



Waitaki

DISTRICT COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

**I hereby give notice that the
Council Meeting
will be held on:**

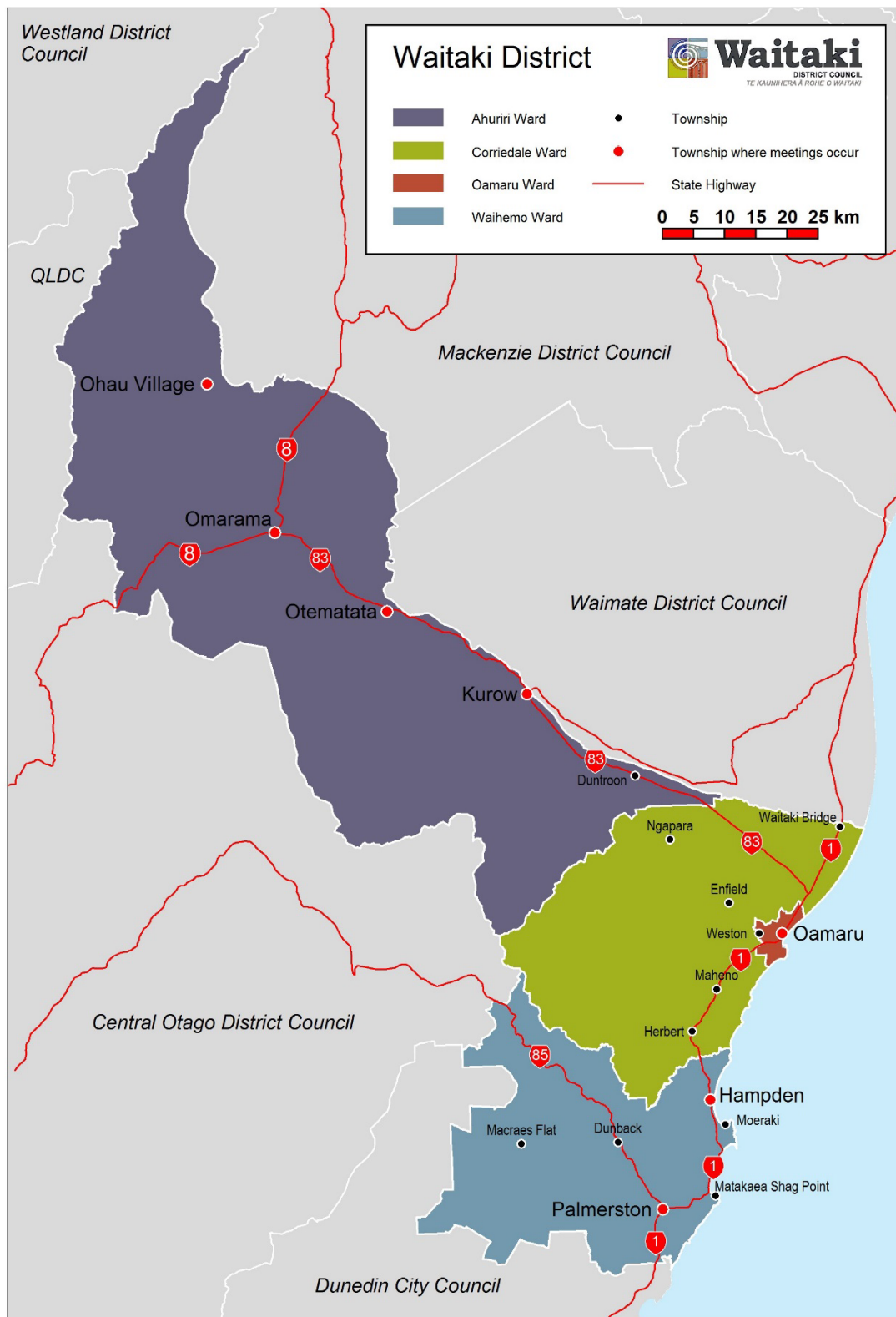
Date: Tuesday, 8 August 2023
Time: 9.00am
Location: Council Chamber, Third Floor
Office of the Waitaki District Council
20 Thames Street, Oamaru

Agenda

Council Meeting

8 August 2023

**Alex Parmley
Chief Executive**





Agenda Items

1	Apologies	5
2	Declarations of Interest	5
3	Public Forum.....	5
4	Confirmation of Previous Meeting Minutes.....	6
4.1	Public Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023 (will follow separately in a Public Agenda Addendum).....	6
4.2	Public Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 July 2023 (will follow separately in a Public Agenda Addendum).....	7
5	Decision Reports	8
5.1	Council Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw Amendments	8
5.2	Adoption of Waitaki Destination Management Plan	61
6	Resolution to Exclude the Public	121
7	Public Excluded Section	123
7.1	Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 20 December 2022 (will follow separately in a Public Excluded Agenda Addendum)	123
7.2	Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023 (will follow separately in a Public Excluded Agenda Addendum)	123
7.3	Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 July 2023 (will follow separately in a Public Excluded Agenda Addendum)	123
7.4	Recommendation from Grants and Awards Sub-committee Meeting (Waitaki Heritage Fund) (Public Excluded) held on 27 June 2023	123
7.5	Selection of Sports and Events Centre Preferred Partner PE (will follow separately in a Public Excluded Agenda Addendum)	123
8	Resolution to Return to the Public Meeting	123
9	Release of Public Excluded Information	123
10	Meeting Close	123

SPECIAL NOTE for Members of the Public: A Public Agenda Addendum will be published in advance of the meeting and will contain Agenda Items 4.1 Public Minutes of the 27 June 2023 and Agenda Item 4.2 Public Minutes of the 4 July 2023 Additional Council Meeting.

- 1 APOLOGIES**
- 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
- 3 PUBLIC FORUM**

4 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES

4.1 PUBLIC MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 27 JUNE 2023

Author: Ainslee Hooper, Governance and Policy Advisor

Authoriser: Lisa Baillie, People and Transformation Group Manager

Attachments: 1. Public minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023, as circulated, as a true and correct record of that meeting.

These Public Minutes of the 27 June 2023 Council Meeting will be published in a separate Agenda Addendum in advance of the 8 August 2023 Council Meeting.

A “Decisions Only Document” relating to the public session of the 27 June 2023 Council Meeting has already been published on Council’s “Meetings page” on the website. A direct link to that document is provided below.

<https://www.waitaki.govt.nz/files/assets/public/files/agendas-and-minutes/2023/06/20230627-decisions-only-document-27-june-2023-council-meeting.pdf>

4.2 PUBLIC MINUTES OF THE ADDITIONAL COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 4 JULY 2023

Author: Ainslee Hooper, Governance and Policy Advisor

Authoriser: Lisa Baillie, People and Transformation Group Manager

Attachments: 1. Public Minutes of the Additional Council Meeting held on 4 July 2023

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirms the Public Minutes of the Additional Council Meeting held on 4 July 2023, as circulated, as a true and correct record of that meeting.

These Public Minutes of the 4 July 2023 Additional Council Meeting will be published in a separate Agenda Addendum in advance of the 8 August 2023 Council Meeting.

5 DECISION REPORTS

5.1 COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE FREEDOM CAMPING BYLAW AMENDMENTS

Author:	Andrew Bardsley, Regulatory Manager
Authoriser:	Roger Cook, Heritage, Environment and Regulatory Group Manager
Attachments:	1. Self Contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2. Explanatory Note Outlining What Changes Are Required 3. Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw (with tracked changes)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves the amendments to the Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 as set out in attachments 1 and 2.

DECISION OBJECTIVE

To ensure the Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 is amended to reflect the changes brought about by the incorporation of the Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 into the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

SUMMARY

On 6 June 2023, the Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 was passed into law. Territorial Authorities that have an active Freedom Camping Bylaw are required to amend their bylaw to reflect the changes to vehicle self-containment rules that are set out in the new Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 and incorporated into the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

DECISION-MAKING EXPECTATIONS

Governance Decision-Making:	Approve changes to Council's Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021
Operational Decision-Making:	If so approved, incorporate the Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 changes into Council's Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021
Communications	Media Releases – contributed to by officers and Elected Members Media/public enquiries regarding governance decision-making topics above can be addressed by governance Media/public enquiries regarding operational decision-making topics above can be addressed by officers

SUMMARY OF DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA

	No/Moderate/Key		No/Moderate/Key
Policy/Plan	Key	Environmental Considerations	Moderate
Legal	Key	Cultural Considerations	No
Significance	Moderate	Social Considerations	Moderate
Financial Criteria	No	Economic Considerations	No
Community Views	Moderate	Community Board Views	No
Consultation	No	Publicity and Communication	Key

BACKGROUND

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 section 11(1) allows territorial authorities to make bylaws to control Freedom Camping in their areas. Within those bylaws, councils were able to designate areas that prohibited non-certified self-contained camping vehicles.

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 did not provide an interpretation of what “self-contained” meant, but rather it allowed councils to use the New Zealand Standard for Self-Containment of Motor Caravans and Caravans, NZS 5465:2001. This Standard was considered by some individuals and groups to be voluntary, and a number of legal challenges were lodged against councils who had adopted the Standard into their bylaws.

Waitaki District Council first adopted a Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw in 2016. Within that bylaw, non-certified self-contained vehicles were prohibited from Freedom Camping using the standard NZS 5465:2001. This bylaw was reviewed in 2021.

The Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 has since made a number of changes to the Freedom Camping Act 2011, including clarifying the meaning of “self-contained” as a vehicle that has a valid certificate of self-containment issued in accordance with section 87U(3)(d) of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006. Other changes were also made; for example, infringement fines increasing from \$200 to \$400, the meaning of ‘freedom camp’ to include tents, and a national rule that freedom camping on local authority land in a non-self-contained vehicle is prohibited.

Territorial authorities with a Freedom Camping Bylaw are now required to amend their bylaws to remove any inconsistencies with the Freedom Camping Act 2011. The Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 requires a small number of minor amendments to meet this requirement. These recommended changes are set out in the Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act guidance for local authorities – included as **Attachment 1**. An explanatory note outlining what changes are required to our bylaw is set out in **Attachment 2**. Track changes have been applied to a copy of the current bylaw and this document is attached as **Attachment 3**.

The requirement for vehicles used for camping to be certified ‘self-contained’ in line with the new regulations will be phased in over the next two years. The Waitaki District Council Regulatory team has already begun education programmes advising campers of the changes and this will continue over the next two summers with the assistance of a freedom camping ambassador and funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

When local authorities are removing or revoking inconsistencies from bylaws, they may do this by Council resolution which is publicly notified, without being required to use the special consultative procedure or being satisfied of the usual requirements set out in section 11(2) of the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Option 1 – Adopt all changes to the Freedom Camping Act 2011 made by the Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023 into the Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 (Attachments 1 and 2) (recommended)

This option will remove any inconsistencies between the Freedom Camping Act 2011 and the WDC Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021. **This is the preferred option.**

Option 2 – Choose to retain the current Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 without any changes.

This is not considered a realistic option as it will render our current Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 inconsistent with the recently amended Freedom Camping Act 2011.

ASSESSMENT OF PREFERRED OPTION

Amending our bylaw to adopt legislative changes will ensure that it remains relevant and legally enforceable. It also provides consistency for campers who visit different regions while freedom camping.

CONCLUSION

The recent changes to the Freedom Camping Act 2011 will ensure our Council's Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 remains an effective tool and clarifies rules around certified self-contained vehicles used for freedom camping.

ADDITIONAL DECISION-MAKING CONSIDERATIONS

Outcomes

We keep our district affordable

We enable opportunities for new and existing business

We provide and enable services and facilities, so people want to stay and move here

We understand the diverse needs of our community

Waitaki's distinctive environment is valued and protected

We maintain the safest community we can

Policy and Plan Considerations

This bylaw amendment is required to meet our legislative requirements and ensures the bylaw aligns with the recent changes to the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Community Views

The changes to the Freedom Camping Act 2011 were part of a community consultation process conducted by MBIE and they also continue to address community views expressed during Waitaki District Council's 2021 bylaw review.

Financial Considerations

These minor amendments to the bylaw can be covered within existing budgets.

Legal Considerations

Amendments are required to ensure our bylaw is consistent with the recent Self-contained Motor Vehicle Legislation Act 2023, which was incorporated into the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Environmental Considerations

The bylaw has a core principle of protecting the environment through regulating freedom camping and compliance with the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Publicity and Community Considerations

The changes to our bylaw will be communicated to the community via social media, in newspapers and on Council's website.

Item 5.1 Attachment 1 – Self-Contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act

Guidance for local authorities on key changes to
freedom camping rules

June 2023

New Zealand Government

Table of Contents

Purpose	3
1. Meaning of “freedom camp”	4
2. National rule.....	5
3. Bylaws.....	6
4. The meaning of “self-contained”	9
5. Homelessness.....	11
Exemption	11
Review	12
6. Slide-on campers.....	14
7. Extension to Waka Kotahi and Land Information New Zealand land	15
Waka Kotahi land	15
Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) land	16
8. Offences	17
Offences on local authority land	17
Infringement fees and fines	18
Preparing to freedom camp	18
Education-first approach.....	18

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on the key changes implemented by the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023 (**the Act**) which will impact local authorities.

The Act amends the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (**Freedom Camping Act**) and the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006 (**the PGD Act**).

In general, this document does not provide guidance on the aspects of the Freedom Camping Act that have not been amended by the Act. Rather, it provides a summary and information on the key changes.

The Act received royal assent on 6 June 2023. This means that the Act is now law.

This document is not legal advice but instead should be used as a reference for local authorities and should be considered alongside the legal requirements set out in the [Freedom Camping Act](#) and [PGD Act](#).

Key messages about the changes to the Act, timelines, and a leaflet that can be provided to freedom campers are available at [Freedom camping changes | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment \(mbie.govt.nz\)](#)

Further questions

If you have any questions, please contact MBIE at responsiblecamping@mbie.govt.nz

1. Meaning of “freedom camp”

1. The meaning of “freedom camp” has been slightly amended by the Act, as follows¹:

“freedom camp means to camp (other than at a camping ground) within 200 meters of an area accessible by motor vehicle or within 200 meters of the mean low-water springs line of any sea or harbour, or on or within 200 meters of a formed road or a Great Walks Track, using either or both of the following:

(a) a tent or other temporary structure:

(b) a motor vehicle.”
2. The main changes to this definition are to remove explicit references to caravans, cars, campervans and housetrucks. These vehicles are already covered by the definition of “motor vehicle” so their inclusion is unnecessary.
3. There is also a list of activities that are excluded from the definition of freedom camping². For example, day-trippers or people who are resting to avoid driver fatigue.
4. There are related amendments that impact people experiencing homelessness and slide-on campers that are covered in sections 5 and 6 respectively.

How are roof-top tents treated?

The definition of freedom camp assumes that someone can use both a motor vehicle and a tent to freedom camp. If someone is freedom camping in a roof-top tent on top of a motor vehicle, then they are using both a tent and a motor vehicle to freedom camp.

As a result, the rules that apply to vehicle-based freedom camping would apply (e.g. the national rule explained in section 2 would apply, as would the self-containment rules explained in section 4).

¹ Section 5 FCA

² Section 5(2) FCA

2. National rule

5. The Act introduces a new default position that freedom camping on local authority land in a non-self-contained vehicle is prohibited³. In other words, the default position is that freedom camping on local authority land is restricted to self-contained vehicles only. See [section 4](#) for a description of the changes to self-containment rules.
6. Local authorities can diverge from the default position of the national rule by implementing freedom camping bylaws that:
 - Permit freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles in certain areas⁴, or
 - Prohibit or place restrictions on freedom camping in certain areas (i.e. limiting the amount of consecutive days someone can camp in a self-contained vehicle in a certain area)⁵.
7. Further information on bylaws can be found in section 3.

How does the new national rule apply to tents?

The new national rule only applies to motor vehicles (not tents or other temporary structures). This means that the default position is that freedom camping in a tent on local authority land is permitted.

However, as is currently the case under the Freedom Camping Act, local authorities can implement freedom camping bylaws that place restrictions on tent-based freedom camping.

³ Section 10 FCA

⁴ Section 11A FCA

⁵ Section 11 FCA

3. Bylaws

8. There are a number of provisions in the Act that impact freedom camping bylaws. This section outlines the relevant provisions and includes some potential scenarios that local authorities may experience depending on the nature of existing freedom camping bylaws.
9. As highlighted in section 2, the new national rule will mean that the default position is that freedom camping on local authority land is restricted to self-contained vehicles. Bylaws can prohibit freedom camping, place further restrictions, or permit freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles.

Requirement to remove inconsistencies between freedom camping bylaws and the Act

10. The Act states that if there is an inconsistency between the Act and an existing bylaw, the bylaw has no legal effect to the extent of the inconsistency with the Act⁶. This means that the requirements in the Act prevail over the inconsistency in the bylaw.
11. The Act also requires local authorities to amend or revoke bylaws to remove any inconsistencies. Examples of potential inconsistencies may include:
 - the definition of “freedom camp”, which the Act has amended
 - the definition of “self-contained”, which the Act has amended
 - the definition of “local authority area”, which the Act has amended
 - provisions in bylaws that contradict the national rule—for example, provisions such as this: “Freedom camping is permitted in any local authority area within the City unless it is prohibited or restricted”.
12. When local authorities are removing or revoking inconsistencies they may do this by resolution publicly notified without being required to use the special consultative procedure or being satisfied of the usual requirements set out in section 11(2) of the FCA⁷.

Ability to make bylaws permitting freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles

13. The Act enables local authorities to make bylaws that permit freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles⁸. This will mean that the national rule restricting freedom camping to only self-contained vehicles does not apply to that particular area.
14. When making a bylaw permitting freedom camping on local authority land the local authority may include restrictions or conditions that apply to that area of land⁹. In

⁶ Schedule 1AA, clause 10, FCA

⁷ Schedule 1AA, clause 10, FCA

⁸ Section 11A FCA

⁹ Section 11A(1) FCA

general, when making, amending, or revoking a bylaw that permits freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles, the local authority must follow the special consultative procedure¹⁰.

15. Some local authorities have **existing** freedom camping bylaws that permit freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles in certain areas. These bylaws continue in force during the transitional period unless they are revoked or replaced¹¹. These bylaws will cease to have legal effect at the end of the Act's transitional period.
16. However, local authorities may make a new bylaw revoking and replacing the existing bylaw as long as the new bylaw relates to the same area of land where freedom camping is permitted¹². This will mean the bylaw has legal effect after the end of the transitional period. In this circumstance, the local authority will not be required to follow the special consultative procedure when revoking and replacing the old bylaw¹³.

Bylaws relating to Waka Kotahi land

17. See section 7 for an explanation of bylaws relating to Waka Kotahi land.

What happens to existing bylaws that prohibit freedom camping in certain areas?

Existing bylaws that prohibit freedom camping in certain areas will continue in force through and after the transitional period. Note: existing rules around the timeframes for the review of bylaws still apply.

What should a local authority do if their existing bylaw defines "self-contained" with reference to the existing standard?

The local authority is required to remove the definition of "self-contained" as this is inconsistent with the definition in the Act.

Note: the meaning of "self-contained" changes throughout the 2-year transition period as the new self-containment requirements are phased in slowly.

What happens if a local authority does not have a freedom camping bylaw?

Without a bylaw in place, the default position created by the national rule is that freedom camping on local authority land is only permitted in a self-contained vehicle. Note, other legislation may still impose limits on camping, such as the Reserves Act 1977.

The local authority is not required to implement a freedom camping bylaw.

¹⁰ Section 11B FCA

¹¹ Schedule 1AA, clause 11, FCA

¹² Schedule 1AA, clause 11(4), FCA

¹³ Schedule 1AA clause 11(5), FCA

What happens to existing bylaws that restrict certain areas to self-contained vehicles only, in addition to other conditions (such as conditions around number of consecutive nights or number of vehicles)?

These bylaws will continue to have legal effect. For example, if the existing bylaw contains a 2-night maximum stay this condition will continue to apply to this area.

In addition, the self-containment requirement will continue to apply. By default, the self-containment requirement will apply to all local authority land. It will be important to ensure that it is clear to the public that the self-containment rule applies to all land (except where explicitly permitted or prohibited).

4. The meaning of “self-contained”

18. The Act sets out that in order to be self-contained a vehicle must have a fixed toilet¹⁴. The remaining technical requirements for self-containment will be set out in Regulations, which will be in force no later than 7 December 2023. These new requirements will be phased in over the 2-year transition period.

*How are the new self-containment rules phased in during the transition period?*¹⁵

19. Self-containment certificates issued **prior to enactment** continue to be evidence of self-containment until the end of the transition period or when the certificate expires (whichever happens sooner). Note: self-containment certificates relating to rental vehicles will no longer be evidence of self-containment 18-months after enactment.
20. After enactment, there will be two ways for a person to have their vehicle certified:
- blue warrants under the **modified standard** – which is based on the existing voluntary standard but includes a new requirement that the toilet must be fixed, or
 - green warrants under the new requirements set out in Regulations and also include a requirement that the toilet must be fixed.

Certification type	When can certification be sought?	When will certification expire?	What are the requirements?
Blue warrants – modified standard	Enactment until 12 months.	End of 2-year transition period for private vehicles and after 18 months for rental vehicles. Unless certificate expires sooner.	The existing voluntary standard ¹⁶ with the modification that the toilet must be fixed.
Green warrants – new regulatory requirements	From 6 months post-enactment.	4 years after certification.	The Act includes a requirement that the toilet is fixed. The remaining requirements will be set out in Regulations.

