

**KINGSTON
FORESHORE
MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

JULY 1995

KINGSTON FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Foreword:

This Management Plan has been prepared at the request of the Queenstown-Lakes District Council. The contents of this plan have their origin in a public "design workshop" which was held in Kingston on 24 April 1994 and sets out the Council's general intentions for the use, improvement and maintenance of the Kingston foreshore and recreation reserves.

Although this plan is not a design document, its purpose under the Reserves Act 1977 is to conserve and preserve Kingston's foreshore/reserves character whilst at the same time providing parameters and guidance as to how the reserves can be improved. The land encompassed by this Management Plan includes the recreation reserves held by the Queenstown-Lakes District Council, and the Lake bed forming part of the foreshore next to the reserves. It also refers to road reserve and "Railway land" which is proposed to be included in this plan at some future date.

This Management Plan has closely followed the structure of the "Queenstown Foreshore" Reserves Management Plan in order to promote consistency between management plans around Lake Wakatipu and within the Queenstown-Lakes District.

This Management Plan became operative on 7 November 1996.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Description:

The Kingston township lies across the southern shore of Lake Wakatipu ("the Lake") at the head of the Upper Mataura Valley. To the west lie the Eyre Mountains, and the Hector Mountains lie to the east. Kingston is focused towards the Lake and engenders an all encompassing character of a haven, distinct from the tourist bustle of neighbouring Queenstown and the State Highway. Kingston's foreshore is dominated by a natural gravel beach which extends the full length of the foreshore. This Management Plan aims to protect and enhance this character of the foreshore and the recreation reserves forming part of the foreshore.

This Management Plan covers two small recreation reserves which are located next to the Lake foreshore. The lake bed is included in this Management Plan. The urban development of Kingston has been relatively low key, compared to more tourist oriented towns, and it is intended that this Management Plan will continue and enhance the foreshore "buffer" between the township and the Lake.

Currently a significant proportion of the area encompassed by this plan is not classified as reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. There is road reserve and land used for "railway purposes". It is recognised that the road reserve and railway land will need to be classified as recreation reserve before it can legally be included in this Management Plan. It is the Council's intention that the appropriate steps will be taken to include this land in this plan. It is Council's further intention that this Management Plan is to operate in respect of the foreshore in its own right, but will be administered in a manner which promotes consistency with the Department of Conservation's management strategy for the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve where appropriate.

Otherwise this Management Plan specifically deals with the recreation reserve land set out in Annexure 1, and the Lake bed/foreshore.

The purpose of Recreation Reserves is described in section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 as:

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

1.2 Management Planning:

The Reserves Act 1977 provides that the Council must prepare a management plan in respect of reserves under its control. Such a plan should state the Council's objectives and policies of management of the reserve so that the principles governing the management of the reserve can be comprehensively co-ordinated. Such plans are to be available for inspection by the public. This document contains these objectives and policies in respect of the Kingston Foreshore/reserves which are to be managed and improved for recreation purposes. It also provides the direction and foundation upon which detail design proposals can be prepared, adopted and implemented.

1.3 Management Plan Format:

This Management Plan will constitute the primary source of information and references for the foreshore/reserves which it covers. Supplementary information can be sourced from existing published works.

Chapter 2 describes the physical, biological and aesthetic characteristics of the foreshore reserves which will form the base information which the objectives and policies will apply to in order to enhance and improve the foreshore/reserves.

Chapter 3 sets out the four zones comprising the foreshore/reserves, and each zone's key issues. Chapter 4 contains the Council's objectives and policies in respect of the foreshore/reserves which are intended to set the parameters and guidelines for enhancement and improvement of the foreshore/reserves.

Kingston on Wakatipu



2. FORESHORE RESERVES DESCRIPTION

The physical land form, vegetation, fisheries, climate, character and use features of the Kingston foreshore are features addressed by this Management Plan. In order to ensure the preservation of these features, and to assist with the enhancement of the area, each of these features is discussed in greater detail.

2.1 Land form:

The bedrock in the Kingston area is Schist. However Kingston's foundations are not range or basis schist, but glaciated remains. This is because Kingston lies at the head of a valley dominated by glaciation and glacial deposition. It was the Wakatipu Glacier, which periodically extended down into the valley of the upper Mataura River throughout the Pleistocene Ice Ages which led to the formation of Kingston's landscape as we see it today. Sequences of bouldery moraines mark the glacier's more recent extents. A series of terminal moraines mark where the ice stood for thousands of years during the last major advance. Lake Wakatipu was formed in the wake of the melting Glacier. Kingston moraine, a substantial loop, is the largest and most recent terminal moraine (about 14,000 years BC).

