

W. D. Lysnar and Wainui Beach Reserves Management Plan



View of Wainui Beach

Photo: Ian Trafford

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

This management plan has been prepared for the coastal foreshore reserves running along the length of Wainui Beach, Gisborne. The management plan has been prepared to assist in the day-to-day management of the reserves, whilst meeting long term management objectives.

All parks administered under the Reserves Act (1977) require a management plan under section 41 of the Act. The purpose of this management plan is to provide a strategic framework for the management of Wainui Beach's coastal foreshore reserves under the provisions of the Act. It sets out a framework to provide for passive recreational use and access to Wainui Beach, while enhancing the fragile foredune landscape.

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE RESERVES

Thirty-five land parcels make up the two Reserves included in this management plan. The land parcels south of Hamanatua Stream are referred to as Wainui Beach Reserve and those land parcels north of Hamanatua Stream are referred to as W.D Lysnar Reserve. Makorori Headland has been included also. The Reserves run the length of the Wainui Beach foreshore and for ease of reference and cohesive management they have been included in this single management plan.

Wainui Beach is located 6 kilometres east of Gisborne City. The Reserves are located on the seaward side of the East Coast's main highway, State Highway 35. The Reserves are bordered by the settlements of Wainui and Okitu on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east.

W.D. Lysnar Reserve

The northern portion of the Reserves, or W.D. Lysnar Reserve, was originally titled (Native Land Court) to Ngati Konohi and Ngati Rakai. Post-colonisation, it was sub-divided and the Lysnar family purchased portions of the area. On the 5 December 1921, Winifred Lysnar gifted the area from Wainui Surf Club to just south of 'the Chalet' to the Gisborne Borough. This area falls under a Deed of Trust which outlined the terms of the gifting. The Reserve was also named after Winifred's father, as outlined in the Deed of Trust.

The area of Makorori Headland which formed part of the Lysnar Estate (portion currently owned by Council), was sold to the McGuinness family who were English school teachers. One of the terms of the sale was that the area would be retained for horses. This area was later purchased by Cook County in the 1970's and added to the Reserve. The Ferris family originally owned the northern tip of the

Headland. W.D. Lysnar and Ferris petitioned the Makorori Headland land in Court in 1917.

The northern tip of the Headland has never been part of the Reserve. Today, a private party owns the northern tip.

W.D. Lysnar Reserve is comprised of a series of land parcels through a variety of foreshore landscapes. This reserve starts north of the Hamanatua Stream and runs north to encompass three-quarters of the Makorori Headland. When making management decisions it is important to remember that the intention of the Lysnar family was for the gifted portion of the reserve to remain “in a natural state”. Council has since extended this principle to cover the dunes which run from the base of Makorori Headland to Wainui Surf Club.

Wainui Beach Reserve

Wainui Beach Reserve, or the southern portion of the Reserves, was part of Kaiti Block which was titled (Native Land Court) to the Ngati Rakai (Rakaiaatane) hapu of Te Aitanga A Hauiti and Te Whanau A Iwi hapu, of Te Aitanga A Mahaki. While Kaiti Block has since been subdivided and many sections sold to private interests and Council, the descendants of these iwi still live in the area and provide stewardship over the area. Unlike the W.D Lysnar Reserve, the Wainui Beach Reserve is a series of small separate land parcels, in between or in front of residential housing. This section of the Reserve runs south of Hamanatua Stream to the Tuahine Crescent. The southern point, or Maungaroa hills, is not owned by Council. Basic public facilities are provided at some of the sites with the main feature of these sites being to provide access to Wainui Beach.

Reserve land in the Gisborne District covers 1500ha of which 225 are dedicated and maintained for recreational activities. The Reserves included in this management plan fall within this 225 and are considered a ‘Primary Reserve’. Primary Reserves deliver recreation, landscape, cultural, ecological and heritage values to both residents and visitors to the District¹ and are considered the most high profile recreation and scenic resources within the reserve portfolio. Several factors make these ‘Primary Reserves’ particularly significant landscapes, and subsequently, these factors must be key considerations in management planning. The key factors are:

- ◆ These Reserves fringe the foreshore of Wainui Beach and provide critical foreshore protection. The dune system protects the coastline and developments against erosion.
- ◆ Wainui Beach is known for its natural beauty, stunning vistas, nationally renowned surfing conditions and easy accessibility. The Reserves provide access to the beach and other facilities.
- ◆ Wainui Beach is a popular recreation node for local residents, the people of Gisborne and visitors. Visitor numbers increase each year as the local population and tourism to the region grows.

¹ LTCCP 2004-2014 Volume II Part III Reserves and Public Conveniences, s. 3.0.

- ◆ Wainui Beach is one of the fastest growing residential areas in the Gisborne/Tairāwhiti region. These reserves provide access to Wainui Beach, but they also provide neighbourhood park amenities, including play equipment, picnic tables and open space relief.

Therefore, while providing critical foreshore protection, Wainui Beach Reserve and W.D. Lysnar Reserve have significant amenity values and are important recreation and tourism assets for Gisborne and the East Cape region. Increasing use must be carefully planned for and managed to minimise damage to the dunes and their vegetation.

The first part of this management plan establishes long-term strategic guidelines to provide for recreational use of the reserves and access to Wainui Beach, while enhancing the foredune landscape. The plan identifies appropriate maintenance and development options for ensuring long-term sustainability and enjoyment of the Reserves.



Figure 1: Winifred Lysnar, as a young girl, walking along the Wainui foothills. The fore dunes, now known as W.D. Lysnar Reserve and Wainui Beach Reserve can be seen in the background.

Photo by: William Crawford (18.10.1908)

1.3 HISTORY

1.3.1 Wainui, the Tangata Whenua and Their History²

Horouta Waka landed in Turanganui A Kiwa (Gisborne) around 1350AD. The sacred calabashes holding the gods and spiritual taonga carried on the waka were deposited in the Kohurau Caves located in the Maungaroa Hills at Wainui (Tuahine Crescent lies at the coastal base of these hills).

Uenuku Whakarongo, a chief on the Horouta Waka settled at Wainui, overlooking the beach at the base of Maungaroa. He established and

² Ingrid Searancke, tangata whenua, direct descendant Hine Haeretaua (sister of Rakaiaatane and direct descendant of Konohi, Chief of Whangara).

presided over the Wharekorero House of Learning, a place of supernatural powers.

In the late 1600's Rakaiatane settled on the Tatapouri Headland and held the mana over the whenua (the land). His whenua boundaries extended from Tatapouri headland through Makorori, south to Maungaroa and Papawhariki (Sponge Bay) to Titirangi and Kaiti.

Rakaiatane and his followers, including his brother, Tamahurunga, and his sister Hine Haeretaua, established many Pa throughout the area such as Panehu and Waiwhakata at Makorori; Pukaingakakaho at Tatapouri and Kahuitara at Maungaroa. Tauararo is located at Tuamotu Island (also known as Sponge Bay Island) and Titirangi is located at Titirangi.

In 1769 Captain Cook records a palisade fort on Tuamotu Island, Sponge Bay (known as Ruruhangenge). At the time of Captain Cook's visit in 1769, Rakaiatane's son Tuapaoa lived on Tuamotu and his nephew, Te Maro, was killed by Captain Cook's sailors.

Konohi, the son of Tamahurunga and Rakaiatane's nephew became the chief of Whangara. He was a great warrior in defending his own territory of Whangara and often joining with Tuapaoa the son of Rakaiatane to protect both territories.

Over many generations, Te Aitanga A Mahaki, the inland iwi of Mangatu, were intent on claiming sea border, namely the Wainui, Okitu and Makorori foreshores. Konohi repelled the invaders at Okitu, Hamanatua stream and Makorori Headland³. Unfortunately, these battles were to be his last as Konohi later died of injuries sustained in the battle at Makorori.

1.3.2 W.D. Lysnar Reserve History

Winifred Lysnar was the only daughter of the late William Douglas Lysnar. Winifred's father was the Mayor of Gisborne from 1908-1911. Later, he became a member of parliament for Gisborne from 1919-1931. William was a generous benefactor of the city of Gisborne. Winifred Lysnar was a well-known, generous and enterprising woman who lived the majority of her life in Gisborne, apart from a few years in her early twenties, which she spent in France. While she never married or had children, she created a legacy of a different kind.

³ Konohi's warrior prowess is well-known for another earlier incident, the beheading of Mahaki Chiefs at Whataupoko, Gisborne.

From her penchant to wearing a French beret and throwing annual parties, to being remembered for her love of horses and establishing the Winifred Lysnar Riding School. During her lifetime, Winifred donated most of her inherited family fortune as well as much of her time to numerous charities. As well as her time and financial support, she also gave the people of Gisborne her family farmland. Winifred gifted the majority of W.D. Lysnar Reserve to the Gisborne Borough Council for Reserve purposes on the 5 December 1921. A Deed of Trust was part of the transfer agreement. As conditions of the transfer, Lysnar Domain Board was established to oversee management of the reserve and the reserve was named after her late father. The Deed of Trust only covers the sections gifted to the County.

The reserve has a long and rich history of use, from family and church picnics, to horse riding along the beach and locating the Riding School within the reserve. Another regular activity was the East Cape coach route. Coaches used to travel around the East Cape, accessing the beach through the foreshore, and using the beaches and rock reef around Headlands at low tide to transport people and goods further up the East Cape and onto Auckland. A coach-stop was also located on Makorori Headland. The Lysnar family wanted the public to have access to Wainui Beach and to preserve the dune and foreshore. The Lysnar family were proponents of indigenous plantings, and did not plant any of the reserve in introduced species⁴. It was their desire that the dunes and foreshore remain in “a natural state” for the enjoyment of current and future generations⁵.



Figure 2: A mail coach on the Tolaga Bay-Gisborne route negotiating Wainui Beach between tides (1909).
Photo courtesy of Tairāwhiti Museum

⁴ Cook County planted the Norfolk Pines at ‘Pines’. Personal Communication with Nikki Searancke.

⁵ Personal Communication, Joan Coates, Ōkītū resident since the 1950’s. Supported by tangata whenua and submitters testimonials.

The Whales Graves

Tragically, in 1970, Wainui Beach was the site of a large sperm whale stranding (59 whales). It was an intensely emotive event for both Pakeha and Maori. A local Maori theory of why the event had occurred was because at the time, two French war-ships were berthed in the harbour a royal visit from the Queen was imminent. History had proven to local Maori that major human tragedies had coincided with previous royal visits. Maori leaders agreed with Hirini Te Kani Ferris that the whale stranding was a major tragedy and the whales had taken the consequences for the people. Therefore, the people were protected for this royal visit.

When the stranding occurred, Winifred Lysnar was in the midst of preparations for a social function in honour of the Queen's visit. She immediately stopped working on the menu and was down on the beach with the whales and other members of the local community. It became evident the whales were dying and a decision on what to do had to be made. Ngati Rakai kaumatua, Hirini Te Kani Ferris (uncle of Ingrid Searancke) and son of Reiha Kamau, consulted with Winifred Lysnar as well as Tohunga (Priests), church leaders and iwi leaders of the day. It was decided that the dying whales were "tangata" (humans) and their grave would be revered in the same traditions as a human burial site. The Maori church leaders held prayers over the whales including the Ringatu Church.

Hirini Te Kani Ferris was the kaitiaki of the whale grave and this responsibility was handed over to his niece Ingrid Searancke after his death in September 1970.

The whale grave is located at the northern end of Okitu beach on W.D. Lysnar Reserve. Cook County supplied bulldozers to dig the mass gravesite trench in which the whales would lie. The burying of the whales took four days and nights. Sand to fill the gravesite was dug from along the length of the reserve. Lime was poured over the bones to aid the decomposition and pit bones. The lime rendered the bones useless for bone carving which further served to deter bone-carvers from disturbing the site. The area was then fenced to further stop people from disturbing the site, as well as to stop anyone from falling into the gravesite as the whale flesh decomposed.

During the last twenty years many approaches have been made to Council to harvest the sperm whale bones for carving and private collections. The Council and the kaitiaki have rebuffed all approaches. This will continue to be the stance of the kaitiaki and Council.

Makorori Headland

The striking visual feature of Makorori Headland has a similar oral tradition of occupation by Maori. Two eroding areas of cliff reveal apparent Midden on the Headland. Apart from Midden, archaeologists have reported no other evidence of Maori occupation, however, Ngati Rakai and Ngati Konohi occupied the Headland. Rakaiatane erected Panehu Pa, which was a lookout with its own water supply. The Pa was used to ensure the safe passage of boats that launched from Makorori Beach, which was the shortest route to the Ariel reef, and their fishing grounds. Fire pits on the ridgeline of the hill behind the Headland were used to guide the boats into the beach. There may also have been another Pa site on the Headland.

The name 'Makorori' is thought to have come from the word 'Maka-o-riri', an aloe vera plant known to grow only on the Headland by Maori. Unfortunately, it appears the 'Maka-o-riri' is no longer found in the area. It was used by Maori traditionally to relieve sunburn.

1.3.3 Wainui Beach Reserve History

Prior to colonization, Ngati Rakai occupied the foreshore of Wainui Beach. In fact, they retained much of their lands post-colonisation with the Native Land Court finalizing their ownership titles in 1873. The area south of Hamanatua Stream was part of the Kaiti Block, 4350 acres and included Gisborne on the harbour side, Sponge Bay and Wainui up to Hamanatua Stream). The Pouawa Block covered 19,200 acres and included Okitu, Makorori, Tatapouri and Pouawa up to Pouawa River.

The Ngati Rakai (Rakaiatane) hapu of Te Aitanga A Hauiti were given two-thirds of the Kaiti block and Te Whanau A Iwi hapu of Te Aitanga A Mahaki were given the remaining third. The Pouawa block was given to Ngati Rakai and Konohi.

Today the tangata whenua of Wainui, Okitu and Makorori including Pouawa are the direct descendants of Rakaiatane, Konohi and Hine Haeretaua⁶.

Rakau A Ue Cemetery

The Maungaroa Headland is known by all iwi of Tairāwhiti as the ancient burial place of many chiefs. Ruapani, Rakaiatane and Kahungunu are amongst those who were laid to rest here and Uenuku Whakarongo is buried in the Kohurau Caves.

⁶ In 2007 the tangata whenua still residing at their papakainga in Wainui are the direct descendants of Hine Haeretaua. Six generations on from Hine Haeretaua, Reiha Kamau, the grandmother of Ingrid Searancke (nee Ferris), who died in 1924, provided her descendants with lands on Maungaroa. Her papakainga bordering Wainui stream (Lloyd George Road) and ancestral land on Makorori foreshore on Whangara Road, SH 35. The ongoing kaitiakitanga, or stewardship, held by Ingrid Searancke has been tested many times.

Over the centuries the burial grounds extended further towards the Wainui creek along the foreshore as erosion took away the burial caves on Maungaroa. After colonisation, a cemetery site was designated on Tuahine Crescent, and is called after a magical feat performed by Uenuku Whakarongo: Rakau a Ue (the tree withered by his magic)⁷.

Over the years, residents of Wainui Beach have found bones along the foreshore strip. Some finds have been reported and the records are lodged with the Department of Conservation archaeological records. In the 1980's, road workers on Murphy Road dug up many human bones. All the remains were without heads, some 12 bodies in total. After further research it was concluded that the remains were from a period of attacks by invaders in the late 1700's in which women, children and old men had been killed and the heads were taken as trophies. In recent months, remains found on the foreshore have been re-interred in the cemetery⁸. Today, the Reserves are managed as one cohesive eco-system.

1.4 MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVES

1.4.1 W.D Lysnar Reserve

When Lysnar Reserve was first gifted to the Gisborne Borough Council, a Lysnar Domain Board was established to oversee management. In 1982, following a change in Government Policy, the Board was abolished and the reserve was vested in the Cook County by NZ Gazette 1982 p.1761. Council then formed its own Committee to administer the Reserve. Today, Council's Community Facilities division is responsible for managing the reserve.

1.4.2 Wainui Beach Reserve

The land parcels making up what is referred to in this management plan as Wainui Beach Reserve have been acquired over the past 100 years. Initially, the northern part of the reserve, from the Stockroute (access F) to south of Hamanatua Stream (access J) was known as part of W.D. Lysnar Reserve. During the preparation of this management plan it has been requested that the reserve land south of Hamanatua Stream be known as Wainui Beach Reserve. This is appropriate, given that this land did not belong to the Lysnar family, and has a separate historical background of ownership.

⁷ Today, this cemetery is the final resting place of the descendants of Rakaiatane.

⁸ Interestingly, Okitu received its name during the construction of the bridge across Hamanatua Stream. After defending his lands at the stream, Konohi buried one of the attackers upright, as a post, or 'marker'. In Maori custom, iwi cannot walk over their dead, therefore the dead man served to act as a boundary line for neighbouring invaders. The dead man's name was Okitu.