¹⁴ Section 87U(4) PGD Act

¹⁵ For more information on the legal requirements during the transition period see Schedule 1AA FCA

¹⁶ [NZS 5465:2001 Self containment of motor caravans and caravans](#)

Freedom Camping Transition Period



Warrants that can be issued as evidence of self-containment: ● blue ● blue and green ● green



5. Homelessness

21. The Act introduces two changes related to homelessness in the context of freedom camping, which are outlined below.

Exemption

22. Previously, people experiencing homelessness *could* be liable for offences under the FCA. However, local authorities were encouraged through Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Guidance to apply discretion and to not penalise people experiencing homelessness and instead direct them to appropriate social service agencies.
23. The Act now contains a exemption from the freedom camping rules for those that are experiencing homelessness.
24. The exemption¹⁷ sets out that a person is not “freedom camping” if they are:
- not in New Zealand on a visitor visa, **and**
 - unable to live in appropriate residential accommodation
25. For the exemption to apply, the person needs to satisfy both elements listed above. If they are in New Zealand on a visitor visa, then the exemption will not apply. Alternatively, even if they aren’t on a visitor visa but they are able to live in appropriate residential accommodation then the exemption will not apply.
26. Because the legislative exemption applies to the definition of “freedom camping”, people who meet the exemption cannot be liable for offences for freedom camping.
27. This legislative exemption largely reinforces the previous recommended approach to homelessness (that people experiencing homelessness should not be penalised and instead directed to appropriate social service organisations). The LGNZ Guidance may still be a useful resource for considering how to interact with people experiencing homelessness¹⁸.

Which offences are people experiencing homelessness exempt from?

People experiencing homelessness are not liable for any offences for freedom camping. This includes most offences and penalties provided for in the Freedom Camping Act.

People experiencing homelessness are still liable for other offences, such as those relating to discharging a harmful substance on local authority, conservation or LINZ land and interfering with an enforcement officer while they carry out their duties under the FCA.

¹⁷ Section 5, FCA

¹⁸ [45954-LGNZ-Freedom-Camping-good-Practice-Guide-WEB2.pdf](#). Please note, this guidance was issued before the enactment of the Act so care must be taken when being informed by it.

This exemption does not limit liability for offences in other legislation, such as the Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977, or Trespass Act 1980.

What is meant by 'unable to live in appropriate residential accommodation'?

Freedom camping is a voluntary activity, while being homeless is not. The intent of this exemption is to clarify that people living in tents or vehicles out of necessity (i.e. because they have no other option for safe and secure housing) are not "freedom camping" and should not be liable for offences applied to the activity of freedom camping.

Those who have made the lifestyle choice/prefer to live in motor vehicles are not covered by the exemption. If they are able to live in residential accommodation but prefer to live in their motor vehicles, then they are not covered by the exemption.

The definition of residential accommodation is broad and includes accommodation in a dwelling house, flat, hotel, motel, boarding house, or camping ground. If any of these options are available to someone, then they are able to stay in appropriate residential accommodation and as such, the exemption doesn't apply. However, even if someone owns or rents a house they may not be able to live in it due to safety concerns, for example.

What is meant by a 'visitor visa'?

The exemption does not apply to people who are in the country on a visitor visa.

Note, that Australians visiting New Zealand are generally not in New Zealand on a visitor visa as they are eligible for a resident visa upon entry. However, those visiting from visa waiver countries are not exempted on the basis they receive visitor visas at the border (unless they have been issued a different visa, such as a work visa).

A visitor visa is defined as per the meaning within the immigration instructions. You can view immigration instructions at: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/opsmanual/#44919.htm>

Review

28. The Act requires a review on the impact of the reforms on those experiencing homelessness be started two years after enactment and must be completed within a further six months (30 months after enactment)¹⁹.
29. This review will assist in ensuring that the legislative exemption is not having negative consequences for those experiencing homelessness.
30. The review will be undertaken by the Minister of Tourism with support from relevant Ministers and agencies, with the outcomes reported to the House of Representatives.

¹⁹ Section 45A FCA

MBIE will work with local authorities and other relevant stakeholders at the time to conduct this review.

6. Slide-on campers

31. As highlighted previously, different rules apply to tents / temporary structures and motor vehicles.
32. The Act sets out that the definition of motor vehicle is as follows:
 - A motor vehicle within section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998, or
 - A unit used for camping that is not itself a vehicle but is capable of being:
 - Transported by means of loading onto a vehicle, and
 - Used for camping whether or not it is loaded onto a vehicle.
33. The definition of motor vehicle in the Land Transport Act covers vehicles like caravans, campervans, cars, vans etc.
34. The additional definition is intended to cover slide-on campers. A slide-on camper is a camper that is mounted on the back of a ute or flat-bed truck, which can be removed at any time and used when it is detached from the vehicle. That means the rules that apply to vehicles, such as the national rule, will also apply to slide on campers. Because slide-on campers are considered motor vehicles for the purposes of the Act, they will be able to be certified as self-contained if they meet the requirements.

Figure 1 Typical example of a slide-on camper
(Source: <https://nzmc.co.nz/reviews/fifth-wheelers/cute-campa/>)



How will enforcement officers know if a slide-on camper is self-contained?

Slide-on campers do not have licence plate numbers. Instead of this, the make and model of the certified slide-on camper will be included in the register of self-contained vehicles.

In addition, enforcement officers can request to see the certificate of self-containment.

7. Extension to Waka Kotahi and Land Information New Zealand land

35. The Act extends the Freedom Camping Act to land administered by Waka Kotahi²⁰ and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).
36. There are some key differences between the treatment of Waka Kotahi and LINZ land, which are explained below.

Waka Kotahi land

37. The Freedom Camping Act does not automatically apply to Waka Kotahi land. This means, for example, the national rule or the Freedom Camping Act offences do not automatically apply to Waka Kotahi land.
38. However, local authorities can introduce freedom camping bylaws that set out that Waka Kotahi land is local authority land for the purposes of freedom camping²¹. This means that the national rule would then apply and that the local authority freedom camping bylaw can set out further restrictions if required.
39. There is nothing in the Act that mandates that local authorities must make or consider making freedom camping bylaws in relation to Waka Kotahi land. It is up to local authorities and Waka Kotahi to come to an agreement about whether to introduce a freedom camping bylaw and how it is managed.

Incorporating Waka Kotahi land via freedom camping bylaw

40. A local authority can only make a bylaw incorporating Waka Kotahi land if it is satisfied that²²:
- i. the bylaw is necessary for one or more of the following purposes:
 - to protect the area
 - to protect the health and safety of people who may visit the area
 - to protect access to the area; and
 - ii. the bylaw is the most appropriate and proportionate way of addressing the perceived problem in relation to that area; and
 - iii. the bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

²⁰ Referred to as "NZTA" in the Act.

²¹ Section 10A FCA

²² Section 10A(2) FCA

41. In addition, the local authority must receive the written consent of the Chief Executive of Waka Kotahi²³.

How does enforcement work on Waka Kotahi land?

Waka Kotahi are not empowered to appoint enforcement officers to carry out freedom camping enforcement.

Local authorities can appoint enforcement officers to carry out enforcement activities on Waka Kotahi land (that has been incorporated through a freedom camping bylaw). If local authority appointed enforcement officers issue infringement notices, then the local authority is entitled to retain infringement fees regardless of what land type the infringement is issued on. For example, local authorities enforcing on Waka Kotahi land are entitled to retain those infringement fees.

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) land

42. The Act stipulates that freedom camping on LINZ land is prohibited²⁴.
43. The Act empowers the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Executive of LINZ to permit freedom camping on LINZ land subject to any restrictions or conditions²⁵.
44. LINZ advises that they intend to issue notices for LINZ's five campsites and define in detail where freedom camping is allowed and the conditions and restrictions which apply at these sites. These notices will be available on the LINZ "Camping areas" webpage, [available at this link](https://www.linz.govt.nz/our-work/crown-property-management/types-crown-property/camping-areas).²⁶
45. LINZ is able to appoint enforcement officers to carry out enforcement activities²⁷. Local authorities are also able to appoint enforcement officers to carry out enforcement activity on LINZ land, in which case the local authority retains infringement fees they issue²⁸. Note, there is nothing to require a local authority to appoint enforcement officers to carry out enforcement activity on LINZ land.

²³ Section 10A(3) FCA

²⁴ Section 19A(1)

²⁵ Section 19B and 19C

²⁶ <https://www.linz.govt.nz/our-work/crown-property-management/types-crown-property/camping-areas>

²⁷ Section 33A

²⁸ Section 32

8. Offences

46. There are a number of changes to the offences and penalties regime implemented by the Act, which are outlined below.

Offences on local authority land

47. The below infringement offences apply to local authority land²⁹. Some of these infringement offences have been carried over from the FCA and some are new offences introduced by the Act:

New infringement offences	Existing infringement offences carried over from the FCA
Freedom camping in a non-self-contained vehicle in breach of the national rule ³⁰	Freedom camping in breach of a bylaw ³¹
Failing to display a warrant card in a motor vehicle when freedom camping (unless the area is permitted for non-self-contained vehicles) ³²	While freedom camping a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interferes or damages the area, its flora or fauna, or any structure, or deposits waste in or on the area (other than into an appropriate waste receptacle)³³
Freedom camping in a self-contained vehicle with more people than the vehicle is certified for ³⁴	Making preparations to freedom camp in breach of a bylaw ³⁵
Making preparations to freedom camp in a non-self-contained vehicle in breach of the national rule ³⁶	Failing or refusing to leave a local authority area when required to do so by an enforcement officer ³⁷
Making preparations to freedom camp in a self-contained vehicle with more people than the vehicle is certified for ³⁸	

48. There are infringement offences that apply regardless of land type³⁹ such as displaying an altered or fraudulent warrant card or presenting an altered or fraudulent certificate of self-containment to an enforcement officer.

²⁹ Section 20 FCA.

³⁰ Section 20(1)(b) FCA

³¹ Section 20(1)(a) FCA

³² Section 20(1)(c) FCA

³³ Section 20(1)(e) FCA

³⁴ Section 20(1)(d) FCA

³⁵ Section 20(1)(f) FCA

³⁶ Section 20(1)(g) FCA

³⁷ Section 20(1)(i) FCA

³⁸ Section 20(1)(h) FCA

³⁹ Section 20C FCA

49. There are criminal offences that apply regardless of the land type⁴⁰ and also offences that relate to LINZ and DOC land⁴¹.

Infringement fees and fines

50. The Act sets out that the infringement fee for all infringement offences is \$400, unless prescribed in Regulations⁴². This means that the default fee for all infringement offences is \$400.
51. The Act empowers the making of Regulations that set out infringement fee and fine levels for each infringement offence. The Government will take a tiered approach to these fines, with the penalty for each offence being proportionate to the harm caused. Once the Regulations have been agreed there will be a 28-day public notice gazetting period before they take effect.
52. The new infringement fee and fine Regulations are intended to be in place before the start of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023 in July. Once in force, the Regulations can be accessed on the Legislation.govt.nz website.
53. Local authorities can continue to keep all infringement fees resulting from infringement notices issued by enforcement officers within their districts.
54. The Act enables infringement notices to be emailed⁴³. To support this enforcement officers are empowered to direct a person to provide their email address if the enforcement officer believes on reasonable grounds that they have committed an offence⁴⁴.

Preparing to freedom camp

55. As is the case with the Freedom Camping Act, the Act includes infringement offences that relate to making preparations to freedom camp. For example, making preparations to freedom camp in breach of the national rule.
56. The Act includes a definition of "make preparations" as follows:
- "to do either or both of the following:
 - (a) erect a tent to use it for freedom camping:
 - (b) park a motor vehicle to use it for freedom camping."

Education-first approach

57. The Act introduces a number of new rules and requirements. It may take some time for the public to become familiar with these new rules, particularly during the

⁴⁰ Section 20F and 20G FCA.

⁴¹ Section 20A and 20B FCA.

⁴² Section 20E(aa) FCA

⁴³ Section 27A FCA

⁴⁴ Section 25 FCA

transition period as the new self-containment rules are slowly phased in. We encourage local authorities to take an education-first approach to enforcement where appropriate.

Attachment 2 – Explanatory Note of required changes.

Below are the changes that are required to be made to make the WDC Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 consistent with the recently amended Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Our bylaw was recently reviewed and updated in 2021 and it closely aligns with the Freedom camping Act 2011, therefore there are only 3 minor changes required to be made.

Changes: -

Page 2 – Part 5

Remove the definition of Self-Contained and reference to Standard NZS 6465:2001, replaced with the definition as contained within the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Meaning of self-contained, in relation to a motor vehicle, means that the vehicle has a valid certificate of self-containment issued in accordance with section 87U(3)(d) of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006.

Page 2 – Part 5

Include in the definition of freedom camp:- to use a tent or other temporary structure and a motor vehicle.

Meaning of freedom camp

(1) In this Act, **freedom camp** means to camp (other than at a camping ground) within 200 m of an area accessible by motor vehicle or within 200 m of the mean low-water springs line of any sea or harbour, or on or within 200 m of a formed road or a Great Walks Track, using either or both of the following:

- (a) a tent or other temporary structure:
- (b) a motor vehicle.

(2) In this Act, **freedom camping** does not include the following activities:

- (a) temporary and short-term parking of a motor vehicle:
- (b) recreational activities commonly known as day-trip excursions:
- (c) resting or sleeping at the roadside in a motor vehicle to avoid driver fatigue.

(2A) In this Act, a person is not **freedom camping** if the person—

- (a) is a person other than a person who is in New Zealand on the basis of a visitor visa (within the meaning of the immigration instructions); and
- (b) is unable to live in appropriate residential accommodation; and
- (c) as a consequence of that inability, is living in either or both of the following:
 - (i) a tent or other temporary structure:
 - (ii) a motor vehicle.

Page 7 – Part 11

Increase the amount of an infringement fine from \$200 to \$400.



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

December 2021



Waitaki District Council, in exercise of its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Freedom Camping Act 2011 hereby makes the following bylaw about freedom camping in the Waitaki District.

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Published by

Waitaki District Council
Private Bag 50058
Ōamaru 9444
New Zealand

Table of Contents

1. Title	1
2. Commencement	1
3. Application	1
PART 1 – Preliminary Provisions.....	1
4. Purpose.....	1
5. Interpretation	2
PART 2 – Permitted, Restricted And Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas	<u>54</u>
6. Local authority areas where freedom camping is permitted	<u>54</u>
7. Local authority areas where freedom camping is restricted	<u>65</u>
8. Local authority areas where freedom camping is prohibited	<u>65</u>
9. Prior consent from Council	<u>65</u>
PART 3 – ENFORCEMENT, OFFENCES AND PENALTIES	<u>76</u>
10. Offences.....	<u>76</u>
11. Penalties	<u>76</u>
The Common Seal of the Waitaki District Council	<u>87</u>
Schedule 1: List Of Restricted Freedom Camping Areas	<u>98</u>
Schedule 2: List Of Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas	<u>109</u>
Schedule 3: Maps Of Restricted And Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas.....	<u>1514</u>

1. Title

- 1.1 This bylaw is the Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021.

2. Commencement

- 2.1 This bylaw comes into force on 8 December 2021.

3. Application

- 3.1 This bylaw applies to the Waitaki District.

PART 1 – Preliminary Provisions

4. Purpose

- 4.1 The purpose of this bylaw is to regulate and manage freedom camping on land controlled and managed by Waitaki District Council to:

- a) Protect areas;
- b) Protect the health and safety of people who may visit areas;
- c) Ensure appropriate public access to areas is maintained;
- d) Provide transparency for those wishing to freedom camp in the District;
- e) Support a positive experience for campers and local residents.

Explanatory note:

The provisions of this Bylaw only apply to land owned and controlled by Council, and do not apply to land owned or controlled by other organisations, for example the Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand, The New Zealand Transport Agency, or privately owned land.

- 4.2 This Bylaw is intended to encourage responsible freedom camping in the Waitaki District. The principles by which freedom camping is managed to meet the purpose of this Bylaw are set out below:

- a) There is a cost effective management solution to freedom camping in place for rate-payers of the district;
- b) There are a variety of camping choices available to visitors;
- c) The adverse effects of freedom camping are managed at “hot spot” locations;
- d) Access for other users is maintained;
- e) Waitaki District Council promotes responsible camping;
- f) There is an integrated approach to the management of freedom camping across agencies – DoC, LINZ, Iwi, NZTA, and neighbouring territorial authorities;
- g) Waitaki promotes a consistent freedom camping message across the Canterbury and Otago regions.

5. Interpretation

5.1 In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Certified self-contained ~~has the meaning set in the Freedom Camping Act 2011 or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or substitution for, the same~~ **vehicle** means a vehicle designed and built for the purpose of camping which has the capability of meeting the ablutionary and sanitary needs of occupants of that vehicle for a minimum of three days without requiring any external services or discharging any waste and complies with New Zealand Standard 5465:2001, as evidenced by the display of a current self-containment warrant issued under New Zealand Standard Self-Containment of Motor Caravans and Caravans, NZS 5465:2001, and any subsequent amendments. For the avoidance of doubt, a self-contained vehicle must be equipped with a toilet that is adequately restrained or secured when travelling. The toilet must be readily usable within the vehicle, including sufficient head and elbow room at all times, even with the bed made up.

Explanatory note:

A self-containment certificate is issued for vehicles that have systems to contain both black water (from toilets) and grey water (wastewater from sinks, showers or similar). The warrant that is issued in conjunction with the self-containment certificate should be displayed inside the front window of the vehicle.

Council means the Waitaki District Council.

Chief Executive means the Chief Executive of the Waitaki District Council or his or her delegate.

District means the district of Waitaki District Council.

Enforcement Officer means a person appointed as an enforcement officer under the Act.

Freedom camp has the meaning set in the Freedom Camping Act 2011 or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or substitution for, the same ~~and includes using either or both of the following:~~

~~a tent or other temporary structure;~~

~~a motor vehicle~~

~~For clarification, as per the Act, this excludes temporary and short-term parking of a motor vehicle, recreational activities commonly known as day-trip excursions, and resting or sleeping at the roadside in a caravan or motor vehicle to avoid driver fatigue.~~

Freedom camping has an equivalent meaning.

Infringement offence means an offence specified in Section 20(1) of the Act.

Local authority area has the meaning set in the Freedom Camping Act 2011 or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or substitution for, the same.

Non self-contained vehicle means a vehicle that is being used for the purpose of camping and is not displaying a current self-containment warrant.

Recreation Manager means the Recreation Manager of Waitaki District Council or his or her delegate.

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Vehicle has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998:

- a) means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and
- b) includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates, and roller skates; but
- c) does not include—
- d) a perambulator or pushchair;
- e) a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power;
- f) a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley;
- g) a pedestrian-controlled lawnmower;
- h) a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power;
- i) an article of furniture;
- j) a wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power;
- k) any other contrivance specified by the rules not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition;
- l) any rail vehicle.

Waste means any kind of waste, including human waste.

- 5.2 Every Schedule to the bylaw and the several parts thereof shall be deemed to form part of this Bylaw.
- 5.3 Any explanatory notes and attachments are for information purposes, do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be changed without formality.

PART 2 – Permitted, Restricted And Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas

6. Local authority areas where freedom camping is permitted

6.1 Freedom camping is permitted in any local authority area within the District unless it is prohibited or restricted in an area:

- a) In accordance with this Bylaw; or
- b) under any other enactment.

6.2 All freedom camping must comply with the following conditions:

- a) No person may freedom camp except in a certified self-contained vehicle.
- b) No person may freedom camp for more than three nights in any four week consecutive period in any one area. The four consecutive weeks begin from the first overnight stay.
- c) All effluent must be disposed of at Council-approved facilities.
- d) All solid waste is disposed of at Council-approved facilities.
- e) Campsites must be kept clean and tidy.
- f) Vehicles must be legally parked.
- g) Freedom camping must not prevent others from undertaking legitimate activities in the area.
- h) Freedom camping must not restrict public access to public areas.
- i) The safety of other users is not compromised.
- j) No washing of dishes or washing and drying of clothes in public facilities except for those facilities designated for that purpose.
- k) Enforcement officers must be able to inspect any camp site and freedom campers must comply with any reasonable directions from an enforcement officer including the request to view self-containment certificates and /or warrants.

6.3 The following Council-controlled land is exempt from this bylaw as they are designated fee-paying camp ground areas:

- Waitaki Lakes campgrounds
 - Parsons Rock
 - Boat Harbour
 - Wildlife Reserve
 - Loch Laird
 - Sailors Cutting
 - Falstone Creek
- Hampden Camping Ground
- Omarama Campground
- Kurow Camping Ground
- Ōamaru Top 10 Motor Camp
- Harbour Tourist Park, Ōamaru
- Dunback Domain camping area
- Duntroon Domain camping area

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Explanatory note:

The provisions of the Waitaki District Plan and other bylaws, including, but not limited to, the Roading Bylaw 2013, the Urban Fire Prevention Bylaw 2015, the General Bylaw 2006 and/or any other amendments to these bylaws also apply to freedom camping related activities.

7. Local authority areas where freedom camping is restricted

- 7.1 Freedom camping in any of the areas identified in Schedule 1 is subject to the conditions listed in Schedule 1 and Clause 6.2.

8. Local authority areas where freedom camping is prohibited

- 8.1 Schedule 2 identifies areas where freedom camping is prohibited at all times.

9. Prior consent from Council

- 9.1 Consent may be sought from Council to allow freedom camping in an area listed in Schedule 2 (Prohibited Areas), which may be granted with or without conditions. Consent must be applied for in writing, providing sufficient detail about the proposed camping, to the Chief Executive of Council at least 20 working days in advance of the date planned for freedom camping in the prohibited area.
- 9.2 Permission may be sought from Council to waive or modify freedom camping restrictions in an area listed in Schedule 1 (Restricted Areas) and/or the restrictions as set out in clause 6.2 which may be granted, with or without conditions. Consent must be applied for in writing, providing sufficient detail about the proposed camping, to the Chief Executive of the Council at least 20 working days in advance of the date planned for freedom camping in the area where restrictions apply.
- 9.3 A Council Officer may revoke a consent granted under clause 9.1 or 9.2 by giving a direction for the person to leave the camping area where that person has:
- a) acted in a manner likely to endanger the health and safety of other people;
 - b) damaged or is likely to cause damage to the site;
 - c) breached any of the conditions included in any consent.
- 9.4 Council may temporarily close an area to freedom camping.
- 9.5 Council may temporarily close or restrict freedom camping on any area or part of any area where such restriction is considered necessary by Council to:
- a) prevent damage to the area or facilities in the area; or
 - b) allow maintenance to the area or facilities thereon; or
 - c) protect the safety of persons or property; or
 - d) provide for better public access, including in circumstances where events are planned for that area.
- 9.6 Notice will be given of any temporary closure or restriction, and the removal of any closure or restriction, in any manner the Chief Executive considers is appropriate to the reason for the closure or restriction. Prior notice of any temporary closure or restriction will be given where possible.

