plain and is therefore precluded from residential development.

- As discussed in Technical Paper #4, there is a relatively high rate of coastal erosion averaging 0.37m/year at Te Awanga. Loss of the natural beach geology due to housing, roads and recreation has exacerbated the erosive trend. These erosion rates have the potential to reduce the area of reserve and adversely impact on recreational use of the area.

- The Maraetotara River and coastal wetlands have conservation values and there are numerous archaeological sites recorded from Te Awanga to Cape Kidnappers.

- Monitoring of water quality has been undertaken for both the beach and lagoon at Te Awanga. The beach at Te Awanga is a high energy coastal environment and the lagoon has the potential to be a safe bathing area. However, water quality sampling of the lagoon indicates that water quality is poor, with high faecal coliform contamination. Results from the 1998/99 monitoring period indicate a persistent faecal coliform contamination of the lagoon from January through to February. The freshwater maximum value Alert Mode II guideline was exceeded in 50% of the sample occasions and the freshwater running seasonal medium guideline 126cfu/100ml was exceeded in 67% of the samples. (see EMT 99/1, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, February 1999). After further investigations, the Hawke's Bay Regional Council have concluded that the high level of contamination is localised and as such likely to be a result of activities in or around the lagoon. Such contamination is not considered safe in terms of public health for recreational contact and accordingly it is considered that land use and associated infrastructure failure is adversely impacting on recreation values and demand.

- As would be expected in a high-energy coastal environment, monitoring of water quality at Te Awanga Beach indicates that generally faecal coliform contamination is well below levels set as a guideline for bathing beaches. (See monitoring records documented in RM 94/7, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, June 1994 and EM95/2, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, July 1995). Contamination exceeded the SB classification standard on one occasion only, July 1992, between the monitoring periods October 1990 to February 1993 and November 1994 to March 1995.

5.2.9. CLIFTON

- Coastal erosion rates at Clifton are high (refer Technical Paper #4) and there is potential for erosion to significantly reduce the recreational use of the Clifton Domain Reserve (both in terms of the existing camping ground and boat ramp associated with the boating club). Notwithstanding this, the recent erosion control works have significantly altered the beach at Clifton, and it is considered that this has the potential to constrain other recreation activities at the beach, due to the impact on the amenity of the coastal environment.
• Water quality monitoring at Clifton generally indicates that faecal contamination of the beach is low, within the guidelines for safe swimming and bathing activities and within the recommended guidelines for SA classification (collection and consumption of shellfish).

5.2.10. CAPE KINDAPPERS

• Cape Kidnappers has significant ecological value and the gannet colony warrants protection.

• There are a number of sites and areas on Cape Kidnappers of significance to tangata whenua, including waahi tapu sites and a traditional walkway around the coast. The Cape itself is also a significant cultural icon, representing the fishhook of Maui in Maori tradition.

• The majority of land on Cape Kidnappers is currently held in private ownership. While access is provided for over this land, private property rights have the potential to conflict with public access and recreation use of the Cape.

5.2.11. OCEAN BEACH

• There is localised inundation potential close to the Waipuka Stream mouth. A coastal hazard zone exists recognising the potential for erosion and inundation (wave run up) beyond the beach.

• As discussed in Technical Paper #4, the backshore hills are unstable and subject to instability. Historically, land subsidence has resulted in slips on the public road, severing access to the coastal environment. This hazard is considered a potential constraint on public access and recreation use of Ocean Beach. In addition to stability issues, poor road access generally has been identified as a constraint to recreation use and access.

• Water quality monitoring of the surf beach indicates that, as would be expected in a high-energy coastal environment, the faecal coliform contamination is below levels set by the Ministry of Health Guidelines (see EMT 99/1, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, February 1999).

• Historically monitoring of the beach has been undertaken at two locations, to the north and south of the stream mouth. One sample recorded in the 1993/94 monitoring period indicated faecal coliform contamination as high as 195cfu/100mls (with an average contamination of less than 10cfu/100mls) (see EM 95/2, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, July 1995). These results indicate that there is a higher level of contamination in the Waipuka Stream and that there is potential for this to adversely impact on water quality in the coastal marine area (though it is noted that during dry summer periods the stream does not often reach the sea). In addition, the high contamination of the stream has the potential to adversely impact on recreation use of the coastal environment as the stream is a potential ‘safe’ bathing environment for smaller children (as opposed to the surf beach).

• The area is unserviced and remote hence any significant recreation infrastructure would need to be self sustaining.
• Road access is poor and there are legal constraints associated with the existing beach access.