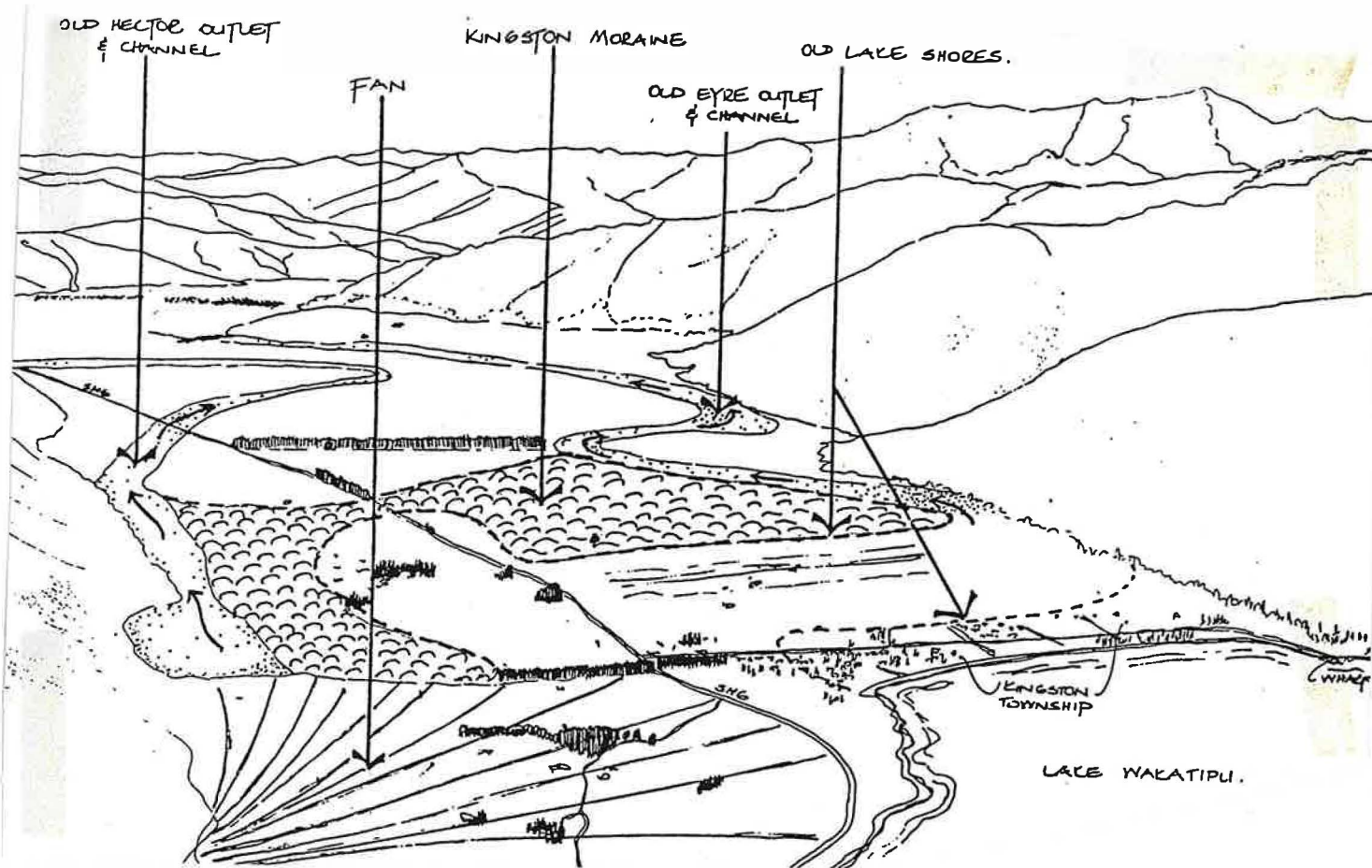
While the Kawarau outlet of the Clutha River was ice dammed, the Lake formed in place of the retreating glacier. Melt water and the Lake drained via two channels leading down to the valley of the Mataura River. The Glacier cut terraces into the lower face of the moraine in the upper Mataura River valley. The characteristic moraine landscape of large strewn boulders - both angular and rounded - amidst native shrubland and tussock, is distinctive in the area immediately south of Kingston.

As the Wakatipu glacier continued to melt, melt water started draining eastwards into a totally different river system, the Kawarau River. Today the level of Lake Wakatipu lies at a

lower level than that when Lake water drained from the Maitara outlets. New beaches and terraces formed as the level of the Lake dropped.

Kingston township and the foreshore/reserves lie on the beach gravels to the north of the Maitara River valley. The foreshore/reserves were formed just before ice retreat and downcutting fully opened the Kaitarau River.

The foreshore/reserves are comprised of gravely beach deposits originating from glacial sediments.



2.2 Climate:

A perceived cooler and moister local climate is a key to distinguishing Kingston from Central Otago. Mean annual rainfall is 939mm, but the distribution is quite variable, limiting vegetation options and varying management requirements. Occasional dry years are

purported to limit natural forest regeneration. Except for rainfall, no other climate statistic has been recorded at Kingston. (Refer Annexures for rainfall data).

Kingston is frequently affected by wind from the north or up the valley from the south. 20 - 30% of winds experienced at Queenstown are from the northerly quarter. Kingston is considered to have a greater percentage of northerly wind. The most sheltered area is west of the Wharf. The central beach area is the most wind-blown (Otago Regional Council, 1994).

2.3 Biology:

The biology of the Kingston foreshore/reserves can be described in terms of its vegetation, wildlife and fisheries.

2.3.1 Vegetation:

Native forest cover on the mountain slope looming above the township, which is mostly secondary growth with occasional red beech and matai, indicate the prior existence of forest cover. Simpson (pers.comm. 1994) suggests that Kahikatea Forest may also have been present. The previous dense, podocarp forests of Wakatipu are reported to have been destroyed by fire at about 1740 (Rackham, 1991).

Today there are distinctive Kowhai Woodlands and willow trees on the foreshore/reserves. The south end of the central foreshore/reserves is lined with lombardy poplar trees.

Only one tree fern specimen is recorded around Lake Wakatipu (Simpson *ibid*) and that is on the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve, although tangata whenua speak of this hill being clothed in wheki (tree ferns) in ancient times. (Refer to annexures for species list).

The moraine lands of the Mataura River valley have had grass land and shrub land vegetation. Shrub lands of the Kingston moraines are thought to have been similar to the Lake shore shrub lands. Major components of shrublands are mikimiki, broadleaf, cabbage trees, flax, *Olearia* spp., kohuhu, matagouri, Koromiko, plus snow tussock and short tussocks.

There are also wetlands located at the western end of the foreshore/reserves next to the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve and Railway Creek, and also at the eastern end of the foreshore/reserves next to Kingston Creek.

2.3.2 Wildlife:

The birds which are commonly found on New Zealand lakes are also found at Kingston's foreshore/reserves. At various times during the year, the following birds can be identified on the foreshore/reserves:- Mallard duck, New Zealand Scaup, Grey Teal, Black Shag, Little Shag, Australian Coot, Black-billed Gull and Black backed Gull.

2.3.3 Fisheries:

Both Rainbow and Brown Trout together with Quinnt Salmond are found in the waters at Kingston. Also found are Upland Bully, Common Bully, Koaro and the long finned Eel.