2.0 Location Plans and Land Parcels

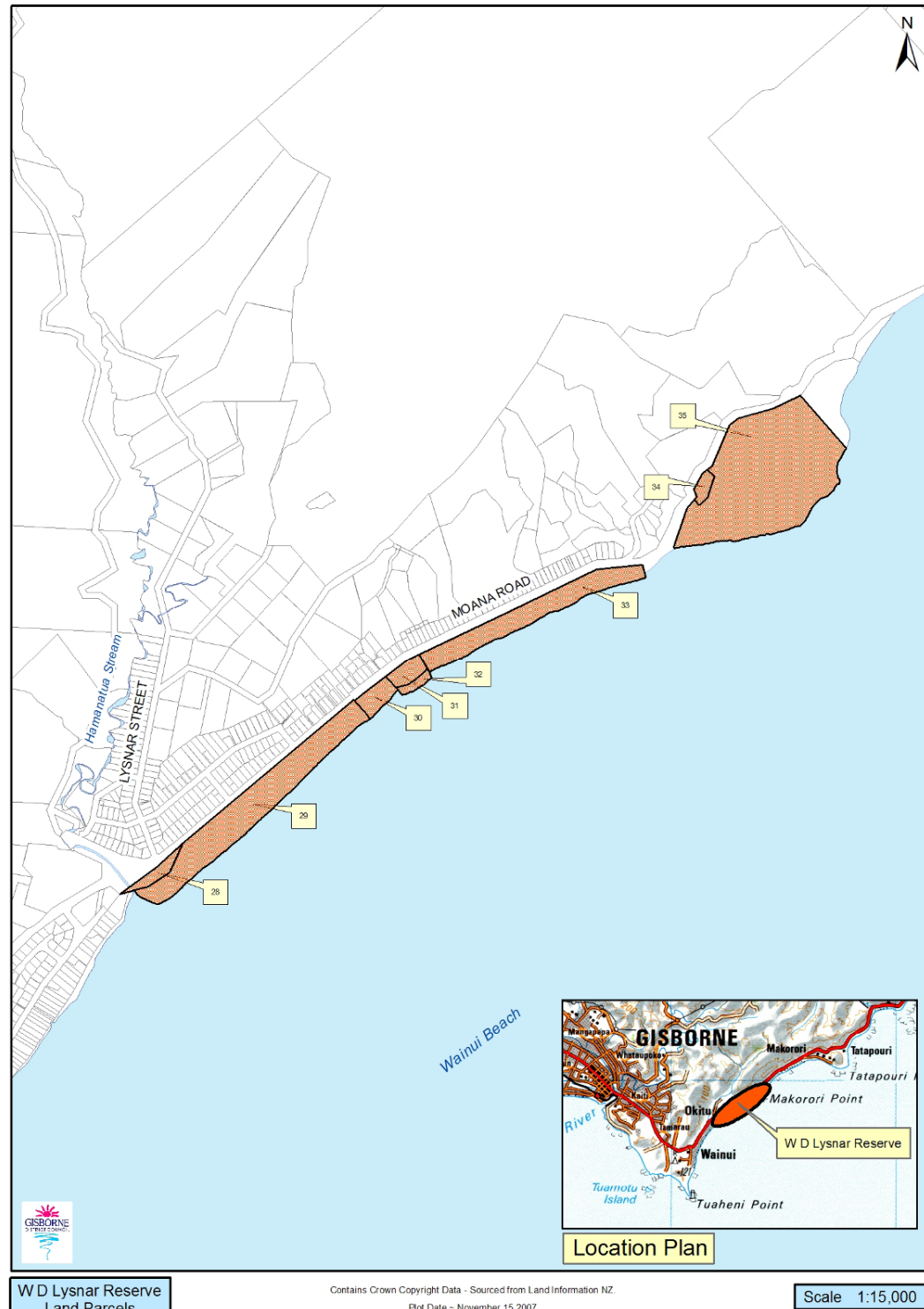
WAINUI BEACH RESERVE

Each separate land parcel has been numbered – see Annex 3 for legal status and full descriptions.



W.D LYSNAR RESERVE

Each separate land parcel has been numbered – see Annex 3 for legal status and full descriptions.



2.1 THE COASTAL LANDSCAPE

The coastal landscape is a result of interaction between natural and artificial forces and its dunes and foreshore are prone to erosion from high seas. The dune landscape has been built up from beach material. This factor, combined with waterways and sections of W.D. Lysnar Reserve being dug up to provide in-fill for the Whales Grave, has resulted in a hillocky and hummocky landform. They are covered with a variety of vegetation including hard grasses, garden escapes, mosses, and indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs. Along the southern end of Wainui Beach where residential housing is a predominant coastal feature, some residents have planted trees such as Pohutakawa and erected fences, stairs and viewing platforms.



Figure 3: Wainui Beach with Makorori Headland in the distance

The Reserves are currently home to a range of introduced plants such as Norfolk Pines, Canary Island Palms, agapanthus, ginger and aloe plants. Dr. Singer, Dr. Brown and a third party planted Pohutakawa trees at the southern end of the beach over 50 years ago for ‘beautification’ purposes⁹. In 1977, Wainui Lions Club also planted Pohutakawa trees on the beachfront from 40 Moana Road to the Chalet¹⁰. Other residents removed many of these trees while young. In the late 1980’s, Project Crimson planted Pohutakawa trees further northward, along the rest of the foreshore. Over the years, Cook County and the Gisborne District Council have also planted a variety of vegetation, particularly several species of pine trees. This vegetation was planted to provide some relief to the dune landscapes, while providing shelter and pleasant places for recreation. The vegetation also contributed to stabilising slopes and controlling erosion. The dune-care programme being conducted at various sites along W.D. Lysnar Reserve which includes the planting of Pingao and Spinifex grasses is one of the more recent Council erosion control measures¹¹.

⁹ Personal Communication, Joan Coates, Okitu resident since the 1950’s.

¹⁰ Submission by long-time resident G. Collier, who was a member of Wainui Lion’s Club.

¹¹ Personal communication with Reserve Management staff during 2007.

The northern-most part of the Reserve, Makorori Headland, plays an important role visually whilst traveling north along State Highway 35. The Headland dominates the view and serves to close the road. The sharp jagged outline of the Headland provides an interesting contrast with the Tatapouri Headland further north.

2.2 VEGETATION

The Council manages plant pests in Reserves according to the Gisborne District Regional Pest Management Strategy 2004-2009. The Reserves are part of wider regional species-led management programme, however, the Reserves are also subject to site-led management. This is where the emphasis is on the control of all pests that threaten values in a particular area. The sites may be specific places such as areas of bush, or may be wider habitats such as coastal dunes or wetlands. Site-led pest management is primarily in support of natural heritage (biodiversity) and is appropriate for the foreshore ecosystem comprising these reserves.

The sand dune vegetation includes a variety of exotic and indigenous species including sand grasses, weeds, horsetail, sicklegrass, *Coprosma acerosa* (sand-dune coprosma), *Oenothera* (evening primrose), *Muehlenbeckia complexa* (pohuehue), moss Bryden, *Coprosma repens* (taupata), *Genista monospermum*, *Pinus radiata*, *Pinus pinaster*, *Metrosideros excelsa* (pohutukawa), *Laqunaria pattersonii* (Norfolk Island hibiscus), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island palm), *Myoporum laetum* (ngaio), as well as many garden escapes including freesia, canna lily, *Tropaeolum* (nasturtium), agapanthus and *Oestospermum*.

The Headland includes introduced grasses, *Macrocarpa*, *Phormium colensoi* (mountain flax), Norfolk pine, *Cassinia leptophylla* (tauhinu), *Coriaria sarmentosa* (tutu), *Pimelea prostrata* (pinatoro) and *Muehlenbeckia complexa* (pohueue). The Tasmanian Blackwood plantation in the northern part of the reserve has a number of indigenous species growing in the under-storey. The under-storey is dominated by inkweed but indigenous species including kawakawa, karo (*Pittosporum cornifolium*) and karamu are present. The gum plantation adjacent to the Blackwoods also has some indigenous species present in the under storey including karamu, red matipo (*Myrsine australis*), kawakawa, hook grass, mahoe, karaka and puriri. Exotic tree species present include wattle, Blackwood and Blackberry. Indigenous species are present in the under-storey but are not yet growing in very high densities. On the cliffs and steeper parts of the Reserve, tutu, wharaki, kawakawa, karo, tauhinau and *Muehlenbeckia complexa* are present. A south-facing gully on the southern part of the headland contains a grove of Pohutakawa. Pampas plants are scattered through the exotic grassland on the coastal side of the Headland. Probably at least half of the

reserve is covered in exotic grass (rank grass)¹². Because of the exposure to strong salt laden winds, the effect on plant growth is severe on the seaward side.

2.3 WILDLIFE

Generally, fauna is low in number and species. A small black-backed gull colony is resident on the Makorori Headland. Their breeding area has been modified by erosion and it is not known if a colony still resides there. Seals and little blue penguins have been known to come onto the shore and whales have been stranded along the beach in the past. Birds such as black shag roost in the Pine and Macrocarpa trees on the northern most part of the Headland (outside of the Reserve), oystercatchers and kingfisher have also been noted in the Reserve.

With increased planting of indigenous vegetation, as well as the creation of ecological corridors from residents also planting appropriate indigenous species, it is likely that native birds and other flora and fauna will return to the area¹³. Rabbits are the main animal pests in the Reserves at this time and are controlled by Council according to the Regional Pest Management Strategy 2004-2009.



**Figure 4: Makorori Headland view north to Tatapouri Headland.
PHOTO BY: IAN TRAFFORD**

2.4 RESERVE USE

Since colonial times, W. D. Lysnar Reserve has mainly been used for recreation. Similarly, Wainui Beach Reserve has been used for public beach access, picnics and coastal view shafts. The following section describes the types of activities undertaken on the Reserves.

¹² Personal Communication, Don McLean and Andy Bassett, Department of Conservation, East Cape Conservancy.

¹³ As above and GDC, May 2007, Wainui/Okitu: *Landscape & Planning Assessment*

Descriptions of Use

The main recreation nodes within the Reserves are Access F (Stockroute), Access J (Hamanatua Stream), Access K (Wainui Surf Club), Access L (Pines), Access P (Chalet), and Access T (Northern Carpark).

The main part of the Reserve accessed from State Highway 35 (Lot 1 DP 2702 and Section 1-4, Block VIII Turanganui Survey) provides carparking, picnic spots, view points, walking tracks, and access for swimming, sunbathing, surfing, horse-riding and jogging opportunities. Informal tracks zigzag the dunes. Some of the tracks lead from the road or carparks, down to the beach. There is also an informal track running parallel to the beach, along the length of the dunes. This track is broken, with some areas requiring pedestrians to walk over dune-faces, across waterways and along the beach, before reconnecting with the track. Further, several waterways are present which also make the track difficult to traverse in places. The waterways can be muddy all year but particularly in the winter months.

The reserve land off Tuahine Crescent, Wairere, Murphy, Lloyd George, Oneroa and Pare Roads main function is to provide pedestrian access to the beach. Limited numbers of people recreate on these reserves themselves other than to watch the surf, or use the play equipment provided at 'Access G' off Wairere Road.

A small local population use the beach year round, however during the summer months there is a large influx of visitors. Makorori Headland and easily accessible dune and beach areas are becoming increasingly popular locations for wedding ceremonies.

Good surf can be found along most of the beach throughout the year with the numbers of local, national and international surfers at Wainui and other beaches on the East Cape growing each year. The term 'surfers' includes: short-board riders, long-board riders, body-boarders, body-surfers and sea/white-water kayaks.

The only patrolled area of the beach is located near the Wainui Surf Lifesaving Club (Inc.) which is busy during the summer with surfing, picnicking, sunbathing, swimmers and Surf Lifesaving associated activities. This area is also popular for children who wade in the nearby Hamanatua Stream. The water quality of the Stream is poor and does not meet New Zealand Recreation Water Quality Standards. Families also use the two children's playgrounds located north of the Stream.

One boat launch ramp is provided at the end of Pare Street. Vehicles must use the most direct route between the ramp and the sea for launching activities.

W. D. Lysnar Reserve and Wainui Beach have a long history as an area for horse riding. Historically, horse riding was popular when the Reserve was part of the Winifred Lysnar Riding School, before the land was given to the public as a Reserve. Today, riding horses along the beach at low tide is a regular feature and horse access to the beach is recommended at Access C (on the southern side of Wainui Stream), Access P (Chalet), and Access T (Northern carpark).



Figure 5: Horses on Wainui Beach seen from Wairere Road Access G.

With the increasing popularity of recreational activities such as 4-Wheel Driving and motorbikes, these groups have seen the opportunity to use areas of the Reserves accessed from State Highway 35, as off-road terrain. As their popularity has increased, Council has provided suitable sites within the District to safely use motorized vehicles/bikes. Unfortunately, motorised vehicles/bikes cause damage to fragile dune environments and can be a safety hazard to other reserve users.

Makorori Headland provides sweeping views of Wainui and Makorori Beaches as well as views south to Mahia Peninsula when weather permits. Car parking is provided at the base of the headland (the same carparking and facilities noted for parking at Northern Carpark in Annex 1). At the northern-most end of the Headland, along State Highway 35, is another closed vehicle access which is used by Council to access the top of the Headland for maintenance purposes. Reserve users are also crossing private property, located on W.D. Lysnar Reserves northern boundary, in order to access Makorori Beach from the Reserve.

Twenty metres north of the Headland track entrance, across State Highway 35, is Okitu Bush, which is managed by the Department of Conservation. The native bush found at Okitu Bush is of high quality and provides a good example of species which should be used to regenerate Makorori Headland.

2.5 Recreation Leases

The Wainui Surf Life Saving Club (Inc.) was established in 1937 when Winifred Lysnar approved the Club to use some existing sheds, and then later build clubrooms on the northern side of Hamanatua Stream¹⁴. The Club has a permit from the Council in terms of Section 32(1)(h) of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. The permit covers an area of 130m² and was granted for the purpose of establishing clubrooms and water storage tanks. The lease was renegotiated in June 2006. It also included extensions to the Clubrooms and the option of relocating them to the south side of the Stream, if necessary, due to erosion, natural disasters or flooding. Leasing processes will be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

The Club has a reciprocal arrangement with Council and is a pivotal institution within the Wainui community. The Clubrooms house public toilets that are maintained by Council. The Club maintains the exterior of the toilets as well as providing water to all public toilets within W. D. Lysnar Reserve. The Club shares electricity costs with Council.



Figure 6: Wainui Surf-Lifesaving Club from Access J (Hamanatua Stream) before the recent carpark upgrade.

¹⁴ Personal communication, Murray Robertson.

3.0 Planning and Legislation Documents

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A hierarchy of legislation and Council strategies and policies provide the framework for this management plan. The preparation of management plans for reserves is a legislative requirement under the Reserves Act 1977. It sets out the management planning process and defines reserves' purposes and functions.

Other legislation and Council documents considered and incorporated include:

- ◆ Resource Management Act 1991
- ◆ Historic Places Act 1993
- ◆ Gisborne District Council's Combined Regional Land and District Plan
- ◆ Wainui Beach Management Strategy 2005
- ◆ Wainui and Okitu Landscape and Planning Assessment 2007
- ◆ Urban Coastal Strategy 2005
- ◆ Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016

3.2 RESERVES ACT 1977 MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Purpose and Function of Reserve Management Plans

The purpose of this Management Plan is to provide a strategic framework for the management of the Reserves. The plans focus is on enhancing the Reserves through mitigating the risk of erosion, plant pest management and maintaining facilities and tracks to provide for recreation opportunities.

Under the Reserves Act 1977 all administering bodies are required to prepare and develop management plans for reserves under their control. The purpose of a reserve management plan is to: *"...provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance protection and preservation, as the case may require, and to the extent that the administering bodies resources permit, the development as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes of which it is classified..."* (Reserves Act 1977, Section 41 (3)).

This management plan has been prepared to assist with day-to-day planning and management of the reserve whilst meeting long-term management objectives. The management plan is prepared using the following process:

- a. Initial consultation with GDC staff responsible for management of recreation reserves.
- b. Council gives notice of its intention to prepare a reserve management plan and submissions are invited (01/04/06). Submissions are given full consideration during the preparation of the management plan.

- c. Council publicly releases its draft management plan (20/06/07) and invites interested parties and the local community to make submissions over a two-month period.
- d. The draft management plan is revised to take into consideration submissions received. Those submitters that wish to be heard are given the opportunity to speak to their submission before Council's Hearings Committee (30/01/08).
- e. The management plan is adopted by Council and released to the public as an operative management plan. Council undertakes implementation of the plan.

Most of Wainui Beach and W.D. Lysnar Reserves are classified under the Reserves Act. There are some portions of legal road which have not yet been stopped and classified as reserve.

Recreation Reserves and Local Purpose Reserves (esplanade)

W.D. Lysnar Reserve and part of Wainui Beach Reserves are classified as 'Recreation Reserve' under the Reserves Act 1977. The purpose of Recreation Reserve is:

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

The Reserves Act further states under s.17 that every Recreation Reserve shall be so administered, to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve, that:

"The public shall have freedom of entry and access....

...historic, archaeological or indigenous flora and fauna...features shall be managed and protected....

Its value as a soil, water and forest conservation shall be maintained."

Parts of Wainui Beach Reserve are classified Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade). The principal purpose of local purpose reserve is...

"to provide and retain areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve" (i.e. esplanade) (s 23(1))

The purpose underlies the vision for the management plan and the reserve's subsequent day-to-day management.

4.0 Management Aims, Objectives and Policy

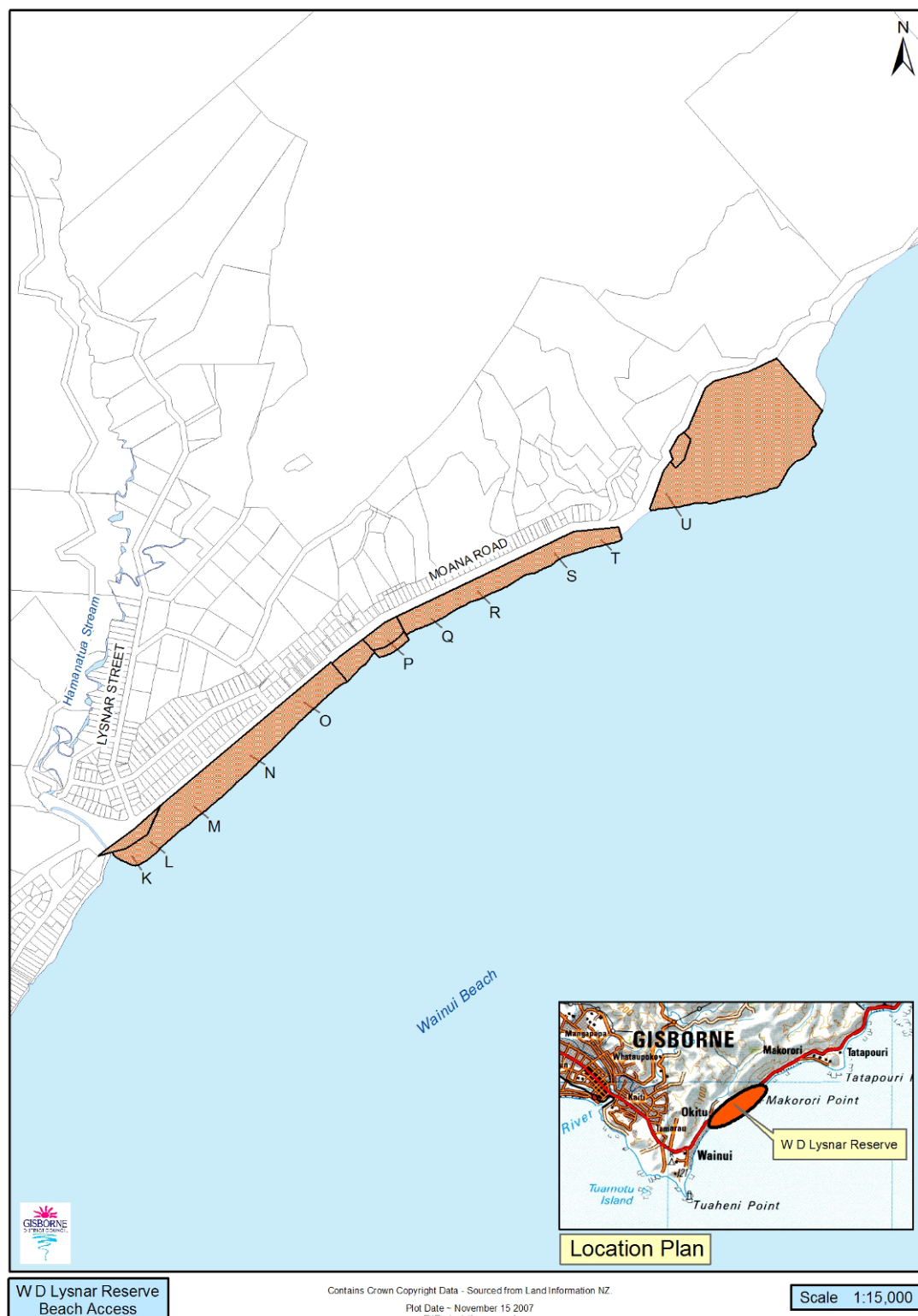
4.1 MANAGEMENT AIM

To provide for passive recreation and access to the coast, while stabilising and enhancing the foredune landscape through indigenous plantings and access management.

