

MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS MARITIME PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

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PREPARED BY-
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY
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APPROVAL

The attached management plan for the Marlborough Sounds Maritime park has been prepared in terms of the procedures set down by Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

A wide range of people and agencies were consulted during the drafting of the management plan and those submissions received when the draft plan was released for public comment have been incorporated where appropriate in the management plan.

I therefore approve the management plan pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

Dated this 6th day of March 1987.

N.S. Coad
Director-General of Lands

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH

"Original imagery obtained from NASA USA and prepared by the Department of Lands and Survey in co-operation with PEL DSIR".

COVER INTERPRETATION STATEMENT

The cover was taken by the United States' Landsat II satellite on December 1975 from a height of 900 kilometres. Digital data from the green, red and infrared regions of the spectrum have been combined to produce this colour print. General colour interpretation is that dark red zones show areas of natural bush and forests; red, orange and yellow regions represent varying degrees of vegetation from farmlands to light scrublands. Bright blue colours depict sediment laden waters, urban or bare ground areas, while the darker blues, greens and black represent deeper, clearer waters or areas of shadow.

CHAPTER 2

PARK & ENVIRONS

2.1 LOCATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS

The Marlborough Sounds are central New Zealand and form the top of the South Island.

Picton and Havelock are the supplying townships for the area, supplemented by Nelson and Blenheim.

The portion of the Marlborough Sounds, included in the Park, encompasses 50825 hectares of land, widely scattered over this intricate patchwork of land and water.

The Park contains various types of reserves, which are classified in terms of the Reserves Act 1977 and includes the Sounds Foreshore Reserve, which is not found elsewhere in New Zealand.

The Park, notwithstanding its name and function, includes no water areas, its outermost boundaries being generally mean high water mark.

*Refer: Appendix A

2.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF USE AND MANAGEMENT

Abundant shelter and the plentiful natural food resource available contributed to the Sounds' early occupation. Evidence accounts for over eight centuries of habitation. Titirangi, presently part of the Park, was among the earliest settlements by people of Polynesian origin. Many of these sites of early habitation, some once fortified, can still be found throughout the Sounds.

Fires, lit by accident or as a management tool, rapidly changed the habitat from the days of pre-settlement.

Recordings of European contact with the Sounds started with Tasman's visit in 1642. It was Cook however, who from 1770 repeatedly used and explored the area. Ship Cove was his favourite anchorage.

Other explorers include Bellinghaussen, D'Urville and visiting whalers. The latter initially just anchored in the sheltered waters. In the late 1820's however whaling stations were set up in Port Underwood and later Tory Channel. Further European settlement started slowly in the 1840's and 1850's.

British sovereignty was proclaimed at Horahora-Kakahu Island in Port Underwood on the 17th of June 1840, as an extension of the treaty of Waitangi, a few months earlier. The Reverend Ironside established a missionary in Port Underwood in the same year.

In 1859 Picton became, for six years, the capital of Marlborough, following resettlement of many of its Maori residents to Waikawa.

Havelock was founded in 1858.

Whaling continued from shore stations until 1964 (Whekenui Bay) and fishing continues to be an important commercial operation.

Over a considerable period of time land clearing operations transformed the nature of the Sounds over a substantial area, with dairy and sheep farming being the main land uses. Mining for copper, serpentine and antimony was undertaken (e.g. a coppermine was founded in Coppermine Bay, 1866). Sawmills were established in many different parts of the Sounds (e.g. Nydia Bay, 1876) and when gold was struck, an entire village formed around Cullen's Creek (1888-1900).

World War II highlighted the strategic value of the Sounds' deep and sheltered waters. Military installations were constructed (e.g. Blumine and Maud islands) and the American navy built a convalescent camp in Curious Cove. The region was considered an anchorage of the Pacific fleet.

Timber milling and farming continued to dominate the scene, but recreation activity in a comparatively limited form, was a developing influence, which is now a major activity. The sheltered waterways have always attracted boating activity and encouraged bach development, especially in the inner Queen Charlotte Sound.

Road access, created in the 1960's, stimulated this type of development, which is now prominent in the Inner-Sounds.

In the early 1900's guesthouses were the popular form of accommodation. Although a smaller number still contributes to recreation opportunities (around 9% of the visitors approached in 1983 used this accommodation), camping and other less formal accommodation seem to attract the present user of the Sounds. (Schellhorn, 1984).

Preservation of the natural and cultural values of the Sounds was not the main concern when the Foreshore road was surveyed in the late 1880's. Authorities before 1955 made little effort to protect this public land from private use. Legislation at the time offered little protection and many private dwellings were built on this coastal strip.

Originally some 10,000 hectares were reserved as scenic or historic reserves and almost 5000 hectares as Climatic and Timber reserve, thus gaining protection under the administration of the Department of Lands and Survey and later four Reserves Boards.

The Reserves Acts 1953 and 1977 provided an adequate framework for continued protection. In addition some islands became Wildlife Refuges under the Wildlife Act 1953.

The importance of a network of Sounds reserves and the need to manage them collectively was well recognised nationally and this led to the establishment of the Marlborough Sounds Maritime Park Board in 1972.

It was only then that integrated management of reserves in the Sounds took shape. Other valuable areas were provided by the Department of Lands and Survey, as they became available and were added to the park with the consent of the Board. The Department of Lands and Survey provides the Board with secretarial, ranger, planning and accounting services.

During the last decade the Board initiated and supported substantial research of the resource, essential to understand the Park and to cope with increased external pressures, notably afforestation, marine farming and recreation. The Foreshore in particular became an important management issue. (refer Section 2.9)

The reserves were classified according to their main function during the early 1980's.

2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

The Marlborough Sounds comprise a mountain-system, infiltrated by the sea in its network of valleys.

The two main drowned valleys are the Pelorus and the Queen Charlotte Sounds, lying respectively north-south and northeast-southwest. The width of the waterways ranges from some eight kilometres in the outer parts to one kilometre inland. The outlying part contains several "ports" or "harbours", while the inner-Sounds have numerous bays and coves within bays. The maze of waterways results in a total of 1450 kilometres of coastline.

The land generally consists of narrow ridges, islands and islets with the major land-mass surrounding Mount Stokes, which is the highest (1200 metres) point. Flat land is scarce and generally confined to the central area.

The most significant landscape features, both man-made and natural, together with values, threats and problems, are identified in the Marlborough Landscape Study (Dept of Lands and Survey, 1981).

GEOLOGY

The Sounds and the ranges to the south are interpreted as a north-tilted major earth block. The major valleys and sounds have mainly developed along faults in the rocks. The dominant rock types are palaeozoic greywackes and schists. A belt of basic volcanic and ultramafic rocks occurs within the greywackes along the western Sounds. There is no stratigraphic or important discontinuity between the schists and the adjoining greywackes.

The Sounds are jointed, folded and faulted. Faults are generally in northeast-southwest direction, although major cross-faults are present.

A belt of ultramafic rock runs from D'Urville Island to Croisilles Harbour in the western Sounds.

Volcanic or geothermal activity is absent in the Sounds.

SOIL AND WATER

The soils of the slopes of the Sounds are mainly derived from weathered bedrock and unconsolidated slope deposits. At low altitudes unconsolidated slope deposits, derived from the weathered bedrock at the higher altitudes, is the most common. Periglacial deposits are found at higher altitudes.

Twelve different soil sets have been mapped, representing two moisture classes.

Ketu steepland soil and the Opouri steepland soil, both belonging to Southern Yellow Brown earths. These low fertility soils prevail in the higher rainfall areas of the inner-Sounds. An upland variant of these soils, Patriarch steepland soil, occurs at the higher peaks and ridges of the inner Sounds.

Three soil types, the Anakoha steepland soils, the Ketu steepland soils and Arapawa steepland soils, are found on the outer parts of the Sounds, respectively from west to east. They are of moderate fertility.

D'Urville Island has the same yellow brown earth types over the greater part of the island and also two other steepland soils, Atawhai and Dun, derived from the belt of ultramafic rock. Atawhai soils are of moderate fertility, while Dun soils are poor.

The most fertile soils of the Sounds are located at the heads of the bays, on gently sloping fans and terraces. They are Koromiko, Kaituna and Rai lowland yellow-brown earths.

CLIMATE

The diverse topography of the Sounds is responsible for a multitude of micro-climates. The major factor influencing wind direction and particularly strength is the proximity of Cook Strait.

This relatively narrow waterway creates a funnel-like effect as winds are channelled through, causing subtle changes in local weather patterns that are often difficult to predict.

An annual rainfall of 1500 mm is considered normal, January, February and March being the dry months. Rain can be expected on about one hundred days per year.

The predominant wind is northwest and while this frequently brings rain, it can also cause dry conditions during the summer period. Heaviest rainfall is normally associated with depressions moving in from the north or northeast.

Gale force conditions can be experienced with both northerly and southerly weather with the associated salt laden precipitation, having a noticeable effect on the more exposed areas.