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

PART 3 – ENFORCEMENT, OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

10. Offences

- 10.1 As specified by section 20(1) of the Act, every person commits an offence who:
- a) freedom camps in a local authority area in breach of any prohibitions or restriction in this bylaw that applies to the area: or
 - b) makes preparations to camp in a local authority area in breach of any prohibition or restriction in this Bylaw that applies to the area.
- 10.2 An Enforcement Officer may issue an infringement notice to anyone who the Enforcement Officer believes on reasonable grounds has committed or is committing an Infringement Offence as set out in section 20(1) of the Act.
- 10.3 Where any person is committing or has committed an offence under this Bylaw or the Act, that person must, on the request of an Enforcement Officer:
- a) leave the relevant area immediately; and
 - b) supply their full name, date of birth, full address, telephone number and occupation to the Enforcement Officer, as well as those same details for any other person connected in any way with the alleged offence.

11. Penalties

- 11.1 As specified by section 23(1) of the Act, every person who commits an offence pursuant to section 20(1) of the Act is liable to an infringement fine of ~~\$400~~[\\$200](#).
- 11.2 The enforcement officer may also take such other action against the permit holder as authorised by this Bylaw or the Act as the Enforcement Officer deems necessary. It shall not be a precondition to taking such other action that a permit is revoked.

Explanatory notes:

Section 20 of the Act provides for offences, such as not properly disposing of waste into a waste receptacle, damaging or interfering with the flora and fauna in an area, and obstructing or threatening an enforcement officer.

Section 22 of the Act sets out defences to a freedom camping offence. Council officers use their discretion when investigating freedom camping complaints, which will include consideration of any defences that may be available to a person.

The Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021 was made by the Waitaki District Council at a meeting of the Council held on 8 Decemeber 2021.

The Common Seal of the Waitaki District Council was affixed in the presence of:

Mayor

Chief Executive

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Schedule 1: List Of Restricted Freedom Camping Areas

The following are restricted freedom camping areas under the Bylaw (also refer to Schedule 3 for maps):

Area	Map references
Freedom camping in any Residential or Township Zones (as defined in the Operative Waitaki District Plan) that is also within a 50km/hour zone can only occur, provided it is not within a direct line of sight from a residential dwelling outside of which the vehicle is parked, complies with the conditions in Clause 6.2 of this bylaw, and the consent of the property owner or occupant has been obtained.	1A, 1C, 1D, 2, 3A, 3D, 4, 5B, 5D, 6, 7, 8B, 8C

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Schedule 2: List Of Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas

A person must not freedom camp in any prohibited area within the Waitaki District without the prior written consent of the Council (also refer to Schedule 3 for maps):

Area	Map references
ŌHAU	
Ōhau A Reserve	1A
McKinnon Reserve	1A
Lake Ōhau West of Village	1E
Lake Ōhau East of Village	1F
OMARAMA	
Omarama New Cemetery	1B
Omarama Community Centre carpark	1C
Omarama public toilet carpark	1C
Omarama Old Cemetery	1C
Cuthbert Place	1C
Omarama Golf Course	1C
Omarama Recreation Reserve / Domain	1C
OTEMATATA	
Otematata Lakes Centre carpark and shopping centre carpark	1D
Otematata Street Reserve	1D
Sefton Lane Reserve	1D
Otematata Recreation Reserve (Domain)	1D
KUROW	
Walkway Bridge Reserve	2
Kurow Recreation Reserve	2
Kurow Railway Reserve	2
Hydro Place carpark	2
Maxwell Place	2
Kurow Cemetery	2
Kurow Sports Domain	2

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Area	Map references
DUNTROON	
Duntroon Cemetery	3A
Duntroon Railway Reserve	3A
Duntroon Domain	3A
LIVINGSTONE	
Livingstone Cemetery	3B
NGAPARA	
Ngapara Cemetery	3C
ENFIELD	
Enfield Domain	3D
ŌAMARU	
Extended Oamaru Harbour area – including reclamation area, old freezer building and eastern end of Test Street	4
Humber Street carparks	4
Lookout Point, Ōamaru	4
Cape Wanbrow	4
Bushy Beach carpark	4
Ōamaru Public Gardens	4
RSA Garden of Memories	4
Wairere Dell	4
Centennial Park	4
Holmes Hill Park	4
Bluestone Heights Reserve	4
Glendale Park	4
Queens Reserve	4
Awamoa Park	4
Awamoa Park East	4
King George Park	4

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Area	Map references
Glen Warren Recreation Reserve	4
Glen Eden Recreation Reserve	4
Glen Street Recreation Reserve	4
Fenwick Park	4
Orana Park	4
Roberts Park	4
Casa Nova Park	4
Oakleigh Park	4
Jones Park	4
Skateboard Park	4
Banks Park	4
Ōamaru Stream	4
Harbourside Gardens	4
Hine Marae Recreation Reserve	4
Stoke Street Reserve	4
Berkley Place Park	4
Takaro Park	4
Ōamaru Old Cemetery	4
Ōamaru New Cemetery	4
Southern Reclamation Reserve	4
WESTON	
Weston Park	4
Westview Drive Reserve (in part)	4
MAHENO	
Maheno Cemetery	5A
Maheno Recreation Reserve	5A
Medora Hill Memorial Reserve	5A

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Area	Map references
KAKANUI	
Beach Road Foreshore Recreation Reserve	5B
Kakanui Esplanade, Campbell's Bay	5B and 5D
Kakanui River Walkway	5B
All Day Bay, Waianakarua (designated areas at southern and northern end)	5B
Kakanui River Mouth	5E
HERBERT	
Otepopo / Herbert Cemetery	5C
HAMPDEN	
Hampden Beach foreshore	6
Monmouth Reserve	6
Hampden Cemetery	6
MOERAKI	
Moeraki Boulder access road	6
Katiki Lighthouse carpark (Moeraki)	7
Moeraki village – seaward side of main access road	7
Moeraki Beach Reserve	7
Millars Bay Reserve	7
Passionfruit Gully Reserve	7
Centenary Park	7
Moeraki Lookout Point	7
Moeraki Plantation Reserve	7
SHAG POINT	
Shag Point Picnic reserve	8C
MACRAES	
Macraes Domain	8A
Macraes Old Cemetery	8A
Macraes New Cemetery	8A

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Area	Map references
PALMERSTON	
Palmerston lookout, Craig Street	8B
Centennial Park	8B
Palmerston Cemetery	8B
Ross Park	8B
Palmerston Railway Reserve	8B
Palmerston Domain	8B
Mill Domain	8B
Waihemo Recreation Reserve	8B
Waihemo Service Centre carpark, Palmerston	8B

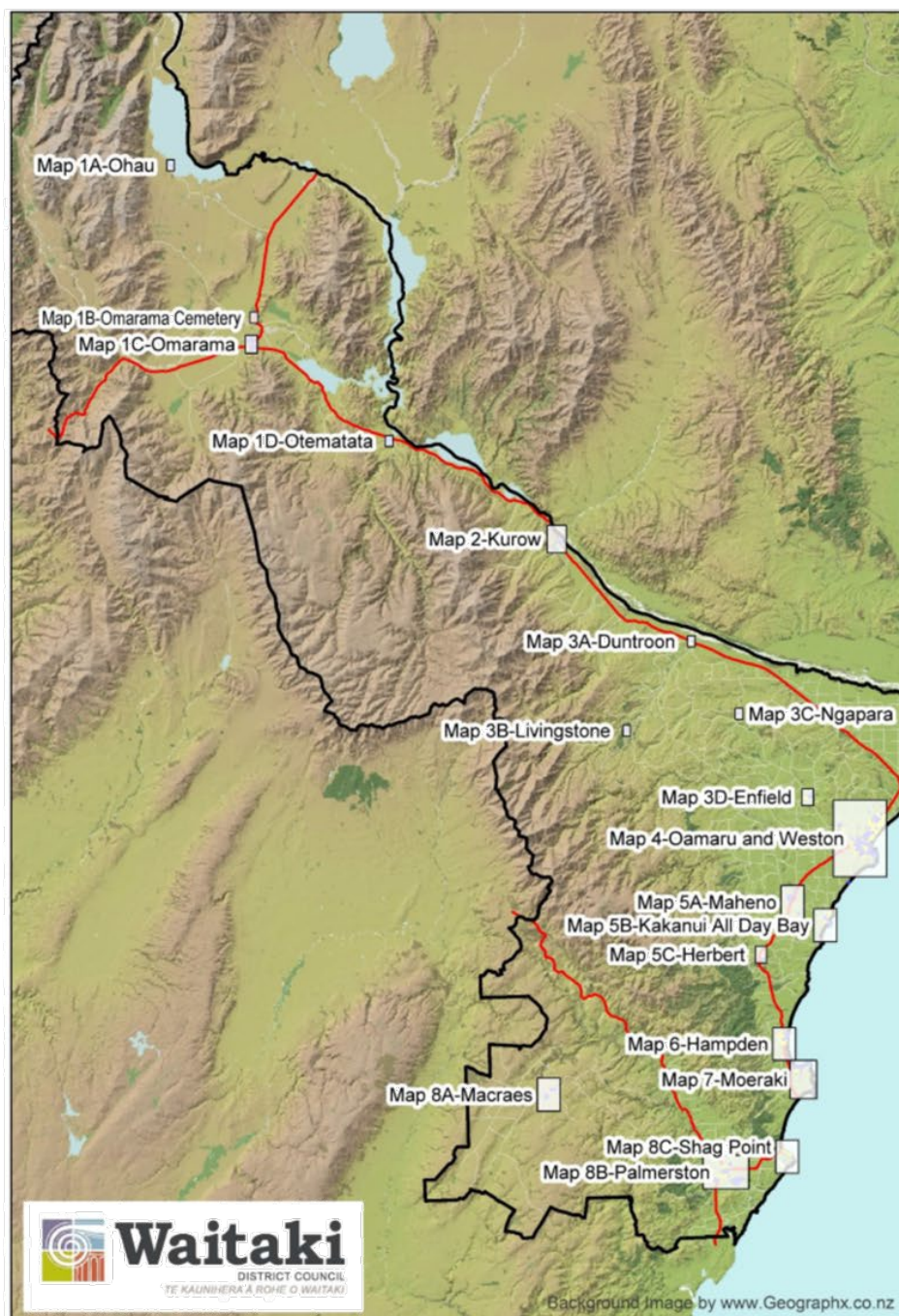
Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Schedule 3: Maps Of Restricted And Prohibited Freedom Camping Areas

Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping

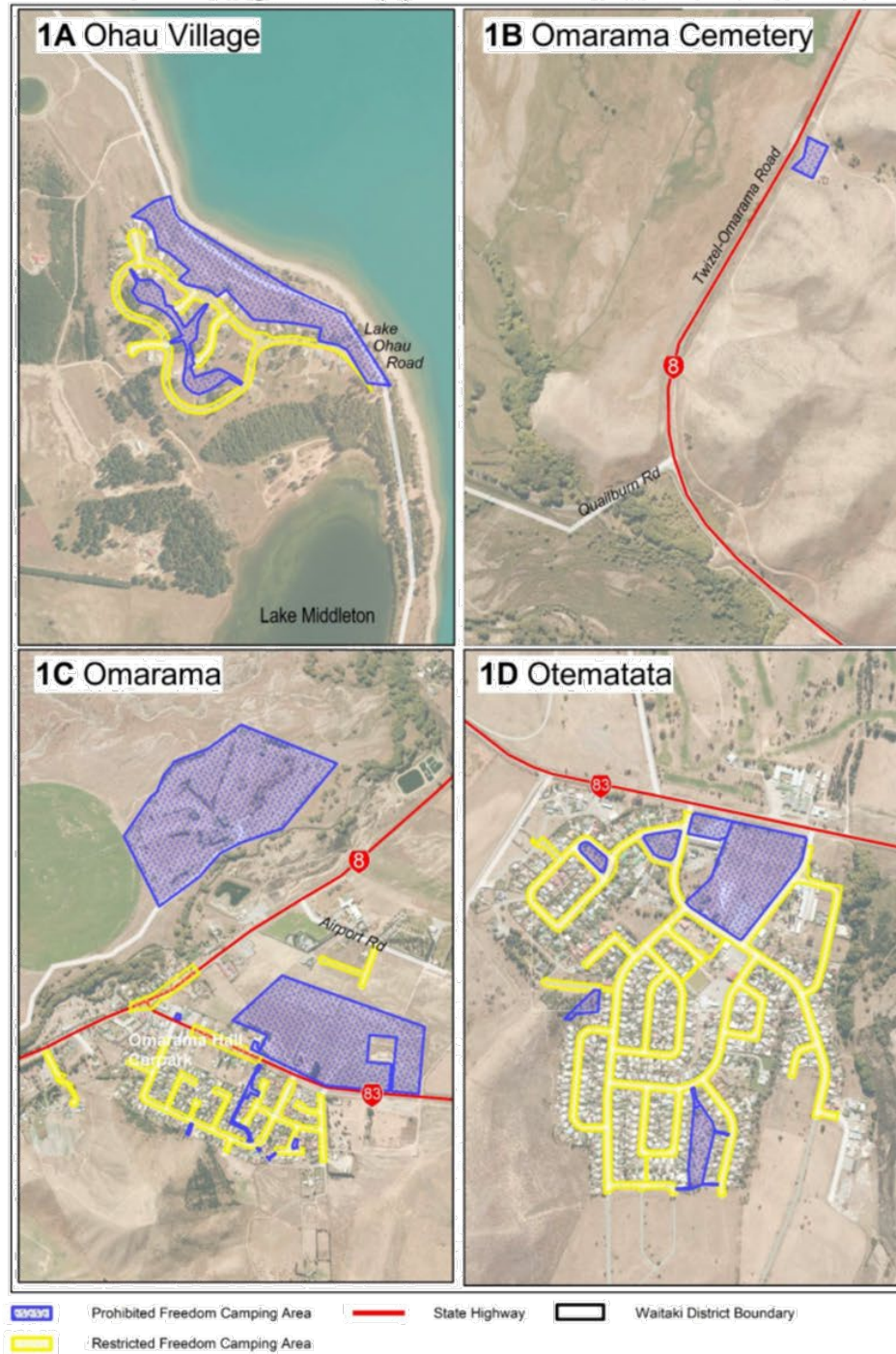
Prohibited and Restricted Areas



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Ahuriri (1)

Prohibited and Restricted Areas



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Ahuriri (1)

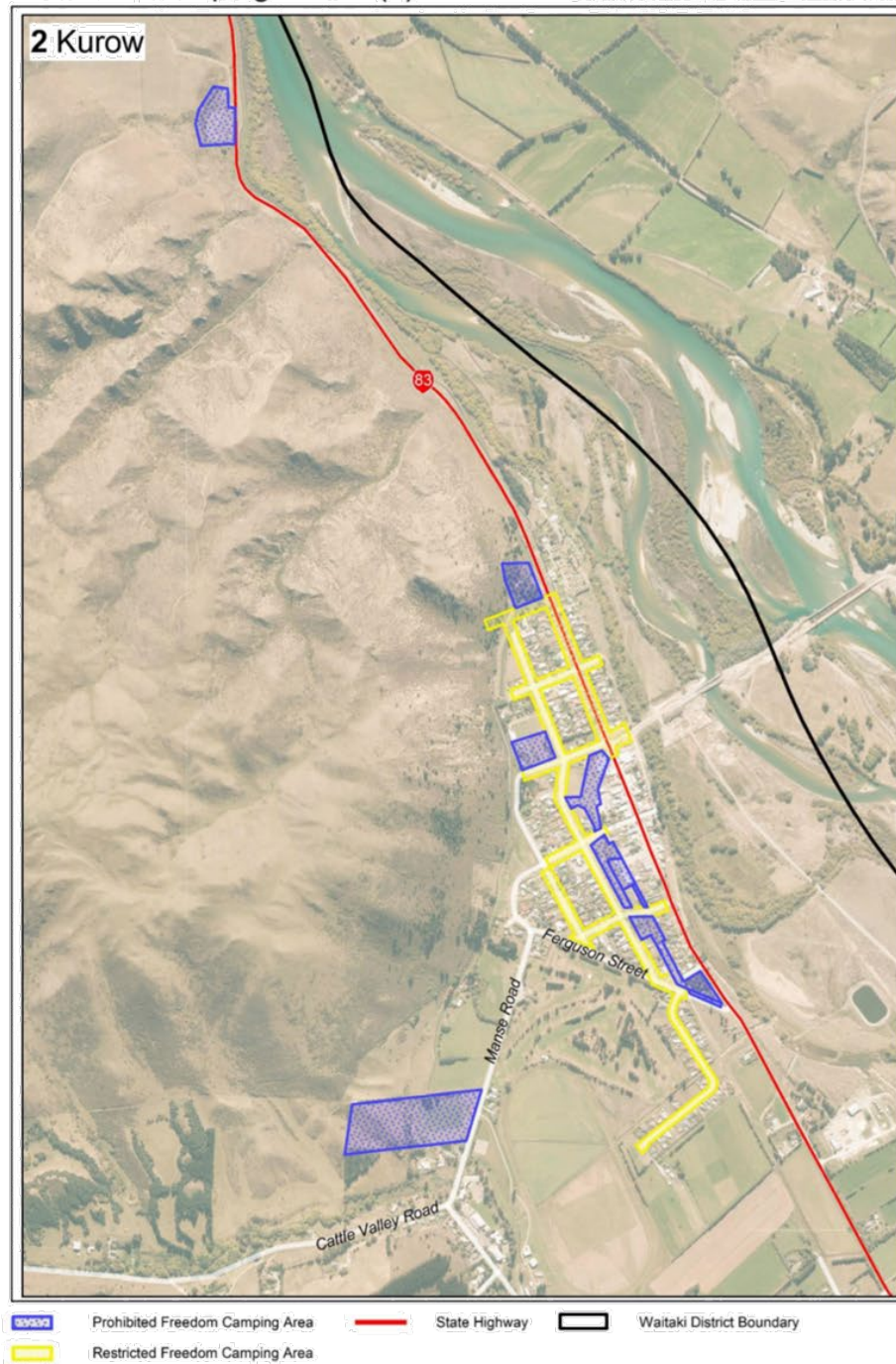
Prohibited and Restricted Areas



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Ahuriri (2)