WAINUI BEACH RESERVE ACCESS MAP



W.D. LYSNAR RESERVE ACCESS MAP



4.2 RECREATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

Objective:

To manage Wainui Beach Reserve and W.D Lysnar Reserve as popular visitor destinations and encourage passive recreation and provide access to Wainui Beach.

The following recreation nodes are high use areas and will be given management priority:

- ◆ Stockroute (access F¹⁵)
- ◆ Hamanatua Stream (access J)
- ◆ Wainui Surf Club (access K)
- ◆ Pines (access L)
- ◆ Chalet (access P)
- ◆ Northern carpark (access T)

4.2.1 Policy 1) – Pedestrian access

To provide beach access and a continuous walking track along the length of W D Lysnar Reserve for pedestrians.

Discussion 1)

Each access area described as A – U (as shown on the Beach Access maps on previous pages) provides pedestrian access to the beach (there is a total of 21 established pedestrian accessways along the length of Wainui Beach). All accessways should be sign posted, provide steps or sandladders to descend to the beach where necessary, and should provide the most direct route from car parking areas to the beach.

A continuous walking track will be maintained along the length of W.D Lysnar Reserve from Wainui Surf Club to Makorori Headland. At present, walking tracks zigzag the dunes, and in several instances the walking track running parallel to the beach becomes disconnected and pedestrians are required to drop down to the beach before being able to join the dune track again. Stepping stones will be used to provide a continuous walking track along the full length of the dunes. The Dunes are popular for walkers and runners, particularly during high tides.

For development information for each access area see Annex 1 - Site Descriptions and Management Recommendations.

¹⁵ Refer to Wainui Beach Reserve and W.D Lysnar Reserve Access Maps

4.2.2 Policy 2) – Vehicle access and carparks

Maintain, upgrade and review current vehicle access and carparks. Any carpark development will be sympathetic to the fragile dune environment. Vegetative screening will be used on Wainui Beach Reserve to screen car parking areas.

Discussion 2)

Carparking will be provided at the following areas:

- ◆ H (Schools)
- ◆ J (Hamanatua Stream)
- ◆ K (Wainui Surf Club)
- ◆ L (Pines)
- ◆ M (Okitu Store)
- ◆ N (between Francis and Douglas Street)
- ◆ P (Chalet)
- ◆ R (One Pine)
- ◆ S (Whales)
- ◆ T (Northern carpark)

Vehicles damage the fragile dune environment, therefore carparking areas considered surplus to requirements will be made pedestrian access only. Existing vehicle accessways O and Q will be closed¹⁶.

Vehicle accessways will be developed using the following management methods:

- ◆ Fencing designated carpark areas with bollards to contain vehicles.
- ◆ Fencing along the ocean side of carparking areas should include a flat wooden rail to provide seating.
- ◆ Upgrading of carparking surfaces (including ‘the Chalet’ and the boat ramp at the end of Pare Street) should use a hard-wearing porous road surface - not tar-seal.
- ◆ The car ramp to the beach at Northern Carpark will be closed for vehicles and become pedestrian access and horse access only.

■ ¹⁶ Before accessways are closed and barriers erected, a ‘Coastal Care’ or other awareness raising campaign on the need to protect coastal landscapes is recommended. See Annex 3 for an example of the type of information that could be used in a campaign.



Figure 7: Hard-wearing durable surfaces similar to the above paving option provide necessary protection against earth movement and serve as a softer landscaping feature.

- ◆ Encouraging reserve users to access the dunes at the main access points through improved signage. Bollard fencing will be used to restrict vehicle along the length of the reserve.

4.2.3 Policy 3) – Horse access

To use signage to encourage horse access at the following points: Access C (the southern side of Wainui Stream), Access P (Chalet) and Access T (Northern carpark).

Discussion 3)

Wainui Beach has a long history of horse riding and this should continue. Signage will advise Horse riders as to appropriate access points. Access is not permitted over the dunes. This will be enforced through the Gisborne District Reserves Bylaw (30/01/92) under 1710 Riding and Driving, which states:

No person shall park, ride or drive any motor vehicle or cart, motorcycle, power cycle or bicycle, or drive, ride, or lead any horse, or other animal on any area of any reserve without the prior permission of an authorised officer of the Local Authority, except on those areas set aside for such purpose.'

4.2.4 Policy 4) – Recreation Activities

To encourage recreation activities, such as walking, running, playing, and picnicking on the Reserves through the provision of appropriate facilities.

Discussion 4)

Adequate signage, carparking, picnic tables, seating, steps, sand ladders and rubbish bins, will be provided throughout the Reserves as shown on landscape plans (see Annex 5). The provision of facilities at key recreation nodes will encourage visitors to these areas. Play equipment between Pines (Access L) and opposite Okitu Store (access M) will be upgraded. Play equipment will only be provided at Access G and M.

4.2.5 Policy 5) – Provision of facilities

To upgrade and maintain reserve facilities recognising the Reserves as a popular visitor destination. All facilities will meet current safety standards.

Discussion 5)

While current facilities are in place and meet basic visitor requirements, the quality of these facilities does not reflect the national significance of the Reserves as a popular beach-front recreational area and visitor destination.

All the main recreation nodes either have toilet facilities, or in very close proximity. Toilets are provided at the Stockroute (access F), Wainui Surf Club (access K - with pedestrian access from access L), opposite Okitu Store (access M), the Chalet (access P), and Northern carpark (access T). No further toilet facilities are considered necessary.

4.2.6 Policy 6) – Visually sensitive facilities

Facilities should be visually sensitive and appropriate within the coastal environment setting.

Discussion 6)

Bollards and park furniture should be constructed of organic materials, such as wood, and should blend with the natural environment (i.e. not be painted with a colour). A similar approach should be used for seating. With appropriate construction materials, carparks, walkways and road access areas will be greatly improved.

4.2.7 Policy 7) – Play equipment

Play equipment will be provided at the existing Playground sites only. Play equipment will be maintained to comply with the national safety standards.

Discussion 7)

The Playgrounds between access points L and M are popular with young families and were last assessed in 2006. They are scheduled for upgrading. New play equipment is proposed to replace the existing play equipment near Access M. The swing sets and see-saws near Access L will remain while they are in good condition.

The new play equipment is proposed to go near Access M as shown on the Landscape Plan in Annex 5. The playground should be visible from the car park at Access M and Okitu Store and will extend away from the large Pohutakawa trees and the existing play ground site towards access M car park. The playground should be developed on an area with reasonably even surface.

The playground at access G is also popular with local residents. It is not considered necessary to provide any further play areas or fence the playground at Access M. Play equipment will be maintained to New Zealand Playground Equipment and Surfaces Standard (NZS5828:2004) and upgraded as required.

For future playground development, structures should be built in organic materials (wood) and not painted in bright colours in order to blend with the natural dune environment.

4.2.8 Policy 8) – Dog Use

To ensure dogs are controlled as per Gisborne District Council Dog Policy and Education 2004.

Discussion 8)

The Council has comprehensive regulations to guide dog-owners when using public places including Reserves. At the Reserves, the following specific regulations apply as well as general regulations as outlined in the Gisborne District Council Dog Policy and Education 2004:

- ◆ Dogs on leads during public holidays.
- ◆ No dogs allowed between the red flags on the beach during school and public holidays.

4.3 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives

The key objectives are:

- a) To keep W.D Lysnar Reserve in a 'natural state' as intended by the Lysnar family in the Deed of Trust (dated 5 December 1921)¹⁷.
- b) To landscape Wainui Beach Reserve with native vegetation to enhance amenity values, mitigate foredune erosion, and provide shade.
- c) To remove exotic vegetation, weeds and plant pests, except where Norfolk Pines are considered a landscape icon (Access L, known as 'Pines')
- d) To help mitigate erosion and stabilise foredunes through planting native sand-binding grasses.
- e) To enhance biodiversity and mitigate erosion through planting riparian margins (Wainui and Hamanatua Streams) with native vegetation, in partnership with adjoining land owners.
- f) To revegetate Makorori Headland with appropriate native species, consistent with Okitu Bush (DOC).

4.3.1 Policy 1) – New Planting on W.D. Lysnar Reserve and Makorori Headland

New Planting on W.D. Lysnar Reserve will include native grasses along the foredunes, native plantings along the riparian margins of Hamanatua and Wainui Streams, at Pines (access L), the Whale grave site, and Makorori Headland.

Community feedback supported retaining Lysnar Reserve in its natural state, consistent with Deed at the time the reserve was gifted to Council. 'In its natural state' has been interpreted by staff and the community as long stretches of dunes and dune grasses. Not planted up with further trees as proposed in the draft management plan.

The water bodies along Wainui and Hamanatua Streams provide natural opportunities for creating enhanced biodiversity, natural character and amenity values. Introducing indigenous re-vegetation, such as flaxes, in partnership with private land-owners will enhance the riparian margins.

4.3.2 Policy 2) – New Planting at the Whale grave site

To enhance the area with feature planting, including low growing native plant species.

¹⁷ The Deed of Trust only covered those land parcels gifted to the County. However, given the special significance of both Reserves to most residents, and that the majority of submissions supported keeping the Reserves in as natural a state as possible, keeping the Reserves in a natural state has been adopted for the length of Wainui Beach, particularly the large expanse of dunes along W.D. Lysnar Reserve. Planting of appropriate native species will be for the purposes of erosion control.

Discussion 2

Once the fencing has been replaced, exotics plants and plant pests have been removed then the area should be enhanced with some feature landscaping to recognize the areas cultural heritage. A sculpture and interpretive panel is also proposed.

4.3.3 Policy 3) – New Planting on Wainui Beach Reserve

To help mitigate erosion of the foredunes and enhance amenity values through native plantings.

Discussion 3

Wainui Beach Reserve provides several accessways to Wainui Beach. Landscaping using native plantings will be used, as shown in Annex 2 Landscape Plans. Sand binding grasses such as pingao and spinifex will be used on the banks of the dune. Other native species will be used to provide shade and screening for neighbours.

The water bodies along Wainui and Hamanatua Streams provide natural opportunities for creating enhanced biodiversity, natural character and amenity values. Introducing indigenous re-vegetation, such as flaxes, in partnership with private land-owners will enhance the riparian margins.

4.3.4 Policy 4) – Removing weeds, plant pests and exotics

To remove plant pests and weed infestations currently dominating sections of the Reserves. Exotic species will also be removed using a phased approach.

Discussion 4)

Both Reserves have serious weed infestations and problems with plant pests. A weed management programme should be developed in discussion with Weedbusters, who can potentially provide advice, support, and assist with community working parties.

Exotic species will be removed throughout the reserves using a phased approach. Where they provide a safety concern, or are blocking resident's views their removal should be given priority. The mature Norfolk Pines at access M (also known as Pines) should remain. They are a landscape feature of Wainui Beach and are currently stabilizing the dune. However, once they become unstable or unsafe, or are no longer considered to behaving a stabilizing effect they will be removed.

All juvenile species will be removed and replaced with low-growing native species.

Exotic species on the Whale grave site will be removed and replaced with feature planting to commemorate the site. Low-growing native species will be used.

Makorori Headland is infested with weeds and plant pests such as pampas. Exotic tree species such as Eucalyptus will be removed using a phased approach, re: native tree species will be planted and once established the exotics should be removed. This technique will be used to try to minimize the potential impact to land stability.

4.3.5 Policy 5) – Tree Maintenance and Removal

To regularly maintain (lift and thin) indigenous trees and shrubs to assist plant health and minimize reducing residents view shafts¹⁸ A committee will be formed and should meet biennially to consider public requests for trees to be pruned/removed.

Discussion 5)

While the overall objective for reserve management is to maintain mature indigenous trees, Council recognizes most of the Pohutakawa trees on W.D. Lysnar Reserve were planted by well-meaning community groups with limited/if any supervision from Council. In one location in particular these form a ‘wall’ of vegetation and block resident’s views. Council’s first response to requests to remove foliage in order to retain a view shaft will be to remove near-by exotic vegetation in the first instance.

This will reduce foliage density in some areas and may provide a view shaft. If this action does not alleviate the problem, any requests to remove native trees will be addressed by a committee comprised of Council, Department of Conservation and a professional arborist. The committee will meet biennially to review requests to remove trees. Decisions on which trees to remove will consider:

- ◆ If the resident has any other ocean view shaft.
- ◆ Number of requests to remove trees in a certain area.
- ◆ How long a resident has lived in the house (to ascertain how much vegetation has grown since they purchased their property – people who purchase a property with no ocean view shaft made their purchase with this knowledge).
- ◆ The health of the tree and neighbouring vegetation.
- ◆ The risk of exacerbating erosion by removing the tree.

¹⁸ Thinning and lifting will be part of Council's regular maintenance programme. “Thinning and lifting” in this context refers to the cutting of branches or whorls of branches. It does not mean removing a tree in its entirety. However, in the case of over-crowding, where trees have been planted too close together, and to ensure plant health Council may decide to remove some trees.

4.3.6 Policy 6) – Litter management

To maintain contracts for litter management and regularly review.

Discussion 6)

With increasing numbers of visitors every year, particularly during times of peak visitation, current waste management practices need to be addressed. It is suggested that rubbish bins not replaced since 2000 are up-graded and additional rubbish receptacles are placed at the following sites: Schools (access H), Hamanatua Stream (J), Pines (L), and Chalet (P).

Emptying of rubbish bins increases over the summer period (from the 20 December through to the 31 January) to a daily empty. From 1 February through to 31 March it changes to Monday, Wednesday and Saturdays.

From 1 April through to 31 October it is only on a Monday and Friday. Further, there is a new Reserves Litter Bin contract which began in July of this year with a new contractor. Council instituted this new management action in recognition of problems of over-flowing rubbish bins over the 2006/7 summer period.

4.3.7 Policy 7) – Private stairs over public reserve to access Wainui Beach

To avoid diminishing the open space values of the landscape or exacerbate erosion from private stairs.

Discussion 7)

In some instances residents are building over the Wainui Beach Reserve local esplanade reserve in order to create private access to Wainui Beach. The following are the design guidelines for structures/modification within the above local esplanade reserve:

- ◆ One set of track-stairs, boardwalk or sand-ladder per residential property.
- ◆ No earthworks.
- ◆ No driveways or boat-ramps.
- ◆ No private gazebos or viewing platforms.
- ◆ No structure will be more than 1 metre wide.
- ◆ The structure will follow the lay of the land and not be built in a straight line over the front of the dune.
- ◆ Structures must be made out of organic materials and should not be painted.
- ◆ No removal of indigenous plants, no planting of exotic species.

- ◆ Planting of Spinifex and Pingao is strongly recommended to stabilize the primary foredune areas. Pohuehue, Sand Coprosma, Carex, flax, cabbage trees, Toe toe and other appropriate indigenous plants should be planted in the sand secondary zone around new structures.

Any earthworks involved, or if the proposed track/structure does not meet the above guidelines, will require a resource consent, as a discretionary activity, under s.22.10 Amenity Reserve Zone in the Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan.

4.3.8 Policy 8) – Utilities

Utilities should be placed within the legal road where possible. If utilities need to go within the reserve, they should be developed underground.

Discussion 8

As a Recreation Reserve, public works and services can be accommodated with appropriate consent from Council. For example, Wainui, Okitu and other settlements north of the Reserve may be reticulated in the future. Parts of the Reserve could be requested as sites for future water/sewerage infrastructure. Piping between Pump Stations should be placed under legal road and if an option exists to place a Pump Station off primary, secondary or tertiary dunes, that option should be favored. Further, it is not desirable to build any new infrastructure above the ground at the Reserves as structures/buildings will diminish the wilderness and amenity values. Development of new infrastructure, and maintenance and upgrades of existing infrastructure will be permitted; however, no new structures should be built above the ground for public works/services.

4.3.9 Policy 9 – Encroachment

To ensure reserve land is available for the benefit of the whole community, as required under the Reserves Act 1977 through defining reserve boundaries as appropriate.

Discussion

There are a number of cases where adjoining neighbouring properties have illegally encroached on public reserve land or used part of the reserve for private use.

Council has a statutory requirement to administer and manage reserve land consistent with its purpose under the Reserves Act 1977.

Under the Act Council is required to ensure freedom of entry and access (section 17), and under the general purpose of the Act (section

3) Council is required to provide for the preservation of access to and along the sea coast.

In some instances encroachment is quite substantial and limits public perception of public open space. There seems to be a perception that it is acceptable to encroach on to publicly owned land, which does not to happen to the same extent on to neighbouring privately owned properties. In some cases encroachment may have occurred out of genuine misunderstanding regarding boundaries. Once encroachment has occurred it is difficult for Council to reinstate. However, Council has responsibilities under the Reserve Act 1977 and should ensure encroachment is discouraged. Encroachment gone unchecked will only cause further problems in the future and can set a bad precedent.

Council will continue to work with adjoining neighbours to reinstate accurate boundaries and restore access to public spaces.

4.4 EDUCATION OBJECTIVE

Objective ► To recognize the Reserves fragile dune environment and develop its educational potential.