Temperatures are moderate throughout, because of the maritime influence, although frosts and even snowfalls are recorded.

In general the climate is congenial to recreation throughout much of the year.

MARINE CHARACTERISTICS

The difference between high and low tide is approximately three metres in the western reaches and one-and a half metres in the Queen Charlotte area.

Tidal currents range up to three to four knots with greater velocity in the more confined passages such as French Pass, where up to seven knots is possible.

Water-temperatures are influenced by cold currents flowing north through Cook Strait, but do improve in some of the shallower bays and inlets in the summertime, encouraging swimming and other water sports.

2.4 VEGETATION

"The Marlborough Sounds is one of the few areas in New Zealand that preserves a near complete representation of the natural communities that were typical of the area prior to the arrival of European Man. Most of these areas are represented in the Scenic Reserves of the Maritime Park." (Wassilieff, 1983).

The above statement summarizes a very important aspect of the Sounds' ecological value, more so when it is realised that the local communities, typical of the area, represent an abundant variety of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

However, from the early days of settlement large areas have been cleared.

Land use practices and increased roading saw the spread of a range of weeds, in particular Old man's Beard (*Clematis vitalba*) and wilding pines (*Pinus radiata*).

The Sounds are the South-Island representation of the Sounds-Wellington ecological region (Simpson et al, 1982) and are distinguished in two districts: the western side of D'Urville Island and the remainder of the Sounds.

Botanical features special to the Sounds include mainly plant-communities and distribution-limits, although some taxonomic entities are found nowhere else (Walls, 1983). The Sound's significance as a southern distribution limit is not as marked as the Wairau River.

There are distinctive plant communities for the following land-elements: shores, flats and fans, gullies and stream-sides, hillslopes, alpine zones, ultramafic zone and the islands.

Some plants are found only within the Marlborough Sounds. Among these are Mount Stokes-varieties of *Celmisia macmahonii* and *Anisotome haastii*, a *Hebe rigidula* variety only known on D'Urville Island. The rare *Hebe speciosa* (known as Titirangi) is found on Titirangi and a Cook Strait kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*) found only on some of the outlying islands.

2.5 WILDLIFE

The Park is the habitat for a great variety of wildlife. The islands offer peculiar examples of animal life.

Surveys have been carried out in several parts of the Park and available data provide a fairly comprehensive analysis in these areas. A need exists for further surveys and data collection.

The following animals in particular have relevance for management:

MAMMALS:

domestic stock	intruding into reserves in places
feral sheep (<i>Ovis</i> sp)	Arapawa island; vegetation
feral goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	widespread; vegetation
feral cat (<i>Felix</i> sp)	widespread; predator on ground nesters
feral pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	widespread; vegetation, native snails
opossum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>)	widespread; vegetation
small mustelid sp.	widespread, in particular stoat
rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	uncommon; control needed in places
rodents	throughout; some islands free

BIRDS

flesh-footed shearwater (<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>) and	
sooty shearwater (<i>Puffinus griseus</i>)	
gannet (<i>Sula serrator</i>)	Titi island; recent recovering from predators
king shag (<i>Leucocarbo c. carunculatus</i>)	Waimaru; newly established breeding colony
weka (<i>Gallirallus australis</i>)	Duffer's Reef, White-, Sentinel- and Jag rocks
fluttering shearwater (<i>Puffinus garia</i>)	widespread; predator
robin (<i>Petroica australis</i>)	widespread; Sounds major breeding area in New Zealand.
kaka (<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>)	generally uncommon; more common in certain places, eg Chetwode Islands. rare; Chetwode, D'Urville and Blumine Islands and Sounds mainland

blue penguin
(*Eudyptula minor variabilis*)

widespread

Tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*)

Brothers, Stephens and Trios islands;
contrary to public belief, just outside Park
and managed by Wildlife Service

LIZARDS

skink (*Leiolopisma* sp.)
gecko (*Hoplodactylus* sp.)

uncommon

uncommon

AMPHIBIANS

Hamilton frog
(*Leiopelma hamiltonii*)

rare; Maud Island

LAND SNAILS

(*Powelliphanta hochstetteri bicolor*)
Wainuia ursula
Powelliphanta hochstetteri obscura

Blumine Island and high
bush-covered slopes

Arapawa island

Arapawa island, Puzzle Peak

INSECTS:

Megadromus sp,

uncommon species found in some areas,
uncommon; islands

The absence of introduced predators, especially cats, and the specific situation in respect to rodents, are important aspects of some islands. Refer also under policy 3.3.1.6.

Several animals in the Park are among the endangered species. Areas of the Park, especially offshore islands, have and are being used for the relocation of endangered indigenous species, mainly birds. To date the majority of these relocations have been successful.

Species and locations utilised to date have been:

South Island robin
little spotted kiwi
(*Apteryx owenii*)
takahe (*Notornis mantelli*)
kakapo (*Strigops habroptilus*)
South-Island saddleback

Allports, Maud and Motuara islands
Long island; Maud island (1980, since
removed); endangered species
Maud Island (1984)
Maud island (1974-75-80-81); since removed
Maud island (1980), Chetwode islands;

(*Philesturnus carunculatus*)
giant weta (*Deinacrida rugosa*)

both unsuccessful to date
rare; Maud island (1977)

2.6 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES

Scattered over the entire Sounds area lie a great number of prehistoric and historic sites.

The Board has initiated archaeological surveys in many areas, including Port Underwood, D'Urville island, Titirangi, central- and outer Sounds.

The N.Z Historic Places Trust has listed some 250 sites (*). This list is not complete, since detailed archaeological surveys have so far only covered selected, though important areas.

Oral tradition and physical evidence of bygone times contribute to more accurate recording of prehistory and are important cultural assets for future generations.

Many recorded archaeological sites are on reserves and some historic features are preserved. Efforts to restore, protect and interpret such sites to the public have been made at Karaka Point and Whites Bay.

Recorded history of some three centuries contributes to the knowledge of the Sounds. Many events, from Towman's anchorage in Admiralty Bay (1642) to the construction of gunsites during World War II have a bearing on New Zealand history.

Good examples of the whaling history, early sawmills, early farm settlement and mining, are still lacking adequate interpretation.

The presence of large exotic trees in various reserves indicates past occupation, especially so of homestead sites associated with early pastoralists and whalers. In many areas these trees are the only visible indication of occupation and as such add historical and cultural appreciation and character to the Park. Examples are found on Blumine Island, Cannibal Cove, Deep Bay and Waimaru.

The preservation of selected representative prehistoric and historic sites is therefore an important issue in Park management.

*Historic Places: Inventory of the Marlborough Sounds. Wellington 1982

*Trotter, M.M. -various publications.

*Jones, K. -Archaeological site inspection Whataroa forest, Port Underwood. NZ Historic Places Trust, 1982.

*Prickett, N. and Walls, K. -D'Urville Island Archaeological Survey 1973. Department of Lands and Survey, Nelson.

2.7 TRACKS AND WALKWAYS

The Park's linear topography ensures that the existing network of roads, tracks and walkways provides adequate access into the Park. Many tracks are based upon the bridle path network that once connected the farms. Several shorter walks are included.

A recent survey (Schellhorn, 1984) indicates that both visitors and residents have a great interest in coastal walks. Shorter walks proved to be popular, while the longer routes were under

utilised. Possible reasons for this variance in use may be found in the actual or virtual absence of accommodation or transport.

2.8 BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

The Board administers several complexes of buildings and numerous scattered structures and facilities.

Groups of buildings are located in Titirangi, Mistletoe, Nydia, Momorangi and White's Bays. These have resident staff, except Nydia Bay. The first three localities offer accommodation for work gangs and youth groups and have been well occupied in recent years.

Buildings on Titirangi include farm residence, worker's cottage, hut, woolshed and a building for use by shearing gangs and visitor groups. An ablution block on the campground.

Mistletoe Bay has staff residences, auxiliary buildings and accommodation (seventeen beds) for school parties.

In 1983 a complex of modern buildings was opened in Nydia Bay to cater for youth groups in particular. Up to fifty people at one time can stay there. No road access is available.

Momorangi is a fully serviced motorcamp.

Whites Bay is the historic setting of a now restored telegraph station, in dual use as museum and staff residence. A local surf "lifesaving" club uses a two story building on the reserve.

Maud island contains a dwelling, a woolshed and ancillary buildings.

Among the structures, administered and owned by the Board, are numerous jetties, toilets and workshops.

2.9 FORESHORE RESERVE

Under the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 (section 17) the areas of legal road and other areas in the Sounds lying on the original "Queen's Chain" were declared public reserve, subject to the Reserves and Domain Act 1953 and given the title of "Sounds Foreshore Reserve".

Public access and the control of building were the main concerns. Many dwellings and boatsheds were illegally erected on the foreshore, a practice now under control. This "chain", generally a twenty metre wide strip along the coast above Mean High Water Mark, was brought under the jurisdiction of the Department of Lands and Survey in 1955. Some variations to this general legislation apply to areas such as native reserves and wildlife sanctuaries. Subsequently the control of the Sounds Foreshore Reserve has become the responsibility of the Board.