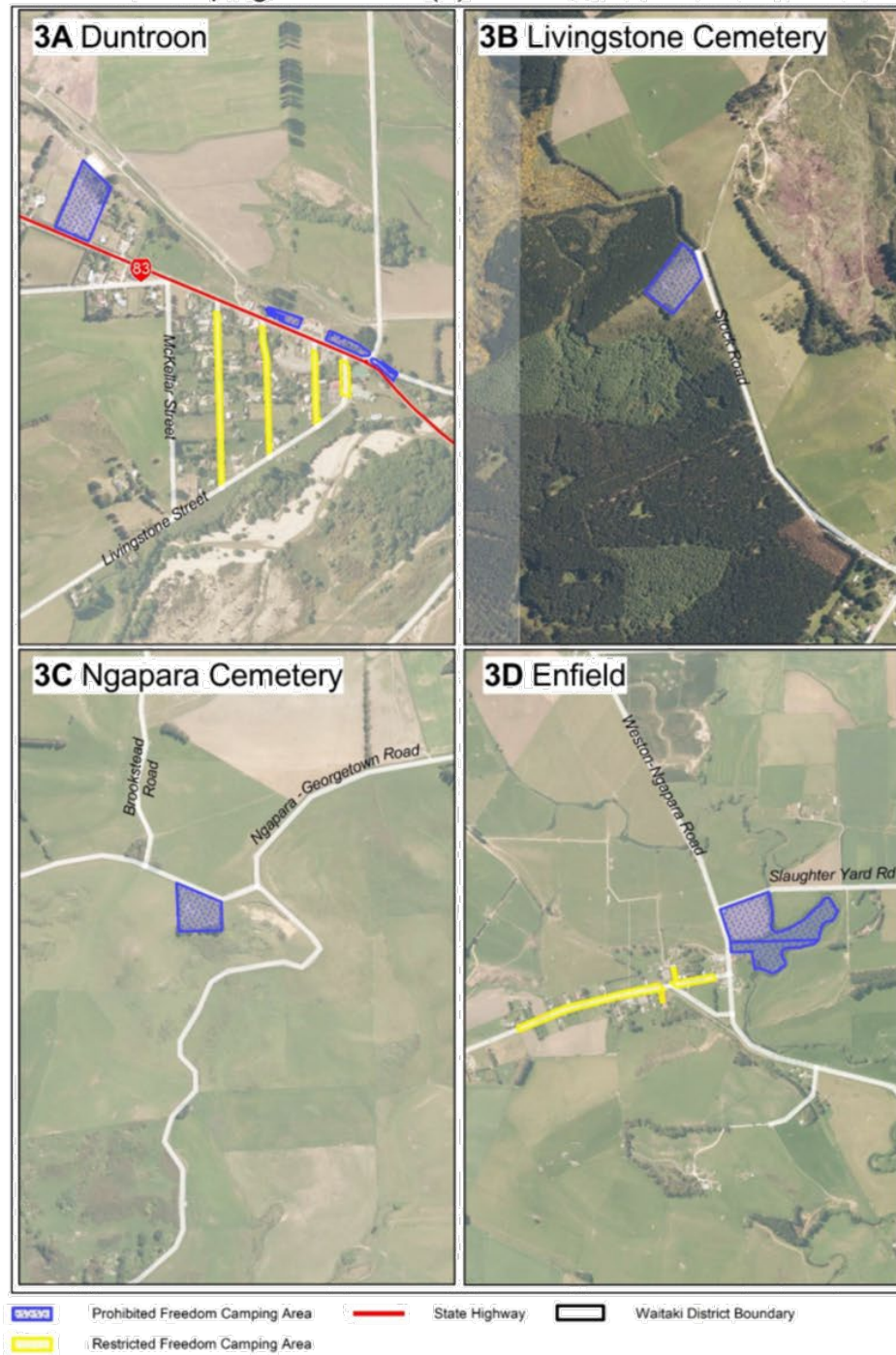
Prohibited and Restricted Areas



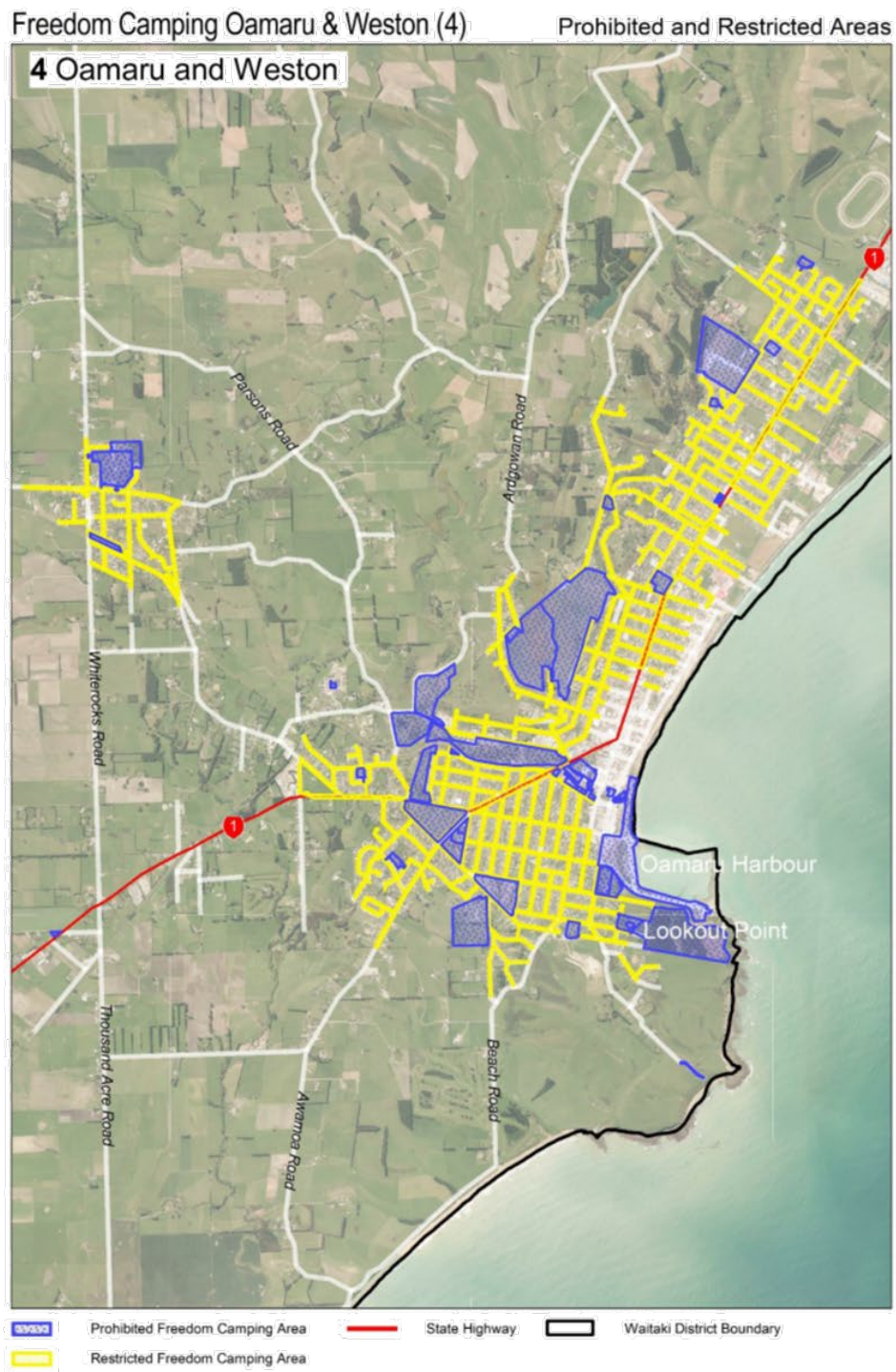
Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Corriedale (3)

Prohibited and Restricted Areas



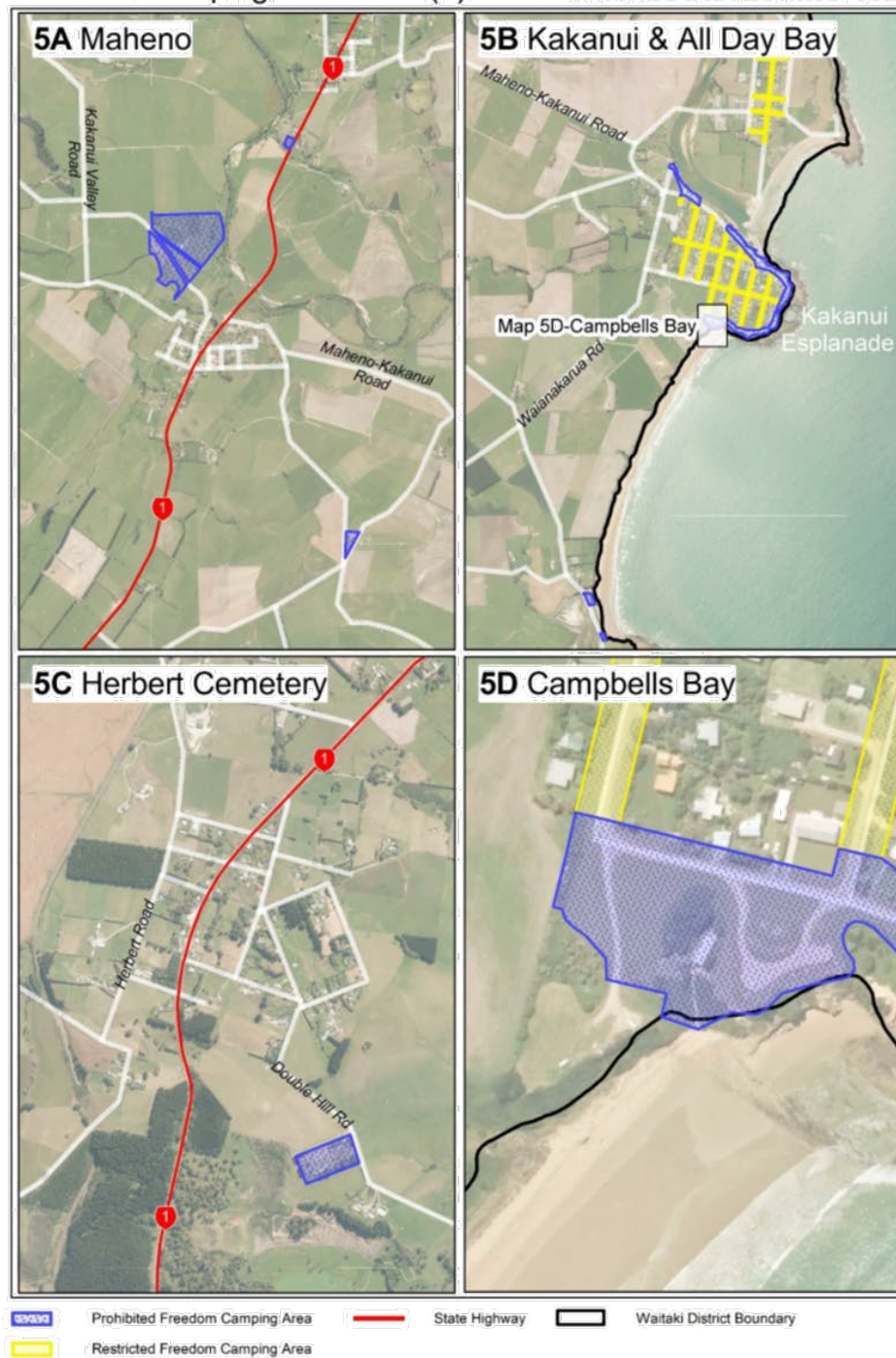
Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Corriedale (5)

Prohibited and Restricted Areas



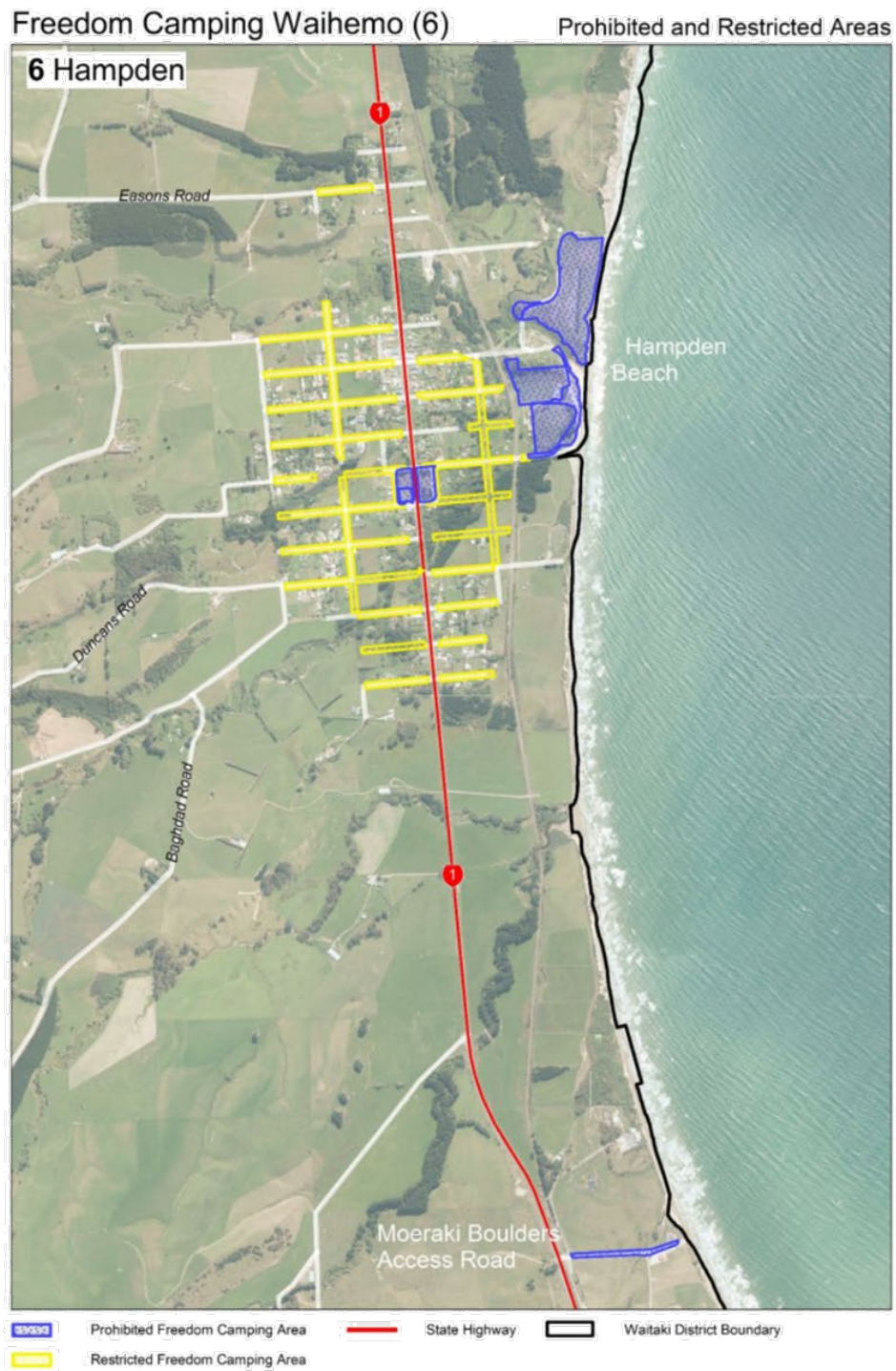
Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Corriedale (5)

Prohibited and Restricted Areas

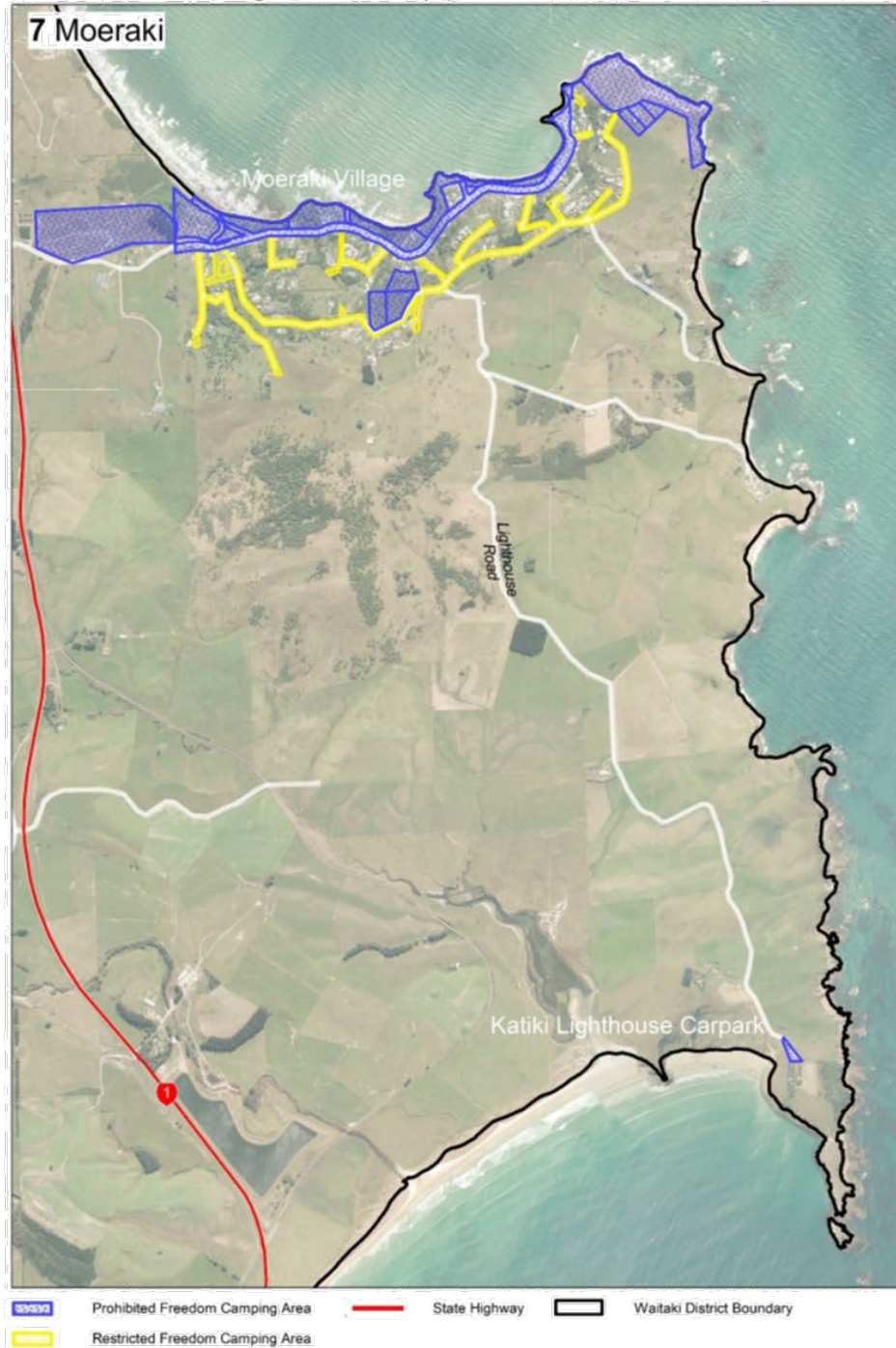


Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

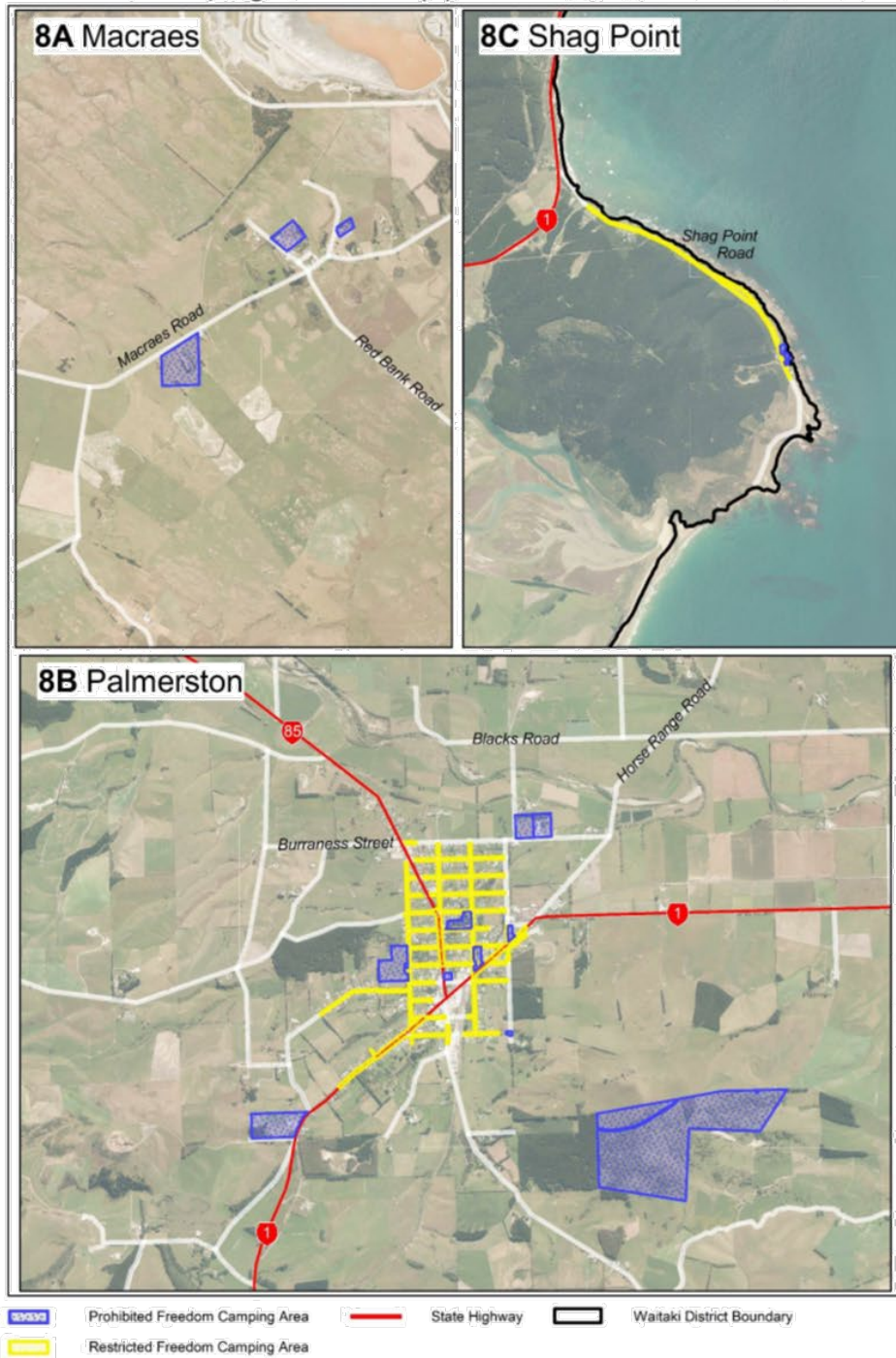
Freedom Camping Waihemo (7) Prohibited and Restricted Areas



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

Freedom Camping Waihemo (8)

Prohibited and Restricted Areas



Waitaki District Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021

5.2 ADOPTION OF WAITAKI DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author: Melanie Jones, Business Attraction and Recovery Manager

Authoriser: Alex Parmley, Chief Executive

Attachments: 1. Waitaki Destination Management Plan

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Adopts the Waitaki Destination Management Plan included as Attachment 1, noting that further updates will be made to the content for the Waitaki Whitestone Geopark to reflect that it now has UNESCO Global Geopark status and to the Alps 2 Ocean trail so that both are highlighted as key destinations in Waitaki; and
2. Delegates to the Chief Executive the finalisation of those updates to the Waitaki Destination Management Plan and the approval of them by Tourism Waitaki Limited before the Plan is published.

DECISION OBJECTIVE

To approve the adoption of the Waitaki Destination Management Plan.

SUMMARY

The Waitaki Destination Management Plan (WDMP) has been developed as an overarching strategy for the direction the community wishes to see tourism heading for the Waitaki. A copy is included as Attachment 1. The ultimate goal of the plan is to provide the path forward for all stakeholders, for the development of the visitor economy in a way appropriate to the district. As such, it is a plan for a range of organisations to deliver if the benefits and objectives are to be achieved. The plan seeks to develop and enhance attractions for visitors, encouraging them to stay longer and spend more in the district, as a way to improve the sustainability of the district's tourism industry. The WDMP envisages a partnership approach to delivery and so is not for just the Council and Tourism Waitaki Limited (TWL) to deliver. The intention of the strategy is for private investors or other parties to carry out the developments. The onus is not on the Waitaki District Council to deliver all aspects of the strategy; however, the goal is for the Council to adopt the strategy and, in doing so, enable its implementation.