4.4.1 Policy 1) - Coastal Care Programme

To develop a 'Coastal Care' programme, in partnership with groups such as Weedbusters, to educate the public about the need to protect dune ecosystems.

Discussion 1)

While management initiatives such as restricting vehicle access will reduce damage to dunes, it will not eliminate all damaging actions. These initiatives must be supported by an awareness raising campaign to educate the public on why dunes must be protected and what actions damage them. Actions such as dumping green waste, sliding down dunes and ignoring fencing around dune care initiatives will damage the dune environment. Partnering with established groups such as Weedbusters, who have equipment, technical expertise and are experienced at managing volunteer groups, is highly recommended before planning commences and the programme is implemented. This includes designing signs and determining target community groups for a pilot programme.

Similarly, local residents should be advised through an awareness-raising campaign on what plants are possible pests, with seeds being carried into the dunes by wind or birds. Further, residents should be encouraged to plant their own gardens appropriately using trees, shrubs and grasses that pose no threat to the dunes. Annex 3 has an example of the advice given to residents in the Bay of Plenty region

(plants such as flaxes, hebe, pingao, cabbage trees, pohuehue, sand coprosma, sand fescue, Spinifex, ngaio, karo, kohoho etc.).

4.4.2 Policy 2) - Involving Community Groups

To encourage community groups and local schools to adopt areas to enhance or maintain.

Discussion 2)

In addition to the above campaign, several groups have expressed interest in being actively involved in maintaining the Reserves. These groups could be encouraged to ‘adopt’ areas to assist Council in enhancing and maintaining the Reserves. Areas and groups suggested are:

- ◆ School’s (Access H): Wainui Primary School.
- ◆ Makorori Headland (Access U): Forest & Bird, Keep Gisborne Beautiful and Department of Conservation.
- ◆ Dune/Foreshore Planting Programmes along the length of the Reserves: local residents living adjacent to specific sites.

Any proposed community work should be consistent with this Management Plan, and approval must be obtained from Council (Reserves Supervisor). Community/voluntary groups must be supervised by Council staff. Managing these groups should be in conjunction with partners such as Weedbusters.

4.5 HERITAGE OBJECTIVE

To inform the public about the history of the area.

4.5.1 Policy 1 – Historical Information

To use interpretive panels and commemorative planting to either provide historical information and/or to further enhance enjoyment of the reserve.

Discussion 1)

The W. D. Lysnar Reserve has a significant cultural heritage for the people of the East Cape. It was once occupied by Maori, it formed part of the coach mail route between Gisborne and Tolaga Bay, part of the headland was a paddocking station for travelers around the East Cape, the Lysnar family used the area for their riding school/trekking and, over the years, groups such as Wainui Surf Lifesaving Club (Inc.) who operate from the Reserve have become stalwarts of the local community. As a majority of the Reserve was gifted from the Lysnar family, it is befitting they should be publicly acknowledged for the precious gift they left future generations. The planting of a dozen Pohutakawa trees to commemorate the life of H.B. Williams at the lay-

by on Makorori Headland, together with a commemorative plaque noting the purpose of the planting is in keeping with this policy and will be provided for. Design of the plaque and locations for planting the trees must be done with agreement from the Reserves Supervisor. Providing information on significant points in a landscape's history adds value to the visitor experience. It also contributes to people's appreciation of this recreation resource and the need to protect this fragile coastal ecosystem in such close proximity to a main centre. Therefore, an interpretive sign commemorating the history of the Reserve should be placed at Pines Carpark. The site should be placed near the entrance to the track to the public conveniences so as not to detract from the open space amenity values and expansive views. This sign should be developed in consultation with Ngati OneOne kuia.

At this time, the only historical information about the Reserves can be found at the Whales Grave site. The Heritage Sign has information denoting the tragic whale stranding. This sign and other road-side markings should be replaced with a larger interpretive sign which also has pictures of the event and provides more detailed historical information. The new sign should be placed on the northern-most beach-side corner of the site. Further, a sculpture and small viewing area, from which to read the sign while taking in the view of the vegetation and ocean, should be developed in partnership with Ngati OneOne kuia. Thus, turning what is currently a rather disappointing and dangerous road-side stop into a historical feature of the Reserve. Removing exotic pests and adding an attractive indigenous planting scheme on the grave-site will also increase visual appeal.

4.5.2 Policy 2) – Archaeological Sites

All archaeological sites to be protected and managed in compliance with the Historic Places Trust Act 1993.

Discussion 2)

The Reserve's heritage of Maori occupation has been outlined in the Management Plan. The Reserves are well recognized for hosting burial, Pa and Midden sites. However, to the best of Council's knowledge, little archaeological evidence remains today. An archaeological assessment of the Reserves should be undertaken before any earthworks or modifications are undertaken.

5.0 Key Implementation Areas

This section provides a schedule of works required to implement objectives and policies identified in this management plan. The landscape plans in Annex 5 provide further detail. The site analysis information provided in Annex 1 is also intended to guide implementation.

The main recreation nodes of Stockroute (F), Hamanatua Stream (J), Wainui Surf Club (K), Pines (L), Chalet (P), and Northern Carpark (T) are priority management areas.

Key implementation includes:

5.1 SAND LADDERS and STAIRS

- a. To upgrade all stairs that have not been replaced since 2000. Stairs raised 1 metre above the ground should have solid hand-rails and be constructed to enable all members of the public, including children and the elderly, to comfortably and safely access the beach. The wooden ramps/sand ladder at Access M (Okitu Store) and Access E (Cooper Street) are both very uncomfortable to walk on with bare feet. The gradient of the ramp at Access E also makes it difficult for those who are not so fit.
- b. The stairs at Tuahine Crescent, the southern stairs at Pines and the wooden ramp at Cooper Street are priority stairs to review. Sand ladders at Access N and S are also priorities.

To define one main pedestrian path with a sand ladder or stairs over the dunes at all pedestrian walkways and car parks, in front of the car park area. The perimeter fencing will direct people to the walkway and reduce the amount of people crossing unstable dune areas.

- c. To ensure there is one walkway down to the beach at Chalet that provides access for the elderly and mobility challenged including wheel-chairs and mothers with push-chairs (i.e. a sufficiently wide boardwalk with a non-slip surface, not stairs).

5.2 PERIMETER FENCING

- a. To place low-lying wooden bollards around the perimeter of W.D. Lysnar Reserve (State Highway 35 seaward side) as required by flat topography. To place the same bollards or fencing (possibly slightly smaller) around the perimeter of all carparking areas and access paths/roads to stop vehicles accessing dunes and driving on grass areas. Where carparks are

directly in front of ocean views, a flat surface suitable for sitting on should be used.

- b. To upgrade existing fencing found around the Whales Grave, Reserves fronting Wairere Road, Cooper Street, Tuahine Crescent and Murphy Road access points, as well as the top of Makorori Headland. Replace with the uniform perimeter fencing (not painted) except at the Whale Graves and top of Makorori Headland, where fencing should comply with Department of Conservation visitor safety standards (1.5 metre high). Further, the fence at the dune-care programme opposite Okitu Store should be waist-high in order to deter visitors from crossing on to the dunes¹⁹.



Figure 8: Organic fencing/planting which complements the landscape of the Wellington waterfront using a mixture of stone, flaxes and wood.

5.3 WALKING TRACKS

As a general comment, many walking tracks in the Reserve use road-grade metal chip for surfaces. This is suitable for tracks such as those at Makorori Headland. In the future, when tracks are surfaced it is advised a 'softer' stone surface is provided, particularly for short access tracks leading from Wairere and Murphy Roads, Pare and Cooper Street, and Tuahine Crescent.

- a. To upgrade the walking track around Makorori Headland to the New Zealand standard including upgrading hand-rails, steps and replacing seating at appropriate locations (at the top of the Headland and at viewing points).

¹⁹ This will not detract from the view as the dunes incline at a 45 degree angle at this point.

- b. To remove the extant Makorori Headland track leading onto Makorori Forests Limited property, by allowing the grass to grow and upgrading the current seat and viewing area at the base of the hill.
- c. To continue negotiations with Makorori Forests Limited in order to develop a different track across the southern tip of their property and down to Makorori Beach.
- d. To seek a Right of Way easement to cross the southern tip of Makorori Forests Limited property, in order for the track to go down to the beach. Before the track is opened a sign will be needed to advise pedestrians that Makorori beach can only be accessed at low tide.
- e. To better demarcate a track running the length of the dunes of W.D. Lysnar Reserve. This means including five stone crossings over waterways. The dunes should only be mown along this track, other pedestrian accessways and the flat grass areas used for picnics at the following locations: Access S, P, M, K, L, G, H, I, F, E and D.
- f. To leave informal pedestrian tracks in the dunes without signs or demarcation and replant with Spinifex and Pingao in any dune areas.
- g. To develop a small demarcated walking track between Chalet carpark and the public toilets.
- h. To develop a small demarcated walking track between Northern Carpark and the northern-most road-side corner of the Whales Grave site (where a sculpture and interpretation will be placed).
- i. Move the path between Pines and Wainui Surf Club, which links the carpark area to the public conveniences, inland and away from the cliff-edge.
- j. Develop a new track on Makorori Headland starting opposite the Okitu Bush carpark and linking to the existing track. (This track will not be developed until the necessary safety precautions can be made with Transit New Zealand).
- k. Turn Access C (south side of Wainui Stream) into a horse only accessway.

5.4 RUBBISH BINS

Upgrade all rubbish bins not replaced since 2000 and place them near picnic tables. Also place additional rubbish bins at the following locations:

- ◆ Access J (Hamanatua Stream): 2 x bins
- ◆ Access P (Chalet): 2 x bins
- ◆ Access M (Okitu): 1 x bin
- ◆ Amalgamated Children's Playground: 1 x bin
- ◆ Access L (Pines): 2 x bins

- ◆ Access H (Schools): 1 x bin
- ◆ Access S: 1 x bin

5.5 PUBLIC TOILETS

There are sufficient public toilet and changing facilities provided for reserve users at this time. All public toilets are in good condition. They would benefit from being clearly marked as public toilets, particularly at Chalet and Pines, where access from Pines carpark, down to the toilets located at the Surf Club, is overgrown and currently without a sign to direct the public. Council should continue to ensure the public toilets are clean, serviced regularly and the quality of the facility is maintained, particularly over the peak visitation periods.

If Wainui is not reticulated within the next five years, public toilets located on the Reserves should be upgraded to composting toilets.

5.6 SEATING

- a. Upgrade all picnic tables not replaced since 2000 preferably with tables and seating which have a cohesive and unified coastal character. Organic materials, such as solid Macrocarpa slabs or tanalised timber which is shaped to have soft edges and unique 'waterfront design' would give the reserve more character.
- b. Place picnic tables to optimise coastal views.
- c. Place additional picnic tables at the following locations:
 - ◆ Access L (Pines) Main Children's Playground: 1 x picnic table
 - ◆ Access P (Chalet): 2 x picnic tables
 - ◆ Access M (Okitu): 1 x picnic table
 - ◆ Access H: 2 x picnic tables
 - ◆ Access J: 2 x picnic table
 - ◆ Access N: 1 x picnic table

5.7 SIGNAGE

Signs at the main recreation nodes of Northern Carpark, Chalet, Pines, Hamanatua Stream and Schools have recently been upgraded, however, the signs at Hamanatua Stream and Schools should be amended to note they are part of Wainui Beach Reserve – not W.D. Lysnar Reserve. Continuing to unify signage south to Wainui Beach Reserve, in order to create a unified and cohesive coastal reserve brand, that is fitting of a nationally significant surf destination and popular recreation destination is encouraged.

A 'Beach Access' sign would also be useful at all beach access points along legal roads. It is suggested one is placed in the ground in front of the access, like a stake or bollard, and has 'Beach Access' information painted along its length.

This design might be less obtrusive and more easily recognized than signs mounted on high poles²⁰.

The following signs are recommended for the Reserves:

- a. *Wairere Road, Pare and Cooper Streets, Oneroa and Lloyd George Roads and Tuahine Crescent Access Points:* One small main sign at each of the access points, constructed of organic materials with a flat weather-protected board secured to the posts denoting the following:
 - ◆ Name of Reserve
 - ◆ Beach Access
 - ◆ Location of nearest toilets
 - ◆ Permitted Activities
 - ◆ Non-permitted activities
- b. *Chalet and Pines* ► As these are the two most-visited sites and of national significance for surfers, they would also benefit from an interpretive sign located to the side of the carparks (not in front of beach views) explaining the history of the area. As part of this interpretive sign, a map of the reserve noting facilities provided (tracks, toilets etc.) would be highly beneficial.
- c. *Wainui Surf Club* ► A sign on the northern bank stating the Stream is not suitable for bathing due to bacteria levels exceeding New Zealand Recreation Water Quality Standards. Also a sign at the roadside indicating the Wainui Surf Club should be suggested to the Club.
- d. *Makorori Headland* ► One main sign at the start of the track, constructed of organic materials (wood/stone), with a flat weather-protected board secured to the posts denoting the following:
 - ◆ Name of Reserve
 - ◆ Name of Site
 - ◆ Map of the track and vantage points
 - ◆ Location of nearest toilets
 - ◆ Permitted Activities
 - ◆ Non-permitted activities
- e. Also, additional signs are required at the following locations:
 - ◆ Northern Carpark directing pedestrians to the Whales Grave.
 - ◆ Northern carpark directing pedestrians to the Makorori Headland walkway.

²⁰ Bay of Plenty District Council has used this approach successfully.

- ◆ Small sign noting where the public toilets are at Wainui Surf Club, at the base of the track from Pines.
 - ◆ A horse access sign at the start of Access C.
 - ◆ A large interpretative sign at the Whales Grave site, describing the historical event from both a Maori and Pakeha perspective (to be developed in partnership with local Ngati OneOne kuia).
 - ◆ And, when the track from the Makorori Headland walkway is developed down to Makorori Beach, a sign at the 'end' or viewing platform at the northern-most point of the Makorori Headland walkway, noting the continuing track leads down to Makorori Beach, over private land, is accessible at low-tide only and outlines the history and geology of Makorori Beach and the view across to Tatapouri Headland.
- f. Signs associated with dune care and protection (to be developed in partnership with Weedbusters).
- g. The following small scattered signs should be removed: Access P, Q, M and R have small signs that will not be necessary with the perimeter fencing and improved larger signs at main recreation nodes.

5.8 ROAD ACCESS and CAR PARKING

- a. Carparks should be upgraded with a hard-wearing porous surface – not sealed.
- b. Any new carpark areas in the future should not be located in the coastal hazard zone.
- c. Carparks should be rimmed by perimeter fencing. Where fencing occurs along the foreshore, the surface should be solid and flat to double as seating. When creating the perimeter fencing, Council will endeavour to screen carparks behind existing vegetation.
- d. Two vehicle access are suggested to be closed: Access O and Q. Where car access is closed a programme to regenerate the metal roads back to dune grasses needs to be undertaken.
- e. At Access H (Schools), develop a sealed carpark area at the roadside, place a rubbish bin on the northern corner of the new carpark, and re-grade the metal road for pedestrian access. Ensure any earth-works addresses storm-water drainage.
- f. At Access E (Cooper Street) cars park on the curbside. This area should be tidied and three length-wise car-park spaces delineated.

5.9 VEGETATION

- a. Annex 5 has landscape plans with detailed hardscaping for the entire length of the Reserve. The principle is to leave the reserves in a natural state, remove plant pests and plant indigenous species for erosion control. The main recreation nodes of Pines, Hamanatua Stream, Wainui Surf Club, Stockroute, Chalet and Northern Carpark/Whales Graves should be priority management areas.
- b. Overall clearing of plant pests along the entire length of the Reserve. Including phased removal of established exotics and weed infestations such as Canary Island Palms, rank grass, agapanthus, pampas grass, wild ginger, and smaller Norfolk Pines. The only exception are the Norfolk Pines at 'Pines' cliff-top where the pine trees are a cultural landscape feature and provide stability on the cliff-face. If any of these trees poses a threat to public safety they should be removed and not replanted. Instead, indigenous vegetation suitable for erosion control, such as flaxes should be planted.
- c. After agreeing on a process to advise residents and enable them to take plants for re-planting, remove the exotic 'garden' opposite 125 Moana Road. It is also strongly recommended residents are provided with information on appropriate indigenous species for coastal planting and erosion control and invited to join a community care initiative to stabilize the dunes in front of their property.
- d. The dune care programme should be extended along the length of the Wainui Beach foreshore with near-by residents being invited to participate in planting programmes. This type of initiative needs to be carefully managed as an organized education, planting and monitoring programme.
- e. New planting of indigenous species as appropriate along eroding dune foreshore areas (grasses), and small gully slips, waterway and riparian margins (including flax, toi toi and grasses). For the eroding cliffs/steep country of the Makorori Headland, suggested indigenous plants to plant include: Tawapou, Whau, Hebe Tairawhiti, Taupata (*coprosma repens*), Karaka and Pohutakawa. Puriri and Kohekohe could be put in at a later stage as these species might not be quite as suitable for colonising as the above species and often do not grow well if exposed²¹.
- f. Maintaining, trimming and thinning of trees including removing exotics and young seedling Pohutakawas under established canopies while retaining resident's view shafts.

²¹ The Department of Conservation suggest it would be useful to look at the following locations with coastal forest and restoration plantings: Tuahine point, Northern cliffs of Tologa Bay, Anaura Bay/Nuhiti area and Young Nick's Head.

- g. Removing exotic plants from the Whales Grave site and replacing with indigenous planting (such as cabbage trees, flax and karo (as a special planting feature on the dunes).
- h. Developing a Fire Management Plan, particularly for Makorori Headland, is recommended.

5.10 EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

- a. Awareness raising campaign for dune protection in partnership with Weedbusters.
- b. Awareness raising campaign with local residents advising on plant pests and appropriate planting near dunes in partnership with Weedbusters.
- c. Co-ordination of dune care groups in partnership with Weedbusters.