• There are numerous recorded archaeological sites along the beach and many more unrecorded sites are likely.

• The dunes along Ocean Beach are some of the best preserved along the central east coast of the North Island. They have important habitat and intrinsic value.

5.2.12. WAIMARAMA

• Localised inundation potential is a constraint close to a number of small streams which discharge to the sea.

• A coastal hazard zone exists recognising the potential for erosion and inundation (wave run up) beyond the beach. This zone extends up to 450m landward of MHWS and includes numerous existing dwellings and areas of vacant flat land.

• The area is unserviced and remote hence any significant recreation infrastructure development would need to be self sustaining.

• There are recorded archaeological sites along the beach and more unrecorded sites are likely.

• As discussed in Technical Paper #4 the erosion at Waimarama adversely impacts on the Domain and has the potential in the future to adversely effect the local access road through the reserve.

• Water quality monitoring of the surf beach indicates that, as would be expected in a high-energy coastal environment, the faecal coliform contamination is below levels set by the Ministry of Health Guidelines (see EMT 99/1, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, February 1999).

5.3. PRIORITY ISSUES

On the basis of the above issues and resource demands and conflicts, the Priority Actions Paper identified the following issues on the basis of priority.

High Priority Sites/Areas

1. Vehicular public access is adversely impacting on other recreation values, tangata whenua values and natural character values at the following locations:

   • Waimarama;
   • Ocean Beach;
   • Cape Kidnappers;
   • Waipatiki.
2. Infrastructural services and facilities are not adequate to meet recreation values or demand at the following coastal areas:
   - Waipatiki, toilets, shelter and retail (shops);
   - Waitangi / Ngaruroro, toilets, rubbish bins, running water.

3. Recreation values and access at Clifton are being adversely impacted upon by physical processes: erosion protection works.

4. Recreation values at Whirinaki / Tangoio are being adversely impacted upon by infrastructure: the existing sewerage outfall and water quality from local streams (pollution).

5. Recreation demand is constrained at Waipatiki due to the degraded water quality of the lagoon which provides potentially 'safe' bathing waters at this beach.

Moderate Priority Sites/Areas

6. Recreation values at Clive are being adversely impacted upon by infrastructure: the remnant of the sewerage outfall, and/or existing sewerage outfall (pollution).

7. Recreation values at Cape Kidnappers have the potential to conflict with tangata whenua values, particularly regarding access to culturally significant sites.

8. Public access and recreation values at Waimarama are adversely affecting tangata whenua values. In addition, there is potential conflict with infrastructure constraints and limitations and physical processes (particularly the impact of these processes on the beach)

9. Recreation values at the following beaches are being adversely impacted upon by infrastructure: erosion protection works, the remnant of the sewerage outfall, and/or existing effluent outfall (pollution): Haumoana, Te Awanga, and Ocean Beach.

10. Infrastructural services and facilities are not adequate to meet recreation values or demand at the following coastal areas:
    - Tangoio, running water, toilets and rubbish bins;
    - Whirinaki, toilets and rubbish bins;
    - Te Awanga, shelter, and rubbish bins;
    - Ocean Beach, toilets;
    - Waimarama, toilets.

Low Priority Sites/Areas

11. Infrastructural services and facilities are not adequate to meet recreation values or demand at the following coastal areas:
    - Haumoana, rubbish bins, picnic tables, toilets; and
    - Clifton, shelter and toilets.

12. Recreation values at the following beaches are being adversely impacted upon by infrastructure: the sewerage outfall at East Clive (Waipureku).
13. Public access potentially conflicts with land use activities at Clifton, where access through the camping ground may be constrained.

14. Public access and recreation values have been adversely impacted upon by physical processes and infrastructure at Aropaoanui as physical processes have constrained access to the coast and coastal walkway. In addition, recreation values are considered to potentially conflict with tangata whenua values, due to depleted kaimoana resources and access over significant waahi tapu sites.

15. Recreation values have the potential to conflict with existing residential land use and future land use development at Tangoio.

16. Recreation values have the potential to be adversely affected by urban land use and ‘ribbon development’ of the coast at Whirinaki, particularly in regard to access to the coast. In addition, public access may also conflict with social and cultural values (the amenity planting of the coastal foreshore).
6. IMPLEMENTATION AND AREA SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

On the basis of the issues and demands outlined in section 4 and the resource constraints and opportunities identified in section 5 of this report, the following section outlines the resource management outcomes for reserves and recreation management within the coastal environment of the Hastings District.