2.4 History:

Maori have had a presence in the Kingston district. Maori occupied the Kingston district as a site for villages. The village at Kingston was known as "Takerehaka". "Takerehaka" was also on the southern approach to Lake Wakatipu, and Maori passed through the area on their way to obtain greenstone in the Glenorchy area.

Kingston is also the site of a battle. Attackers went to "Takerehaka" with the intention of attacking a person known as Marakai. But Marakai outwitted the attackers, and all the attackers fell to a carefully laid trap.

For Pakeha, Kingston developed as a port town, particularly after the arrival of rail transport in 1878. The arrival of the railway meant that land and lake shipping were linked up, and Kingston's importance grew. Kingston became a busy port during its hey-day and achieved special importance as a railhead. However, with the establishment of the Frankton-Kingston road (State Highway 6) in the 1930's, Kingston ceased to be the main link to Queenstown. A consequence of the new road link was that Kingston ceased to bustle with activity.

This bypassing of Kingston, and the subsequent reduction in activities at Kingston, has been a major influence on the creation of the present character and values of the Kingston township. Kingston is now an off-road retreat. The low key, quiet, "off-the-route" character of Kingston is perceived by locals to be a great asset. For tourists, it may still be a nostalgic township which still links steam ship to steam train.

Through all this activity, the foreshore/reserves have remained relatively unchanged. As already stated, the "raw" nature of the foreshore/reserves is to be retained by the provisions of this Management Plan.

2.5 Appearance:

The foreshore/reserves are dominated by the valley - wide sweeping gravel beach, and the Lake. One of the features of the foreshore/reserves are creeks running into the Lake. These creeks create natural divisions of the foreshore/reserves and help develop the four distinct zones of the foreshore/reserves.

Presently the area between the Lake and the Kingston Township has no overall theme or clearly identifiable character. The foreshore/reserves have a paucity of trees and shrubs, and there has been little development of useful sheltered spaces.

Several structures provide a special character and identity. The railway wharf at the western end of the foreshore, and the boulder "sea wall" are two examples. The adjacent Railway Station and the Water Tower are buildings with considerable historic significance, although they are not subject to this Management Plan.

The western and eastern foreshore/reserves areas link to the more wild/native tree character beyond. Some substantial exotic deciduous tree groups add character to the central foreshore/reserves area. The lombardy poplar clumps of trees are significant features, and in substantial groups away from creeks and the native bush areas, provide the basis for a distinctive central foreshore/reserve area.

The foreshore/reserves constitute a striking visual strip nestled at between mountains to the west and east, a glacial terrace to the South, and Lake to the north.

2.6 Current Uses

2.6.1 Major recreational activities undertaken at the foreshore/reserves are as follows:

- Swimming - Although not generally regarded as a popular swimming beach, swimmers regularly take to the Lake over the summer.

- Picnicking - This activity is popular along the entire foreshore/reserves, especially during summer.

- Sailing - Yachts regularly sail off the foreshore/reserves. Kingston is also the turn around point in the popular Queenstown to Kingston, and return, yacht race.
- Windsurfing - When a northerly or southerly wind is blowing, windsurfers are commonly seen sailing off the foreshore/reserves.
- Boating - During the summer the foreshore/reserves are a popular place for water skiing. The boat ramp is next to the wharf. The Gore Boat Club has a clubrooms next to the foreshore/reserves.
- Fishing - There are significant numbers of trout off the Kingston foreshore/reserves. It is a popular fishing spot with fly-fishermen, anglers and trawler's.
- Walking - At present there is an incomplete walkway from one end of the foreshore/reserves to the other. However there are tracks off the west and east of the foreshore/reserves. Despite the lack of a proper track, the public use the foreshore/reserves for recreational walking and taking in the majestic Lake views.

2.7 Commercial Operations:

There are no regular commercial operations carried out at Kingston. Occasionally the Earnslaw or another chartered vessel will visit Kingston. Occasionally fishing and tourist trips are undertaken.

2.8 Adjacent land use:

Essentially Kingston is surrounded by farm land except that the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve is situated to the immediate west of the township. Inhabitants of Kingston have expressed a strong wish that the Kingston township should not expand outside of its existing limits.

2.9 Reserve Classification:

The recreation reserves set out in paragraph A of Annexure 1 have been classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

3. INTERPRETATION

As outlined earlier, the land subject to this Management Plan is the reserves and lake bed set out in Annexure 1. Once the road reserve and the "railway land" have been classified as reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, that land will also become subject to this Management Plan. There is still scope to develop the foreshore/reserves despite the status of some of the land.

3.1 Foreshore Management Zones:

The various activities undertaken on the foreshore/reserves have been defined and located over time, and have been formalised through development of foreshore/reserve activities. There has been management of motorised boat access - with ski lane, moorings, launching ramp, wharf and commercial access sites. The recognition of motorised boat activities in two distinct areas has formed a basis for defining foreshore/reserves use in the four separate use zones. These zones are as follows:

- Zone 1: mooring, boat launching, and commercial activities.
- Zone 2: passive recreation use with swimming, canoeing, windsurfing and yachting.
- Zone 3: water ski lane, and other motor-boat activities including jet-skiing.
- Zone 4: passive recreation use with swimming and sailing dinghys.

The manner of the enhancement of each of these zones will be developed in the policy section of this document.

All commercial uses and any structure to be carried out or built on the foreshore/reserves will require a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991. The Harbours Act 1950 is also relevant, and any bylaws in existence will also have to be complied with.

3.2 Land Area and Key Issues:

Zone 1:

This zone is indicated on the landscape map, and covers the area of the foreshore to the west of the main Kingston Wharf along to the foreshore's edge with the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve.

Key issues:

- Main wharf to be retained.
- Boat ramp to be retained.
- Parking facilities to be developed, for cars and boat trailers.
- Commercial operations to be restricted to this zone.

Zone 2:

This zone is indicated on the landscape map, and covers the area from the Wharf, east to a point approximately 400m along the foreshore being a point on the foreshore equating to the end of Shropshire Street.