5.11 MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

- a. Recruit a part-time Coordinator. TOR to include: coordinate overall implementation of the Management Plan, develop/manage the environmental education programme, develop/manage volunteer groups, under-take or supervise monitoring programme, and use the plan to seek grant funding outside of council if necessary.
- b. Amalgamate the W.D. Lysnar Reserve individual land titles onto one Certificate of Title.
- c. Remove the following titles from W.D. Lysnar Reserve and rename as Wainui Beach Reserve: Access J (Lot 20 DP 3470, Sec 2 SO 8661), Access I (Lot 20 DP 1307, Lot 22 DP 3470, Sec 6 Blk VIII Turanganui SO 6203), Access G (Lot 14 DP 3265)
- d. Changing two legal road ends (Oneroa Road and Cooper Street) to local purpose reserve – esplanade.
- e. Letter mail-out to residents advising them of appropriate indigenous species for primary and tertiary dune ecosystems and new design regulations for private structures crossing the esplanade reserve.

6.0 Costs for Maintenance and Development

6.1 ANNUAL COSTS

Maintaining reserves at a high quality encourages reserve users and allows for quality recreation experiences. The quality of experience is very important. Maintaining Recreation Reserves is also considered very important to promote tourism, and given that these Reserves have some of New Zealand's best surf locations, and are a site of national surf significance, it is particularly important for the region that this site is maintained consistently at a high standard. Maintaining the site at a high standard is not mutually exclusive from the recreation management aim of maintaining the coastal and amenity values, or keeping W.D Lysnar Reserve in as natural a state as possible. With proper planning both the objective of showcasing a nationally significant surfing destination and preserving the peaceful coastal experience can be achieved.

This Management Plan will be used as a submission to the Annual Plan for capital funding.

6.2 DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The Gisborne District Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) 2007-2017 shows W.D. Lysnar Reserve has a land value of \$5,000,000 + improvement value \$80,900. The Annual budget for maintaining this reserve is currently ~\$40,000 p.a. There are additional budgets in the *2007/8 Draft Annual Plan and Amendments to 2006 – 2016 Community Plan* for steps and track development at Makorori Headland in 2008 for \$25,000; Lysnar beach access steps \$10,000 a year from 2007 – 2010; and sealing the carpark at Chalet \$15,000 in 2007²².

As Wainui Beach Reserve has never been managed as a cohesive Reserve, budget, land and improvement values are not outlined. The northern three accessways were managed as part of W.D. Lysnar Reserve and the remaining sites were managed under the Small Reserves budget line. In the future, both Reserves will be managed under the same budget-lines: Lysnar/Wainui Reserves.

Below is an indicative table of costs for the developments proposed within the draft Management Plan. The costs are broken down by Access area. The maps relating to Access numbers are found in s. 4.0 Access Maps. Development of the sites should be phased over a 3-5 year period and budgeted accordingly. The main recreation nodes (Stockroute, Chalet, Pines, Wainui Surf Club, Hamanatua Stream and Northern Carpark) should be considered priority development areas.

²² The Management Plan outlines that carparks surfaces within the reserve should not be sealed. Instead a hard porous surface should be used.

Further, given the coastal protection and recreation significance of the area, and significant development costs, it is suggested funding from sources outside of Council also be explored.

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
Access A – Tuahine Crescent	Replace stairs	\$2,000	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	Planting bank – flaxes and grasses	\$500	Capital
Access B – Lloyd George Road	Replace stairs	\$2,000	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	New bollard fence	\$2,000	Capital
	Planting bank – flaxes and grasses	\$500	Capital
Access C – Wainui Stream (south)	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	Horse access & pedestrian access (separated)	\$5,000	Capital
	New sign (horse access)	\$500	Operational
Access D – Wainui Stream (north)	Landscaping bank – grasses, flaxes, and lawn	\$2,000	Capital
	Grade boat ramp annually	\$1,000	Operational
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	SLSC boat shed Removal	\$1,000	Capital
	Remove plant pests from road reserve – mow if possible	\$500	Operational
Access E – Cooper Street road end	Stop legal road and classify LPR (esplanade)	\$4,000	Operational
	Landscaping and planting foredune	\$1,000	Capital
	Replace stairs	\$3,000	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	New bollard fence	\$2,000	Capital
Access F – Stock Route	Stop legal road and classify LPR (esplanade)	\$4,000	Operational
	Landscaping	\$500	Capital

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Replace stairs	\$5,000	Capital
	New Sign	\$400	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	New tables x 2	1,600	Capital
	Plant pest removal	\$500	Capital
Access G – Playground	Sign noting nearest toilets and beach access	\$400	Operational
	Stairs to the beach	\$2,000	Capital
	Picnic Table x 1	\$800	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	Bollards along road/Fencing	\$4,000	Capital
	Planting (natives)	\$500	Capital
	Plant Pest Removal	\$300p/a	Operational
Access H - Schools	Upgrade Sign noting beach access and nearest toilets and remove 'W D Lysnar' and replace with 'Wainui Beach Reserve'	\$800	Capital
	Picnic Table x 1	\$800	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	Drainage work – extension to drains, saucer swale, wetland planting, removing gravel driveway	\$8,000	Capital
	Perimeter Fencing	\$2,500	Capital
	New Car parking and earth works + archaeological assessment	\$25,000	Capital/operational
	Plant Pest Removal	\$300p/a	Operational
	Planting (natives)	\$500	Operational
Access I – Beach Access	Sign noting beach access and nearest toilets	\$400	Capital
	Upgrade picnic table x 1	\$800	Capital
	Upgrade rubbish bin x 1	\$800	Capital
	Upgrade stairs to the beach	\$2,000	Capital

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Plant Pest Removal	\$300p/a	Operational
	Planting (natives)	\$500	Capital
Access J - Hamanatua Stream	Upgrade Sign noting beach access and nearest toilets and remove 'W D Lysnar' and replace with 'Wainui Beach Reserve'	\$800	Capital
	Perimeter fencing	\$2,000	Capital
	Remove 'rockery'	\$300	Operational
	Footbridge and sandladder	\$6,000	Capital
	Upgrade 2 x picnic tables	\$1,600	Capital
	Rubbish Bins x 2	\$1,600	Capital
	Plant Pest/Exotic Tree Removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Planting (natives) including flaxes on both sides of riverbank	\$1,000	Capital
Access K - Surf Club	Entrance Sign	\$800	Operational
	Upgrade rubbish bins x 2	\$800	Capital
	New picnic table x 2	\$1,600	Capital
	Upgrade perimeter fencing	\$4,000	Capital
	Sandladder	\$2,000	Capital
	Water quality sign (could also indicate beach access over the dunes via sandladder)	\$400	Capital
Access L - Pines	Upgrade southern steps to the beach	\$2,000	Capital
	4 x rubbish bins (2 new + 2 upgraded)	\$3,200	Capital
	Large interpretive panel + other information	\$1,500	Capital
	Remove smaller signs	\$200	Operational
	Upgrade 5 x picnic tables	\$4,000	Operational
	1 x new picnic table (Children's Playground 2)	\$800	Operational
	Upgrade 'Pines' sign under Norfolks	\$800	Operational

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Beach access sign on Moana Road walkway	\$400	Operational
	Perimeter bollard fencing	\$5,000	Capital
	Close road access between Pines	\$500	Capital
	Phased removal of exotic trees	\$5,000	Operational
	Amalgamate the 2 children's playground areas into the designated children's playground area	\$4,000	Operational
	Remove plant pests	\$500p/a	Operational
	Upgrade children's playground facilities	\$25,000	Capital
	Move walkway to public toilets inland away from dune edge and landscape	\$500	Operational
	Planting (natives: flaxes etc recommended for bank stabilising)	\$600	Capital
Access M - Okitu Store	Perimeter bollard fencing	\$5,000	Capital
	Upgrade road and delineate car park area	\$2,000	Capital
	Picnic table x 1	\$800	Capital
	Rubbish Bin x 1 (next to tables)	\$800	Capital
	Upgrade sandladder over dunes	\$5,000	Capital
	Remove northern bollards	\$200	Operational
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Planting (natives)	\$750	Operational
Access N - White Fence	Perimeter bollard fencing around designated car-park area	\$5,000	Capital
	Hard porous car park surface	\$30,000	Operational
	Develop a clear pedestrian path, using a sand ladder or something suitable, at the northern front of the carpark, leading down to the beach.	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Dune Planting	\$5,000	Capital

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Remove white fences	\$500	Operational
Access O - Beach Access	Perimeter bollard fencing - close access to vehicles	\$5,000	Operational
	Regenerate metal road with dune grasses	\$1,000	Operational
	Remove northern bollards	\$200	Operational
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Dune Planting	\$5,000	Capital
Access P - Chalet	Perimeter fencing (including around grass island)	\$5,000	Capital
	Delineated car parking	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Remove middle road access	\$3,000	Capital
	Remove smaller signs	\$200	Capital
	2 x rubbish bins	\$1,600	Capital
	2 x picnic tables	\$1,600	Capital
	Upgrade stair access and white fencing including southern set of steps being suitable for prams/mobility challenged	\$5,000	Capital
Access Q - (open grass area)	Remove small sign	\$200	Capital
	Perimeter bollard fencing - Close access to vehicles	\$5,000	Capital
	Sand ladder over the dunes	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest removal	\$300p/a	Operational
	Dune Planting	\$5,000	Capital
Access R - 1-Pine	Remove small sign	\$200	Capital
	Perimeter bollard fencing around designated car-park area	\$5,000	Capital
	Sand ladder over dunes	\$2,000	Capital
	Upgrade road surface	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest removal	\$300p/a	Operational

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Planting	\$1,200	Capital
Access S - Whales	Perimeter fencing around designated car-park area	\$2,500	Capital
	Upgrade road surface	\$1,500	Capital
	Sand ladder over dunes	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$2,000p/a	Operational
	Dune Planting	\$5,000	Capital
	Replace whale grave fencing	\$2,000	Capital
Access T - Northern Carpark	Perimeter bollard fencing around car park and closing vehicle access to ramp and beach	\$5,000	Capital
	Sign to Whale Graves	\$800	Capital
Access U - Makorori Headland	Track entrance sign with map of track, view vantage points and seating	\$2,200	Capital
	Small sign at carpark directing pedestrians to start of Makorori Headland track along grass walkway	\$400	Capital
	New Track starting opposite the Okitu Bush car park, linking up to the existing track on the ridgeline	\$7,000	Capital
	Upgrade fencing at top of Headland	\$2,000	Capital
	Upgrade seating at top of Headland	\$1,600	Capital
	Remove bench seat at top of Headland	\$100	Operational
	Upgrade top set of stairs/handrail	\$5,000	Capital
	Upgrade new 'end' of headland track (replace seating and new demarcation for the area)	\$10,000	Capital
	Negotiations with Makorori Forest Ltd including gaining a Right Of Way easement	\$2,000	Operations

ACCESS LETTER/NAME	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
	Develop new track down to Makorori Beach (when above completed)	\$6,000	Capital
	Develop new Lower loop track	\$2,000	Capital
	Sign at new 'end' of track explaining new track down to beach (low tide access – lower loop track, crossing private property and an explanation of the historical and geological background of Tatapouri Headland and Makorori Beach)	\$2,000	Capital
	Plant pest/Exotic Tree removal	\$5,000p/a	Operational
	Planting	\$2,500	Capital

Provisional Additional Costs – subject to LTCCP consultation and approval/availability of external grants

ACTIVITY	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
Perimeter fencing along State Highway 35 (as required by topography)	Implement fencing with bollards	Costs included for each section of reserve	Subject to external funding
Education	Coastal Care/Dune protection awareness campaign	\$5,000p/a	Capital/grants
	Complementary and appropriate planting for private residences along the coast	\$5,000p/a	Capital/grants
	On-going Coordination of dune-care groups	\$5,000p/a	Capital/grants
Monitoring	Monitoring of the outcomes of management including vehicles on dunes, erosion control measures, success of dune-care voluntary groups, visitor numbers at recreation nodes during peak summer months, rubbish management initiatives over summer etc.	\$5,000p/a	Capital/grants
Assessments/Plans	Reserves Archaeological Assessment	\$15,000	Capital/grants
	Fire Management Plan	\$5,000	Operations

ACTIVITY	ITEM/S	INDICATIVE COST	BUDGET LINE
Part-time Coordinator	TOR to include: coordinate overall, develop/manage the environmental education programme, letter mail-out to residents advising them of appropriate species to plant and new design regulations for structures crossing the esplanade reserve foreshore, develop/manage volunteer groups, under-take or supervise monitoring programme, and use the plan to seek grant funding outside of council if necessary.	\$20,000	Capital/grants

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ANNEX 1 ► Site Descriptions (access A-U) and Management Recommendations

The following descriptions outline access and facilities at the Reserves beginning at the southern end of the Reserves, Access A (Tuahine Crescent) to the northern Access U (Makorori Headland). The access lettering is shown on the Beach Access Maps provided at the start of section 2.0 Locations Plans.

It should be noted that all carpark surfacing within the Reserves should be hard-wearing and porous, not tar-sealed. When existing tar-sealed surfaces require replacement as part of routine maintenance, they should be converted to a hard-wearing porous surface. It should also be noted that the dune-care programme should be extended along the entire foreshore of Wainui Beach and all access sites.

ACCESS A – U

A. Tuahine Crescent

The southern-most access to Wainui Beach is clearly visible from the road, with carparking leading onto a well-maintained path. The fence is white and needs replacing with organic materials (i.e. not painted white). The fence provides good push-chair access and a rubbish bin in good condition is in a suitable location. A sign advising dog owners of by-law regulations is also found at this site. A unified small sign is recommended at the site. While the vegetation is similarly well-maintained, it is predominantly plant pests such as Chilean rhubarb and agapanthus complemented with many garden escapes. The stairs onto the beach are the main development priority at this site as they currently rusted metal handrails as they reach the beach.



Figure 9: Access A (Tuahine Crescent) stairs.

B. Lloyd George Road

This beach access also features a white fence, a set of stairs in fairly condition and a rubbish bin. It also has a Weedbusters sign placed in the middle of the site, on the fence, which has a long low bench seat in fair condition on either side of the sign. The seats are on the beach-side of the fence. This site has a steep embankment infested in plant pests which should be replaced with stabilizing indigenous vegetation.

Below are the stair access and access frontage complete with bench seating and Weedbusters sign.



Stairs and fenced access to Wainui Beach from Access B

C. Southern Wainui Stream

This access is well-presented from the road, with a metal chip surface in good condition. A sign is present saying 'No motorbikes or horses allowed by Order of GDC'. The track is wide and light and offers a tranquil stream-side experience as users walk down the side of Hamanatua Stream. The riverbank is planted with a mix of indigenous and introduced species, which should be further planted with stabilizing indigenous riparian species. Neighbors' are encroaching onto the reserve land with their gardens. Despite this, there is a clear flat path to the beach with a narrow set of stairs leading onto the edge of the stream outflow area. This access should become a horse only access to enable safe passage for horses from the near-by residential area. Pedestrians can of course use the accessway, but it will mean they should be aware they may meet a horse and rider. The sign should be changed.



Figure 10: Suggested horse access to Wainui Beach.

D. Northern Wainui Stream and Pare Street Boat Ramp

The entrance to northern Wainui Stream is in a poor state with a large rotting turn-style at the entrance. The turn-style makes it difficult for anyone to access the path. The path is narrow and dark but comes out onto a flat grassy area bordering the north side of Hamanatua Stream. The track soon meets up with the boat ramp at the end of Pare Street. Several private structures appear to be located on the Reserve. Similar to the other side of the stream, the bank is mix of introduced and indigenous species. The area is untidy and plant pests should be removed and indigenous species such as flax should be used to stabilize the riverbank.

As the stream track meets the end of Pare Street, a sign is erected advising the public that: 'Vehicles are not permitted to drive along the beach except for boat access by Order GDC'. The sign is in good condition. The boat-ramp is not in such condition, particularly on the metal road surface. This surface needs upgrading²³. The boat ramp area looks generally untidy and it is recommended a proper turn-around area is developed. Plant pest removal and indigenous planting along the riverbank and primary dune area, leading into a dune-care programme, would enhance this location.



Figure 11: Pare Street road end and boat ramp.

E. Cooper Street

The entrance to Cooper Street should be updated and the rubbish bin should be upgraded. The carpark on the roadside should be demarcated to show parking for three cars. While the track and steps are in good condition, the fencing rails along the length of the track could be upgraded. The path forks to the left before it reaches the wooden steps and wooden ramp down the beach. Firstly, this ramp and the associated railings are in urgent need of upgrading. The ramp is rotten, the gradient is so steep it is difficult to walk up it, and it is very uncomfortable under-foot. See Figure 12 below:

²³ Council grades the boat ramp annually.



Figure 12: Steep ramp with broken railings showing rot at the top.

Due to the condition of the ramp, users are choosing to take a fork to the left of the track, just before the wooden ramp begins. The fork leads across a wooden footbridge (also rotten in places), to a flat grass area. At the flat grass area a single bench-seat is located that is too high to sit on. The bench-seat needs to be moved a metre back from the dune-front and the height adjusted to make it comfortable to sit on. The area around the seat should be demarcated so it is clear that people can sit and watch the surf here, but not walk out across the dunes. The main problem with users taking this fork in the path is that it is exacerbating erosion along the primary dune-face. Users have worn at least three tracks through the dunes and erosion is present. It is recommended the wooden ramp is replaced with a solid comfortable structure and the dune-care programme is extended along this dune-face, together with demarcating the seating area, to stop people using the dunes to access the beach.



Figure 13: Surfers using the dune face as beach access at Access E.
The single bench-seat can be seen above the surfer carrying the surfboard.

F. Oneroa Road (Stockroute)

The well-used access commonly known as Stockroute is overall in good condition. There is a rubbish bin, bollards and chain, and a public toilet and changing room facility at the entrance. There is plenty of off-street parking, the path is in good condition and the stairs have been recently upgraded²⁴. There is one picnic table located in a good position to view the surf. The access is light and open with vegetation on both the southern and northern boundary slopes. The vegetation is mainly garden escapes and plant pests such as wild ginger which require replacement with appropriate indigenous species such as flaxes, cabbage trees and other secondary dune species. Several mature Pohutakawa trees make this access a pleasant place to watch the surf or eat an ice-cream during the summer.

Staff recommend moving the existing table to the southern side of the path and creating a ponding area to collect stormwater. The ponding area should be planted in indigenous wetland plant species. Wide shallow steps should be developed to provide access to the beach, as well as to provide a gradual stormwater run off to the beach.



Figure 14: Stockroute from the carpark

G. Beach Access:

This site offers beach access, children's playground facilities (2 swings and a seesaw), a picnic table and rubbish bin. The sign needs upgrading, the stairs are not in good condition and the picnic table and rubbish bin need upgrading. Plant pests should be removed and any landscaping/planting should be done with indigenous plants. Overall, the area should be kept as an open space. Perimeter fencing along the road-front should be upgraded and constructed of organic materials consistent with materials used in other parts of the Reserve.