This control was further confirmed under the Reserves Act 1977 (section 16D).

The total area is some 1500 hectares, extending along almost 700 kilometres of the coastline.

In January 1983 the revised Reserves and Other Lands Act 1982 came into effect. Clause 7 of this Act (see Appendix B) deals with the Sounds Foreshore Reserve and replaces section 17 of the 1955 Act. Provision is made under the 1982 act to create new areas of Foreshore Reserve.

The Board has already made use of this provision.

The foreshore is a natural attraction for a variety of activities and uses. Its ecological and buffer function is valued.

The present situation allows those with a long-standing and existing use of the Foreshore Reserve to continue such use conditionally under a license. At present 102 dwellings and 192 other buildings are licensed. Other licenses have been granted for buildings associated with farming (31) and commercial (6) use.

Applications for structures for special purposes continue to be considered by the Board.

The Foreshore Reserve is a sensitive area, subject to a variety of uses. It comes under pressure from recreationalists, foresters, marine farmers, bach owners and residents. Exposed as the foreshore always is, it has a natural vulnerability.

The Board's ultimate aim is to keep the Foreshore Reserve as natural as possible (refer 3.2 Objectives and Management Responsibilities), while recognising other uses in accepting such policies as in Chapters 3.3.3 (Access and Public Use) and 3.3.7 (Buildings, Structures and Facilities).

2.10 PEOPLE

A survey (Schellhorn, 1984), initiated by the Board in 1982, made a direct attempt to collect all relevant information on user aspirations and requirements.

Several techniques were used in this survey, including observation, spot interviews, questionnaires and counts of people and vehicles, both in traffic and on site.

A side-survey looked into certain aspects and opinions of the residents of the Sounds. All Sounds residents on the electoral role were approached.

Results of this survey are used in this plan.

Among the more important considerations management of the Park are:

1. the interests of the Sounds' landowners, important to the success of the Park;
2. the use by overseas visitors (9.5% of total number of sample);
3. the passive, scenic function of the Park for visitors to the Sound region, including passengers on the Cook Strait ferries (over 700,000 per annum in recent years).
4. the role of White's Bay for Blenheim residents.

2.11 USE OF SURROUNDING LAND AND WATER

The late 1970's brought another era of change in the land and water use of the Sounds.

Just under twenty percent of the total land area is developed for pastoral farming and relatively recent afforestation occupies approximately five percent.

The water area also underwent a dramatic change when wetfish and scallops became over-exploited and marine farming was developed as a new venture. Marine farming is presently well established and diversification into other varieties of shellfish, and also wetfish has begun. The effects which above changes in land and water use have on the Park are significant. Initially the impact is mainly visual, but with further stages of development this could also encompass changes in landform, water quality and adjoining indigenous vegetation. Expansion of infrastructure, if development proceeds, could have an impact on both the physical and the social environment of the area. Physical management of both forestry and marine resource puts pressure on the use of the foreshore. While marine farming affects especially the scenic and recreational qualities, the eventual effects of plantations are long lasting and more striking, even under strict planning controls.

Some land uses need a form of buffer or barrier to protect adjoining reserves, be it a boundary fence, firebreak or idle zone.

The presence of the Mount Richmond Forest Park adjacent to and southwest of the Sounds is complementary. Its nature and character are very different however. The Mount Richmond State Forest park has a homogenous composition and is predominantly used for tramping and hunting. The Maritime Park, on the other hand, has a wide variety of landforms and a wide spectrum of functions for conservation and recreation.

CHAPTER3

PLANNING STRATEGY

3.1 PREAMBLE

This chapter is the planning strategy of the Board reflected in goals.

Objectives form the framework of this strategy, while policies provide a direct guide for management.

Policies should not be read on their own, but be interpreted in conjunction with those on related areas.

Where policies are a continuation of present management, less explanation will be given.

Paragraphs 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 in particular deal with conservation values; paragraphs 3.3.3 to 3.3.4 are related to public use and the remaining paragraphs deal with selected management aspects.

In addition to this management plan for the entire Park, several separate management plans do exist or will be prepared or reviewed for such parts of the park where specific guidelines for management are required or other circumstances justify such plans. Plans published to date are included under References.

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The objective is

***TO PROTECT, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE PARK'S ECOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL AND VISUAL VALUES AND TO PLAN AND MANAGE THE PARK AS A REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ASSET.**

It is therefore important

***TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE PRIME RATIONALE OF THE PARK'S MANDATE IS THE PROTECTION OF THE RESOURCE;**

***TO PROMOTE THE CONCEPT OF THE PARK AS AN ENTITY, OF ECONOMIC VALUE TO THE REGION, WHICH REQUIRES PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT THROUGH SYMPATHETIC AND PROPER USES OF LAND AND WATER;**

***TO KEEP THE FORESHORE RESERVE AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE;**

and

***TO ASSIST AND ENCOURAGE PUBLIC USE WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE PARK'S VALUES**

As many issues, factors and solutions are beyond the physical boundaries of the reserves, it is the Board's responsibility to deal and act in matters, either direct or indirect, that concern the Park and to comply with the provisions of this plan.

Statutory responsibilities are set out in the Reserves Act 1977, under the auspices of which the Board is constituted. All reserves within the Park are to be administered according to this Act, section 7 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1982 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1977.

It is necessary for the Board to examine and discourage any development that could have a detrimental effect on the surrounding environment.

Where any proposal is at variance with the prime rationale, the Board has to ensure that:-

- all options are canvassed;
- all means of mitigation are considered;
- permission is granted only on condition of enforceable guidelines and close monitoring of activities.

3.3 POLICIES AND OBSERVATIONS

3.3.1 FLORA AND FAUNA

Policy 3.3.1.1

TO PROTECT AND ENCOURAGE THE RESTORATION OF THE INDIGENOUS VEGETATION AND ITS ASSOCIATED INDIGENOUS ANIMAL LIFE TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF THE SOUNDS ECOSYSTEM.

The above policy necessitates appropriate protection programmes for soil and water management, plant and animal regulation, research, fencing, fire, access and similar measures. Vegetation management for most recreation and farming areas, archaeological sites or selected small areas may differ from this policy. The Board regards the protection of native flora and fauna in the Sounds as its prime objective.

Policy 3.3.1.2

TO CONTROL, WITH THE ULTIMATE AIM OF COMPLETELY ERADICATING, ALL WILDING EXOTIC TREES WITHIN THE PARK.

Eradication is a requirement under the Reserves Act 1977 for most of the reserves in the Park. The removal of exotic wilding trees will be carried out in the following priority order:
All island reserves, Foreshore Reserves, prominent headlands, small numbers of isolated trees, large numbers of scattered trees.

Policy 3.3.1.3

TO PROHIBIT THE PLANTING OF EXOTIC TREES ON FORESHORE RESERVES AS PART OF AN AFFORESTATION PROGRAM ON THE ADJOINING PROPERTY.

For basic landscaping on foreshore reserve immediately in front of residential sections, refer policy 3.3.7.16.

Policy 3.3.1.4

APPLICATIONS FOR DISPENSATION OF THE MARLBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL'S REQUIREMENT TO KEEP PLANTING OF AN EXOTIC FOREST TWENTY HORIZONTAL METRES FROM ANY RESERVE BOUNDARY WILL NOT BE ALLOWED UNLESS THE BOARD IS SATISFIED THAT A BUFFER WITH A VARYING DEPTH IS MORE DESIRABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OR SCENIC REASONS.

Policy 3.3.1.5

TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS SCENERY.

*All prominent landscape elements within the Park, such as peaks and headlands, will be retained in a natural state.

*Where undesirable modification of the natural landscape is necessary, enhancement procedures will be implemented.

*The Board will endorse or encourage all efforts to provide a wider public enjoyment of the visual qualities of the Sounds. The retention of exotic vegetation will be considered on old sites of habitation.

The Marlborough Sounds Landscape Study (Department of Lands and Survey, 1981) provides suggestions and recommendations for improvement and management and will as such be used by the Board.

Problem plants which require special attention include wilding pines (*Pinus radiata*), Old Man's Beard (*Clematis vitalba*) and Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora mollissima*).

Policy 3.3.1.5

TO KEEP WILD ANIMAL LEVELS WITHIN THE PARK AS LOW AS PRACTICALLY POSSIBLE.

Permits for hunting, trapping and poisoning will be issued by the Blenheim office of the Department of Lands and Survey, except for the months of December and January, during which no animal control will be permitted.

Hunting, trapping and poisoning are an integral part of wildlife management and permits are given on that basis when the Board is satisfied that minimum interference will occur with other uses. The use of dogs may be authorised, subject to controlled conditions.

Permits may not be issued for specific areas, times or species if management of a particular resource so dictates. All applications for live-animal recovery operations will be considered on their merits.