DECISION-MAKING EXPECTATIONS

Governance Decision-Making:	All
Operational Decision-Making:	None
Communications	Media Releases – contributed to by officers and Elected Members Media/public enquiries regarding governance decision-making topics above can be addressed by governance. Media/public enquiries regarding operational decision-making topics above can be addressed by officers

SUMMARY OF DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA

	No/Moderate/Key		No/Moderate/Key
Policy/Plan	Key	Environmental Considerations	Moderate
Legal	Moderate	Cultural Considerations	Key
Significance	Moderate	Social Considerations	Key
Financial Criteria	No	Economic Considerations	Moderate
Community Views	Key	Community Board Views	Moderate
Consultation	Moderate	Publicity and Communication	Moderate

BACKGROUND

The development of the WDMP was a collaboration between Waitaki District Council, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Huirapa Rūnanga ki Puketeraki, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), Department of Conservation, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, Land Information New Zealand, and representatives of the business, farming, and tourism sectors and neighbouring regions. It has been signed off by the representatives of these stakeholders who were members of the governance group.

Government expectations from destination management plans are that they:

- Reflect the views and aspirations of the wider community
- Support a thriving and sustainable region
- Protect, restore, and champion our natural environment, culture, and historic heritage
- Involve Iwi, Council, and key stakeholders
- Identify priority initiatives that make a substantive difference to tourism from a community, cultural, economic, and environmental perspective.

The WDMP sets out a strategic framework, to enable tourism in the Waitaki district to grow in a sustainable way. The WDMP determines how community, mana whenua, and the tourism sector could work collaboratively, to ensure that desirable outcomes are achieved for the visitor economy moving forward. Opportunities for development, as outlined in the WDMP, enhance what the district already has to offer. It is acknowledged that some projects are already underway or form part of future planning and thinking (for example, the Geopark development). Since the development work on the plan, there have already been changes that need to be reflected in the plan, such as the award of UNESCO Global Geopark status. The purpose of the WDMP is to ensure new developments align with its Strategic Framework, the key points of which are:

- a) The visitor economy is managed effectively, ensuring Waitaki's unique identity is celebrated, and communities thrive.
- b) Waitaki is a destination of choice for visitors who value what we value. Sustainable increases are achieved in day visitation, overnight stays, and spend year-round.

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Option 1 – Adopt the Waitaki Destination Management Plan as attached (**Recommended**)

Option 2 – Adopt the Waitaki Destination Management Plan with modifications agreed at this meeting

Option 3 – Decline to adopt the Waitaki Destination Management Plan.

ASSESSMENT OF PREFERRED OPTION

Option 1 is the preferred option as the WDMP was first accepted by the Governance Group that comprised of members from each of the stakeholder groups, and then was also approved by Tourism Waitaki Limited's Board of Directors. It sets a path forward for the Council, TWL, partners and businesses to deliver increased value to the district from the visitor economy. It will also support attraction of additional investment into the visitor economy in the future.

If Option 2 were to be considered, unless proposed changes were minor in nature, then consideration would need to be given to re-engaging with the stakeholders on such changes before the plan was adopted.

Option 3 would leave the Waitaki district without a Destination Management Plan to work towards. This may undermine the partnership that has developed around the WDMP and may disadvantage the district in securing tourism development funds and investment in the future.

CONCLUSION

The Waitaki district has the potential to make further gains in the tourism industry. There are a number of attractions already well established that bring visitors to the district and the WDMP provides a potential way forward, to build on what the district already has, and so that there is alignment with what the community has identified as important.

ADDITIONAL DECISION-MAKING CONSIDERATIONS

Outcomes

We keep our district affordable

We enable opportunities for new and existing business

We provide and enable services and facilities so people want to stay and move here

We understand the diverse needs of our community

Waitaki's distinctive environment is valued and protected

We maintain the safest community we can



WAITAKI DESTINATION MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Cover image credit: Lake Benmore, Cindystraveldiaries



Date of last modification: 29/11/22

Copyright © A.Stafford & Associates PTY LTD

All rights reserved. No material may be reproduced without prior permission. While we have tried to ensure the accuracy of the information in this publication, Stafford Strategy accepts no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions or resultant consequences including any loss or damage arising from relying upon information in this publication.

staffordstrategy.com.au ACN 079 055 100 ABN 34 565120 454

SYDNEY OFFICE

A 3.02 POST 46a MacLeay Street, Potts Point NSW 2011, Australia
E sydney@staffordstrategy.com.au
P +61 2 9331 6222

MELBOURNE OFFICE

A 36 Cobden Street North Melbourne VIC 3051, Australia
E melbourne@staffordstrategy.com.au
P +61 416 200 458

BRISBANE OFFICE

A PO BOX 265 Sandgate QLD 4017, Australia
E brisbane@staffordstrategy.com.au
P +61 417 721 342

WELLINGTON OFFICE

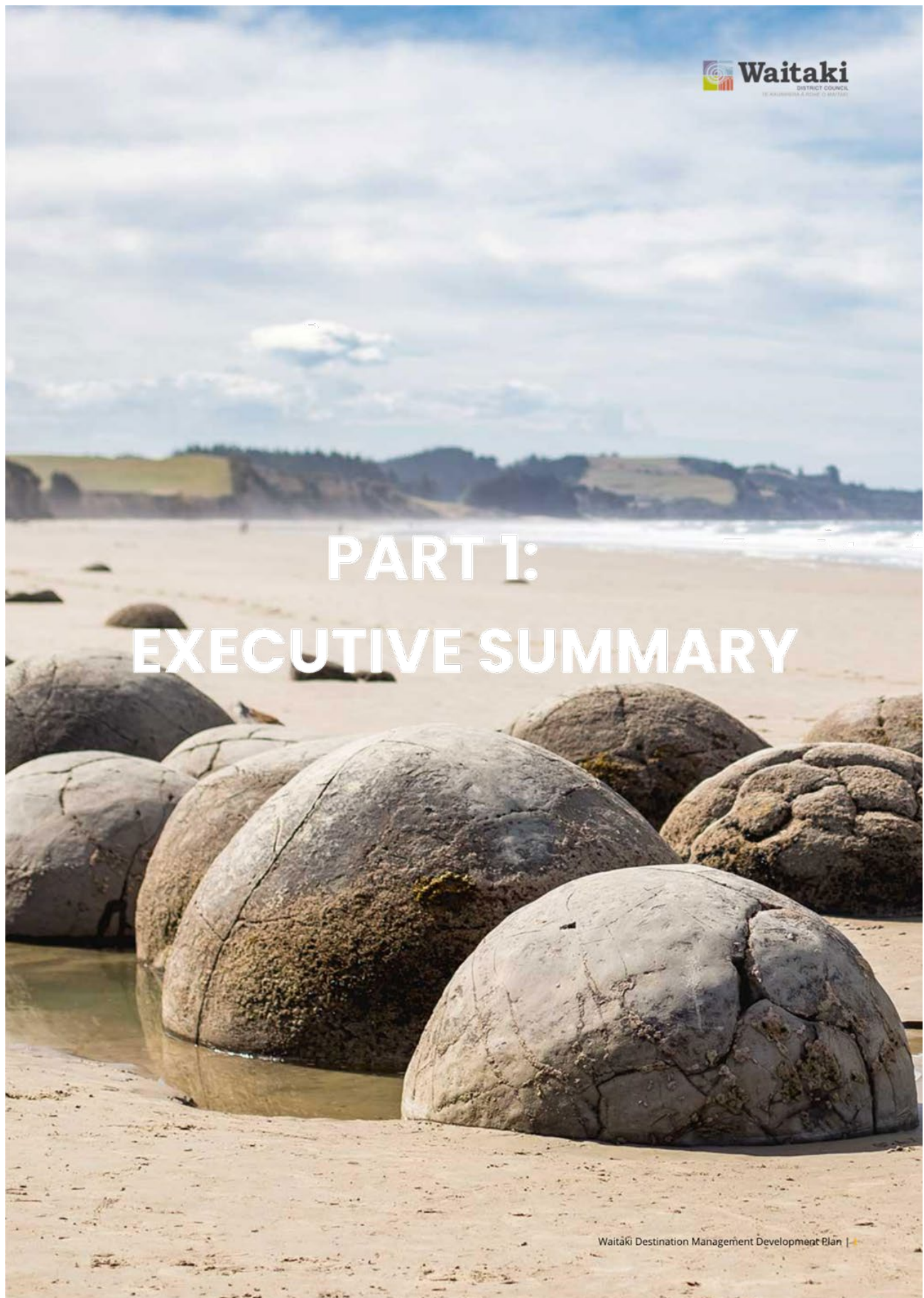
A Level 1, 2 Broderick Road, Johnsonville 6037, Wellington, NZ
E wellington@staffordstrategy.co.nz
P +64 21 337 377

PART 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1. Introduction	2
1.2. Strategic Framework	2
1.3. Opportunities	3
1.4. Overarching District Initiative – Waitaki Whitestone Geopark	5
1.5. The Priority Project Recommendations	5
1.6. Indicative Returns	7
1.7. Next Steps	9
PART 2: WHERE ARE WE NOW?	10
2.1. Introduction	11
2.2. Tourism Waitaki's role	11
2.3. Process followed	11
2.4. The Waitaki region	12
2.5. Waitaki's visitor profile	13
2.6. Waitaki's product offering	15
PART 3: WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?	19
3.1. Strategic Framework	20
3.2. Waitaki Visitor Forecasts	21
3.3. Overarching Geopark Initiative for the District	25
3.4. Project Recommendations	25
3.5. The Priority Project Recommendations	31
3.6. Building-Block Initiatives (non-development projects to be considered)	38
PART 4: HOW WILL WE GET THERE?	40
4.1. Implementation Plan	41
PART 5: SUPPORTING INFORMATION	48

CONTENTS

Figure 1: Project recommendations summary	3
Figure 2: The Top 10 Projects	7
Figure 3: The process followed	11
Figure 4: Waitaki visitor profile.....	14
Figure 5: Waitaki's accommodation offer (a summary)	17
Figure 6: Waitaki's attractions/experiences offer (a summary)	18
Figure 7: Strategic Framework	20
Figure 8: Visitor projections	21
Figure 9: Visitor projections by source market.....	22
Figure 10: Project recommendations summary.....	26
Figure 11: Project recommendations spatial summary.....	27
Figure 12: The Top 10 Projects.....	33
Figure 13: Electric & solar houseboat precedents.....	34
Figure 14: Eco-pod precedents.....	35
Figure 15: Sound and light show precedents	36
Figure 16: Oamaru Farmers' Market.....	37
Figure 17: Criterion Hotel, Oamaru	38
Figure 18: NPS Score Scale	50
Table 1: Indicative returns	7
Table 2: Overarching Geopark Initiatives	25
Table 3: The projects explained	28
Table 4: Opportunity ranking criteria	31
Table 5: All projects ranked	33
Table 6: Implementation Plan – Geo Park Initiatives	41
Table 7: Implementation Plan – The Priority Projects.....	42
Table 8: Implementation Plan – The Building Blocks	46
Table 9: Data Used in this DDMP	49
Table 10: Full opportunity matrix with values	51
Table 11: Full opportunity matrix results (unweighted/weighted scores)	52

TABLES & FIGURES





1.1. Introduction

This Destination Management Development Plan (DMDP) for the Waitaki District (the District) sets a framework that will enable Waitaki's visitors and communities to be connected and see that the District's environment flourishing and the Waitaki is thriving.

This DMDP is written as a "road map" to rally purpose, concentrate effort and inform all stakeholders of what the tourism development opportunities are for Waitaki. It builds on initial work undertaken by Tourism Waitaki, which created the building blocks for this DMDP including extensive community consultation¹. This determined how community, manawhenua and the tourism sector could work collaboratively, to ensure sustainable and desirable outcomes are able to be achieved for the visitor economy moving forward.

1.2. Strategic Framework

"Visitors and Communities are connected. Our environment is flourishing. Waitaki is thriving."			
1. The visitor economy is managed effectively, ensuring Waitaki's unique identity is celebrated and communities thrive.		2. Waitaki is a destination of choice for visitors who value what we value. Sustainable increases achieved in day visitation, overnight stays, and spend year-round	
Community Tiaki Hapori	Visitor Tiaki Manuhiri	Environment Tiaki Taiao	Economy Tiaki Ōhanga
Culture & Histories	Visitor Experience	Environment	Business Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waitaki stories. Community engagement. Informative programmes. Increase community knowledge and engagement with Ngāi Tahu Whānui history. Waitaki heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visibility of offering: Touring Routes/Signage/Interpretation. Accessible recreational activities. Cultural interpretation of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Visitor Hubs/Centres of Learning. Marketing & Promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate protection and interpretation for important geological sites. Enhancement of cultural interpretation and mahinga kai sites. Visitors and visitor sector "giving back" via restoration activities Sustainable infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capability and service delivery. Enhance/develop sustainable Memorable Experiences. Events & Visitor Packages. Develop the "Waitaki Grown" Food and Beverage initiative. Support Mana Whenua in developing tourism activities, and experiences.

¹ Refer to www.waitakiz.com for further details of the 2021 Waitaki Destination Management Strategy.

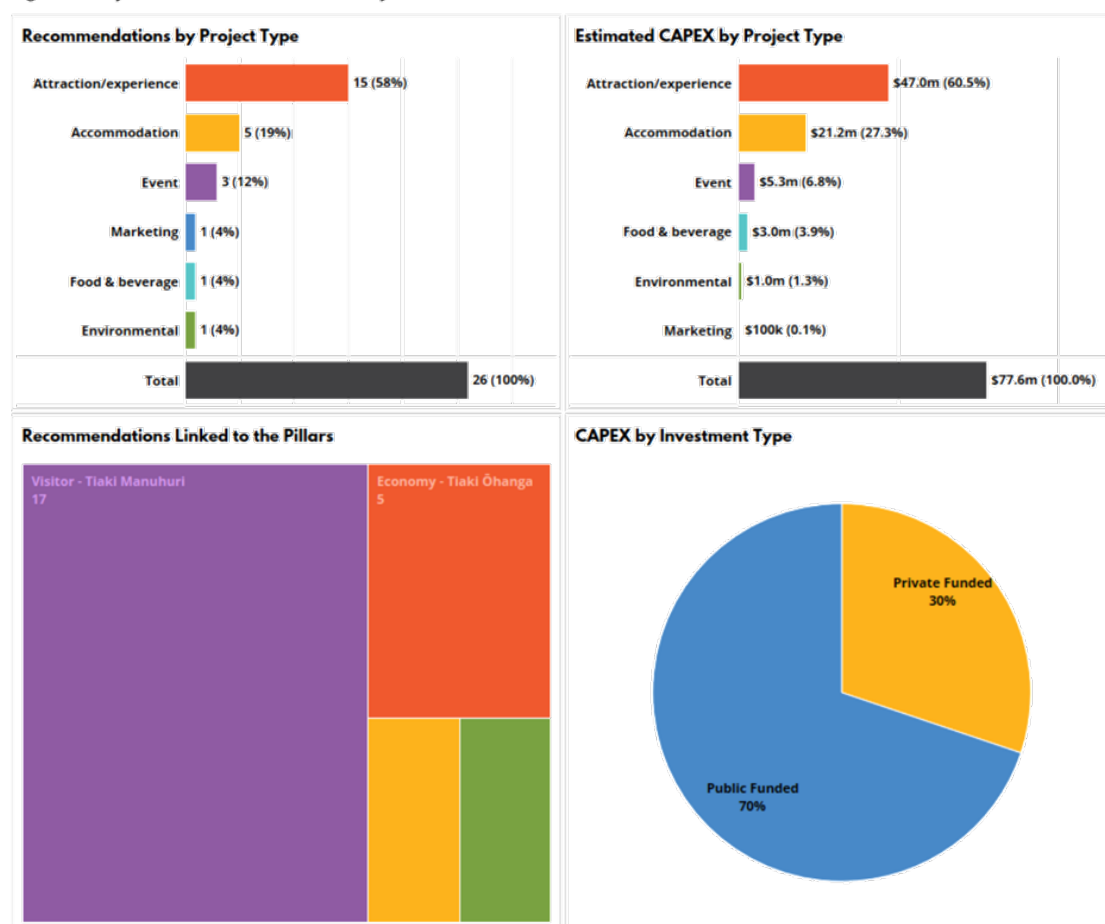


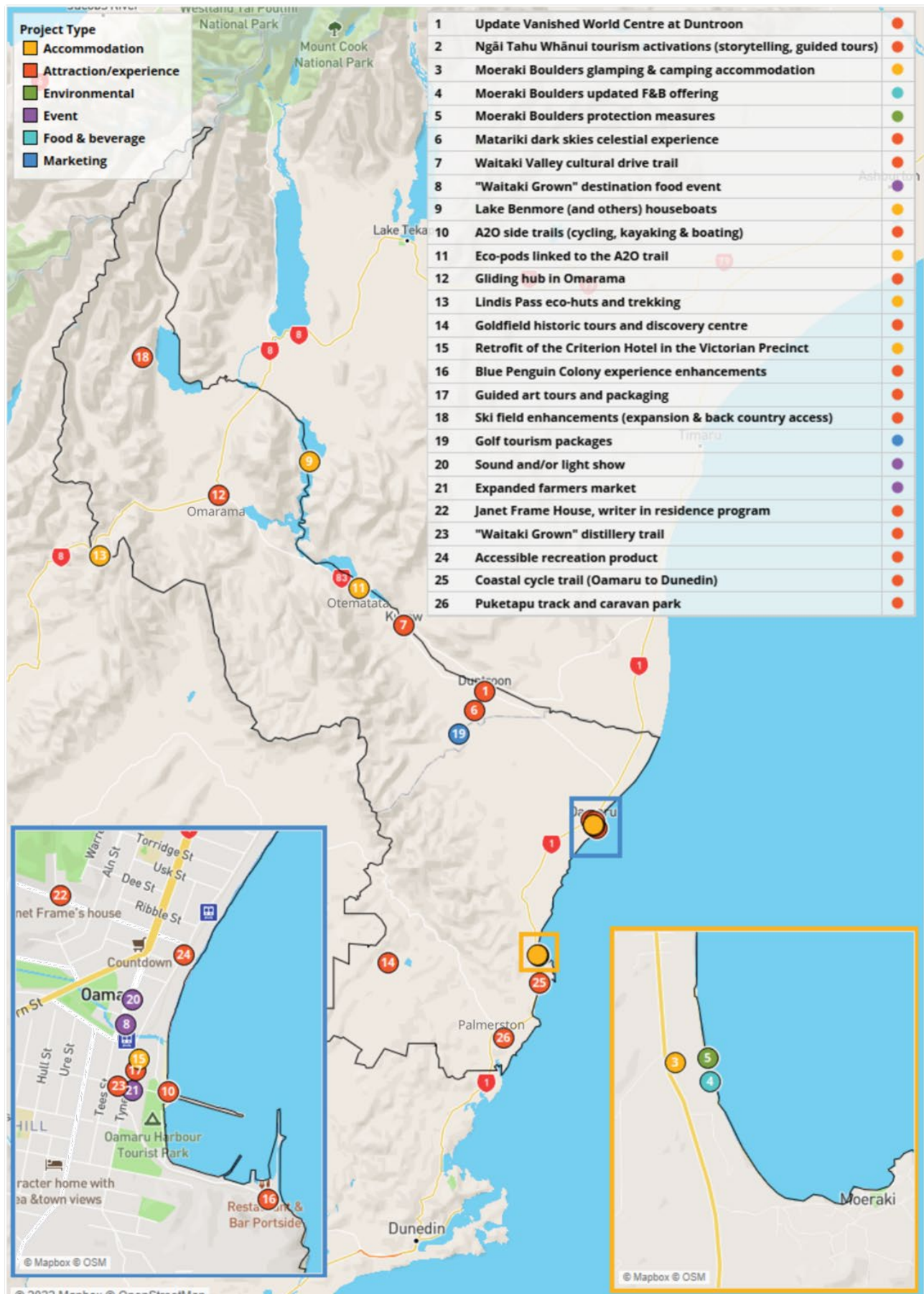
1.3. Opportunities

Through this DMDP process, **26** recommendations have been identified to deliver on the vision for Waitaki's visitor economy. Many of these are supply-led and are aimed at introducing more commissionable products and private investment into the region's tourism offering. Figure 1 provides a summary of all the recommendations identified, followed by Figure 3 which provides a spatial map of the recommendations. Together, they demonstrate that:

- 58% of the projects identified are attraction/experiences;
- accommodation projects, however, require the largest share of capital investment, totalling over half (61%) of the investment identified (\$47 million);
- a total of \$77.6 million is estimated to be required to activate all the project recommendations identified (based on a top-line assessment only and subject to feasibility studies);
- 17 of the recommendations align with the Visitor - Tiaki Manuhiri pillar;
- 70% of the CAPEX required is attributed to capital funding coming from private sector sources;
- the recommendations are distributed across the Waitaki region, with larger clusters being at Oamaru and Moeraki, and to a lesser extent around the various hydro lakes throughout the Waitaki Valley and in smaller towns such as Palmerston

Figure 1: Project recommendations summary







1.4. Overarching District Initiative – Waitaki Whitestone Geopark

The Waitaki Whitestone Geopark covers the entire Waitaki District and tells the story of our whenua (land) and how the landscapes have shaped the lives of its people, animals, and plants. The Geopark is aiming to become New Zealand's first UNESCO Global Geopark – a recognised area of international geological significance. In September 2022, the Geopark received the recommendation from the UNESCO Global Geopark Council to accept its application. The next step is for the Executive Board of UNESCO to endorse the recommendation which is expected in April 2023.