Figure 15: Access G

²⁴ Reserve management staff of Council advises the stairs are still temporary and the upgrade will be completed shortly.

H. Car and Beach Access (Schools):

The original proposal to seal and expand Access H (Schools) has been adapted to contain vehicles at the roadside and provide a formal carpark area (to contain 8-10 cars, 6m deep) with a pedestrian walkway over the northern section, down to the reserve and onto the beach. The softscaping changes, such as a ponding area and planting of indigenous wetland species, are shown on the landscape plans in Annex 5 and within the Management Plan's text. Wide shallow steps are proposed to provide access to the beach and to assist gradual stormwater run off to the beach.

One management issue noted by several parties is that people are using the bushes north and south of the beachfront car park as a toilet. A sign is needed which notes the nearest public toilets.



Figure 16: Access H (Schools)

I. Beach Access:

This site offers beach access via a staircase, is predominantly a flat grassy area with no beach views until on the fringe of the dunes, and has a picnic table and rubbish bin not near the view. A sign is needed which notes the nearest public toilets and permitted activities. The rubbish bin and picnic table should be moved to offer views of the beach. The stairs need upgrading, and the perimeter fencing along the road-front should be upgraded and constructed of organic materials consistent with materials used in other parts of the Reserve.



Figure 17: Access I stairs over foredune, through the dunecare programme and down to Wainui Beach

J. Car and Beach Access (Hamanatua Stream):

This access provides excellent carparking facilities with sweeping views of Wainui Beach, on the southern side of Hamanatua Stream. The road surface was recently upgraded (sealed). Despite the better delineated carpark area, cars continue to drive on the grass area. Perimeter fencing along the road and around the carpark is recommended. The fencing (bollards) should be constructed of organic materials consistent with materials used in other parts of the Reserve and where good views of the stream and coast can be gained, a hard wooden surface should be placed between bollards, to be used as seating.

Two picnic tables are located in this area. One to maximize the view, the other beneath a Pohutakawa tree.

There is a new rubbish bin placed near the table with ocean-views and on the edge of the carpark. Softscaping with indigenous wetland species, such as flax along the riparian margin, removing the 'rockery' landscape, and removing the plant pests around the perimeter of the site, will significantly improve this area. The 'rockery' could also be removed and replanted with a Pohutakawa tree.

A pedestrian footbridge and sand ladder is required to provide comfortable access to the beach.

Hamanatua Stream itself is a popular waterway for children to play in. The water quality of this stream has been subject to regular water quality monitoring by Council for the past five years and the results have been assessed against the New Zealand Recreation Water Quality Guidelines. Council test bacteria levels for contamination rigorously during summer months and reduce testing during winter. The quality of the water in the stream is consistently poor and bacteria levels exceed safe bathing guidelines in both summer and winter. Bacteria are believed to be coming upstream, from farms and livestock, as well as septic systems along the Stream (Lysnar Road). There is a permanent sign on the south side of the Stream stating the Stream is unsuitable for bathing. Another sign is recommended for the north side of the Stream.

It is recommended as a remedial measure, that flaxes are planted on both sides of the riverbank to act as a filtering mechanism and contribute to improving water quality.

K. Car and Beach Access (Wainui Surf Club):

There is good vehicle access via a sealed road, beach access through the dunes, delineated carparking, toilet facilities and a patrolled beach at this site. With it's easy beach access, safe swimming and toilet facilities, this area could be used more by the public if the area was tidied and there was better entrance demarcation and a sand ladder over the dunes. There is one rubbish bin near the dune track and one picnic table near the riverbank (not near each other). Both the bin and picnic table need replacing. Preferably there should be a second rubbish bin near the table and additional tables could be placed where the beach was clearly visible.

With improved, consistent railing around the perimeter of the carpark, constructed from organic materials (i.e. not painted), and appropriate planting, this area will be greatly enhanced.

A clear sign noting where the public toilets are located is recommended.

A permanent sign should be erected at this site stating Hamanatua Stream is unsuitable for bathing.



Figure 18: Table and plant pests along the Hamanatua Stream bank at Access J.

L. Car and Beach Access (Pines):

There is good vehicle access and car parking facilities at this site. There is an entrance sign denoting 'Lysnar Reserve/Pines'. The other signs at this site are: one saying no camping near the entrance; and two warning about swimming safety at the top of each set of stairs. Recommendations for signage include: one main sign located near the entrance to the toilet walkway, away from the view; with interpretive information on the history of the Reserve; denotes the toilet walkway; advises on swimming safety; permitted activities; and why residents should not dump green waste on dunes. All small signs in the area should be removed.

There is a walkway between Pines and the public toilets located at Wainui Surf Club Inc. This walkway is located very close to the cliff-edge and in recent times has become unstable and slumped. The path should be moved away from the dune edge to reduce the risk of the path being undercut and eroded by high storm wave action.

There are two rubbish bins and five picnic tables at this site. The rubbish bins and picnic tables are in good locations and could be upgraded. One picnic table is located on the grass 'island' which forms the centre of the circular road access. Cars are driving on this grass area.



Pines carpark and bank showing erosion
and plant pests



Southern set of stairs at Pines

There are also two stairs for pedestrian access to the beach. The southern-most, and most-used stairs, are in poor condition and need replacing (stairs above). The northern-most set of stairs was replaced in 2006. There is a sign about weeds and pests at the top of these stairs, as well as another sign informing the public about weeds, by one of the rubbish bins. To the left of the stairs is a sign denoting the area as 'The Pines'. This sign could also be upgraded in organic materials (wood).

The northern set of stairs is in good condition and has a low wooden bench seat at the top. There is no rubbish bin at this set of stairs and it is recommended one is placed here. These stairs can be accessed along a well-demarcated pedestrian walkway from Moana Road. The condition of the walkway is fair and would benefit from being constructed of organic materials and being sign-posted at the road end noting beach access.

A short metal chip road joins Pines access L to Okitu Store Access M. To ensure the safety of children and families using the playground areas, as well as further reduce Council's maintenance costs, this road should be closed to vehicle access and turned into a pedestrian walkway. Along this road, and within short walking distance, are two children's playgrounds. The first children's playground consists of two swings and two seesaws. There is a picnic table at this site and no rubbish bin. A rubbish bin is recommended. The picnic table should be shifted for better coastal views, and complemented with planting for shade, as indicated in the landscape plans in Annex 2. The rubbish bin should be placed near it. This playground is in fair condition and not maintained to the standard of the second, and larger playground.



Figure 19: Current metal road joining Access L and M

The second playground has climbing and other apparatus. It has no seating and one rubbish bin. A picnic table is suggested at this site with the rubbish bin placed beside it.



Figure 20: The Children's Playground at Pines
(to be amalgamated with the larger Children's Playground further north)

Both playgrounds are painted in bright colours (blue, red and yellow). These facilities do not enhance natural coastal values of the Reserve. The playgrounds were assessed in 2006 and are scheduled for upgrading after the Management Plan is approved. New play equipment will be provided and the play ground area will shift away from the large pohutukawa trees towards the coast, and closer to Access M car park.

M. Car and Beach Access (opposite the Okitu Store):

The road from 'The Pines' travels parallel to the beach but with no beach view, and into Car Access M, another popular site for picnicking. Again, this road should be closed and become a pedestrian access.

Located at Car Access M are one picnic table in the middle of the site, a rubbish bin at the road entrance, a plethora of small signs and another picnic table and rubbish bin closer to the dune edge. Natural wood bollards fringe the northern perimeter, however, vehicles are driving/turning around on the extended flat grass areas. These bollards should be removed, and instead, the carpark and road surface should be upgraded with a hard-wearing porous surface and perimeter fencing placed around a defined carpark area.



Northern bollards, signs and damage to secondary dunes
Due to vehicles during the winter months at Access M

Beyond the carpark area, the grass slopes down and then gradually uphill at a 45 degree slope towards the cliff-face/dunes. There is a sand ladder beach access to the northern edge of this site. The dunes are fenced off and being actively managed as part of a dune-car programme. There is a set of stairs to the north which are in good condition, however, while the fencing and sign act to direct pedestrians to the northern set of stairs, people still climb over the fence, sit and stand on the dunes to check surf conditions, and children continue to slide down the dunes.

The site would benefit from a viewing platform with bench seating incorporated into its design, directly over the dunes, to discourage people from walking onto the dunes in order to view the ocean/beach/surf. Further, waist-high fencing should be placed around the dune-care programme at this location (only directly in front of the carpark) to dissuade people from attempting to cross the dunes. Together with the sign and proposed fencing, dune education programmes at schools and dune planting days are advised to teach children and the wider community the value of protecting the dune ecosystem.

As this access is a popular picnic spot due to its close proximity to Okitu Store another picnic table is recommended.

The public toilets and rubbish bin located north of this car access point, on State Highway 35, are in good condition and should continue to be maintained. During peak summer months they require a more intensive maintenance regime.



Figure 21: Public Toilets along State Highway 35

N. Car and Beach Access (White Fence):

This site provides access to a popular surfing location. The car park requires demarcation with perimeter fencing and a hard-wearing porous surface for the road. The white fences should then be removed. A picnic table and rubbish bin should be placed to maximise the view. The most significant management issue at this site is duneface erosion directly in front of the access from the road. After walking or driving down the access road, people are walking straight over the duneface. This action has caused significant slumping. The reason this is occurring appears to be due to the fact that the stairs at this location, while in good condition, are located further north of the first carpark area. With the state of the 'road' deteriorating, only 4 wheel drive vehicles would be able to drive over to the park closer to the stairs. It is strongly recommended that the road surface is improved and the carpark space is moved further north, closer to the steps. This will also serve to screen the carpark from the State Highway. A clear path/sand ladder should lead from the northern tip of the newly designated carpark, over to the stairs. A temporary fence could be placed across the area where slumping has occurred. If after monitoring the impact of the designated walkway it appears people are still walking over the duneface, it may be necessary to place stairs directly in front of the carpark.



Figure 22: Northern set of stairs at Access N, from the current carpark area.

O. Car Access

Recommendation: Close access point to vehicles.

The perimeter fencing along SH35 will be used to close off vehicle access. The metal road should be regenerated back to dune grasses. The northern bollards within the reserve should be removed. The table, bin and sign should be removed (without a vehicle access Council cannot collect rubbish at this site) and placed at Access N (White Fence).

P. Car and Beach Access (Chalet)

The large flat open area commonly know as ‘The Chalet’ is a great asset to W. D. Lysnar Reserve and receives a large number of visitors throughout the year. This site should be kept as an open space with horse and pedestrian access from the car park. The entrance has one sign at the southern road entrance. It should also have another sign located at the northern access for vehicles traveling into Gisborne from the East Cape. Other smaller signs at the site should be removed.

The middle access road should be removed (see Annex 2).



Figure 23: Chalet carpark from the northern entrance

The circular road has a large flat grass island with one of the two picnic tables at its northern end. The second picnic table is to the left of the circular road and offers good views of the beach. Given the volume of visitors to this site, there should be two more picnic tables located near current tables and with clear beach views. Two rubbish bins are located equidistant along the white fenced perimeter of the car park. These bins should be moved next to picnic tables and the number of bins increased to four – one located beside each picnic table.

At each end of the white fencing which protects the dunes, are stairs offering pedestrian access to the beach. One set of stairs (southern-most) should be built to enable members of the public with mobility issues, including mothers with prams, safe access. The fencing and stairs are all in need of replacement and should be constructed of organic (wood) materials (i.e. not painted a colour). This fence should be kept at its current height to ensure the public is not tempted to walk over the dunes.



Figure 24: Southern set of pedestrian access stairs at (Access P) Chalet

The public toilet located at Chalet is in a good location and in good condition. Better signage denoting that the structure is a public toilet is recommended and a pedestrian access track should be developed to link it to the road and carparking.



Figure 25: The public toilet from the entrance road.

There is no formal car parking demarcation at this site and vehicles are accessing the dunes at the southern end of the site. Cars are also driving and parking off the metal road and on flat grass areas which can get muddy during rainy months. Perimeter fencing is needed to prohibit vehicles from driving off the metal road. The metal road should also be upgraded to a hard-wearing porous surface.

Given that Chalet is one of the key surfing, beach access and picnicking sites at W.D. Lysnar Reserve, the standard of maintenance of facilities should reflect its status.

Plant pest removal, removal of exotics and trimming of trees is required between this site and Car Access N.

Q. Car and Beach Access:

Recommendation: Close access point to vehicles.

At this site it is possible to see the ocean from the roadside for a significant stretch. Therefore, it is recommended this access be closed to vehicles, who can park on the State Highway. The State Highway 35 bollard perimeter fencing should be continued across this entrance and used to close off vehicle access. The metal road should be developed into a pedestrian accessway with a sand ladder or stairs over the dunes to direct pedestrian traffic (mostly local residents and surfers) across the fragile dune environment. Mowing should cease at this site.



Figure 26: The sign should be removed or if still considered necessary once the area is closed off and grasses grow, then it should be replaced with a sign in keeping with other signage along the Reserves.

R. Car and Beach Access: (1-Pine)

Figure 27: Sign and road entrance to Access R

This access point has one Norfolk Pine with a picnic table and rubbish bin located on the edge of the dune. It has no entrance demarcation, no formal car parking demarcation, no sand ladder/stairs

over the dunes, and the road surface and adjacent grass area conditions are muddy and pot-holed during winter months. Vehicles are accessing the dunes and driving over flat grassy areas. People predominantly use this site to view the surf, picnic, park cars or access the beach. Visitors using this site with vehicles are driving up on to the dunes, and across grass areas, to view the surf or access the dunes. There are no bollards/fencing to keep vehicles off the dunes.

This site requires appropriate car park demarcation including a hard-wearing porous road surface, perimeter fencing, and a sand ladder over the dunes.

There is a sign noting prohibited activities such as: 'No Motorbikes, No Horses'. This small sign should be removed.

While the Norfolk Pine is an exotic species, it is located near to the dune edge. This lone Pine should be assessed by a professional arborist to ensure its removal will not exacerbate erosion.

S. Car and Beach Access:

This site offers views from the road across to the beach. It is a flat grassy roadside area, easily accessible and has no car parking demarcation. The road entrance is in need of maintenance and cars park directly on the flat grass area to view the surf. Consequently, vehicles dig up the grass which becomes muddy in winter months. There are no signs or other facilities provided at this site except for one dune track which is stabilized. Pedestrians have cut many informal dune tracks through the dunes.



Figure 28: Entrance to Access S

This access requires appropriate car park demarcation, perimeter fencing with a wooden surface between bollards to provide seating, dune-care planting, a sand ladder over the dunes, and a hard-wearing porous road surface. Any flat grass area left outside of the carpark could continue to be mowed to provide a space for picnicking. If this is done, a rubbish bin will be required at the site.

Whales Graves:

The Whale Graves site does not provide formal access to the beach. It does, however, commemorate a tragic historical event at Wainui Beach and is the final resting place of the stranded

whales. It is a site of interest for visitors to the area and sign-posted and the area fenced. Planting is a mix of exotics and indigenous plants. In the future, indigenous plants should be planted, such as karo, flax and cabbage trees, and exotics removed. The fence around the site should be upgraded. Car parking for the site will be encouraged at the northern most point of the beach which has good vehicle access and public toilets. A pedestrian track, with a small sign noting the Whales Grave, should be located at the carpark. The track will lead to a viewing area with a larger interpretive sign and sculpture. The viewing area should be located on the beach-side of the northern-most corner of the gravesite.



Figure 29: Whales Grave

Cars are accessing the dunes at the northern end of the graves site. The perimeter fencing running the length of the Reserve will mitigate this problem.

T. Car and Beach Access (Northern car park)

This site has a well-sealed car park with public toilets in good condition. Beach access for vehicles and horses, in the form of a roughly graded down-ward sloping section at 40 degrees, is one of the unique features of this site.

There are two 2 rubbish bins and one set of stairs to the beach in good condition.



Figure 30: Rubbish Bin and vehicle access to be closed at Access T

This site links to Makorori Headland, via a mown path, from the car park to the Headland track entrance. This path helps to keep pedestrians off busy State Highway 35. The path should have a small sign directing pedestrians to the start of Makorori track via the mown walkway.

Safety issues for vehicles pulling off State Highway 35 have been brought to Council's attention, however, this lies outside of the scope of the Management Plan and will be directed to Transit New Zealand.

Some bollards have been placed on the southern side of the car park, along the road-side front of the public toilet. These should be used as the northernmost point of the perimeter fencing for Lysnar Reserve. Bollards should also close off the boat ramp to the beach as this site will no longer provide vehicle access to the beach.



Figure 31: Stairs over the dunes and down to the beach at Access T

U. Makorori Headland

A new track on Makorori Headland, starting opposite the Okitu Bush carpark and linking to the existing track, should be developed to increase the recreation flow between the two reserves and improve public safety. This track should not be developed until the necessary safety precautions can be made with Transit New Zealand to erect safety barriers and reduce the speed limit to 80 km/h.

In order to begin to address the issue of inconsistent facilities and vegetation between the two reserves, Council recently (April 2007) began upgrading access on the Headland. Tracks have been widened and extended and stairs upgraded. An additional vantage point with picnic seating has been provided half-way up the track. At the top of the Headland, the current picnic seating is in fairly good condition. The single bench-seat should be removed and another picnic table placed at this location (on a level surface). Further, the perimeter fencing around the cliff-top should be upgraded using materials that least impede the view. Upgraded signage at the bottom of the track showing routes, seating, and view vantage points is needed. The sign should also advise visitors to take rubbish with them. No rubbish bins should be placed on the Headland. No signs should be located on the top of the headland in order to retain the uninterrupted and sweeping views.



Figure 32: The start of the Makorori Headland walkway.

Photo taken from Access T (Northern Carpark)

The other main management issue for the Headland is that a private party, Makorori Forests Limited, owns the northern third of the Headland. Currently, the walkway track crosses the legal boundary, onto the private property. This should be removed by ending the walkway at the base of the northern ridgeline as shown in the landscape plans in Annex 2. The viewing area and seating at this location need upgrading. The area between this area and the previous track-end should no longer be maintained. Re-vegetation (including native trees) will be sufficient to deter users from trying to use the old walkway.