Permits for opossum hunting will be issued on an annual basis.

Problem animals include opossum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), goat (*Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Rodents present a threat for specific islands, which are rodent-free at present and will have to be kept that way.

The removal and control of recognized problem animals will continue.

The New Zealand Forest Service is agent for the Board in wild animal control. On request by the Board control operations shall continue to be carried out in those areas of the Park where wild animal numbers are considered to be detrimental to the indigenous vegetation. Control operations can be made in conjunction with adjoining landowners.

Refer also policy 3.3.3.3 on domestic animals in park.

Policy 3.3.1.7
RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED INDIGENOUS ANIMAL SPECIES, NOT NECESSARILY NATURAL TO THE SOUNDS, MAY BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE PARK WHEN AND WHERE THE BOARD IS SATISFIED THAT THE INTRODUCTION: IS NOT TO THE DETRIMENT OF INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA; AND PLACES NO UNREASONABLE CONSTRAINTS ON THE CONTINUED USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK.

Several species have been reallocated to Maud and Long Islands.
Refer 2.5.

3.3.2 CULTURE

Policy 3.3.2.1
TO PROTECT WITHIN REASON THE SITES AND OBJECTS OF SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

The accent of this policy is on the preservation of historic and prehistoric sites that are within the Park. It should be realised that not all sites are mapped or even discovered. They generally need protection from anything that disturbs the soil, be it erosion, tree roots, excavation or animals. Representative examples of archaeological sites will be protected or maintained as a priority. The reserve classification will assist determining the degree of protection needed. Other sites of cultural interest include Ship Cove, Horohora Kakahu Island, the whaling station at Whekenui, an old shipyard at Wakatahuri, White's Bay cable station and several gunsites from World War II. Interpretation of these sites is an important management aspect (refer 3.3.4). Refer policy 3.3.5.1 for archaeological research.

3.3.3 ACCESS AND PUBLIC USE

Policy 3.3.3.1

THE PUBLIC HAS A BASIC FREEDOM OF ENTRY AND ACCESS, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS OR CONDITIONS:-

- * **ACCESS IS CONDITIONAL TO THE RESERVES ACT 1977 AND THE WILDLIFE ACT 1953 (e.g. nature and scientific reserves and wildlife sanctuaries: no right of public access; permit only)**
- * **ACCESS WITHIN RESERVES BY VEHICLE IS GENERALLY RESTRICTED TO THE FORMED EXISTING ROADS.**
- * **CAMPING WITHIN THE PARK WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL AREAS, EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED. THESE IDENTIFIED AREAS WILL INCLUDE ALL HISTORIC, SCIENTIFIC AND NATURE RESERVES, WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES AND FORESHORE RESERVES, FRONTING PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**

Policy 3.3.3.2

TO ENDEAVOUR TO ALLOW OPTIMUM PUBLIC ENJOYMENT AND USE WITHIN THE RESERVES.

Policy 3.3.3.3

NO DOMESTIC ANIMALS ARE ALLOWED ON RESERVES, EXCEPT.

- * **WHEN CROSSING THE FORESHORE RESERVE (refer 3.3.3.4)**
- * **ON RECOGNISED GRAZING AREAS, INCLUDING FORESHORE RESERVE, BY THE ADJOINING LAND OWNER**
- * **FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AND ANIMAL CONTROL**
- and
- * **IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES (e.g. seeing eyedogs)**

Policy 3.3.3.4

FORESHORE RESERVES, EXCEPT THOSE AREAS WHICH ARE OCCUPIED UNDER LICENCE, WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AT ALL TIMES.

The public has legal right of access over Foreshore Reserve, except for those areas licensed, which includes the carrying or conveyance of any domestic animal and article (including a firearm), provided no vegetation or soil disturbance is caused. This right does not however cover the use of a firearm.

Where a Foreshore reserve fronts a scientific or nature reserve or a wildlife sanctuary, the Board has the powers to prohibit or restrict access to preserve the stability of the land or the biological values.

The Board does however believe that tramping, walking, picnicking and camping are legitimate uses in most Foreshore Reserves. Areas where these activities are not compatible with other values are virtually impossible to legally define. The Park does however offer an appropriate number of attractive camping and picnicking areas and the Board does encourage the use of those rather than the Foreshore reserve.

Policy 3.3.3.5

THE UPGRADING OF THE MOMORANGI CAMPGROUND WILL BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS ECONOMICALLY POSSIBLE AND THE CAMP WILL CONTINUE TO BE MAINTAINED AS AN INTEGRATED PART OF THE PARK.

Although used in very much a seasonable pattern, the demand for such facilities is increasing. Management problems, especially associated with the effluent disposal from a large number of people, does not encourage the expansion of fully serviced camping grounds. However, informal facilities associated with small to medium groups of people are more easily managed and environmentally compatible.

See also policies 3.3.3.6 and 3.3.3.7.

Policy 3.3.3.6

NO FURTHER FULLY SERVICED CAMPGROUNDS WILL BE DEVELOPED IN THE PARK.

Policy 3.3.3.7

INFORMAL CAMPING GROUNDS WILL BE DEVELOPED AS AND WHERE REQUIRED ON AREAS SUITABLE FOR SUCH USAGE AND TO ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS.

Policy 3.3.3.8

CASUAL CAMPING MAY TAKE PLACE AT ANY TIME, WITHOUT A PERMIT OR ANY FURTHER AUTHORISATION, ANYWHERE WITHIN THE PARK, EXCEPT ON:-

- Designated no-camping areas;
- Designated picnic areas;
- Nature, historic and scientific reserves;
- Foreshore Reserve fronting private residences;
- Wildlife sanctuaries;
- Tracks and walkways.

Policy 3.3.3.9

THE BOARD WILL CONSIDER ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM THE MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS MARINE FARMERS ASSOCIATION OR OTHER ORGANISED GROUP OF MARINE FARMERS, FOR APPROVAL TO ESTABLISH STORAGE FACILITIES ON RESERVES.

The following criteria shall be used to assist the Board in considering a request:-

- * The storage facility is necessary in the area applied for;
- * Private land in the general vicinity is either not suitable or not generally available for this purpose;
- * That the establishment of such can be achieved without detrimental effect to the environment and recreational use;
- * The area, when developed, shall be reasonably well hidden (naturally) from the water;
- * The adjoining landowner, if any, does not object, with due cause, to such a facility.

Environmental factors will require careful assessment prior to granting of any approval to establish storage facilities on reserve land.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Blenheim, has the delegated authority from the Minister of Lands to give such approval. Refer also policies under 3.3.7 and policy 3.4.1.1.

Policy 3.3.3.10

THE USE OF AREAS OF FORESHORE RESERVE FOR STORAGE PURPOSES IN CONJUNCTION WITH ADJOINING PRIVATE LAND WILL BE AUTHORISED BY THE BOARD ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:-

- * That the area of private land behind the Foreshore reserve is insufficient or the width of it makes it unreasonable for all equipment to be moved a distance from the water;
- * That the storage is of a temporary nature;
- * That the Board is satisfied that access along the Foreshore Reserve is not impeded;
- * That the area is kept neat and tidy to a standard acceptable to the Board;
- * That approval will not be granted for the erection of structures.

The parking of boats and dinghies, whether used for access or recreational purposes, within close proximity to their owners' residence or place of shelter, is a legitimate day-to-day use of the Foreshore Reserve, provided there is no suitable and practical site on private land and the owners of such are in residence and will be allowed without Board approval. Refer also policy 3.4.1.1 and policies under 3.3.7.

Policy 3.3.3.11

NO CHARGES WILL BE LEVIED FOR ADMISSION TO THE PARK; THE USE OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES MAY BE CHARGED FOR.

Policy 3.3.3.12

THE LIGHTING OF OPEN FIRES, OTHER THAN IN COOKERS OR APPROVED FIREPLACES PROVIDED BY THE BOARD, IS PROHIBITED.

The exception is the use of fire as a management tool. Refer policy 3.3.10.8.

3.3.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

Policy 3.3.4.1

TO PROMOTE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUNDS TO THE EXTENT AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THIS USE DOES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT RESIDENTS AND/OR THE NATURAL RESOURCE.

Policy 3.3.4.2

TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF THE PARK AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The 1982/83 survey among both visitors and residents (Schellhorn, 1984) indicated that possibilities for recreation should be better promoted. The link with the public is vital for the success of Park management. Implementation of the above policies has recently commenced. The information centres in Picton and Havelock will be open during the main holiday period or longer when necessary. The Board will also continue to seek public information for its Park management purposes.

Policy 3.3.4.3

TO ERECT INFORMATIVE SIGNS AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AROUND THE SOUNDS.

An important part of management is to gain the co-operation of the public. This would be greatly aided by the provision and maintenance of strategically placed signs.

Professional advice from the N.Z. Historic Places Trust or its representative will be called upon for the interpretation of pre-historic or historic sites.