The establishment of the Waitaki Whitestone Geopark has been a collaborative endeavour between many individuals and organisations, both within the Waitaki district and beyond. The desire to create a Geopark in the Waitaki started with the establishment of the Vanished World Trail and Centre in Duntroon. The local Ngāi Tahu Whānui representative, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, as mana whenua – holders of traditional authority over the Waitaki district, are members of the Trust. The rūnanga representatives have brought an indigenous history and lens to the creation of the lands and landmarks that form the Geopark.

The Geopark's vision "where we all come together as kaitiaki [guardians] of the land and its stories" acknowledges the importance of storytelling as the way in which people can relate to the land. The Geopark is significant in helping to tell the Waitaki Story, and offering a range of sites to visit, and with the intent of also creating visitor attraction and experience hubs to apply technology to offer a base for visiting sites throughout the district.

This initiative is noted here as an overarching one for the Waitaki District, as it has the ability to bring together many elements (and identified projects outlined in this DMDP below) of the visitor economy as an integrated and nationally significant visitor experience.

1.5. The Priority Project Recommendations

To determine the refined list of project recommendations, each has been assessed against the weighted criteria explained in Section 3.5.1 of this DMDP. Variables included in this weighted criterion are summarised below.

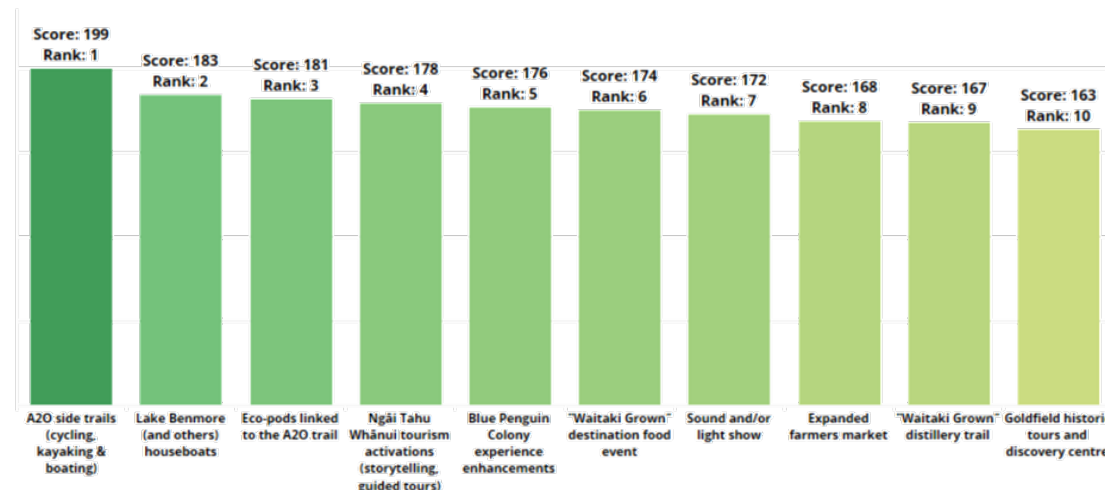
 Ability to act as a catalyst project to stimulate other investment projects	 Likelihood to be profiled by Tourism NZ
 Ability to attract a higher spending visitor market	 Likely to avoid reducing community social licence
 Ability to encourage stronger domestic visitation	 Likely to be supported by the community
 Ability to encourage stronger international visitation	 Likely visitor appeal
 Ability to help address climate change impacts	 Regional dispersal of visitors
 Ability to improve the environment	 Requirement for ongoing operational government funding
 Ability to secure govt. funding for project	 Short-term to activate
 Employment (operational) potential	 Size of private investment
 Encourage mana whenua involvement in the visitor economy	 Size of public investment
 Landowner	 Uniqueness of product





Based on this methodology, 10 projects were identified as the priority project recommendations. Figure 2 summarises these. These provide a starting point as it is impractical to try and activate too many projects at the same time. These projects offer great diversity in their scale, type of development and their timeframe for activation. We would suggest that only 2-3 projects initially be focused on for the short term.

Figure 2: The Top 10 Projects



1.6. Indicative Returns

Without undertaking a feasibility study and business case for the various project opportunities identified, it is not possible to determine expected returns on investment. Table 1 provides indicative returns only based on other similar projects nationally and internationally to offer a guide. Importantly, some of the projects are commercial and expected to be funded from private sector sources whilst others are important public good projects and will require public funding to activate.

Other projects which have elements of commercial return, but which can't generate an overall commercial return are referred to as public-private partnership opportunities.

Importantly, a number of these projects are likely to take some time to activate, partly because of the need to secure funding and the requirement to show pent-up levels of visitor demand. And some projects may be able to be undertaken in stages, so the capital cost requirements can be spread over longer periods and with the potential to look at future stages if and when market demand is shown to have grown sufficiently, to support this future investment.

Table 1: Indicative returns

Name	Timeframe	Investment Type	CAPEX	ROI	Cultural Benefit	Social Benefits	Environmental Benefits
"Waitaki Grown" destination food event	Short term	PPP	\$300k	5-7%	✓		
"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	Long term	Public	\$13.0m	1-3%	✓		
A2O side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating)	Medium term	PPP	\$5.0m	5-7%	✓	✓	✓
Accessible recreation product	Short term	Public	\$1.0m	1-3%		✓	
Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	Medium term	PPP	\$650k	5-7%		✓	✓
Coastal cycle trail (Oamaru to Dunedin)	Medium term	Public	\$5.0m	1-3%	✓		
Eco-pods linked to the A2O trail	Medium term	Private	\$2.4m	10%-15%			✓
Expanded farmers market	Short term	PPP	\$1.0m	5-7%		✓	✓



Name	Timeframe	Investment Type	CAPEX	ROI	Cultural Benefit	Social Benefits	Environmental Benefits
Gliding hub in Omarama	Medium term	Private	\$2.0m	10%-15%		✓	
Goldfield historic tours and discovery centre	Long term	PPP	\$10.0m	5-7%	✓	✓	
Golf tourism packages	Medium term	Private	\$100k	10-15%		✓	
Guided art tours and packaging	Medium term	PPP	\$200k	5-7%	✓		
Janet Frame House, writer in residence program	Medium term	Public	\$1.2m	1-3%	✓		
Lake Benmore (and others) houseboats	Medium term	Private	\$8.0m	10%-15%			✓
Lindis Pass eco-huts and trekking	Medium term	Public	\$4.8m	1-3%	✓		✓
Matariki dark skies celestial experience	Medium term	PPP	\$2.0m	5-7%	✓		
Moeraki Boulders glamping & camping accommodation	Medium term	Private	\$1.0m	10%-15%	✓		✓
Moeraki Boulders protection measures	Short term	Public	\$1.0m	1-3%	✓	✓	✓
Moeraki Boulders updated F&B offering	Short term	Private	\$3.0m	10%-15%	✓		✓
Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided tours)	Medium term	Private	\$500k	10-15%	✓	✓	✓
Puketapu track and caravan park	Medium term	Public	\$2.0m	1-3%	✓		
Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct	Short term	Private	\$5.0m	10%-15%		✓	
Ski field enhancements (expansion & back country access)	Medium term	Private	\$2.0m	10%-15%			✓
Sound and/or light show	Medium term	PPP	\$4.0m	5-7%	✓	✓	
Update Vanished World Centre at Duntroon	Short term	Public	\$1.2m	1-3%	✓	✓	✓
Waitaki Valley cultural drive trail	Medium term	Public	\$1.2m	1-3%	✓		✓



1.7. Next Steps

Importantly, many of the project opportunities build on the success of existing tourism activities and aim to offer value-added elements to support their growth and sustainability. This DMDP builds on the DMS which already exists for Waitaki, and both need to be read as an integrated pathway forward.

As tourism and visitor economy activity is now to be integrated within the new Economic Development agency for Waitaki, it is important that the unique elements of tourism as a sector and the mechanisms to deliver optimum results with all of its stakeholders are not lost. To achieve the successful delivery of this DMDP it is therefore suggested that:

- A tourism governance group be established to ensure that core stakeholders (representing all areas of the visitor economy including the government) are actively involved in driving the agreed outcomes
- That an ongoing relationship be formalised with Mackenzie District Council for the joint opportunities identified for tourism project activation across both TLAs and which will require an ongoing collaborative approach
- Whilst this DMDP has deliberately identified the 12 priority projects to support the sustainable growth of the Waitaki visitor economy, the tourism governance group suggested above should select 2-3 projects only to drive the DMDP as the top priorities for the short term (others can be added to over time)
- Delivery of new tourism projects identified within this DMDP will require funding for feasibility study analysis and a business case. Funding should be set aside for allowing at least the top 3 priority projects to move to the next stage.
- Tourism also will require an ongoing budget for marketing covering tourism promotional campaigns and offering the chance to leverage promotional funds from industry partners and Central Government. To ensure Waitaki is well known and

on travel agendas for various domestic and international visitor markets, tourism marketing funds should be ring-fenced for at least 3 years as marketing programs often extend typically beyond one financial year.

- Destination events and festivals will also necessitate a dedicated budget to ensure they can not only be maintained but sustainably grow. We note in this DMDP that Waitaki has a strong competitive advantage in the agri-tourism and gastronomy space with signature restaurants, great local produce (cheeses etc well recognised) and with the potential to create a nationally significant food-based event, which will need to be well marketed through a variety of online and other media channels.

The action plan offered in this DMDP outlines, at a top-line level only, the mechanisms required to activate a number of the initiatives identified to grow the visitor economy sustainably. It also offers indicative top-line funding requirements to help activate projects, as a guide only.

In summary, this DMDP dovetails into the general economic development strategy direction which has only recently been created for Waitaki and importantly offers greater specificity and direction for tourism priority projects.

In turn, these will offer a very important economic and social pillar to help support the growth in the overall regional economy, noting that tourism offers a driver for activating economic growth in retailing, food production and processing, accommodation, attractions, and experiences (which also link into other elements of the economy such as gold mining), transport services etc. Most importantly, this DMDP will help build critical partnerships with mana whenua, to support their aspirations for greater involvement in the Waitaki visitor economy for the long term.





2.1. Introduction

Stafford Strategy (Stafford) was commissioned by Tourism Waitaki to develop a Destination Management Development Plan (DMDP) for the Waitaki District (the District). The overarching purpose of the DMDP is to set the framework that will enable Waitaki's visitors and communities to be connected and see that the District's environment flourishing and the Waitaki is thriving.

Phase 1 of the project has been completed which included the development of a Destination Management Strategy (DMS) as well as the creation of a governance group and working group. This piece of work comprises phase 2 of the project.

This DMDP is written as a "road map" to rally purpose, concentrate effort and inform all stakeholders of what the tourism development opportunities are for Waitaki to deliver on the vision and goals identified as part of the DMS.

While this DMDP's geographic scope is Waitaki TLA, it is cognisant that visitors do not recognise local government boundaries. It, therefore, adopts a border-less view of opportunities and projects to identify clever synergies and partnerships with surrounding areas.

2.2. Tourism Waitaki's role

The role of Tourism Waitaki is to coordinate tourism-related strategies and projects that will promote and achieve growth and prominence of the visitor economy across Waitaki. These will be in line with the objectives, strategies, and commitments of the New Zealand Government and MBIE in particular which require all RTOs to produce DMPs. This will be achieved in partnership and with the

support of other Government agencies and the Waitaki District Council; industry and business associations; and tourism and allied business operators throughout Waitaki.

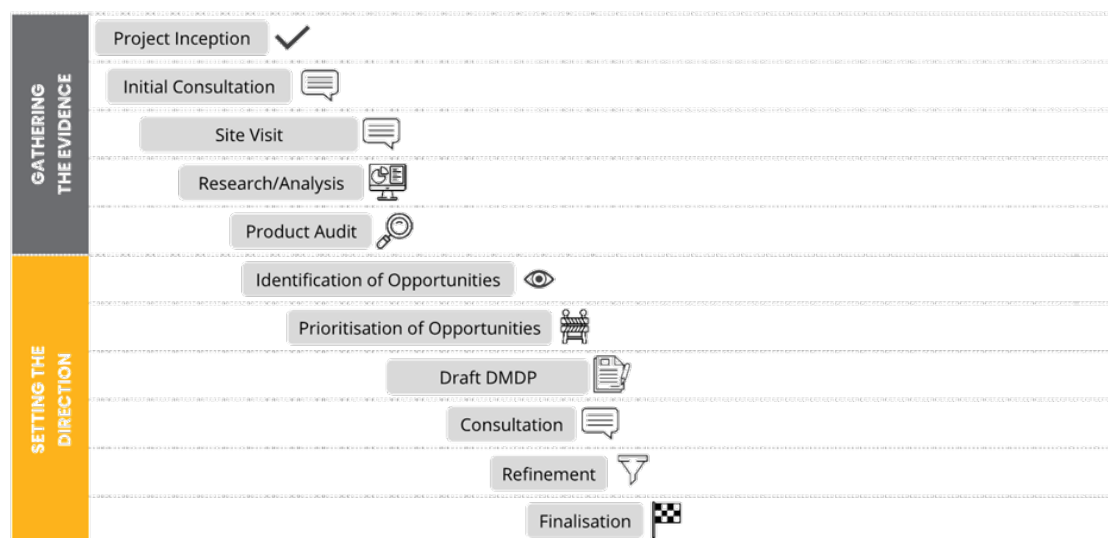
Whilst this DMDP has been developed as an initiative of Tourism Waitaki, its role will be one of ongoing coordination, advocacy, and support. Implementation will be by a mix of stakeholders including Waitaki District Council, and Tourism Waitaki, in partnership with tourism industry stakeholders and mana whenua. At the time of writing this DMDP, Waitaki DC is undergoing a review of its economic development activity which includes the functions and placement of Tourism Waitaki. Under the draft proposals, Tourism Waitaki is to be placed within a broader economic development team as a "visitor" core programme of work. Of note, the broader requirement of destination management as set out by the MBIE guidelines and this report, will also require well-integrated work with "place" and the other three programmes noted: people, business and land well aligned.

2.3. Process followed

Working alongside those directly involved in the visitor economy in the district, this DMDP was developed via a 13-stage process, which is outlined in Figure 3.

Importantly, this DMDP builds on the existing DMS developed in 2021 and which involved extensive consultation. This DMDP, therefore, focuses on tourism development opportunities that align with the direction set by the DMS.

Figure 3: The process followed





2.4. The Waitaki region

Waitaki, situated in New Zealand's South Island, is home to significantly diverse landscapes and natural features and is located along two major state highways. The natural and built features of the region are vast, including stunning coastlines, mountains and unique sites of geological significance including the Moeraki Boulders. Because of the abundance and significance of these geological sites, Waitaki has been recommended by the UNESCO Global Geopark Council to become a UNESCO Global Geopark in 2023 (which will be a first for New Zealand delivering global status to Waitaki as an area of international and national geological significance).

There are various small towns scattered throughout the region (Moeraki, Otematata, Palmerston, Kurow, Kakanui, Maheno, Duntroon, Hampden, Omarama), with the main service centre being the historic town of Oamaru (pop. 14k) which features Whitestone architecture and is noted as one of New Zealand's best-preserved Victorian Commercial streetscapes.

The region is home to the renowned Alps 2 Ocean Trail (A2O) – New Zealand's longest cycle trail - which starts near Mount Cook and finishes in Oamaru. Examination of an extension along the 120km to Dunedin along a coastal route via various coast communities is already being considered.

From a tourism perspective, Waitaki offers various strengths to leverage including, but not limited to the following.



Nature and wildlife



Arts, history, and culture



Geology



Food and beverage



Recreation



Adventure



2.5. Waitaki's visitor profile

Agreed metrics and a consistent approach to the collection of visitation data and visitor economy impacts are a priority need not only for Waitaki but more broadly across the country.

The methodology that has been applied for the collation of visitor data is contained in Appendix 1. It has relied upon a variety of different sources, including the IVS, TECTs and Fresh Info's NZ Activity Forecasts. The lack of a single robust data set for reviewing current visitor trends and to allow for forecasting is a limitation that needs to be acknowledged.

Figure 4 on the following page provides a snapshot of Waitaki's visitor profile and demonstrates the following.

- Before COVID-19, visitation to Waitaki was steadily growing, increasing from 1.163 million visitors in 2018 to 1.168 million visitors in 2019.
- While Waitaki's visitation was not as significantly impacted by COVID-19 as some other areas, a noticeable decline was experienced, falling to 856,000 visitors in 2020 and increasing slightly (due to the relaxation of border and lockdown restrictions) to 874k visitors in 2021.
- Waitaki's visitation is characterised by a very strong domestic market, comprising almost three-quarters (75%) of total visitation to the area. This strong domestic market profile is one of the primary reasons the region did not suffer as dramatic a decline in visitation due to COVID-19.
- Waitaki also attracts a strong day trip market, comprising 60% of total visitation. While the day trip market is an important one, to generate stronger financial yield will require focusing on initiatives to grow the share of overnight visitation.
- Overnight visitors (in other similar destinations) typically spend two to three times more per trip than day trip visitors. This is due to their spending on accommodation along with additional food and beverage, attractions and transport spend.
- Waitaki has a fairly even age profile of both its domestic and international visitors, with the largest share being those aged 55+ (comprising 41% of domestic visitors and 39% of international visitors). Given the strong cultural and arts focus that Waitaki has, this is not surprising.
- Canterbury represents the largest share of domestic visitors, totalling 43% of all domestic visitors in 2019. This was followed by Otago (27%). Both these regions are close to Waitaki and comprise major urban centres (Christchurch and Dunedin).
- Australia represents the largest international market of origin for Waitaki, totalling 30% of international visitation in 2019.² Australia is a large market for New Zealand generally and with the ongoing COVID pandemic, it represents one of the few initial major international markets for the country. Waitaki's proximity to the major international aviation hubs of Christchurch and Queenstown, and the domestic hub of Dunedin, present opportunities to grow this market, many of whom are repeat travellers looking for new things to do off the traditional tourism "golden route".
- Both international and domestic visitors spent the largest proportion of their spending on F&B³ (representing 43% and 40% of spend respectively). This was followed by accommodation (representing 40% and 39% of spend respectively). Based on the data there currently appears to be limited spending on culture and recreation, representing only 2% of spend across both markets. This is thought to potentially be because the region has a limited amount of commissionable (paid) tourism products on offer.
- Breaking down visitor spend by market also reinforces the importance of the domestic market for Waitaki. While in 2019, domestic visitors represented 75% of visitation, they accounted for 84% of all visitor spending. The domestic and international markets also tend to be constrained by seasonality which despite best efforts, has only marginally changed over many years and is a national ongoing issue. Domestic leisure visitation is impacted by peak school holiday travel periods and long weekend options, whilst international visitation is impacted by seasonal preferred travel periods. Domestic visitor markets over recent periods have started to grow into shoulder periods where there are events and festivals to attend especially. Unless these are of international market interest and appeal, they generally are not a driver for international visitation.
- Whilst Australian visitation may be able to recover reasonably quickly, the China market may be slower to re-activate along with other longer-haul visitor markets. This is likely to be due to many factors including the cost of long-haul travel, ongoing COVID variance issues, lack of tourism supply and significant competition from many other regional areas throughout NZ along with global competition currently already being seen.

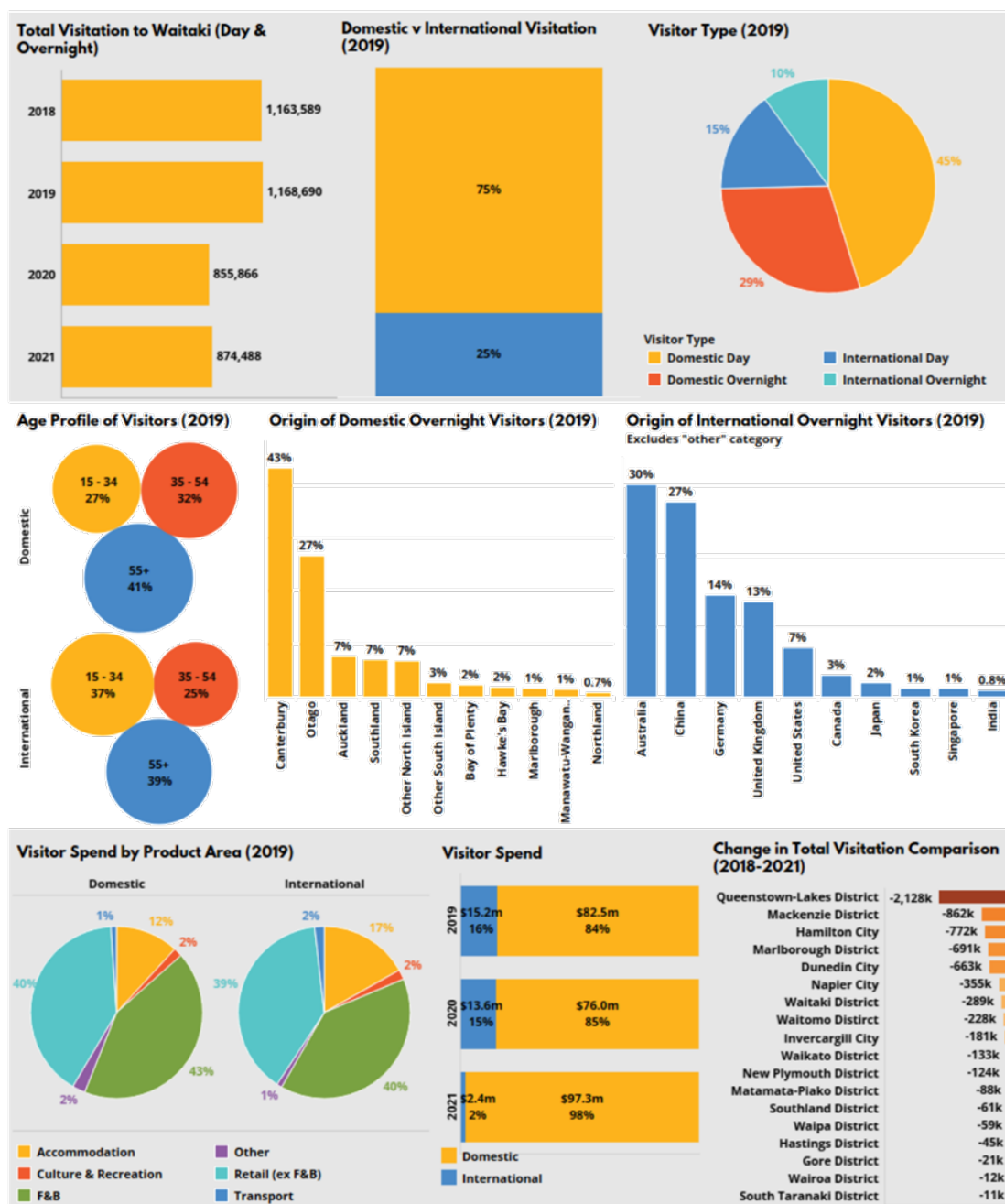
² Note this excludes the "other" country market which is an amalgam of all smaller countries.