Key issues:

- Wetlands to be developed with native plants and trees.
- Picnic areas to be developed.
- Play ground to be developed.
- Passive recreation uses to be retained.
- Restricted vehicle access.
- Road and Railway land to be made into reserve.

Zone 3:

This zone is indicated on the landscape map, and covers the area of the foreshore from the point where Shropshire Street would meet the foreshore, east to the mouth of Kingston Creek.

Key issues:

- Wetlands round Kingston Creek are to be developed with native trees and plants.
- Motor Boat activities and water-skiing activities are to be retained.
- Vehicle access to be developed.
- Enclaves be developed to promote character and shelter.

Zone 4:

This zone is indicated on the landscape map, and covers the area of the foreshore from the eastern bank of Kingston Creek to the town boundary at the eastern most part of Cornwell Street.

Key issues:

- Passive recreation activities be encouraged.
- Enclaves be developed for shelter.
- Limited vehicle access be permitted.
- Open space for games.

4. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES:

4.1 Management Objectives:

- A. To have the control of all existing and proposed reserves within the Kingston foreshore subject to this Management Plan and under the control of one authority, namely the Queenstown-Lakes District Council ("the Council").
- B. To manage the recreation reserves to achieve compatibility between the natural qualities of the area and the improvement for public recreational use and amenity while at the same time ensuring that the general purposes of recreation reserves as set out in section 17(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 are retained in respect of the foreshore/reserves.
- C. To retain and enhance the gravel bank, beach and lake margin, and the open, natural character together with views from the foreshore and otherwise conserve the landscape and other intrinsic qualities of the reserves.
- D. To ensure that the foreshore/reserves continue to be a "buffer" between the township and the Lake.
- E. To develop the foreshore/reserves for passive and active public recreation within certain zones of the foreshore, but also preserve and protect the natural flora and fauna to the extent compatible with the recreation purpose of the foreshore reserves.

Note: These objectives are not listed in order of priority.

4.2 General Policy:

Reserve Administration:

Policy G 1: That administration and management of the recreation reserves be the responsibility of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

Policy G 2: That the Council liaise with the Department of Conservation to ensure complimentary implementation of objectives and policies in respect of the greater Kingston foreshore.

Reserve Classification:

Policy G 3: That all foreshore reserves be classified as Recreation Reserve.

Policy G 4: That all road vested in the Council and railway land highlighted by this Management Plan after being stopped or partly stopped, or their classification revoked, be classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, and included under the provisions of this Management Plan.

Reserve Improvement:

Policy G 5: No improvement may take place upon the foreshore/reserves without a detailed development plan being produced by suitably qualified persons, and all aspects of that plan are in accordance with the Objectives and Policies of this Management Plan. Such a development plan is to be made available for public input prior to being approved by the Council. The implementation of

such a development plan is to be under the guidance of a suitably qualified person.

Policy G 6: Wherever possible, it is intended that a full marginal strip of a minimum of 20 metres be created from the edge of the Lake.

Policy G 7: That the development plan retain and enhance the existing indigenous character of the foreshore/reserves. Such development plan to closely resemble the Landscape concept plan annexed to this plan.

Walkways:

Policy G 8: That a continuous formed walkway be developed along the foreshore/reserves from the western end of the foreshore to the eastern end of the foreshore. The walkway is to be constructed in a manner which will reflect the character of each zone of the foreshore/reserve which it passes through, and the walkway should link up with other walkways in the area. Bridges are to be built over both Railway Creek and Kingston Creek. The walkway is to be constructed to a standard which will enable its use by mountain-bikes.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

Policy G 9: That the Council manage and improve the foreshore/reserves so as to conserve and enhance the natural features of the foreshore/reserves, and at the same time continue the "buffer" between the Lake and the township. Other than the cultural features of the foreshore/reserves which are expanded upon in the specific zone policies section, the only cultural influences on the foreshore/reserves shall be landscaping. Apart from the structures referred to

in the specific zone policy sections, no other structures are to be permitted on the foreshore/reserves.

Policy G 10: To enhance the foreshore/reserves with emphasis on native shrubland and glacial moraine features.

Policy G 11: That any enhancement of the foreshore/reserves shall preserve all major scenic views, and the gravel bank as a natural feature.

Policy G 12: Provision be made in Zones 2, 3 and 4 for "nosing" cars in towards the beach to sit and view the Lake as set out in the policies for each area together with associated enclaves.

Policy G 13: That no refuelling facilities will be allowed on the foreshore/reserves.

Policy G 14: That in undertaking the management and improvement of the foreshore/reserves, the Council will use herbicides in a manner that will prevent such chemicals finding their way into the Lake.

Policy G 15: Overnight camping will not be permitted on foreshore/reserves.

Aquatic Uses:

Policy G 16: That with the exception of the foreshore/reserves included in Zone three, a 5-knot speed restriction in or on the Lake shall be enforced by the Council.

Policy G 17: Water quality and associated wildlife are important to the foreshore/reserves, and a water quality monitoring programme is to be implemented to ensure the high water quality is retained.

Commercial Activities:

Policy G 18: Commercial boating operations are permitted within Zone 1.

Policy G 19: Any commercial activity will only be permitted if the operator can demonstrate that the activity is "in character" with zone 1 in terms of recreation activity and landscape.

Wildlife:

Policy G 20: That the foreshore/reserves be managed so as to maintain lake conditions conducive to a healthy freshwater fishery and wildfowl population.

4.3 Specific Zone Policy:

ZONE 1

Reserve Improvement:

Policy S 1: That a development plan be prepared by suitably qualified professionals according to Policy G 5.

Foreshore Structures:

- Policy S 2: That the Wharf be retained and its character be protected. The Wharf be maintained in such a manner which will retain the visual and historic character of the Wharf.
- Policy S 3: That further wharf and/or jetty construction will only be permitted if the existing Wharf was unable to meet demand.
- Policy S 4: That no re-fuelling facilities are permitted on the foreshore/reserves.
- Policy S 5: That a car park be created for the parking of boat trailers and cars which use the boat ramp. The car park is to have adequate access for vehicles including buses.
- Policy S 6: That the only structure which may be constructed on the foreshore/reserves is a low level look-out.