Policy 3.3.4.4

TO EDUCATE AND LIAISE WITH THE PUBLIC AS TO INCREASE THEIR AWARENESS ON IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.

Fire prevention is one of the most critical issues, where full co-operation of everyone is essential. Undesirable behaviour, such as taking native plants, also needs to be addressed where appropriate.

Park users will be requested to remove their rubbish. See also related policies under 3.3.10 Park operations.

3.3.5 RESEARCH

Policy 3.3.5.1

TO CONTINUALLY ASSESS THE NEED FOR RESEARCH ON THE RESOURCE OR ASPECTS OF PARK MANAGEMENT AND GENERATE ACTION AS REQUIRED.

The Park shall in principle be open for research and survey of its ecological resource and/or its use. The Board's permission will be required and information gathered is public information.

Archaeological research is also bound by the Historic Places Act 1980 and the Antiquities Act 1975.

Research is particularly important to provide an inventory of Park resources and ecosystems, public use and requirements. Information is required as a basis for management of the resource and to assess the need for any development.

Research should not impose on the Park.

3.3.6 ROADING, TRACKING, TRANSMISSION

Policy 3.3.6.1

PROPOSALS FOR NEW OR RELOCATED ROADING THROUGH RESERVES WILL BE SUBJECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING PROCEDURES BY THE APPLICANT PRIOR TO ANY CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD.

NEW ROADING BE SUPPORTED ONLY WHERE:

- * A NEED IS PROVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE BOARD;
- * THE BOARD IS SATISFIED THAT THE PROPOSED ROAD WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSERVATION VALUES AND THAT THE ROUTE IS THE ONLY VIABLE ALTERNATIVE.

Unity is the strength of any reserve system and the Board shall endeavour to integrate rather than further divide the different reserves in the Park. Any road or overground transmission line provides a barrier in addition to its primary function and other possible impacts.

Foot-tracks

The New Zealand Walkway Commission distinguishes three types of walkway, two of which are envisaged in the Park:-

*Walk :well-formed and suitable for the average family.

*Track :well-defined; suitable for people of good and average fitness.

The third category, the route, is defined as a lightly marked route for use only by well equipped and experienced trampers. The Board does not envisage the identification of such routes in the Park.

Policy 3.3.6.2

VEHICLE PARKING AREAS WILL BE PROVIDED ONLY WHERE THEY WILL IMPROVE THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF A PARTICULAR RESERVE.

Policy 3.3.6.3

TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN A TRACKING SYSTEM WHICH GIVES FOOT-ACCESS OF VARYING STANDARD TO REPRESENTATIVE SECTIONS OF THE PARK.

Priority will be given to tracks or parts of tracks which are likely to receive most usage. This includes shorter walking tracks that are easily accessible or close to areas of intensive recreational use. Usage will be monitored and examined from time to time to identify priorities.

Policy 3.3.6.3

ACCESS TRACKS TO CONSTRUCT AND SERVICE TRANSMISSION LINES WILL BE APPROVED ONLY IF OTHER MEANS ARE IMPOSSIBLE OR GROSSLY UNECONOMIC.

Policy 3.3.6.2

TO ALLOW TRANSMISSION LINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO APPROPRIATE STANDARDS AND ON ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE SITINGS IN THE PARK, ONLY WHERE THERE IS NO OTHER PRACTICAL AND SATISFACTORY ROUTE.

Policy 3.3.6.5

THE BOARD SHALL ENCOURAGE AN UNDERGROUND RETICULATION SYSTEM IN AREAS OF HIGH SCENIC QUALITY.

3.3.7 BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

Policy 3.3.7.1

TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN ONLY THOSE BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES COMPATIBLE WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE AFFECTED RESERVE.

Policy 3.3.7.2

ALL PARK BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES SHALL BE LOCATED, DESIGNED, UPGRADED OR RESTORED TO AN ACCEPTABLE STANDARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT CODES AND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

Policy 3.3.7.3

ALL BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES ON ANY LAND CONTROLLED BY THE BOARD ARE OWNED BY THE BOARD UNLESS FORMALLY LICENSED.

Policy 3.3.7.4

HUTS MAY BE PROVIDED WHERE NO PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT IS AVAILABLE OR CAN BE ESTABLISHED AND WHERE SUCH ACCOMMODATION IS DESIRABLE AND IN DEMAND.

Policy 3.3.7.5

ALL PRIVATE BUILDINGS SITUATED ON FORESHORE RESERVE AND CURRENTLY LICENSED, SHALL CONTINUE TO BE LICENSED, PROVIDED ALL CONDITIONS OF THE LICENCE ARE MET AND THE BUILDING(S) ARE MAINTAINED IN AN ACCEPTABLE CONDITION, SUCH CONDITION TO BE AT THE SOLE DISCRETION OF THE BOARD.

All living accommodation known to be existing on the Foreshore reserve at the time of the 1955 legislation was licensed so as to formalise its occupation. The intention of this was to recognise existing buildings and to control any future development with the intention that all dwellings will ultimately be removed from the Foreshore Reserve.

It is recognised that in many places the Foreshore Reserve is the only flat and practical site for buildings necessary to service the adjoining landowner's property.

Policy 3.3.7.6

ANY BUILDINGS SITUATED ON FORESHORE RESERVE AND CURRENTLY LICENSED, WILL NOT BE RE-LICENSED WHEN THEY HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY BUILDINGS, SERVING THE SAME FUNCTION ON ADJOINING PRIVATE LAND.

Policy 3.3.7.7

NO FURTHER EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING LIVING ACCOMMODATION WILL BE ALLOWED ON FORESHORE RESERVE EXCEPT IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Policy 3.3.7.8

ALL APPLICATIONS TO THE MARLBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL AND THENCE TO THE BOARD FOR DISPENSATION OF FRONT YARD REQUIREMENT AND STRUCTURES OVERHANGING THE FORESHORE RESERVE, WILL BE TREATED ON THEIR MERITS BY THE BOARD.

Policy 3.3.7.9

THE OWNERS OF ALL BUILDINGS OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS ON FORESHORE RESERVE WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO PAINT THEM IN A COLOUR APPROPRIATE TO THE LOCALITY.

Policy 3.3.7.10

THE BOARD MAY RECOMMEND TO THE MINISTER OF LANDS THAT HE APPROVE APPLICATIONS FROM ADJOINING OWNERS FOR THE SITING OF BOATSHEDS AND ACCESS STRUCTURES ON FORESHORE RESERVE, WHERE:

- * There is no acceptable site on the owner's adjacent property;
- * The building will not result in the proliferation of boatsheds in the locality;
- * The building is of low profile and will have minimum impact on the surrounding environment;
- * Public access along the Foreshore will not be restricted;
- * There is no acceptable form of alternative access to the owner's adjoining property.

Policy 3.3.7.11

ALL APPROVALS FOR FORESHORE STRUCTURES SHALL LAPSE IF THE STRUCTURE IS NOT COMPLETED WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF APPROVAL BEING GRANTED.

Policy 3.3.7.12

NO BUILDING WILL BE PERMITTED TO BE ERECTED ON FORESHORE RESERVE IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:-

- * Between Spencer Bay and Snake Point;
- * Between East Te Mahia and Kenepuru Head;
- * Fronting "The Pines" subdivision in Endeavour Inlet;
- * West of the Grove Arm wharf.

Policy 3.3.7.13

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED OR REFERRED BY THE MARLBOROUGH HARBOUR BOARD FOR PRIVATE JETTIES, WHARVES OR SLIPWAYS FRONTING FORESHORE RESERVE WILL BE CONSIDERED ON THEIR MERITS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NEED TO KEEP THE SHORELINE AS FREE OF SUCH STRUCTURES AS POSSIBLE.

Policy 3.3.7.14

THE BOARD SHALL ENCOURAGE THE USE OF COMMUNITY JETTIES AND WHARVES.

Policy 3.3.7.15

THE BOARD MAY RECOMMEND TO THE MINISTER OF LANDS THAT HE APPROVE APPLICATIONS FROM ADJOINING LAND OWNERS FOR THE SITING OF BULK FUEL TANKS ON FORESHORE RESERVE, WHERE:

- * There is no acceptable site on the applicant's property;
- * The tank(s) will be placed underground where ever practical;
- * Overhead tanks shall be maintained in a neutral colour and contain no advertising.

Policy 3.3.7.16

DISTURBANCE TO SOIL OR VEGETATION ON FORESHORE RESERVES, FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAN FARMING OR BASIC LANDSCAPING, REQUIRES PRIOR CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL BY THE BOARD.

The Foreshore Reserve carries a right of access to the public except those areas licensed to adjoining landowners. This right of access does not entitle anybody to disturb the reserve's natural features. The Board specifies that any works by adjoining landowners to facilitate access are carried out only with the prior consent of the Board. Works included in this category are:

- * Parts of slipways or jetties sited over the reserve; these structures are usually licensed by the Marlborough Harbour Board and their approval must be obtained.
- * Access tracks;
- * Steps or railways;
- * Alterations to natural waterways, which have the prior approval of the Marlborough Catchment Board.