Makorori Forests Limited are amenable to allowing public access across the southern end of their property, to enable the walkway track to link to Makorori Beach. See Annex 2 for the proposed track site. Council will continue negotiations with Makorori Forests Limited to gain public access to Makorori Beach. The proposed track will provide a way for the public to access the beach, instead of trespassing through Makorori Forests Limited private property. The new track also complies with the intentions of the Walk/Cycle way linking Gisborne City to the beaches. It is recommended Council use some legal instrument (easement or access strip etc) to formalize access over the neighbouring property in order to secure beach access. No track should be developed until the easement (or other mechanism) is secured. Further, when the new beach access track is instituted, a sign is recommended to be placed at the upgraded viewing area, to advise users they will be crossing private land, (MFL will be contacted at approve wording) explaining the track is operational at low-tide only, as well as informing the public on the history and geology of Makorori Beach and the view across to Tatapouri Headland. The headland (reserve land) should be revegetated in native bush, consistent with the plantings at Okitu Bush.



Figure 33: The views from the new northern end of the walkway with bench-seat which requires upgrading.

Makorori Forests Limited have advised Council they will not be removing all non-indigenous vegetation on their property, however, they will control weeds and plant mainly indigenous plants. They are supportive of managing the Headland as a complete ecosystem and seeking advice from Council on suitable plants to stabilise the land and encourage bird-life.

ANNEX 2 ► Planning legislation and Council Documents

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 (RMA)

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to....

“Promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enable people and their communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well being and for their health and safety while....

- a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the foreseeable needs of future generations; *and*
- b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; *and*
- c. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment (Section 5a).

For the purpose of reserves management the Resource Management Act 1991 should be seen as complementary to the purpose of the Reserves Act 1977

“The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the sea coast...” (section 6(d) RMA and section 3c Reserves Act 1977)

BY-LAWS RELATING TO RESERVES

By-laws controlling activities at Public Conveniences and on Reserves are:

- ◆ The Gisborne District Reserves Bylaw 1992 (revised draft 2008 currently notified)
- ◆ The Camping on Foreshores Bylaw 1986
- ◆ The Gisborne District Public Places Bylaw 1995.

These by-laws will be reviewed by the 01 July 2008.

HISTORIC PLACES ACT 1993

The Historic Places Act 1993 over-rides any of the provisions of this Management Plan or the Reserves Act 1977, with respect to the protection and preservation of wahi tapu and archaeological sites.

If artifacts which pre-date 1900 are uncovered on the Reserve, such as Middens or burial sites, the site is considered an archaeological site in terms of the Historic Places Act 1993 and the relevant provisions of the Act will apply (section 10). Any disturbance of archaeological sites, regardless of their listing or otherwise in the Combined Regional Land and District Plan, is not permitted. Consent from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust is required to modify or disturb an archaeological site under Section 11 of the Historic Places Act. An authority is required for such activity whether or not the land on which an archaeological site may be present is designated, a resource or building consent has been granted, or the activity is permitted under the Combined Regional Land and District Plan.

Immediately following the discovery of archaeological material the discoverer must cease excavation in the immediate vicinity and advise Council. Council will then advise the following organizations of the discovery:

- ◆ New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- ◆ Ministry for Culture and Heritage
- ◆ Ngati OneOne

◆ Tairāwhiti Museum.

The area should then be secured to protect from weather, reserve users etc. until further notice.

RESERVES ACT STATUTORY PLANNING PROCESS

The Open Space Strategy for Gisborne City and Wainui 2002-2022

Although not a legislative requirement, the Open Space Strategy (OSS) has been approved by Council and sets out to protect and enhance its most valued open spaces. It provides a twenty-year vision of what the public wants them to look like and how they should be used both now and in the future. The Strategy highlights the need to complement Gisborne's attractive lifestyle opportunities with aesthetically attractive open space presentation. Having well designed entrances to create an attractive environment for the region is noted.

One of the main themes of the OSS is the need for a network of linkages creating circuits in and around the City. This network will connect the beaches, harbour, city and rivers. The Reserves, which run along the foreshore of Wainui Beach, have not been promoted as a unique open space in Gisborne, however, as the desirability of coastal properties grows, and Wainui Beach is nationally recognized as one of the best surfing beaches in New Zealand, it is expected that pressure on this resource will grow.

The OSS recommends native plantings and the creation of wildlife corridors. Further, it recommends that an alternative cycle way/walkway from State Highway 35 be developed for the dangerous bends between the City and Wainui. This cycle way/walkway would create an extension to the Heritage Trails investigated by Council.

WALKING and CYCLING STRATEGY FOR THE GISBORNE DISTRICT 2005

This Strategy identifies a walking and cycling vision for the Gisborne District and provides a strategic approach to further the realization of the community vision, which is:

Gisborne District is a walking and cycling friend region. Walking and cycling are safe, convenient, enjoyable and popular forms of transport and leisure that contribute to community health, well being and tourism.

This Strategy notes that beaches are an important area for recreational walking and cycling. It recommends safe cycling trails to link Gisborne City to Wainui Beach, and by association, W. D. Lysnar and Wainui Beach Reserves. Further, it notes the possible medium term strategy (2010+) of developing a coastal walkway from Kaiti Beach to Wainui Beach. The Reserves would be part of this trail.

WAINUI BEACH MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The strategy was developed in partnership with the community, to address the growing pressure on the beach, the foreshore and beach-front properties. Council adopted the Strategy on the 14 August 2003. A working group of resident representatives, the Department of Conservation, Ngāti OneOne and Council was identified to oversee the development of the Strategy. The agreed vision statement for the beach was:

'The Protection and enhancement of Wainui Beach and adjoining reserves for the use and enjoyment of future generations'.

The Strategy called for revision of the Lysnar Reserve Management Plan in light of tree/view issues.

The Strategy highlights that Wainui Beach has several natural divisions and that management of the beach must be made on the basis of considering what is the best practical option for each section of the beach. The southern section of Wainui Beach, (south of Stock Route), is the area most vulnerable in terms of erosion caused by the sea. The foreshore north of Stock Route has more risk of instability due to actions of people. Below are the recommendations relating to the management of the Reserves.

Tuahine Crescent to ‘The Dip’

This area has properties that are within ‘Extreme to Moderate’ and Extreme Risk’ Coastal Hazard Zones²⁵. Protection works run along the foreshore and the management strategy seeks to maintain the existing gabion baskets, protect the foredune and rebuild using geotextile sand cushions/bags and artificial dune structure, beach scraping (move excess sand to redistribute to depleted areas of the dune toe), and planting of the incipient dune and foredune.

‘The Dip’ to Hamanatua Stream

Again, protection works run along the foredune and the residential properties on the beachfront are situated within the ‘Extreme to Moderate’ and ‘Extreme Risk Hazard Zone’ Coastal Hazard Zones. The management strategy for this section is to maintain the existing gabion basket protection and spur groyne 1 at Hamanatua stream. Foredune protection using sand cushions/bags and artificial dune structure, beach scraping and planting of the incipient dune and foredune is recommended.

Hamanatua Stream to Makorori Headland

The recommended management strategy for this main section of W. D. Lysnar Reserve, and the section that does not have residential properties on the perimeter, is to continue dune care planting to bare and damaged areas of the foreshore with appropriate grasses. Indigenous flax, Pohutakawa and other suitable species can be planted further back on the Reserve. Pedestrian accesses are recommended to be upgraded. The Whale Grave at northern Okitu is recommended to be maintained (primarily undisturbed). Access for 4WD vehicles, quad bikes, motorbikes and cars to the dunes is recommended to be restricted. The strategy notes that a sealed cycle/walkway through the Reserve is not a viable option nor in keeping with the nature of the Reserve²⁶.



Figure 34: Dune Care Programme opposite Okitu Store

²⁵ Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan

²⁶ This recommendation may need to be reviewed as pressure on the resource increases.

GISBORNE DISTRICT COMBINED REGIONAL LAND and DISTRICT PLAN

The Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan (the District Plan) guides local-level management of Reserves and falls under several national/regional higher-order guiding documents.

Resource Management Act (RMA) ► The purpose of the Act is: “to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources” (Section 5(1), RMA 1991. The Act requires regional authorities to prepare Regional Policy Statements.

Regional Policy Statement (RPS) ► The RPS is the main vehicle for interpreting and applying the sustainable management requirements of the Act in a local context. It guides development and implementation of lower order plans such as the Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP) and Combined Regional Land and District Plan (the District Plan) which must give effect to the RPS.

Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP) ► The proposed RCEP places emphasis on minimizing and avoiding the damaging effects of human activity in the coastal environment and particularly the coastal marine area. Its intention is to allow maximum use of the coastal environment by people in a manner which will ensure ongoing enjoyment of the natural qualities that our coastline provides.

Within the RCEP W.D. Lysnar and Wainui Beach Esplanade Reserves are noted as having Protected Natural Area (Recreation Reserve) status. The RCEP describes both sites and notes Wainui Beach Reserves main threats as insensitive human developments such as housing development to the crest of the dune, public and private accessways across the dunes, property protection works along the face of the dunes, insensitive recreational use of the dunelands, and introduced plant and animal pests.

Management of the integrity of the dune system, for its value as a natural protection against erosion and inundation by the sea (in accordance with the NZCPS policy 3.4.3). maintenance and enhancement of public access cross and along the dunelands but manage adverse effects (NZCPS policies 3.5.1 – 3) Enhancement and maintenance of the amenity values of the dunelands.

Combined Regional Land and District Plan ► The District Plan must give effect to overarching regional documents. Within the District Plan, W. D. Lysnar Reserve is zoned Amenity Reserve from its southern-most point (Lot 14 D.P. 3285) to the northern end of Wainui Beach (Section 1-4 Block VIII Turanganui Survey).

The northern-most part of the reserve, Makorori Headland (Part Lot 2 D.P. 725), is zoned Heritage Reserve. The intention of both reserve zones is to retain open space and natural vegetation with limited development, to provide public access in areas of scenic and landscape value, and enable passive and outdoor recreation, habitat conservation, including new landscaping, maintenance and enhancement works. The Heritage Reserve Zone has a stronger focus on protection of historical/archaeological and cultural/spiritual significance. The different reserve zones are appropriate for the sites and are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

Similarly for Wainui Beach Reserve, in the District Plan, almost all sites including the foreshore esplanade is zoned as Amenity Reserve linked to W. D. Lysnar Reserve sites. The only site which has different zoning is the Road Reserve at the end of Pare St. This could be zoned as Amenity Reserve in the District Plan. Land Overlay 3 applies, as does the Coastal Environment Overlay, Heritage Overlay, and Coastal Hazard F4, Area liable to flooding.

The objectives and policies of the Reserves Management Plan reflect the purpose of the Reserves under the Plan (heritage and amenity reserve) and the Reserves Act 1977 (recreation reserve).

The District Plan guides management of Reserves and regulates land use activities including those carried out in accordance with approved Management Plans prepared under the Reserves Act 1977, such as this Plan. All Reserves must comply with the General Rules in the District Plan as well as 22.6 Rules for Reserves.

This section notes that activities must comply, where relevant, with the regional or district rules specified elsewhere in the Plan including: Chapter 3 – Cultural Heritage, Chapter 4 – Natural Heritage, Chapter 5 – Natural Hazards, Chapter 6 – Land, Chapter 8 – Utilities, Chapter 9 – Contaminated Sites, Chapter 9A – Hazardous Substances and Chapter 10 – Signs.

A resource consent is required for activities which do not comply with the District Plan regulations.

Several District Plan overlays apply to W. D. Lysnar Reserve. These are briefly summarized as follows:

Coastal Environment Overlay

This overlay covers the entire length of the Reserve. Maintenance of lawfully established roads and tracks and some vegetation is permitted. Refer to section 4.8 Coastal Environment Overlay in the District Plan.

Heritage Alert

Land Overlay 1, 2 & 3. The objective of Heritage Alert Overlays is to recognize and protect our collective cultural heritage resources. These overlays broadly reflect the land resources varying susceptibility to erosion and damage from development-related activities. The reserve is mostly covered by Land overlay 1 & 2 which permits activities such as vegetation clearance, trenching, maintenance of lawfully established roads, tracks, earthdams, established structures and network utility structures. The Headland also has Land overlay 3. A resource consent application is required in some instances prior to land disturbance or removal of soil which allow for various thresholds of environmental effects for particular activities.

The Coastal Hazard Zone

The Coastal Hazard Zone refers to coastal areas subject to one or more natural hazards. These include sea and wind erosion, landslip and flooding from the sea and coastal rivers. Within the last 150 years there have been approximately eight Tsunami recorded on the Gisborne District Coast. The Coastal Hazard Zone for Lysnar Reserve is: High to Extreme Risk. The Coastal Hazard Zone for the Headland is Extreme Risk from the cliffs inland to the ridgeline. From the ridgeline to the roadside zoned as Moderate Risk and Safety Buffer with a Site Caution overlay along the roadside. The Site Caution Overlay highlights that there is significant potential hazards due to land instability. Resource Consent is required in some instances for earthworks.

GISBORNE DISTRICT LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN (LTCCP) 2006-2016

The LTCCP is a mandatory planning document prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. The Council adopted the LTCCP 2006-2016 on 01 July 2006. The LTCCP has two functions:

- a. To provide for community involvement and input into the determination of outcomes for the district; *and*
- b. Set out proposed short, medium and longer-term priorities and actions of the Council.

Two of the Community Outcomes identified in the LTCCP relate most to active recreation:

- ◆ Vibrant Communities
- ◆ Safe and Healthy Haven

To reach the objective of fostering vibrant communities, Council wish to offer residents of Gisborne a range of sport, recreation and leisure opportunities. Council will monitor this objective by the numbers of hectares of parks and reserves per capita, the number of clubs by activity type by township, and participation in sport. At this time there are 225 reserves, totaling 1500ha, maintained by Council for recreational activities. Lysnar Reserve has a land value of \$5,000,000 + improvement value \$80,900.

GISBORNE URBAN COASTAL STRATEGY 2005-25

This strategy has five objectives to guide Council's strategy for coastal development. Three objectives relate specifically to management of recreation reserves. They are:

2. *Maintaining a soft transition between the sea and the land by:* maintaining a green backdrop to the coastline, and making better use of coastal reserves and open spaces through improved design and landscaping, and recognizing their proximity to the sea.
3. *Safeguarding cultural, heritage and recreational values associated with coastal areas by:* protecting sites and areas of significance to tangata whenua, promoting historic and cultural features, maintaining and improving public access and linkages (walkways and cycle ways) to and along the coastline...
- 5 *Improving the natural environment of the coastal areas by:* replanting coastal hillsides in indigenous vegetation where practical...promoting the development and protection of ecological corridors.

The Strategy also recommends developing a coastal walkway from Kaiti Beach, to Sponge Bay and around to Wainui Beach.

GDC ACTIVE RECREATION STRATEGY 2005-2010

This Strategy similarly, calls for Council to encourage physical activity through the provision of accessible facilities and open spaces and create activity friendly physical environments.

WAINUI-OKITU : LANDSCAPE and PLANNING ASSESSMENT

This broad-scale landscape assessment of the Wainui-Okitu-Sponge Bay area was sought by Council to better enable management of the land resource and to inform decisions about zone management and Plan changes in light of pressures for growth and impending new infrastructure. The assessment divides the study area into 14 Landscape Identity Areas (LIAs). Four of the LIAs incorporate the Reserves. From the base of Makorori Headland to north of Pines is classified as LIA 14: Okitu Coastal flats/dunes.

From north of Pines to south of Hamanatua Stream is LIA 12: Lysnar Valley/Hamanatua Stream and mouth. From south of Hamanatua Stream to Stockroute is LIA 10: Wairere Coastal Edge. From Stockroute to the southern end of the residential areas of Tuahine Crescent is LIA 9: Old Wainui.

Overall, the assessment notes that the study area, including the Reserves is a significant economic asset to Gisborne, in particular due to the high amenity values. The amenity values are strongly contributed too by

the Reserves which provide public access to the beach/coast through well-resourced and well-positioned public car parks, public reserves and picnic amenity areas, outstanding coastal beachfront landscapes, significant aesthetic qualities, attractive vegetation (including Pohutakawas) and significant views towards the beach and coast (from reserves and local roads). The assessment identifies that the lack of hard-edged built suburban fencing and the range of soft landscape boundary treatments helps natural patterns to dominate and that guidelines for fence design along beach frontage is recommended. It is also recommended that view shafts, ecological corridors and pedestrian and cycle networks, along riparian pedestrian easements and hill walkways, should be utilized. These accessways/corridors can be linked to the existing Reserves and the walkways/view shafts they offer. Further, it notes that the hill slopes and ridgelines such as the Makorori Headland have high visual sensitivity. The remainder of the Reserves is classified as having moderate to low visual sensitivity.

For LIA 9 and LIA 10, the assessment notes the significant part that reserves play in planning for subdivision. It notes that while they contribute to the beach-side character of the area they also act as natural drainage conduits for storm-water from higher ground.

Invasive exotic weeds characterize the lower sections of Wainui Stream in LIA 12. In a few places there is evidence of riparian indigenous species restoration planting. These waterbodies provide natural opportunities for creating enhanced biodiversity, natural character and amenity values. It is recommended Council consider introducing riparian margins by indigenous re-vegetation in partnership with private land-owners.

For LIA 14 it is noted that the dunes are mostly devoid of indigenous sand-binding species (other than the foreshore dune-care programme) with rough grass dotted with Pohutakawa trees and some Norfolk and Phoenix Pines being predominant. Further, it notes erosion is a problem, with some of the Pines being felled over the years as they become public safety threats.

ANNEX 3 ► Land Status and Legal Descriptions

WAINUI BEACH RESERVE LAND and STATUS

The total area of Wainui Beach Reserve is 26,860m² + Legal Roads + DP 1307 (foredune)²⁷ and is described as:

Lot 3 DP 5647, Lot 2 DP 4122, Lot 4 DP 3324, Lot 6 DP 3091, Lot 13 DP 3028, Lot 14 DP 3028, Lot 12 DP 3028, Lot 3 DP 4900, Lot 29 DP 4358, Lot 2 DP 9644, Lot 9 DP 5414, Lot 5 DP 3273, Lot 3 DP 4654, Lot 3 DP 4655, Lot 16 DP 3216, Lot 14 DP 3216, DP 1307 and Legal Roads.