Boating Facilities:

- Policy S 7: That the existing boat launching ramp be retained and replaced when appropriate.
- Policy S 8: That the Wharf continue to be used for commercial and private boating use.

Recreation:

- Policy S 9: That this zone be managed for limited recreational boating activities which will not interfere with approved commercial activities.

Commercial Activities:

Policy S 10: That commercial activities within this area be permitted provided that such activities be associated with commercial fishing guiding and water-skiing or some other similar commercial or tourist activity.

Policy S 11: That temporary commercial activities be permitted at the discretion of the Council.

Vegetation Management:

Policy S 12: That the native bush cover in the area be retained, and the existing exotic trees be gradually felled and phased out.

Policy S 13: That only the use of native vegetation in plantings on the foreshore/reserves be permitted and encouraged.

Policy S 14: That the vegetation in this zone be managed in such a manner which ensures that the adjoining native bush is not threatened.

Adjoining Reserves:

Policy S 15: That where appropriate, the enhancement of this zone be compatible with the management objectives and policies of the Department of Conservation's Conservation Management Strategy for the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve.

Note: It is acknowledged that the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve is not subject to this Management Plan.

Walkway:

Policy S 16: In keeping with the general policy to provide a walkway along the length of the foreshore/reserves, the walkway in this zone should be compatible with the uses of the zone, and where possible it is desirable that the walkway link up with Department of Conservation walkways. The erection of discrete but informative direction signs may be implemented under a design plan.

ZONE 2Reserve Improvement:

Policy S 17: That a development plan be prepared by suitably qualified professionals according to Policy G 5.

Policy S 18: That the stone "sea wall" continue and be re-instated when appropriate.

Policy S 19: Picnic areas and appropriate vehicle access are to be created as appropriate, and the existing toilet facilities are to be retained, and maintained.

Policy S 20: The playground be further improved by screen planting around the perimeter of the playground.

Foreshore Structures:

Policy S 21: That no foreshore/reserve structures are permitted in this zone other than those structures associated with the aforesaid playground.

Boating Facilities:

Policy S 22: As this zone is a passive water use zone, no motorised boating facilities will be permitted.

Recreation:

Policy S 23: This zone is to be managed for passive and low impact recreational activities such as jogging, swimming, sailing, wind surfing, canoeing and picnicking or any other non-motorised recreation.

Vegetation Management:

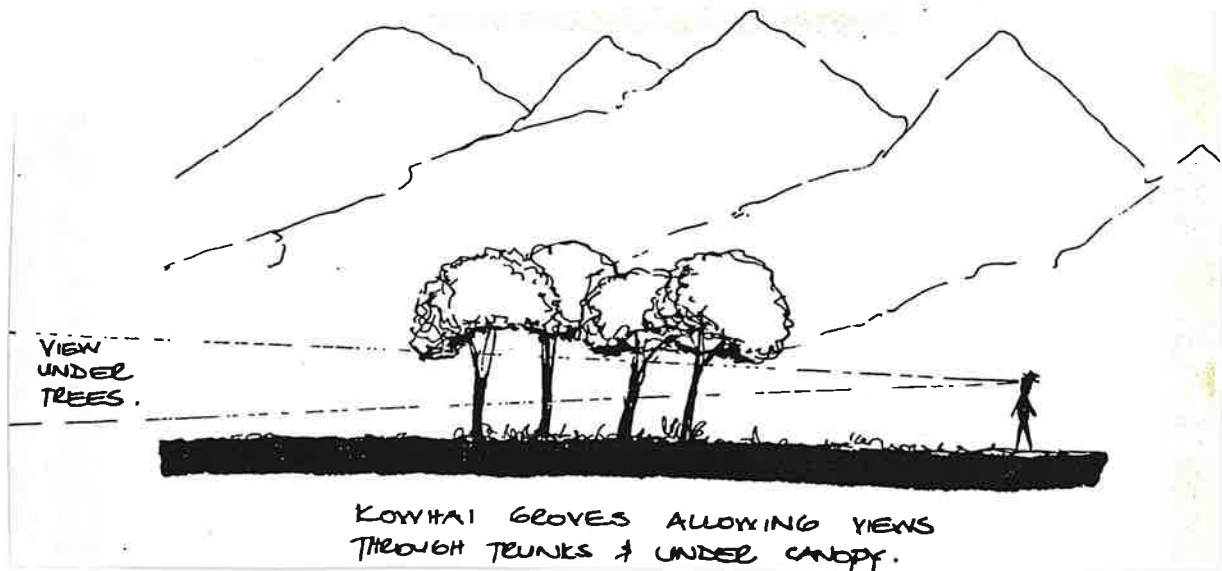
Policy S 24: That the native wetland around Railway Creek be revitalised, and riparian vegetation, particularly Kowhai woodlands, be established.

Policy S 25: That the re-establishment of the Karikatea forest be considered in the wetland west of the Road/Railway.

Policy S 26: That exotic trees located in the wetland and on the foreshore/reserves west of Railway Creek be removed over time.

Policy S 27: That the central foreshore/reserves landscape east of Railway Creek be enhanced by the planting of deciduous canopy trees and shrubland together with deciduous trees such as Chinese poplar and Chinese elm can be planted.

Policy S 28: That the special view from the corner of Shropshire - Kent Street be retained.



Walkway:

Policy S 29: In keeping with the general policy to provide a walkway along the length of the foreshore, the walkway in this zone should be compatible with the uses of this zone.

Policy S 30: That a foot bridge be constructed over Railway Creek to be used in conjunction with the walkway.

Additional Land:

Policy S 31: That the legal road which runs from the Wharf around the foreshore/reserve into Kent Street to a point approximately 100m to the east of Railway Creek be stopped, and then classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. That attempts be made to have the railway land indicated in this zone classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. As the respective pieces of road and/or railway land become classified as recreation reserve, such reserves are to become subject to this Management Plan.

ZONE 3Reserve Improvement:

Policy 32 That a development plan be prepared by suitably qualified professionals according to Policy G 5.