Refer policy 3.3.1.3.

The Board is committed to recognize farming practices on those parts of the foreshore that have since long been cleared of vegetation.

In many cases owners of dwellings situated at or immediately adjacent to the Foreshore reserve have landscaped or would like to landscape that area of reserve immediately in front of their dwelling. The Board recognises this interest and will generally give permission for basic landscaping, which should follow the general objective of preserving or establishing significant native vegetation and maintaining public access.

Proposals to change the contour, erect fences, plant hedges, or construct retaining walls will primarily be considered on their impact on the environment.

Policy 3.3.7.17

ADVERTISING OR PRIVATE SIGNS OF ANY TYPE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED IN THE PARK, UNLESS THE BOARD IS SATISFIED THAT:-

- * the advertising or sign will not adversely affect environmental and conservation values;
- * the nature of the advertising is congenial to the objectives of this plan;
- * there is no viable alternative location for the sign or advertising.

Policy 3.3.7.18

MEMORIALS OF A MONUMENTAL TYPE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECT HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE AREA AND THE INDIVIDUAL OR EVENT BEING COMMEMORATED IS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Suitable plaques or inscriptions on a Park facility, such as a hut, shelter or footbridge, may be accepted. The term memorial will not be used.

Policy 3.3.7.19

THE BOARD WILL CONSIDER ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS FOR APPROVAL TO ESTABLISH DINGHY LOCKERS ON FORESHORE RESERVE.

Policy 3.3.7.20

THE BOARD WILL PROVIDE PUBLIC ACCESS FACILITIES (FOR RECREATIONAL USE) TO AND FROM RESERVES OF RECOGNISED INTEREST AND REASONABLE PUBLIC USE AND SHALL NOT ALLOW THE USE OF SUCH FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Informal camping grounds are in popular demand, as is the fully serviced motorcamp at Momorangi Bay.

Provision has been made for access to the main public use areas in the Park, usually in the form of jetties and wharves. Launching ramps have been provided to service access which have a high

recreational use. The Board receives no revenue from users for these facilities and therefore must limit its involvement to specific areas. The Marlborough Harbour Board provides similar facilities where reserves are not involved and its facilities can be used by industrial users (i.e. marine farmers, commercial fishermen).

3.3.8 PRODUCTIVE LAND USE

Policy 3.3.8.1

PRODUCTIVE LAND USE WILL BE CONSIDERED ONLY AS A SECONDARY OR MANAGEMENT SUPPORT USE WITHIN THE PARK.

Titirangi Farm Park is for its greater portion farmed by the Land Settlement Board as an agent for the Board (as part of a management and development program). A separate management plan is operational.

Policy 3.3.8.2

THE BOARD MAY GRANT LICENCES (COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS CONCESSIONS) TO CARRYING ON OF ANY TRADE, BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION WITHIN THE PARK, PROVIDED THEY ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PLAN AND THE PUBLIC'S STATUTORY RIGHTS OF ENTRY ARE NOT IN ANY WAY JEOPARDISED.

Applications for concessions will be considered to ensure that both the Park and the public are protected.

Policy 3.3.8.3

TO CONSIDER EACH APPLICATION FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION, PROSPECTING OR MINING ON ITS MERITS, RECOGNISING THAT WHILE RESERVES ARE AVAILABLE FOR MINING, SUCH ACTIVITIES ARE BASICALLY INCOMPATIBLE WITH PARK VALUES AND PRINCIPLES.

Whilst the potential economic benefit of mining is recognised, mining could on the other hand have major disruptive effects on the Park and its environs.

This consideration is a matter for decision by the Minister of Energy, after consulting the Minister of Lands. The Board will normally be consulted.

Exploration and prospecting licence applications will be evaluated taking into account the nature of the operations proposed and the part of the Park involved. Mining licence applications will generally be opposed.

3.3.9 BOUNDARIES

Policy 3.3.9.1

TO ENDEAVOUR TO ACHIEVE PRACTICAL LAND MANAGEMENT BOUNDARIES.

The Park boundaries have been rationalised in recent years, however the situation is still not ideal in several isolated smaller areas. Rationalising all boundaries will remain an ongoing process.

A number of the Park boundaries are straight line and/or in midslope and as such do not take landform into account.

Policy 3.3.9.2

THE BOARD SHALL ENDEAVOUR TO INCORPORATE ANY AREA THAT WILL SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE NATURAL, CULTURAL OR RECREATIONAL VALUE OF THE PARK.

Sufficient size is a prerequisite for the preservation of an ecosystem or an individual reserve. Bigger is better for such conservation and fewer units are less vulnerable than a divided system. Islands, where isolation is a feature, deserve priority in their acquisition.

Policy 3.3.9.3

THE BOARD WILL, AS NECESSARY, FENCE ITS BOUNDARIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH ADJOINING LANDOWNERS.

Refer policies 3.3.10.1 and 3.4.1.2.

3.3.10 PARK OPERATIONS

Policy 3.3.10.1

TO INTEGRATE AND UTILISE RESOURCES AND EFFORTS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE OPTIMUM EFFECTIVENESS IN PARK MANAGEMENT.

This policy includes co-operation and maintaining close liaison with, or the involvement of, other agencies and adjoining landowners.

Policy 3.3.10.2

TO TAKE SUCH STEPS AS ARE THOUGHT NECESSARY TO ENSURE REASONABLE PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Board does not accept responsibility for accidents or mishaps that may occur, but is prepared to be involved in search and rescue matters to an appropriate extent.
See policy 3.4.2.

Policy 3.3.10.3

RANGERS AND STAFF WILL BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL OF THE RESERVES.

On Titirangi Farm Park the resident-manager has this responsibility in conjunction with rangers and staff.

Policy 3.3.10.4

THE BOARD MAY, AT ITS DISCRETION, APPOINT HONORARY RANGERS FOR THE PARK.

Policy 3.3.10.5

ADMINISTRATION WILL INCLUDE MONITORING IMPORTANT CHANGES IN GROUND COVER OR USE.

Policy 3.3.10.6

PARK MANAGEMENT SHALL INCLUDE ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR FIRE PREVENTION.

Policy 3.3.10.7

TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO FIRE FIGHTING THROUGH ITS OWN FACILITIES.

Policy 3.3.10.8

FIRE WILL BE USED AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES, AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE FIRE AUTHORITY:-

- * Where vegetation control is essential for immediate or long-term management of the Park;
- * Where mechanical or chemical methods of vegetation control cannot be used effectively or the costs of such options are prohibitive;
- * As a method to counteract any major fire in order to protect larger or more important areas;
- * To burn rubbish.

Normally policy 3.3.3.12 applies.

The Park is within the Marlborough North Rural Fire District. The Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 applies. Local fire wardens are regularly appointed.

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES INCLUDED IN THE MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS MARITIME PARK

Scenic Reserves

NAME	AREA
Allports Island	16.1874 ha
Aorangi	73.3492
Arapawa Island	1034.5433
Bay of Many Coves	509.6257
Big Bay	550.0456
Bird Island	.8500 m ²
Blackwood Bay	220.9451
Blumine Island	376.7321
Bobs Knob	232.8965
Broughton Bay	3.3804
Bulwer	102.6459
Cannibal Cove	578.7003
Cape Lambert	166.7305
Chance Penguin and Fairy Bays	1598.7322
Clark Island	.8000 m ²
Cullens Point	49.7763
Deep Bay (Nelson Land District)	754.2708
Deep Bay (Marlborough Land District)	271.5441
Dieffenbach Point	31.62
D'Urville Island	4072.5888
Edgecombe Point	65.1544
Elie Bay	30.3514
Endeavour Inlet	166.5281
Ferndale	74.0400
French Pass	13.9101
Garnes and Saville Bays	814.2801
Golden Point	95.5017
Goodwin Bay	91.2187
Goulter Bay	3.9457
Grants Lookout	471.
Hamiltons (Karaka) Island	2.0234
Howdens Bush	405.0030
Iwituaroa	710.6278
Jacobs Bay	155.8039
Kahikatea	288.1362
Kaipupu Point	27.3
Kaiuma Bay	271.5440
Kenepuru Sound	1687.2531
Kenny Isle	154.1766
Kumutoto or Double Bay	358.3491
Lochmara Bay	366.1119
Long Island	141.6399
Mabel Island	.7082 m ²
Mofioio Island	1.2141
Momorangi Bay	228.9669
Motuanauru	8.8770
Motu-Tapu Island	2.0234
Mount Cawte	393.0611
Moukirikiri	.8260 m ²