³ This includes spend in cafes and restaurants along with retail spend on F&B.



Figure 4: Waitaki visitor profile⁴

VISITATION TO WAITAKI



⁴ See Appendix 1 for data sources.



2.6. Waitaki's product offering

Waitaki has a growing array of attractions and experiences and a strong boutique accommodation sector. The following figures provide a summary of the region's tourism offering, including both accommodation (Figure 5) and experiences/attractions (Figure 6). More detailed supporting data, along with the methodology utilised, is available in Appendix 2.

With respect to accommodation, the analysis demonstrates the following.

- Waitaki's accommodation range and type is largely characterised by boutique accommodation, including B&Bs, cottages, guesthouses and bachs, comprising 30% of the accommodation properties identified.
- While motels comprised 18% of properties identified, in terms of bookable unit stock⁵, it is the largest, offering 391 bookable units which comprise 36% of the bookable unit stock. Hotels are similar – while only comprising 10% of properties identified, they supply 22% of bookable units reflecting the importance of these two typologies in offering a strong supply of bookable unit stock.
- There are 24 different DOC huts scattered largely throughout the western part of Waitaki. They also offer a relatively strong supply of bookable unit stock, with 166 bunk beds provided through these huts.
- There are two higher-quality facilities in the region – The Lindis – which is one of the country's newest luxury lodges. It garners strong positive feedback and assists in elevating the profile of Waitaki to a select smaller niche market. And separately, the Pen-y-bryn Lodge in Oamaru.
- In terms of consumer sentiment (see Appendix 2 for an understanding of how this is calculated), Waitaki generates a strong positive rating of +54 (based on 7,596 reviews across 98 properties). This strong score should be noted, particularly considering the scores achieved in surrounding regions, such as the Mackenzie which generated an NPS of +44⁶.
- Waitaki's boutique properties receive the highest score, with an average NPS of +78, based on 443 reviews. This is a strong result and reflects a high degree of consumer sentiment regarding boutique properties.
- Motels received the lowest NPS score of +38. While this is still a positive score (anything over +30 is considered positive), it is at the lower end of the positive rating. However, motels generally do tend to score lower, primarily because the price being charged at these properties, particularly in many regional locations throughout the country, does not always match up with the quality offered. At times, much of a region's motel stock requires significant upgrades to align better with

consumer expectations. Many motels were often introduced to deliver transit accommodation being located on main entry roads into towns rather than the visitor market desire for destination properties in locations which may be more strategically located in areas such as waterfront precincts, on hills to capture views etc.

- Waitaki's accommodation product is largely clustered around Oamaru (approximately 58 properties) with smaller nodes at Moeraki, Otematata, Palmerston, Kurow, Kakanui, Maheno, Duntroon, Hampden, Lake Ohau and Omarama.



⁵ If a hotel has 25 rooms, this is recorded as 25 bookable units. If a holiday home has 4 bedrooms, this is recorded as 1 bookable unit as this can only be booked by the one party.

⁶ This is based on an audit that was undertaken as part of the Te Manahuna DMP in March 2021.



The analysis of Waitaki's tourism attractions and experiences mix shows the following.

- Based on the audit findings, there are 220 tourism attractions/experiences in the region. There is an additional 200+ properties listed for Waitaki on Airbnb which are not covered in this audit.⁷
- Waitaki's attraction/experience mix is largely dominated by natural attractions and cultural products. These comprise 37% (81 experiences) and 15% (32 experiences) respectively of the attractions/experiences identified.
- Waitaki's product mix is skewed heavily towards predominately free products, accounting for more than three-quarters (80%) of all experiences/products identified. These are largely walking and mountain biking trails, along with natural sites of significance and historic sites and attractions. Although free-entry products form an important part of a destination's product mix, it is important to ensure there is a balance: paid product generates far greater economic benefit which can assist in growing social licence for tourism.
- Aside from a small selection of products, there are limited all-weather experiences for visitors to undertake during times of inclement weather.
- There are two ski/snowboard areas, though, these are largely club/local facilities rather than international ski fields (when compared with this in Queenstown, for example).
- While there is an array of cultural, historic, trails and wildlife-viewing products, much of this appears to be self-guided. Opportunities may exist to grow the number of guided operators to leverage public assets and create local employment.
- There appears to be a lack of product for those visitors with younger families. This could be a reason why Waitaki has a higher share of those aged 55+ visiting.
- Based on the tourism experiences and attractions on offer, the region could currently be characterised as largely a nature-based and heritage/cultural destination.
- Waitaki's attractions/experiences product received an overall NPS of +58, based on 17,731 reviews. This is a strong rating that should continue to be built on.
- The product category that receives the highest average NPS score is bicycle hire & repair services, with a very high NPS of +83 (based on 62 reviews). This is followed by gardens (+82) and ski resorts and hot tubs (+78).
- The category with the lowest NPS was natural sites and areas (+48), however, this is still an above-average score. This may reflect the lack of supporting infrastructure with these natural sites such as car parking, signage, etc.



⁷ Airbnb properties are not included in the detailed audit because Airbnb do not allow their data to be scraped online and sell their data via data resellers. To include Airbnb data would require purchasing this data from Airbnb.



Figure 5: Waitaki's accommodation offer (a summary)

WAITAKI'S TOURISM OFFER:

Accommodation

Waitaki has a wide range of accommodation, with more than **140** properties throughout the region.

There are an additional **200+** properties listed on Airbnb which are not covered in this audit.

Waitaki's accommodation mix receives an NPS* of **+54** (based on 7,596 reviews of 98 properties).

* (a measure of consumer sentiment)

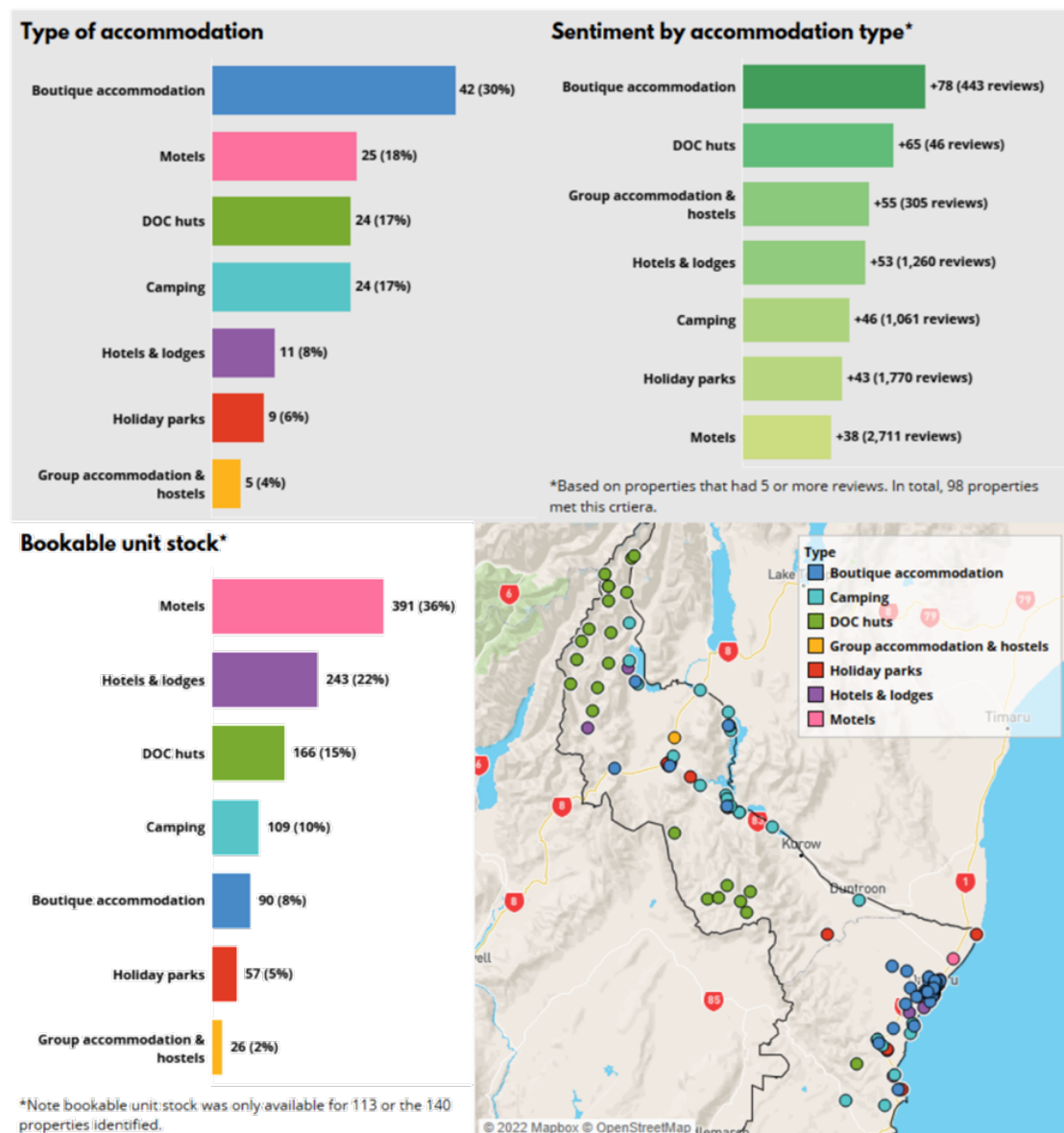




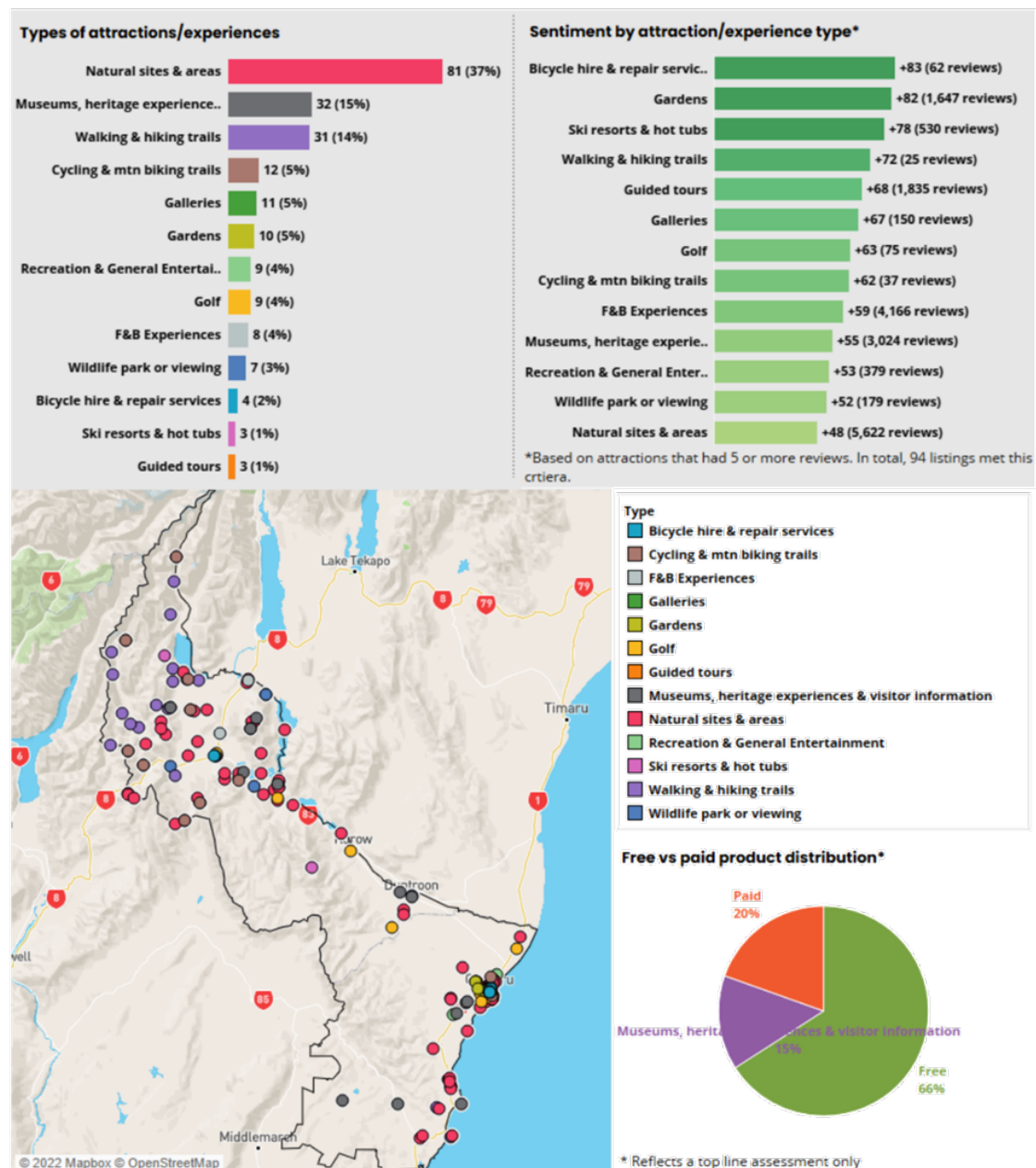
Figure 6: Waitaki's attractions/experiences offer (a summary)

WAITAKI'S TOURISM OFFER:

Attractions & Experiences

Waitaki has a diverse range of tourism product, with more than 220 attractions/experiences available.

Waitaki's product receives an NPS* of +58 (based on 17,731 reviews of 94 attractions/ experiences).
* (a measure of consumer sentiment)







3.1. Strategic Framework

The following outlines the strategic framework (that was identified as part of the DMS) and which has guided the development of this DMDP.

Figure 7: Strategic Framework





3.2. Waitaki Visitor Forecasts

3.2.1. Total Visitation

Figure 8 provides visitor projections for visitor trips to Waitaki over the period 2023 to 2032, followed by Figure 9 which provides forecasts by source market. The projections are based on three different low, medium, and high growth scenarios. It is important to note that the unstable environment that has resulted from COVID-19 and fluctuating conditions (including snap border closures and new variants of the virus strain) means that forecasting with a higher degree of accuracy (and through using historic trends) is problematic.

Traditionally, international visitation has comprised a relatively small proportion of total visitation for Waitaki, so the closure of borders has had less of an impact than for many other regions in New Zealand (such as Queenstown, Mackenzie, South Westland, Auckland, Christchurch). The projections, therefore, reflect the success of Waitaki in continuing to grow its domestic day and overnight markets out to 2032.

The data reflects the following.

- The low growth scenario reflects a more conservative recovery from COVID-19, with visitation anticipated to reach pre-COVID-

19 levels by 2027. This recovery is primarily driven by the domestic visitor market, with international visitation reaching pre-COVID-19 levels by 2029-2030.

- The medium growth scenario reflects a more likely recovery scenario. This scenario assumes the region benefits from several new tourism-related developments over the period out to 2032. Under this scenario, visitation is projected to reach pre-COVID-19 levels by approximately 2026. By 2032, visitation is forecast to reach 1.5 million visitors, an increase of just over 350,000 visitors from 2018. This scenario is dependent on a variety of new marketing, events and product development occurring.
- The high growth scenario sees a much stronger post-COVID-19 recovery. This scenario assumes most of the recommendations in this DMDP are adopted and implemented with far faster development timeframes. Under this scenario, visitation is forecast to reach 1.8 million visitors by 2032 – an increase of just over 600,000 visitors between 2018 and 2032 (importantly, most of this growth originates from the domestic visitor market). importantly, this high growth scenario is the only one where domestic overnight visitation eventually surpasses domestic day visitation.

Figure 8: Visitor projections

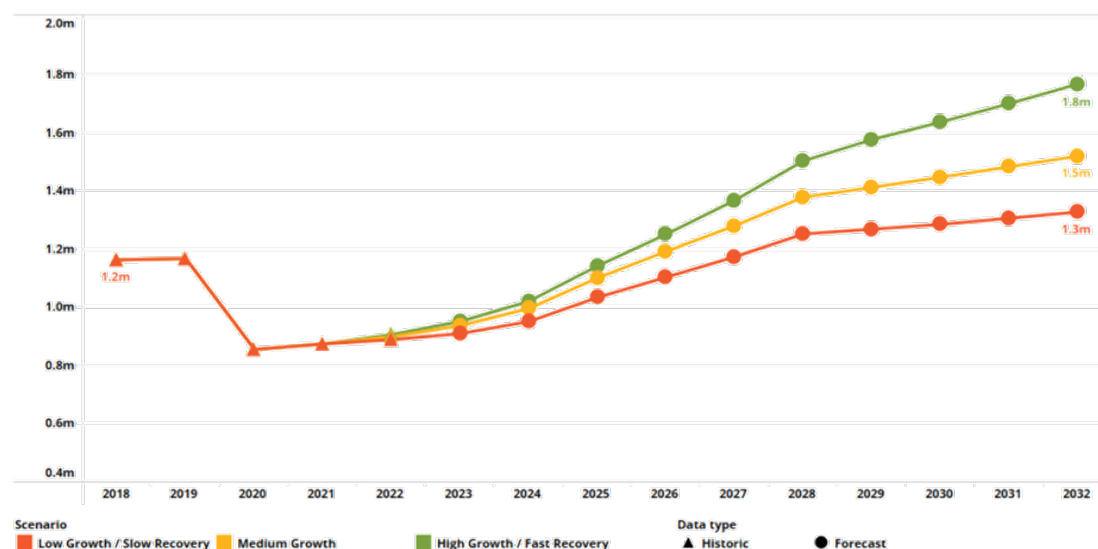
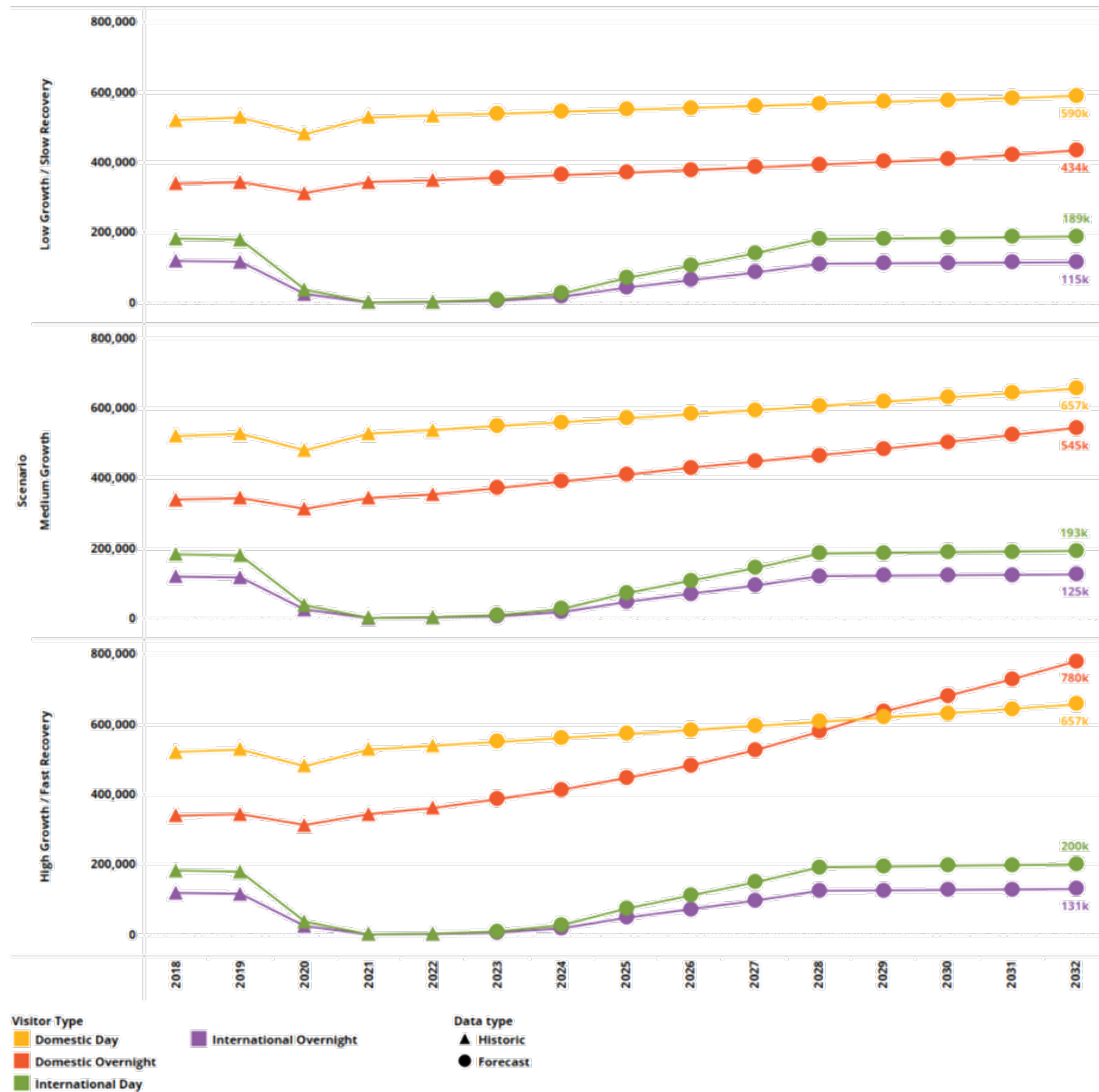




Figure 9: Visitor projections by source market





3.2.2. Domestic target markets

The vast majority of visitation to Waitaki is expected to remain a mix of domestic visitor markets coming for leisure, VFR, business, and other purposes. Growth in domestic visitation is expected to be strongly supported by new and enhanced visitor products and amenities which are required to continue to support the growth in the leisure sector specifically.