Policy 33: That a low-key single lane road continue along the foreshore/reserves in this zone with access obtained from Shropshire, Cambridge and Churchill Streets. The foreshore road is to be sealed with mechanisms installed to slow traffic. Speed limits are to be imposed on this road. To help enhance the esthetic qualities of this zone, consideration is to be given as to whether or not to stop part of the road. Any stopped road is to be set aside as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Policy 34: That low shrub - tussock - moraine boulder enclaves be established on the foreshore/reserves which will provide shelter and picnic areas. The enclaves will allow for Lake views and recreation supervision. With each enclave, space must be provided to enable cars to "nose" into the beach gravel ridge between enclaves, and/or to park alongside the enclaves.

Foreshore Structures:

Policy 35: That no foreshore/reserve structures are permitted in this zone except signs indicating the limits of the water-skiing lane, and/or information relating to the use of the ski lane.

Boating Facilities:

Policy 36: Although motorised boating, jet ski-riding and water-skiing are permitted in this zone, it is not intended to provide any new boating facilities in this zone other than signs and buoys indicating the limits of the water-skiing lane.

Recreation:

Policy 37: That this zone be managed for recreational motor boating, jet ski-riding, water skiing and picnicking, together with a range of other appropriate active and/or passive recreational activities.

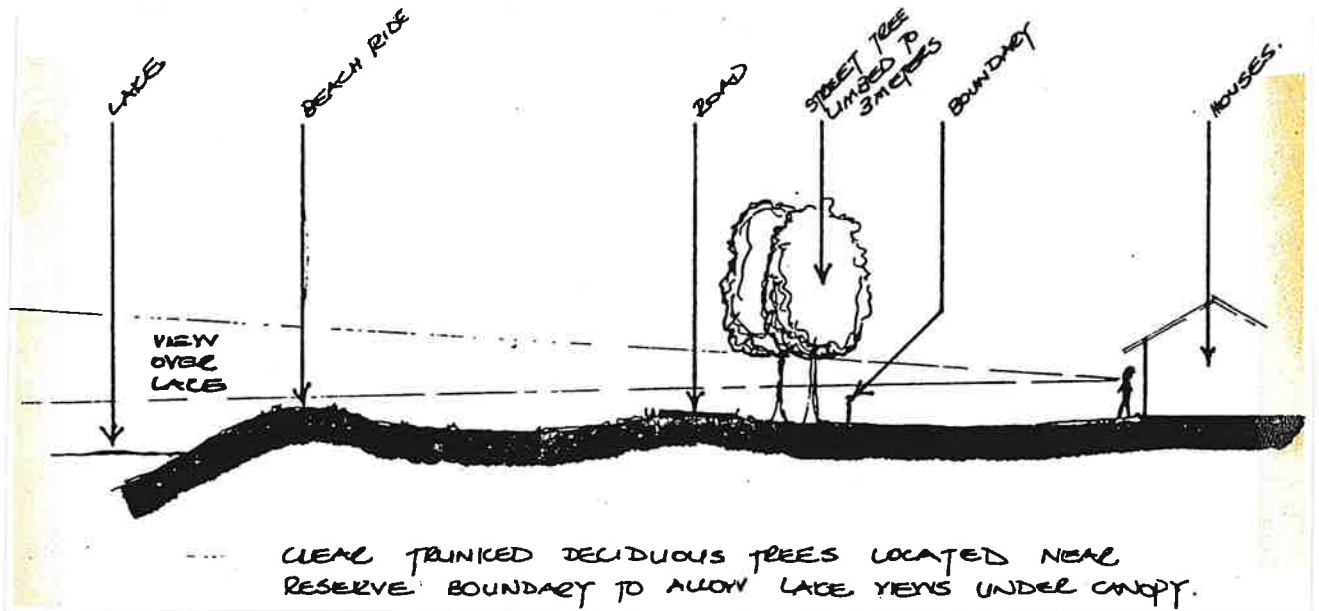
Vegetation Management:

Policy 38: That the native wetland around Kingston Creek be revitalised, and riparian and wetland vegetation, particularly Kowhai woodlands, be established.

Policy 39: That exotic trees located in the native wetland and on the foreshore be removed over time.

Policy 40: That deciduous trees be planted to enhance the character of the central foreshore/reserve area. Deciduous trees such as Chinese poplar and Chinese elm can be planted. These trees should be strategically planted near boundaries of private property in order to retain views between and under such trees. Native shrubland and tussocks are to be planted where appropriate.

Policy 41: To prevent unwanted spread of exotic trees along the foreshore/reserves, it is desirable to plant particular varieties such as Chinese poplar and Chinese elm species of trees, or other species of tree which does not easily procreate.



Walkway:

Policy 42: In keeping with the general policy to provide a walkway along the length of the foreshore, the walkway in this zone should be compatible with the uses of this zone.

Policy 43: That a foot bridge be constructed over Kingston Creek, to be used in conjunction with the walkway.

ZONE 4

Reserve Improvement:

Policy 44: That a development plan be prepared by suitably qualified professionals according to Policy G 5.

Policy 45: That a low-key single-lane road be continued along the foreshore/reserves from Churchill Street to what is the eastern end of Cornwell Street. This road

is to be sealed with mechanisms installed to slow traffic. Speed limits are to be imposed on this road.

Policy 46: That low shrub - tussock - moraine boulder enclaves be established on the foreshore/reserves which will provide shelter and picnic areas. The enclaves are to provide shelter and allow for Lake views and recreation supervision. With each enclave, space must be provided to enable cars to "nose" into the beach gravel ridge between enclaves, and/or to park alongside the enclaves.

Policy 47: That an unobtrusive public toilet block be constructed within this zone.

Foreshore Structures:

Policy 48: No foreshore/reserve structures are permitted in this zone other than the aforesaid toilet block.

Boating Facilities:

Policy 49: No additional boating facilities are to be provided in this zone.

Recreation:

Policy 50: That the foreshore/reserves be developed and managed to cater principally for passive recreation, improved pedestrian access, picnicking and enjoyment of the Lake edge.