NAME	AREA
Mount Oliver	193.3814
Mount Stokes	4396.2508
Ngakuta Bay	562.
Ngakuta Point	2.3269
Ngaruru	522.9652
Nydia Bay	1408.4235
Odins	66.0356
Okiwi Bay and Moncrieff	647.7315
Ohingarua	1.1356
Onahau	5.0103
Otoromiro	15.7827
Otuharereroa	19.4060
Paradise Bay	2699.0737
Pari-kawau	69.2012
Patten Passage	2.3522
Pickersgill Island	96.3152
Picton	82.6949
Pukatea Bay	5.6724
Putanui Point	129.9041
Puzzle Peak	224.49
Resolution Bay	109.9125
Robertson Range	3639.2639
Rocks	459.6675
Ruakaka Bay	401.2829
Ruaomoko Point	332.5535
Spenser Bay	3.8445
Schoolhouse Bay	.9752 m ²
Stafford Point	149.7337
Tahuakai	1561.2
Tarakaipa Island	36.4217
Tawa Bay	723.1403
Tawaroa Point	61.5122
Tawhitinui Island	23.0670
Te Mahia	1.1676
Tennyson Inlet	5596.1554
Toenga	229.1455
Torea	130.9841
Tuna Bay	64.7497
Waikawa	31.8993
Waimaru	295.0073 (Scenic Recreation)
Waitaria Bay	11.5614
Wakaretu	429.2533
Waterfall Bay	4.4515
Wedge Point	288.8721
Weka Point	67.9871
Whenuanui Bay	2.0487
Yncyca Bay	69.6059
TOTAL AREA	43550.7468

NAME

AREA

Recreation Reserves

Momorangi Bay	5.1664
Hakahaka Bay	1.2790
Lochmara Bay	1.1752
Mistletoe Bay	109.6527
Ngakuta Bay	5.5949
Whatamonga Bay	3.9119
Robinhood Bay	4.1512
Camp Bay	30.7992
Endeavour Inlet	.4679 m ²
Governors Bay	4.8561
Kenepuru Head	3.8749
Portage Bay	12.1008
Ratimera Bay	5.8452
Titirangi	903.
Waimaru	295.0073 (Recreation & Scenic)
Wharehunga Bay	158.1401
Okoha	3.1090
Opua Bay	2.48
Tipi Bay	61.9169
Moenui	.2327 m ²
Whites Bay	830.3267
Betty Archer	.1737 m ²
Whatanihi	.2195 m ²
French Pass	.1100 m ²
Bulwer	.6349 m ²
Elaine Bay	.4831 m ²
Red Point	2.4903
Round Hill	23.3655
Okiwi Bay	2.0904
Whakaterepapanu	60.7028
TOTAL AREA	2533.3583

Historic Reserves

Ship Cove	1093.0555
Motuara Island	58.6794 (Historic & Scenic)
Karaka Point	.8876 m ² (Historic & Scenic)
Horahora-Kakahu Island	1.2140
Craill Bay	17.4339
TOTAL AREA	1171.2704

30 m² per ha

5 ha

NAME	AREA
<u>Nature Reserves</u>	
Chetwode Island	323.7485
Titl Island	32.3748
Southern Group Brothers Island	8.0057
TOTAL AREA	<hr/> 364.1290

Miscellaneous Reserves

Tom Shand (Maud Island) Scientific Reserve	309.3428
Blackwood Bay Public Utility Reserve	4.3550
Arapawa Island Lighthouse Reserve	.2023 m ²
Dieffenbach Point Lighthouse Reserve	2.048
Moenui Esplanade Reserve	2.9821
TOTAL AREA	<hr/> 318.9302

SOUNDS FORESHORE RESERVE

Length - 900 km (Length of coastline in Sounds - i.e.: Cape Soucis to
Whites Bay - 1446 km)

Lot 5, DP 2866, situated in Block III, Linkwater SD.	2137 m ²	1985/1165
(8/5/339) Broughton Bay Scenic Reserve <i>Adoption 11/12/81 5610 ha</i>		
Robin Hood RR. (see 8/3/81)	4.2827 ha	1985/2719
Section 125 Block XIX, Gore SD Cooper Point SR.	20.0 ha	1985/3516
Lot 1, DP 6584, Block VII, Tennyson SD Henry Brown SR	62.66ha	1985/4767
Lot 1, DP 5760, Block I, Linkwater SD	1.0406ha	1985/5011
REDUCTION IN AREA		
Section 7, Block IX, Gore Survey District	11.677 ha.	1986/309
+ Section 15 Blk VII Argyra SD	514 m ²	1985/4324
+ Ape Beach Rec. Res.	18.9157ha	1986/310
Blk VII Rec. Res.	16.313 ha	1986/310
Addition to MT STOKES SR, Sec. 15, Blk III, Gore SD	58.32ha	1986/2117

Pukatea Scenic Reserve (8/5/78)	5.6724 ha	1983/1652
Tahurangi Scenic Reserve (13/152)	1561.2 ha	1983/1494
Schoolhouse Bay SR (13/154)	9752 m ²	1984/18
Local purpose & Broughton Bay Scenic Reserve	3.3804 ha	1984/18
Part Big Bay Scenic Reserve (13/72)	19.9594 ha	1984/949
	31.3.84	(as at 31/3/84) 44197.8867
Part Paradise Bay Scenic Reserve (13/77)	10.7447 ha	1984/1235
Part Okoha Recreation Reserve (8/3/101)	1.0670 ha	1984/1789
Part Ruamokio Pt Scenic Reserve	108.7219 ha	1984/1788
Manaroa Stock Resting Reserve	2.0234 ha	1984/1864
Mahakipawa Hill Scenic Reserve (13/56)	321.3476 ha	1984/2925
recreation Res. at Hydia Bay - Mead Acq.	138.56 ha	T. 120601
Waitaria Bay Scenic Reserve (13/158)	11.5614 ha	1984/3971
Matanihi Recreation Reserve (8/3/129)	2195 m ²	1984/4152
Local purpose - Sounds Foreshore Res. (Mahakipawa)	6500 m ²	1985/399
awa Bay Recreation Reserve (8/3/127)	14020 m ²	1985/1096
atoa Point Scenic Reserve. (13/130)	222.0498 ha	1985/1096



APPENDIX B

RESERVES AND OTHER LANDS DISPOSAL ACT 1982 (CLAUSE 7)

7 Marlborough Sounds Foreshore - Whereas Section 17 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 makes provision for the holding of certain lands in the Marlborough Sounds as reserves subject to special conditions as to access and licences to occupy: And whereas it is desired to extend those provisions to other similar land in that area: And whereas those provisions, if extended, could apply to public roads and reserves that are not vested in the Crown: And whereas it is desired to facilitate the transfer of such reserves to the Crown: And whereas it is desired to provide that the provisions of that Section shall not apply to land that is not vested in the Crown: And whereas it is no longer appropriate to obtain the approval of the Minister of Works before applying the provisions to any land that is a public road: And whereas it is expedient to replace Section 17 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 with new provisions to give effect to these objectives: Be it therefore enacted as follows -

- 1) The Minister of Lands may from time to time by notice in the Gazette declare any part or parts of the land to which this Section relates to be subject to the Reserves Act 1977 as a Reserve for such purpose as the Minister thinks fit or, where any such land adjoins an existing reserve, as a reserve for the same purpose as that for which the adjoining land is reserved.
- 2) The Minister of Lands shall not make any declaration under subsection (1) of this Section in respect of any land that is not vested in Her Majesty.
- 3) Notwithstanding anything in the Local Government Act 1974 or the Reserves Act 1977, any local authority may transfer any reserve vested in it, being land to which this Section relates, to Her Majesty so that the Minister of Lands may make a declaration under subsection (1) of this Section in respect of that Reserve.
- 4) Notwithstanding any declaration under subsection (1) of this Section, the right of the owner of any adjoining land to use such Reserve for access purposes shall ensure, except in the case of land held under a licence granted under subsection (7) of this Section to some person other than that adjoining owner.
- 5) Access by, through, or over any land declared to be a Reserve, under subsection (1) of this section that was formerly Government road or public road is hereby deemed to be access to an existing road for the purposes of Section 321 of the Local Government Act 1974.
- 6) Notwithstanding the declaration of any land as a Reserve under subsection (1) of this section, the right is reserved to the public at all times and from time to time to use any such land (other than land subject to a licence under this section) for access purposes.
- 7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Reserves Act 1977, licences to occupy any part or parts of any Reserve declared under this Section as sites for boatsheds, sheds, or other buildings (including portion of a building) may be granted by the Minister of Lands and, in respect of any such licence, the following provisions shall apply -