Specific implementation options for reserves and recreation facilities are also put forward. While priority is given to these actions, it is important to recognise that these will need to be integrated with the implementation recommendations for other reserves management issues in the coastal environment (which will be addressed in the HCES report).

6.1. AROPAOAUNUI

The following management outcomes have been identified for reserve and recreation management at Aropoaanui:

- Limiting reserve and associated recreation infrastructure development to maintain the natural character values of the environment.
- Maintain and enhance its wilderness and remoteness values as an alternative recreation experience.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Aropoaanui. These are considered low priority implementation measures:
6.2. WAIPATIKI

The following management outcomes have been identified for at Waipatiki for the provision of public access and for reserve/recreation resources:

- Recognise Waipatiki as an important recreation destination in the northern sector of the Hastings coast.
- Enhance natural character values derived from the existing bush areas of the Waipatiki Domain.
- Promote passive recreation in the Waipatiki coastal environment.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Waipatiki. These are considered moderate and high priority implementation measures:
6.3. TANGOIO

The following management outcomes have been identified for Tangoio in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Limit reserve and associated recreation infrastructural developments to maintain the natural character and landscape values of the environment.
- Maintain and enhance the wilderness and remoteness values, as an alternative recreation experience.
- Enhance access to and along the coastal marine area, including the beach and areas of public access road and reserve.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Tangoio. These are generally low priority implementation actions (with the exception of water quality):
6.4. WHIRINAKI

The following management outcomes have been identified for Whirinaki in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area.
- Enhance recreation activities, including fishing and shellfish collection from Whirinaki.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Whirinaki. These are generally moderate and low priority implementation actions:

- In recognition of the natural character values of the Esk River and potential hazard, seek to protect this area via the establishment of reserve (LOW)
- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality to the coastal marine area to a level appropriate for shellfish collection (MOD)
- Maintain and enhance the existing fore-shore reserve and promote community coast-care schemes to maintain coastal amenity of the area (LOW)
- Identify options for enhancing physical and legal access to the Esk River (MOD)
6.5. WAITANGI / NGARURORO

The following management outcomes have been identified for Waitangi/Ngaruroro in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area.
- Maintain and enhance the wilderness values and special recreation experience of the Waitangi/Ngaruroro area.
- Recognise the importance of the Waitangi/Ngaruroro coastal environment for fishing and associated recreation facilities.

Recognising that the Waitangi/Ngaruroro coastal environment is currently managed by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council (HBRC), the following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Waitangi/Ngaruroro. These are low / moderate priority implementation actions:

- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality of the Tutaekuri and Waitangi Rivers (MOD)
- Encourage the establishment of shade planting in appropriate locations (LOW)
6.6. CLIVE / EAST CLIVE

The following management outcomes have been identified for the Clive coastal environs in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area.
- Recognise the importance of the Clive coastal environment for specialised recreation activities (in particular jetskiing and water skiing).

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for the Clive coastal environs. These are generally low to moderate priority implementation actions:

- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality of the rivers (MOD)
- Encourage the establishment of shade planting and upgrading of toilet facilities locations (LOW)
- Provide signage for designated recreation activity areas (LOW)
- Mitigate visual/odour impacts of the WWTP (LOW)
6.7. HAUMOANA

The following management outcomes have been identified for the Haumoana coastal environs in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Recognise the importance of Haumoana as a local community recreation area;
- Promote and enhance the natural character of the lagoon, recognising the importance of this area for recreational fishing;
- Recognise constraints on infrastructural development due to erosion and inundation hazards.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for the Haumoana coastal environs. These are generally moderate priority implementation actions:

- Encourage those areas unsuitable for development (due to hazard) to be set aside as reserve (LOW)
- Upgrade and enhance reserve facilities, including toilets and rubbish bins (MOD)
- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality of the rivers (MOD)
- In conjunction with HBRC encourage recreation users and local landowners to cooperate in river management and access to the coastal environment (MOD)
6.8. TE AWANGA

The following management outcomes have been identified for the Te Awanga coastal environment in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Recognise the importance of Te Awanga as a local community recreation area;
- Promote and enhance the natural character of the lagoon as habitat for indigenous fauna;
- Recognise the potential for this area as a gateway to Cape Kidnappers;
- Recognise constraints on infrastructural development due to erosion and inundation hazards.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for the Te Awanga coastal environment. These are generally moderate priority implementation actions:

- In conjunction with HBRC encourage removal of failed protection works in the coastal environment (MOD)
- Encourage development of Te Awanga as a gateway to Cape Kidnappers through signage and clustering of commercial recreation operations in area (MOD)
- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality of the lagoon, including consideration of wastewater infrastructure if required (HIGH)
6.9. CLIFTON