Vegetation Management:

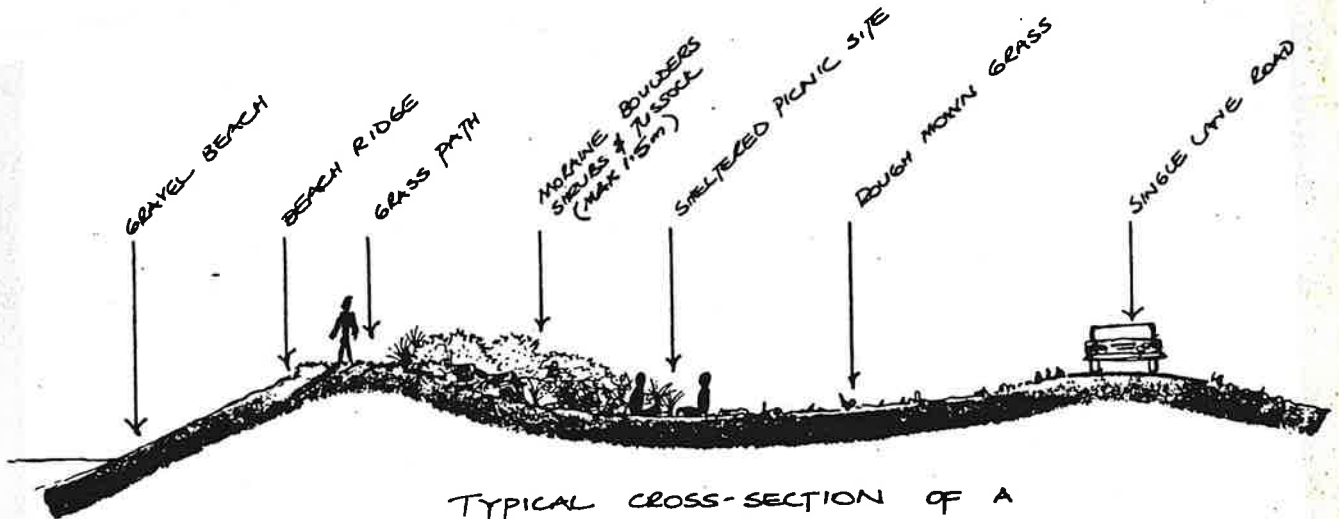
- Policy 51: That native shrubland and tussock be planted on the foreshore/reserves in conjunction with the moraine boulder enclaves to be developed on the foreshore/reserves. The existing native vegetation is to be conserved.
- Policy 52: That the Kingston Creek wetland be developed and riparian and wetland vegetation, particularly Kowhai woodlands, be established.
- Policy 53: The native shrublands and tussock are to be strategically located in order to retain views from the foreshore/reserves.
- Policy 54: That exotic trees located on the foreshore/reserves be removed over time.
- Policy 55: That the existing recreation reserve be grassed and developed as a flat area where informal games can be played by the public.

Walkway:

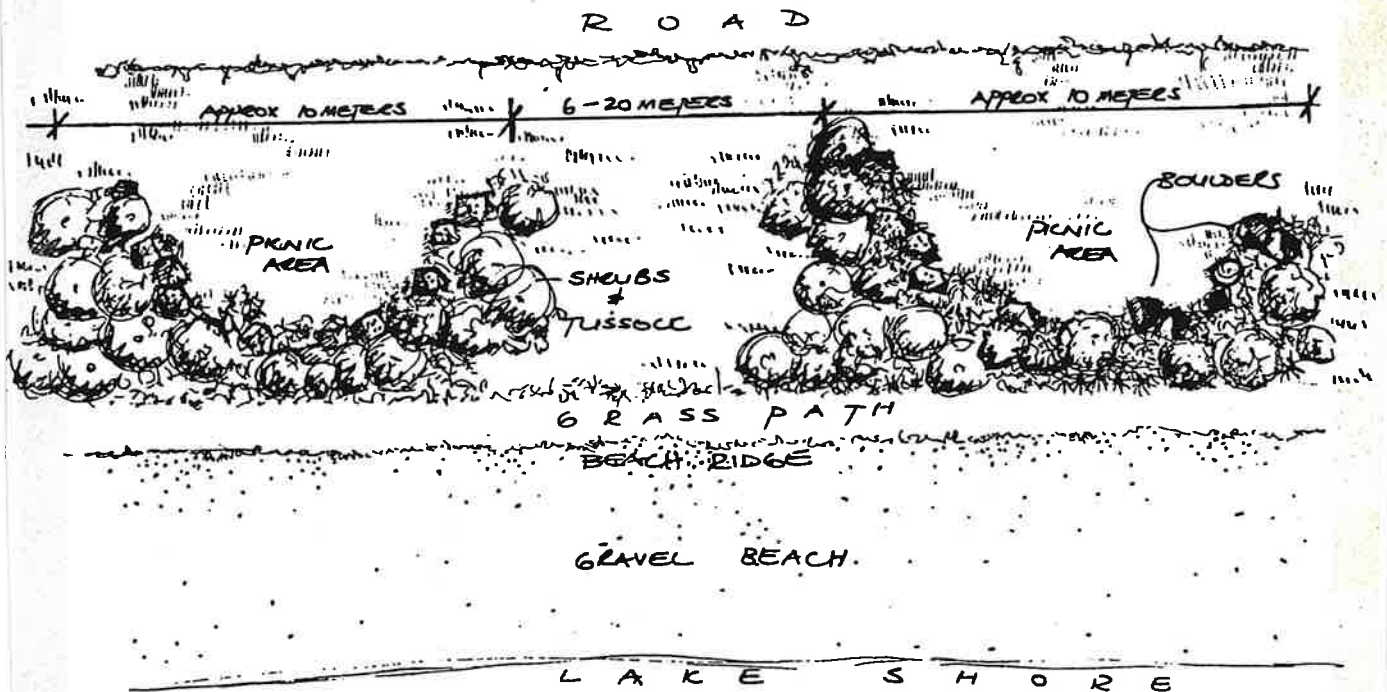
- Policy 56: In keeping with the general policy to provide a walkway along the length of the foreshore, the walkway in this zone should be compatible with the uses of this zone, and where possible, it is desirable that the walkway link up with Department of Conservation walkways (if any). The erection of discrete but informative direction signs may be implemented under a design plan.
- Policy 57: That a foot bridge be constructed over Kingston Creek to be used in conjunction with the walkway.