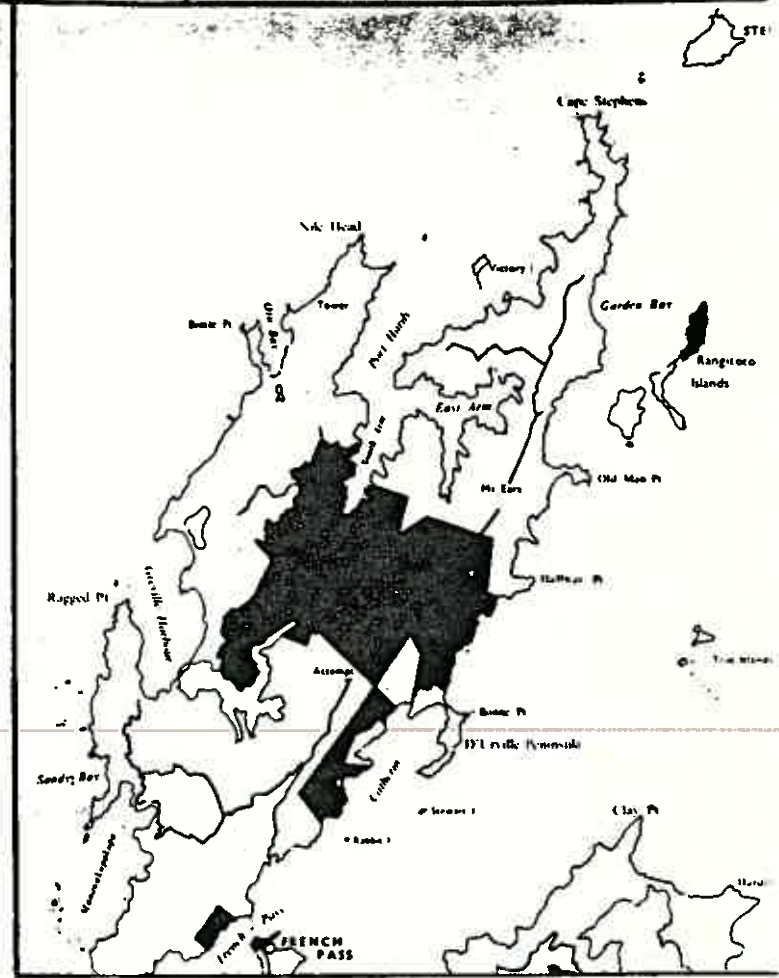
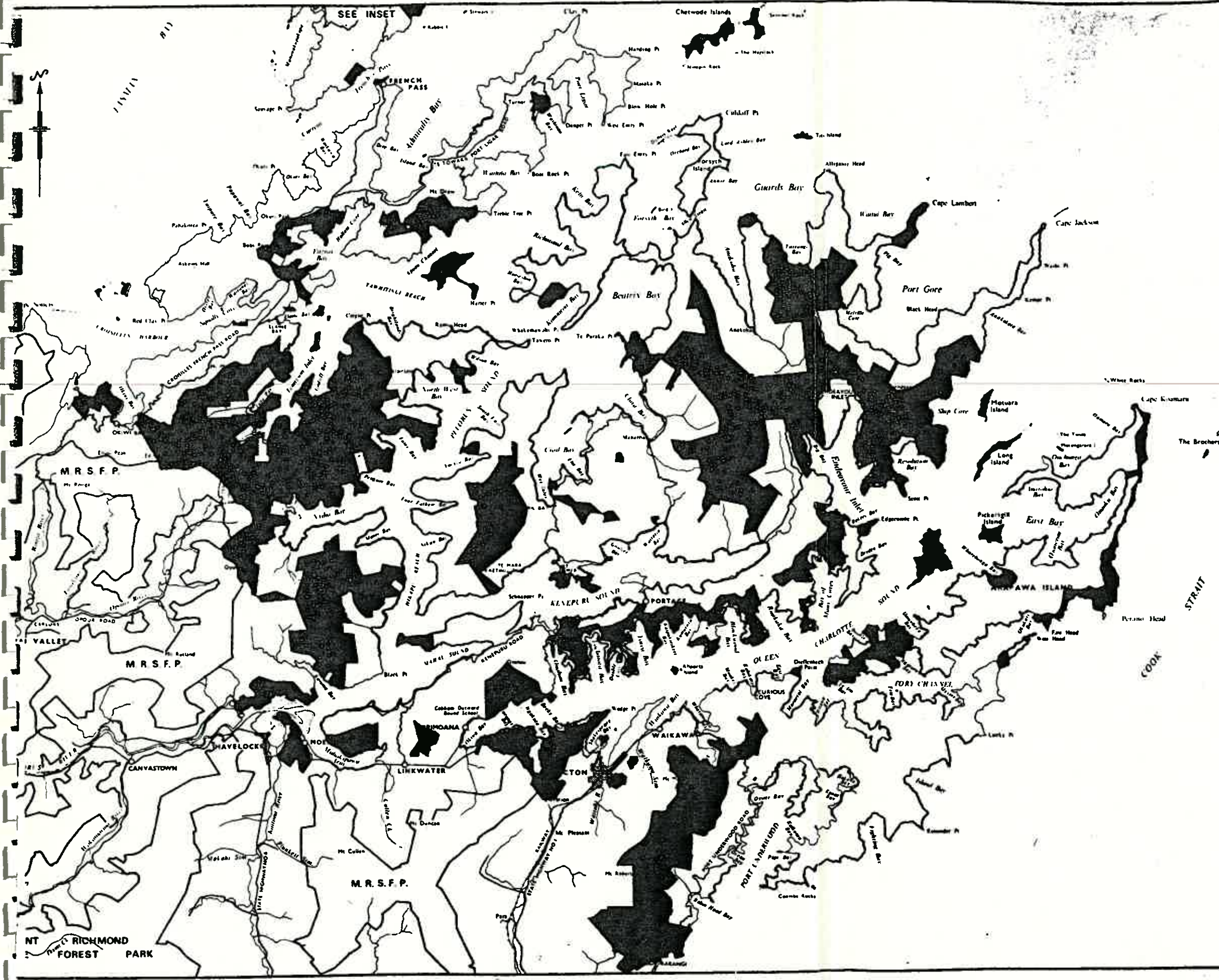
- a) The term of such licence shall not exceed 33 years where the land or any part thereof is used as building sites in connection with any bona fide farming operations, and those operations are carried on in conjunction with the farming of adjoining or adjacent lands.
 - b) In any other case the term of the licence shall not exceed 10 years
 - c) Any licence under this subsection may be issued with or without right of renewal, perpetual or otherwise, (but with no right of acquiring the fee simple), at such rent and on such terms and conditions as the Minister thinks fit; including the power at any time when the public interest requires it, to cancel the licence without payment of compensation, but reserving the right to the lessee to remove within a specified time any improvements existing on the land comprised in the licence.
 - d) Any such licence may give exclusive occupation of the land comprised therein; but in granting any such licence the Minister shall ensure that a sufficient portion of the reserve is excluded from the licence for public access:
 - e) All money received by way of rent from the granting of such licence shall be paid and applied in accordance with Section 78 (1) of the Reserves Act 1977 as if it were money by way of rent in respect of a dealing with a Reserve pursuant to a provision specified in that Section.
- 8) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Reserves Act 1977, and subject to subsections (9) and (10) of this Section, all the provisions of the Land Act 1948 as to the form, execution and issue of licences, payment of fees, and conditions (other than consent to mortgage) in relation to licences of Crown land, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to licences issued under this Section.
- 9) Where the licensee under any licence granted under subsection (7) of this Section desires to have a plan prepared of the land comprised in the licence for the purposes of removing any limitation as to parcels as provided for in Section 82 (1B) of the Land Act 1948, that survey shall be conducted at the expense of the licensee.
- 10) Where the licensee under any licence granted under subsection (7) of this Section is the owner of any adjoining land, any sale of that adjoining land shall be deemed to include the sale of any licence issued under this section; and the licence shall not be capable of being transferred, sublet, or otherwise disposed of other than with the adjoining land.
- 11) On any sale, subletting, or other disposition referred to in subsection (10) of this Section, the consideration passing thereunder may include the value of all improvements owned by the licensee under the licence.
- 12) Section 17 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 and Section 5 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1971 are hereby repealed.
- 13) Notwithstanding the repeal of Section 17 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 by subsection (12) of this Section, any

licence granted under subsection (4) of that Section, and the rights and obligations of the licensor and licensee under any such licence shall be of the same effect as if that section had not been repealed.

14) The lands to which this Section relates are those in the categories (a) to (d) set out in this subsection adjacent to the foreshore of the sea in Tasman Bay, the Marlborough Sounds, and Cook Strait from a point commencing at the southern corner of Section 16, Block VIII, Whangamoa Survey District, in the Nelson Land District, to the northern boundary of the Wairau Harbour Board endowment in Block IV, Cloudy Bay Survey District, Marlborough Land District; and includes all islets and islands adjacent thereto within New Zealand territorial waters including D'Urville Island.

The categories referred to in this subsection are -

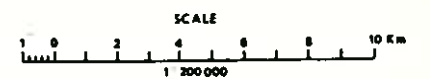
- a) Public roads
- b) Government roads
- c) Land reserved from sale under Section 58 of the Land Act 1948, or the corresponding provisions of any former Land Act
- d) Reserves



MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS MARITIME PARK

REFERENCE

Reserves Controlled By The Marlborough Sounds Maritime Park Board



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