The Reserve is mostly classified as Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade) under the Reserves Act 1977 except for five sites. Three sites within the Reserve are Legal Road (end of Cooper Street, Lloyd George Road and Oneroa Roads). The other two sites are the boat ramp at the end of Pare Street (Local Purpose Reserve – road) and the accessway from Tuahine Crescent (Local Purpose Reserve – accessway). Current classification of the Pare Street, Lloyd George road-ends and Tuahine Crescent accessway are consistent with current use and appropriate for the Reserve. It is recommended Oneroa Road and Cooper Street legal roads stopped and classified as Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade) under the Reserves Act 1977.

Wainui Beach Reserve provides access and coastal protection to the residential community of Wainui. The southern part of Wainui, or ‘Old Wainui’, was mostly subdivided through a series of small subdivisions beginning as early as 1912²⁸. The parcels of land comprising Wainui Beach Reserve have various origins that are outlined below.

It recommends establishing areas of indigenous dune sand-binding species, developing dune barriers preventing public access (vehicles and people), and developing appropriate beach accessways suited to the erosion conditions at Wainui/Okitu.

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ²⁹	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Purpose	Status	Background
1	GS3C/1305	Lot 14 DP 3216	486m ²	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/81 GN 140663.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook for Beach Reserve 14/02/1972
2 (A)	GSC4C/1048	Lot 16 DP 3216	367m ²	Local Purpose Reserve (accessway)	Classified 26/5/83 GN 149493.1	Seized in fee simple by the County of Cook for Esplanade Reserve 20/01/1982
3	GSC3/1303	Lot 3 DP 4655	1098m ²	Reserve for local purpose (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/81 GN 140663.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook for Esplanade Reserve 14/02/1972
4	GS3C/1302	Lot 3 DP 4654	756m ²	Reserve for local purpose (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/81 GN 140663.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook for Esplanade Reserve 14/02/1972

²⁷ Sites which do not have Certificates of Title have not been measured.

²⁸ GDC (May 2007) *Wainui/Okitu: Landscape and Planning Assessment* P.51

²⁹ The lettering and numbering refers to Maps used in the Management Plan. See Wainui Beach Reserve Land Parcels Map - Pg 9, W.D Lysnar Reserve Land Parcels Map - Pg 10, Wainui Beach Reserve Accessways Map - Pg 19, W.D Lysnar Reserve Accessways Map - Pg 20.

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ²⁹	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Purpose	Status	Background
5	GS3C/1304	Lot 5 DP 3273	167m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/81 GN 140663.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook for Sand Reserve 14/02/1972
6 (B)	Lloyd George Road			Legal Road (Lloyd George road end)		Road Reserve currently managed as accessways to Wainui Beach as part off Wainui Beach Reserve
7	GS3D/15	Lot 3 DP 5647	129m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Subject to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Esplanade Reserve 09/06/1972
8	GS3C/1311	Lot 2 DP 4122	71m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Sand Reserve 14/02/1972
9	GS3C/1316	Lot 4 DP 3324	126m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Sand Reserve 14/02/1972
10 (C)	GS5B/1426	Lot 9 DP 5414	2301m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Subject to the Reserves Act 1977	Seized in fee simple by the Gisborne District Council for Local Purpose (esplanade) Reserve 13/02/1971
11	GSC3/1312	Lot 29 DP 4358	1973m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Esplanade Reserve 14/02/1972
12	GS6C/1201	Lot 2 DP 9644	82m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Subject to the Reserves Act 1977	Seized in fee simple by the Gisborne District Council for Local Purpose (esplanade) Reserve 24/01/2000
13	GSC3/1315	Lot 3 DP 4900	1720m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook for Esplanade Reserve 14/02/72
14 (D)	GS3C/1308	Lot 12 DP 3028	1029m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 11/8/82 GN 146113.3	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Recreation Reserve 14/02/1972
15	GSC3C/1397	Lot 14 DP 3028	101m2	Local Purpose Reserve (road)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140661.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Roadway Reserve 24/03/1972
16	GSC3C/1309	Lot 13 DP 3028	860m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Sand Reserve 14/02/1972
17 (E)	Cooper St			Legal Road (Cooper road end)		Road Reserve currently managed as accessways to Wainui Beach as part off Wainui Beach Reserve
18	GSC3C/1307	Lot 6 DP 3091	354m2	Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified 24/6/1981 GN 140665.1	Seized in fee simple by the Chairman, Councillors Inhabitants of the County of Cook as Sand Reserve 14/02/1972
19 (F)	Oneroa Road			Legal Road		Road Reserve currently managed as accessways to Wainui Beach as

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ²⁹	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Purpose	Status	Background
				(Oneroa Road end)		part off Wainui Beach Reserve
20		DP 1307		Local Purpose Reserve (esplanade)	Classified in 1981, p.495 of the Gazette	This land is foredune (in front of residential houses) north of Stockroute (Oneroa Road) to Hamanatua Stream. The land is currently managed by Department of Conservation. Council seeking to have this land vested in Council as part of Wainui Beach Reserve.
21 (G)	GS5C/78	Lot 14 DP 3285	2023 m2	Reserve for Recreation Purposes	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	Added to W. D Lysnar Domain by NZ Gazette 1961 p.365
22 (H)	GS6D/16	Lot 22 DP 3470	1770 m2	Recreation Reserve	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	Added to W. D Lysnar Domain by NZ Gazette 1961 p.365
23 (H)	GS5C/376	Section 6 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District	1467 m2	Recreation Reserve	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	
24 (H)	GS5C/182	Lot 20 DP 1307	1896 m2	Recreation Reserve	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	Shown as a Reserve for Public Band Rotunda on original plan of subdivision.
25 (I)	GS6D/16	Lot 21 DP 3470	2023m2	Recreation Reserve	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	This site is separated from the information below as the sites provide difference access points.
26 (J)	GS6D/16	Lot 20 DP 3470	3237m	Recreation Reserve	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	
27	GS6D/16	Sec 2 SO 8661	2824m2	Recreation	Classified as recreation reserve for	Sec 2 SO8661 has an encumbrance to the Crown

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ²⁹	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Purpose	Status	Background
				Reserve	recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	20.07.2000 at 9:00am.

W. D. LYSNAR RESERVE LAND and STATUS

The total area of W. D. Lysnar Reserve is 342,332 m² and is described as:

Part Lot 2 DP 725, Lot 1 DP 2702, Lot 1 DP 3708 and Sections 1-6 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District.

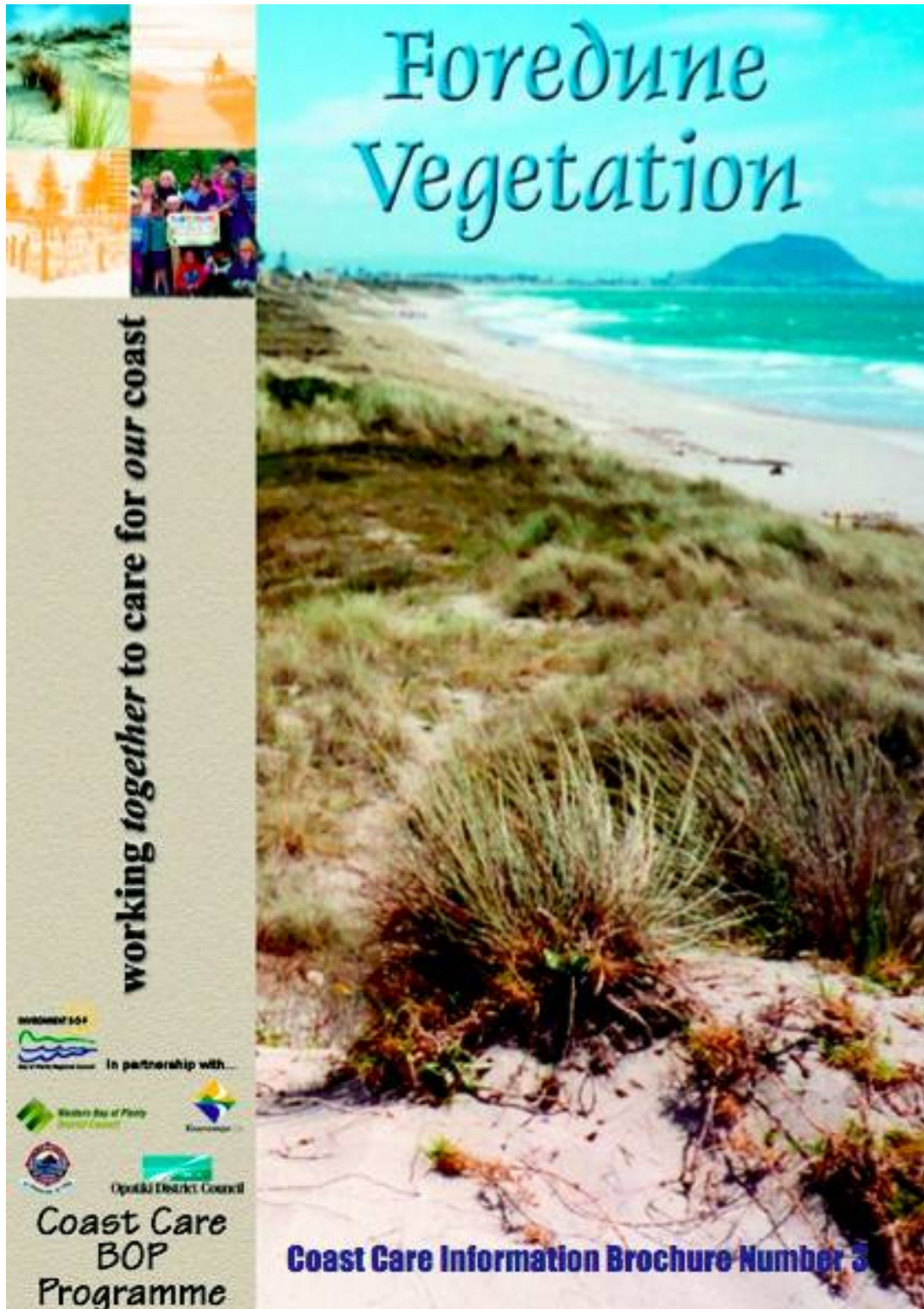
The entire Reserve is classified as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The parcels of land have various origins that are outlined below.

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ³⁰	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Status	Background
28	GS5C/377	Sec 5 Blk VIII Turanganui Survey District SO 6114	6,978 m ²	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	
29 (K,L,M,N,O)	GS5CA/843	Lot 1 DP 2702	89,030 m ²	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	William Douglas Lysnar gifted this area to the GDC in trust for the purpose of public recreation reserve in 1921. When other areas at Wainui were acquired by the Department of Lands and Survey for reserve some years later, agreement was reached with the donor's family (Miss W. F. Lysnar) and the GDC to have this area reserved and administered by one Domain Board. Building permit issued under section 641A(2) Local Government Act 1974 – 1.9.1987 at 2.45pm.
30	GS5C/454	Sections 1 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District SO 4761	Section 1-4 make a combined total of 64,975 m ²	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	This area was purchased in 1952 under Section 40 of the Land Act 1948 from Winifred Frances Lysnar for a price of \$12,000. The intention at the time was that Section 2 be leased under the Land Act for the purpose of establishing a tearooms venture, with the balance being reserved under the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and constituted as W. D. Lysnar Domain. The tearooms proposal fell through for want of financing and the whole area was reserved for recreation purposes in 1958.
31 (P)	GS5C/454	Sections 2 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District SO 4761	Section 1-4 make a combined total of 64,975 m ²	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	(see background above)
32 (P)	GS5C/454	Sections 4 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District SO 4761	Section 1-4 make a combined total of 64,975 m ²	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	(see background above)
33 (Q,R,S,T)	GS5C/454	Sections 3 Block VIII Turanganui Survey District	Section 1-4 make a combined	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the	(see background above)

³⁰ The lettering and numbering refers to Maps used in the management Plan. See Wainui Beach Reserve Land Parcels Map – pg 9, W.D. Lysnar Reserve Land Parcels Map – pg 10, Wainui Beach Reserve Accessways Map – Pg 19, W.D. Lysnar Reserve Accessways Map – Pg 20.

Land Parcel No. (Access letter) ³⁰	Identifier	Legal Description	Area	Status	Background
		SO 4761	total of 64,975 m2	provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	
34	GS96/73	Lot 1 DP 3708	4,588 m2	NZ Gazette, 3 June, No.58, p.1761 declared to be a reserve for recreation purposes within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977. NZ Gazette Notice 146220.1 declaring the within land as reserve for recreation purposes – 20.08.1982 at 1.37pm.	The Cook County Council purchased this land from Winifred Lysnar for 56 pounds, 13 shillings and 9 pence, on the 20 December 1946 for the purpose of paddocking traveling stock.
35 (U)	GS5C/180	Part Lot 2 DP 725	176,761 m2	Classified as recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 by NZ Gazette, 14 June 1979, No. 50, pg.1819.	Winifred Lysnar purchased this site in 1921. It was later purchased by the Cook County Council at a price of \$15,000, being financed by way of public donations and contributions from the GDC, Cook County Council and the Department of Lands and Survey. A condition of the sale was that the area be added to the W. D. Lysnar Domain.

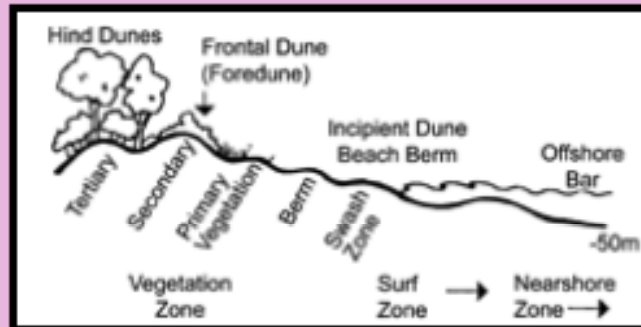
ANNEX 4 ► Example of Coastal Care Information



Vegetation plays an important part in the formation and stabilisation of coastal sand dunes.

Large areas of our coastal foredunes have been modified by residential development, recreational activities, farming practices and beach mining. These disturbances have led to a change in the dune stability, often resulting in vegetation loss and wind erosion.

Introduced plant species have been planted to try to stabilise these areas and in some areas these have displaced native species. To date, no introduced plants have been found to provide equal or better protection than the native dune plants. The superior function of native dune plants is the principle practical reason for their exclusive use by Coast Care groups in the Bay of Plenty Region.



Recently, there have been some attempts to restore the natural coastal vegetation on sand dunes. The Resource Management Act (1991) places an obligation on land managers to protect and preserve the natural character of the coastal environment, including areas of native vegetation.

Pioneer foredune plants, spinifex (*Spinifex sericeus*) and pingao (*Desmoschoenus spiralis*), trap wind blown sand in the frontal dune. This sand serves as a reservoir for the beach during periods of wave erosion. If sand-trapping dune vegetation is not present, wind-blown sand from the beach moves inland and is lost from the beach/dune system.

The above-ground parts of these dune plants act as filters, causing a reduction in the surface speed of sand carrying wind. This reduction in wind energy results in the deposition of sand on and around these plants, to naturally rebuild dunes after wave attack.

Spinifex and pingao have the ability to grow through accumulations of wind blown sand. Cycles of sand deposition and plant growth result in dune formation and buildup.

Secondary vegetation zone plants, may cover the crest of the foredune and extend inland to include the secondary dune. They can gradually replace the foredune plants where soil conditions improve and habitat conditions become less hard (e.g. decreased exposure to salt spray and sand blast).

Where these plants form a dense cover, the dunes are well stabilised.

Coastal forest or tertiary zone vegetation, is composed of trees and shrubs, and represents the climax or mature state of natural coastal vegetation. (This forest zone has disappeared from nearly all of New Zealand's coastal dunes due to land development).

Many of the coastal forests species can tolerate growing in the secondary vegetation zone, but are in shrub form or stunted, due to excessive exposure to strong winds and salt spray.

Dune Vegetation Can ✓	Dune Vegetation Cannot ✗
<p>Prevent Wind Erosion by decreasing wind speed at ground level</p> <p>Build Up Sand Dunes and thus Reduce The Extent Of Erosion During Storms</p> <p>Reduce Wave Erosion Caused By Overwash - where dune management allows.</p> <p>Tolerate Hostile Environment - of high winds, salt spray, sand blast, covering by sand, sandy soil and little water.</p> <p>Accept Massive Movements Of The Dunes both vertically and horizontally.</p>	<p>Prevent Direct Wave Erosion - dune sand is not strongly bound by plant roots under heavy wave attack</p> <p>Tolerate Excessive Physical Damage - caused by people, stock or vehicles</p> <p>Tolerate Mismanagement such as: - Mowing: which destroys some species!</p> <p>Tolerate Topsoiling: which prevents free drainage and is unsuitable for growth of many native dune species.</p> <p>Tolerate Introduction Of Unsuitable Plant Species: some undesirable plants shade-out and displace natural vegetation.</p>

Foredune Primary Zone	Sand Secondary Zone	Coastal Forest Teritary Zone
Pingao <i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i> Spinifex (Kowhangatara) <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> Sand fescue (Hinarepe) <i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> Beach spurge (Waiu-a-kahukura) <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> Sand convolvulus (Nihinihi) <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> NZ Ice Plant (Horokaka) <i>Disphyma australe</i>	Pohuehue <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> Sand Coprosma <i>Coprosma acerosa</i> Carex <i>Carex testacea</i> Tauhinu, cottonwood <i>Cassinia leptophylla</i> Harakeke, flax <i>Phormium tenax</i> Ti kouka, Cabbage Tree <i>Cordyline australis</i> Toe toe <i>Cortaderia toe toe</i> Taupata <i>Coprosma repens</i> Haupara, Coastal Fivefinger <i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	Pohutukawa <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> Karo <i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> Kohuhu <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> Ngaio <i>Myoporum laetum</i> Puriri <i>Vitex lucens</i> Akeake <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> Kanuka <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> Karamu <i>Coprosma robusta</i> Manuka <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> Hebe species Ti kouka, Cabbage Tree <i>Cordyline australis</i> Haupara, Coastal Fivefinger <i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>

This list has been compiled with the assistance of Forest Research and local nurseries.

Other Titles in this Series Are

- No. 1 Bay of Plenty Coast Care
- No. 2 Formation and Functions of Beaches and Sand Dunes
- No. 4 Dune Usage
- No. 5 Coastal Plants - Pingao
- No. 6 Coastal Plants - Spinifex



Bay of Plenty Regional Council

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For further information on Coast Care groups and programmes contact your local District Council or Environment B-O-P's Coast Care Coordinator.
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ANNEX 5 ▶ Landscape Plans