Adjoining Reserves:

Policy 58: Enhancement of this zone be compatible with the management objectives and policies (if any) of the owner of any contiguous land.



TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION OF A
SHRUB - TUSSOCK - BOULDER ENCLAVE
(NOT TO SCALE)



PLAN OF TYPICAL SHRUB - TUSSOCK -
BOULDER ENCLAVE (NOT TO SCALE)

ANNEXURE 1**A. Recreation Reserve:**

- (i) 7545m², more or less being Lots 20 and 21 DP 4985 situated in Block 1, Kingston Survey District. (Part Certificate Title 112/296)
- (ii) 8852m², more or less being Section 1, Block XX Town of Kingston situated in Block 1, Kingston Survey District, S.O. Plan 5296.

B. Railway Land:

- (i) Part of 4720m² more or less being part Kent Street and Somerset Street marked "F" and more particularly delineated on the plan marked L.O. 35266 (S.O. 10898). (New Zealand Gazette - 1988 page 269.)
- (ii) 885m² more or less being Section 2, Block XV Town of Kingston being Crown land with no registration and being part S.O Plan 10898. (New Zealand Gazette - 1974 page 951.)
- (iii) Part section 1 containing 950m² more or less and being part of S.O Plan 10898.

C. Road

- (i) Cornwall Street.
- (ii) Part of Kent Street.
- (iii) Part of Monmouth Street.

ANNEXURE 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Convenor Barry Lawrence, Pauline Murphy, and locals Lochie Taylor, Tom Ek, Arthur Young, for their development of the brief and their leadership. All locals who have participated, and who will participate. For resource information, Otago Regional Council (lake levels and climate data), Neil Simpson (Department of Conservation, Queenstown - vegetation), Trevor Chinn (Geological & Nuclear Science, Dunedin - geology), and, Gavin Bishop (author - childhood memories). Also Rory Langridge (landscape architect - draughting).

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APPENDIX

LOCAL NATIVE VEGETATION

key: o = can be established in the open
d = difficult to establish - second stage
t = tender

larger trees -

o	kahikatea, white pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
o	red beech	<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>
o	mountain beech	<i>N.solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>
o	hybrid beech	<i>N.fusca</i> x <i>N.sol.</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>
o	hall's totara	<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>
o	matai, black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>

smaller trees -

d	putaputaweta	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>
o	cabbage tree, ti kouka	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
o	broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
o	mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyallii</i>
o	kanuka	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
t	southern rata	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
d	kaikomako	<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>
o	South Island kowhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>

plus,

t	tree fern	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>
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larger shrubs (2m plus) -

d	makomako, wineberry	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>
d	native broom	<i>Carmichaelia arborea</i>
		<i>Coprosma foetidissima</i>
o		<i>C.linariifolia</i>
t		<i>C.lucida</i>
		<i>C.rotundifolia</i>
o	tutu (poisonous fruit)	<i>Coriaria arborea</i>
d	inaka, grass tree	<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>
t	tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
o	manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
t	poataniwha	<i>Melicope simplex</i>
t		<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>
t	mahoe	<i>M.ramiflorus</i>
t	mapou/red matipou	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
t	weeping matipou	<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>
o	tree daisy	<i>Olearia avicenniaefolia</i>
t	tarata, lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
o	kohuhu, matipo	<i>P.tenuifolium</i>
t		<i>Pseudopanax anomalus</i>

o	lancewood	<i>P.crassifolius</i>
o	toothed lancewood	<i>P.ferox</i>
t	haumakaroa	<i>P.simplex</i>
		<i>P.sp. (P.colensoi var.ternatus)</i>
t	pate	<i>Schefflera digitata</i>

smaller shrubs (0.5 to 2m high) -

	mountain wineberry	<i>Aristotelia fruticosa var.rigidula</i>
d	broom	<i>C.petriei</i>
o	cottonwood	<i>Cassinia vauvilliersii</i>
o		<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>
		<i>Coprosma cuneata</i>
o	mikimiki	<i>C.propinqua</i>
		<i>C.rhamnoides</i>
o		<i>C.rugosa</i>
		<i>C.virescens</i>
		<i>C.sp.(A) C."parviflora"</i>
	tutu	<i>Coriaria sarmentosa</i>
o	korokio	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
d	minimingi	<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>
o	matagouri	<i>Discaria toumatou</i>
o	takapo, snowberry	<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>
o	snowberry	<i>G.crassa</i>
o	koromiko	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>
d	niniaio	<i>Helichrysum aggregatum</i>
	patotara	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
	porcupine shrub	<i>Melicytus alpinus</i>
t	tree daisy	<i>Olearia arborescens</i>
	tree daisy	<i>O.cymbifolia</i>
o	tree daisy	<i>O.fragrantissima</i>
		<i>Pittosporum divaricatum</i>

plus,

o		<i>Astelia fragrans</i>
o	large sedge	<i>Carex secta</i>
o	large sedge	<i>C.virgata</i>
o	snow tussock	<i>Chionochloa rigida var. rigida</i>
o	harakeke, N.Z.flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>

Also -

	mistletoe	<i>Alepis flavida</i>
	mistletoe	<i>Ileostylus micrantha</i>
	mistletoe	<i>Korthalsella lindsayii</i>

as well as numerous herbs, grasses, sedges, rushes, orchids, lycopods and lianes.

Data from "Lake Shore Vegetation of Lake Wakatipu and the Te Kere Haka Scenic Reserve, Kingston" by N.C. Simpson, Department of Conservation, Queenstown. 13 June 1994.

(NZ Meteorological Service)

[illegible]