The following management outcomes have been identified for the Clifton coastal environment in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Recognise the importance of Clifton as a holiday destination;
- Recognise the area as a gateway to Cape Kidnappers;
- Recognise constraints on infrastructural development due to erosion and inundation hazards.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for the Clifton coastal environment. These are generally moderate to high priority implementation actions:

- In conjunction with HBRC encourage removal of failed protection works in the coastal environment (MOD)
- Encourage and enhance public access to the Clifton Domain as a gateway to the Cape (MOD)
- Facilitate the retreat or relocation of the camping ground as erosion advances (MOD)
- Enhance shade planting and ablution facilities on the Domain for recreation amenity (MOD)
6.10. CAPE KIDNAPPERS

The following management outcomes have been identified for the Cape Kidnappers coastal environment in regard to the provision of public access and reserve/recreation resources:

- Recognise the importance of Cape Kidnappers as a tourist attraction and icon for the Hawke’s Bay;
- Promote the Cape as a tourist destination for national and international visitors;
- Enhance natural character and landscape values by managing vehicle use of the coastal environment.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for the Cape Kidnappers coastal environment. These are generally moderate priority implementation actions:

- Encourage and enhance public access to the Cape including purchase of private land (M O D)
- In conjunction with the Department of Conservation, enhance recreation facilities (e.g. toilets and signage) (M O D)
6.11. OCEAN BEACH

The following management outcomes have been identified for at Ocean Beach for the provision of public access and for reserve/recreation resources:

- Protect and enhance the natural character of the coastal environment (wilderness and landscape values);
- Maintain and enhance the special character and recreation value of Ocean Beach as an alternative recreation experience.
- Recognise Ocean Beach as an important recreation destination in the southern sector of the Hastings coast.
- Enhance natural character values derived from the dune areas of the Ocean Beach.
- Promote passive recreation in the Ocean Beach coastal environment.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Ocean Beach. These are considered moderate and high priority implementation measures:

- In conjunction with the DoC and HBRC discourage inappropriate vehicle use of the coast (HIGH)
- Encourage passive recreation by purchase/lease of private land for public access (HIGH)
- Enhance recreation facilities (e.g. toilets) while protecting natural character values (MOD)
- In conjunction with HBRC monitor and investigate means to enhance water quality of the stream (HIGH)
6.12. WAIMARAMA

The following management outcomes have been identified for at Waimarama for the provision of public access and for reserve/recreation resources:

- Protect and enhance the natural character of the northern coastal environment (wilderness values);
- Recognise Waimarama as an important recreation destination in the southern sector of the Hastings coast.
- Maintain and enhance the recreation values and public access at Waimarama.

The following site specific implementation recommendations are made for Waimarama. These are considered moderate and high priority implementation measures:

- In conjunction with the DoC and HBRC discourage inappropriate vehicle use of the coast (MOD)
- In conjunction with the HBRC seek vesting of reserves as a land use buffer for erosion hazard (HIGH)
- Enhance existing reserve facilities and areas of shade (MOD)
- Stage planned retreat of existing reserve infrastructure to accommodate erosion hazard (MOD)
- Investigate the vesting of paper roads to esplanade reserves for access to the coast (MOD)
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND FUTURE WORK

The strategy parameters and suggested directions identified in this paper must be combined with findings from the PAPS and other technical papers to formulate an integrated strategy for coastal environmental management, land use planning, asset and infrastructural planning and investment and recreation planning. In addition the following specific actions are recommended:

- Update and establish Reserve Management Plans for existing and future reserve areas in the following high priority areas:
  - Waipatiki;
  - Haumoana;
  - Ocean Beach;
  - Waimarama.

- Establish area specific Reserve Management Plans for the following areas, taking into account the HCES:
  - Aropaoanui (road reserve vested as reserve);
  - Tangoio (in conjunction with DoC and HBRC);
  - Whirinaki (future reserve acquisition of access to Esk River);
  - Te Awanga;
  - Clifton (existing camping ground and domain);
  - Cape Kidnappers (future reserve acquisition).

- That discussions be held with Napier City Council for possible co-management options for reserves in the northern sectors of Hastings coastal environment, recognising the importance of these areas as a recreation resource for the Napier community.

- That discussions and a working committee is established with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council to promote enhancement of water quality in waterways and lagoons in the coastal environment.

- That coast-care and community groups are encouraged for the local management of the coastal environment and recreation reserves.