Business travel will grow in alignment with the potential increase in economic sectors associated with the strong agricultural sector, mining, fishing, and forestry. We do note, however, that some areas of business travel associated with conferences and meetings may continue to be impacted by working from home and advances in electronic communication trends which are now dominant due to COVID-related restrictions, and which may have a hangover effect for some time.

Domestic leisure visitor growth is going to align with new products and experiences associated with:

- the growth of the A2O with extension products; or possible extension along a coastal route to Dunedin.
- new walking tracks and overnight experiences in and around the Lindis Pass area and environs;
- more agri-tourism development in and around Oamaru specifically along with various food trails out to producers;
- continued enhancements to the Blue Penguin colony to offer new experiences for a repeat visitor market especially;
- enhancements to Moeraki Boulders area;
- enhancements and development of the GeoPark throughout the region including it being certified as a UNESCO site; and
- other product experiences such as the suggested gold discovery centre which will stimulate more visitor demand.

The growth projections in Figure 9 also reflect if, and when, new products may be introduced, with the high growth forecast reflecting all of the projects being introduced and the low growth forecast reflecting far fewer new products being introduced.

Competition from other regions throughout New Zealand to entice more domestic travellers to come and visit and to try and retain existing market share will be intense going forward. There is also the added challenge of far stronger outbound destination marketing and competition from traditional visitor markets to New Zealanders including Australia, Thailand, Singapore etc.

Domestic target markets will need to include:

- those interested in coming for gastronomy experiences offered throughout the region but specifically to enjoy some of the top restaurants and food experiences in Oamaru which can include domestic visitor markets in both city and rural locations throughout the South Island especially
- a domestic market out of key generating markets from Wellington, Auckland and other major urban North Island

centres who are more likely to prefer to fly into Dunedin or Queenstown and to tag a visit to Oamaru on with a 3–7-day break to include food experiences and various ½ day and day walks and cycle experiences throughout various regions

- a strong domestic market coming to ride the A2O along with wanting to do some of the value-added products or trails which are suggested in this DMDP which can increase the length of visitor stay.
- The traditional caravan and camping market who visit in large numbers over the summer periods and enjoy key locations including the hydro lakes through the Waitaki Valley amongst others
- A domestic events market coming from key locations such as throughout the region as well as including visitation from Christchurch, Dunedin, Queenstown Lakes District and Southland, Timaru and potentially further afield if it is well packaged and accessibility (flights) is strengthened via Dunedin, Timaru especially.
- A domestic market coming for sports competitions and related tournaments etc.
- And a cultural and historic interest market sector who will gravitate to sites including the Oamaru historic precinct (and associated festivals and attractions such as Steampunk), GeoPark sites of significance, the suggested Janet Frame writer of residence project (including literary events and forums etc) and those who will come for mana whenua experiences able to be offered including visiting sites and undertaking guided tours where possible. Depending on the quality of cultural product experiences able to be offered, these could generate market interest from throughout the country.





3.2.3. International Target Markets

Waitaki needs to continue to build on the profile and demand for quality cycling and walking experiences that New Zealand has generated with products including the A2O especially. A stunning natural environment coupled with well-marketed and developed outdoor products will continue to grow a visitor market from the following:

- An Australian market wanting to come for A2O cycle experiences and with a strong aligned interest in agri-tourism.
- A short break Australian market who will look to fly into Queenstown and Christchurch, and drive to Waitaki with options of including potential circuits into the Mackenzie /Waitaki region.
- An Australian market wanting to discover new areas of New Zealand off the traditional list of Queenstown Lakes and Fiordland, Christchurch, Rotorua, Auckland, and Bay of Islands for which Waitaki is able to offer attractive alternatives
- A smaller number of international visitors from various Southeast Asian markets, the UK, and select countries in

Europe and North America also wanting to experience the product offering of the Waitaki

- We also see a student and family market out of Dunedin and Christchurch with international visitors and students coming to visit the Waitaki for short breaks.
- The South Island DMP undertaken in 2018-19 showed that most visitors don't undertake major drive circuits anymore but rather, stay in more defined regional areas. The Waitaki has the potential to link with key access hubs such as Queenstown, Christchurch, and Dunedin to encourage those international markets who will come to explore the regions of Central Otago, Queenstown Lakes, the Mackenzie and Waitaki as a well-defined region offering cycle trails, great walks, stunning scenery, food tourism and heritage – cultural experiences etc. This will require a strong twinning arrangement by Waitaki with surrounding regions which can add value to the Waitaki tourism proposition.
- Among these options is a growing interest in 'active recreation/ active mobilities' as ways of increasing length of stay and dispersal.





3.3. Overarching Geopark Initiative for the District



The Waitaki Whitestone Geopark already has several sites which the Trust have worked on for some time, and which encourage visitors to travel to various locations throughout the Waitaki District to understand its significance. The Geopark is currently being assessed for UNESCO accreditation and is positioned as a Geopark for the entire Waitaki District. The various sites of interest include sites of significance for mana whenua, geological sites, and their social and environmental importance to the district.

The Geopark is significant in helping to tell the Waitaki Story, and offering a range of sites to visit, and with the intent of also creating visitor attraction and experience hubs to apply technology to offer a base for visiting sites throughout the district.

The Geopark needs to be seen as not just a series of individual sites of significance, but as the entire Waitaki District to ensure that the

Table 2: Overarching Geopark Initiatives

Name	Description
Geopark interpretation and trails	It is understood that the Geopark management team are currently proceeding with an upgrade of signboards on the Vanishing World Trail. A consistent approach should be applied across all geo sites in the region to ensure standardised products and signage are offered. There is a need to investigate further which suggested routes could be improved and where bookable/guided products could be offered.
Geopark Visitor Hub in Oamaru & smaller info points across the district	As well as site enhancements for interpretation and trail development, there is a need to look at offering a major Geopark focussed visitor centre which should be part of a broader visitor information centre located in Oamaru. Such a facility should offer a mix of virtual and augmented reality attraction experiences to provide the visitor with accurate information for accessing the various tourism and related sites of significance throughout the district and to ensure that all related visitor experiences are linked as part of the overall Geopark experience which covers the Waitaki District
The Waitaki Story (as flagged also in the ED Strategy)	There is a need to research and develop interpretation that tells the Waitaki story and helps explain the significance of the district from a mana whenua perspective, colonial history and into the current day, the agricultural, aquaculture, and broader economic sectors of significance, the geology and geomorphology of the district, etc. The Waitaki story should also feed into the branding of the Waitaki and illustrate why it will appeal to various visitor markets particularly.

Waitaki Story (yet to be developed) is fully explained and all relevant tourism elements of the District can be connected, under the Geopark umbrella.

The Geopark aims to attract visitors that actively wish to spend time learning, discovering and connecting with people, sites and experiences across Waitaki. Slow Tourism and Sustainable/Regenerative Tourism are preferred types to encourage purposeful experiences and creating meaningful moments. Educating visitors and our local residents about the land and its stories is at the heart of the Geopark's activities.

To enhance the Geopark experience and its profile and to leverage greater economic benefit, the potential may exist to consider the following.

- The Geopark experience is currently predominately self-guided. While self-guided experiences may suit some markets, there is likely a niche market that would readily participate in a guided experience to gain far greater insight into the significance of the various geosites and the Geopark as a whole.
- While some sites across the Geopark have signposts and/or explanatory panels, there is a need to ensure there is consistency across the whole park. It is understood that the Geopark management team is currently mid-way through a plan to refresh all signboards on the Vanished World Trail.

3.4. Project Recommendations



3.4.1. Introduction

A variety of recommendations have been identified through this DMDP process. In total, **26** recommendations have been identified. They are tourism-focused and align with the Strategic Framework identified in Section 3.1.

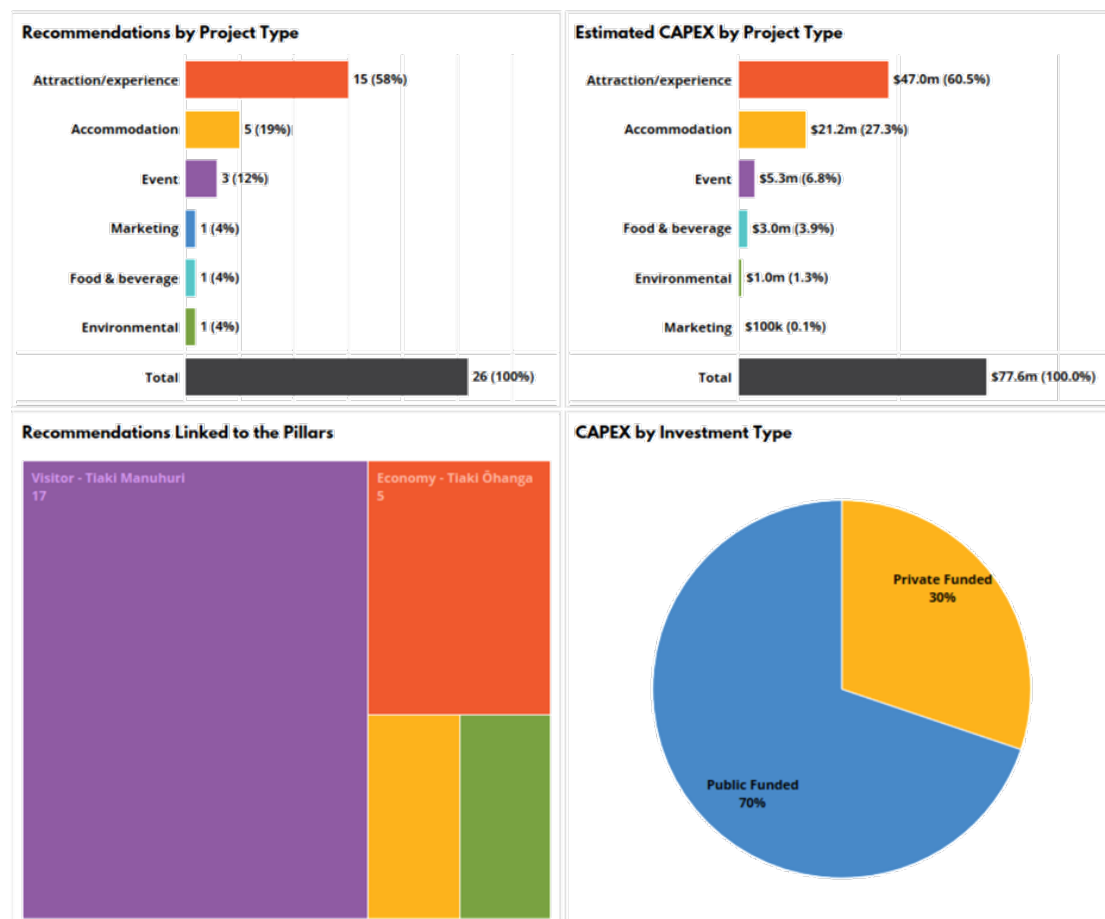
Many of the recommendations are supply-led and are aimed at introducing more commissionable products and private investment into the region's tourism offering. Figure 10 provides a summary of all the recommendations identified, followed by Figure 11 which provides a spatial map of the recommendations.

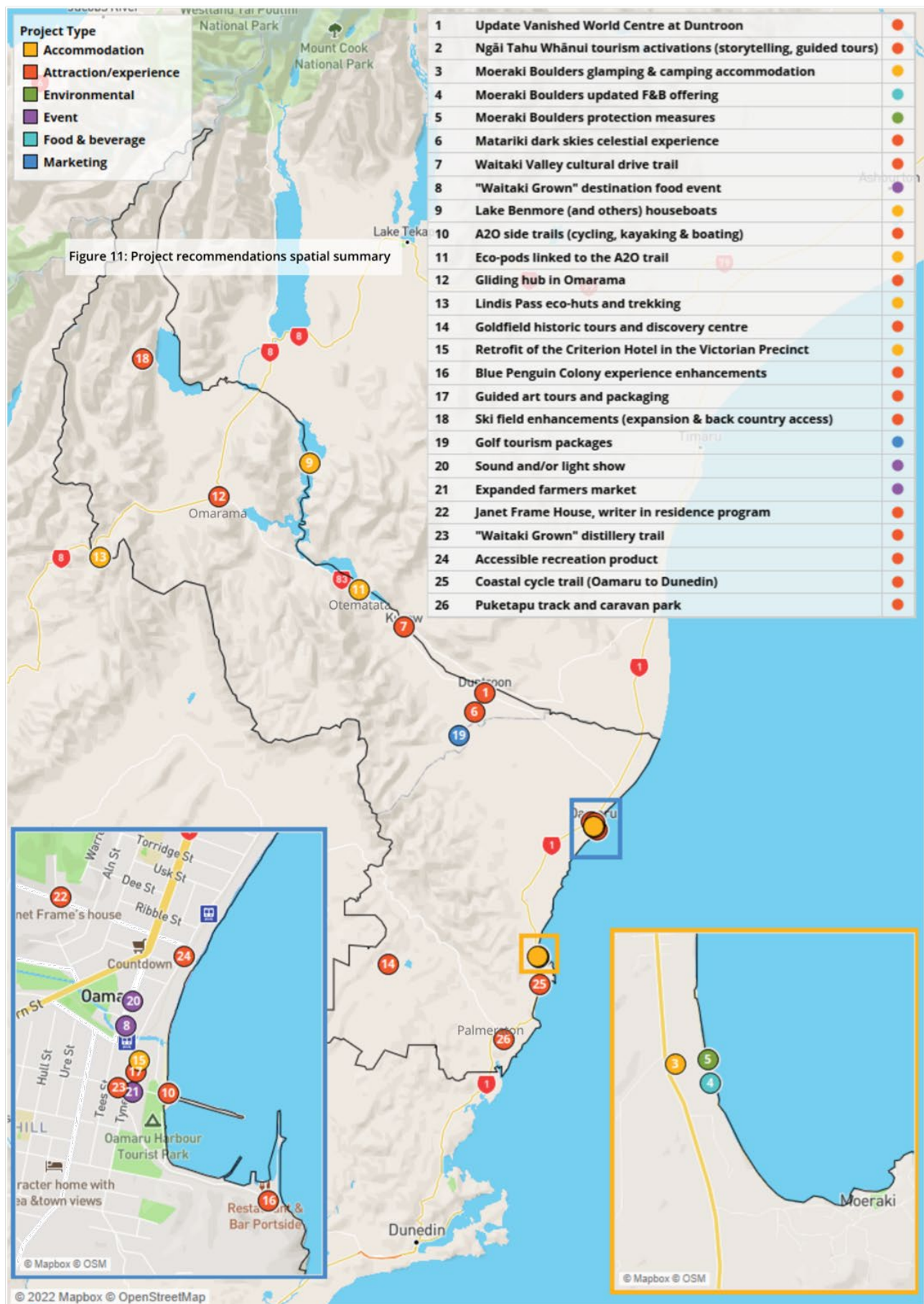
Together, they demonstrate that:

- 58% of the projects identified are attraction/experiences;

- accommodation projects, however, require the largest share of capital investment, totalling over half (61%) of the investment identified (\$47 million);
- a total of \$77.6 million is estimated to be required to activate all the project recommendations identified (based on a top-line assessment only and subject to feasibility studies);
- 17 of the recommendations align with the Visitor - Tiaki Manuhiri pillar;
- 70% of the CAPEX required is attributed to capital funding coming from private sector sources; and
- the recommendations are distributed across the Waitaki region, with larger clusters being at Oamaru and Moeraki, and to a lesser extent around the various hydro lakes throughout the Waitaki Valley and in smaller towns such as Palmerston.

Figure 10: Project recommendations summary







3.4.2. The projects explained

Table 3 explains each of the separate project recommendations.

Table 3: The projects explained

Name	Description
Accessible recreation product	Accessible tourism is now recognised as an important component of the product mix to enable those with disabilities to also enjoy much of what Waitaki can offer via ramps for wheelchair access, guard rails-hand rails, accessible parks/playgrounds etc. Complete an investigation of where accessible tourism products could be introduced.
Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	The Blue Penguin Colony is a major asset for the region but on-site enhancements, including a re-branding exercise and introducing virtual/digital value-added experiences, may assist in elevating the experience in an increasingly competitive space to encourage higher visitor spend patterns and potentially tell a wider marine-based story, noting that the colony also attracts seals etc. We see this wider marine-based story as important for also reflecting the importance of all of the coastal areas in the District so the attraction can also be positioned as a hub to encourage visitors to visit other parts of the District. And as this is a Council-community asset, we suggest that the community be engaged in a series of forums to solicit their feedback on enhancements they may prefer to see.
Cycling extensions: A2O side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating)	Continue upgrading the A2O and introduce new side activities (including cycling, kayaking, 4WD, farm tours, wind surfing, and boating). These offer opportunities for an extended length of stay and new product options (e.g., luxury lodges). This would need to include the development of the trails along with supporting infrastructure such as equipment hire. The goal is to attract new and repeat overnight visitors and to offer more value-added experiences. One of the extensions could be via Otematata.
Eco-pods linked to the A2O trail	To grow overnight stays in Waitaki for A2O users, the potential may exist to encourage the development of small-scale eco-pods which could potentially be the overnight hubs for the new side trails. A "template model" for the eco-pods could be developed that applies green building technology and which helps create economies of scale for the various landowners who may be keen to offer these.
Expanded farmers' market and events	Support the expansion of the existing Oamaru Farmers' Market. This could include greater marketing and promotional initiatives along with supporting the market to include a wider regional focus and expanded operating hours. This could be taken further with a semi-permanent, all-weather market, possibly within the Victorian Precinct with support from existing well-established local food and beverage producers.
Gliding hub in Omarama	Investigate positioning Omarama as a hub for gliding. This could include an increased airfield presence for more glider training, events, and competitions. It is noted that this activity used to take place before the CAA changed the rules for commercial gliding which made it unviable. An investigation would need to take place to see whether this is still the case.
Goldfield historic tours and Gold Discovery Centre	Palmerston offers a small set of regional opportunities that could be initiated around two or three projects: low-cost camping, walks and exploration of Māori settlement (a site at the mouth of the Shag river has strong archaeological significance), and gold mining. As a start, the Macraes gold mine is still operating in the region, however, it is unable to be accessed by visitors because it is a commercial operation, however, the potential may exist to develop a gold mine interpretive experience in Palmerston ideally utilising an existing heritage space. Palmerston can also act as a destination hub as part of a coastal drive circuit to link Oamaru with Kakanui, Millhouse, Moeraki, Shag Point and then Palmerston. This would link the various coastal communities and offer the scenic coastal drive. This could then offer an appealing day drive circuit from Oamaru via the Kakanui coast to Palmerston.
Golf tourism packages	There are nine golf courses in the region. The potential exists to package these up to offer short-break golf stays which include golf, accommodation, and F&B. These packages could also be offered with complementary experiences such as wine tours.
Guided art tours and packaging	Oamaru has an abundance of art galleries and heritage/historical sites. The potential exists to encourage a private operator to offer paid guided tours that tell these stories.



Name	Description
Janet Frame House, writer in residence program	Introduction of a writer in residence program at Janet Frame House. Discussions would need to be held with the Trust who looks after the house to gauge their interest. It is noted that Council also owns a house in the public gardens which could potentially be used to house an artist/writer.
Lake Benmore (and others) electric houseboats	To activate the region's waterways, investigate the introduction of electric/solar houseboats on Lake Benmore and other lakes. These could be offered as a linked experience to the A20 but importantly, offers an environmentally sensitive option for a product that already exists but which could be sustainably expanded. Designated and controlled areas for electric house boats should be considered and only on some lakes-water ways. Similarly, some areas should be separately designated for water skiing, and other areas for wind surfing, kayaking, paddle boarding and other water sports.
Lindis Pass eco-huts and trekking	Assess the development potential for several huts (possibly three) to position Lindis Pass as a trekking hub. Investigate the potential to introduce more ½ and 1–2-day trails for walking and or cycling. Landowners and DOC would need to be approached regarding hut development.
Matariki dark skies celestial experience	The opportunity exists to develop a Matariki dark skies celestial experience at the Elephant Rocks site. This could include a viewing area and astrological interpretive experience and under a covered area. To provide a year-round experience (which can take place during cloudy evenings), the rocks could be illuminated.
Moeraki Boulders glamping & camping accommodation	Enhancements of the Moeraki Boulders to include small-scale accommodation possibly including a camping ground and glamping pods (20 powered sites and 10 all-weather glamping pods).
Moeraki Boulders protection measures	Moeraki Boulders is an extremely significant site from a cultural and geological perspective. There is a need to ensure that site protection measures are introduced to protect the boulders and circumvent people from walking over the boulders. This could include signage, soft pathways, and better wayfinding. This would likely require a joint response by Council, DOC, Geopark Trust and mana whenua.
Moeraki Boulders updated F&B offering	Moeraki Boulders currently has an F&B outlet but the potential exists to elevate this experience to provide a rejuvenated experience which may assist in growing visitor dwell time and yield. The investigation would need to take place into whether a new building is required (it is noted that the building is very close to the cliff edge so it could potentially be undermined by erosion). The facility could also include an integrated interpretative experience, telling the indigenous and scientific interpretations of the site.
New Southern Pacific Coastal trail from Oamaru to Dunedin	Examine the development of a coastal cycle and walking trail route along the coast starting at Oamaru and linking the various coastal towns south to Dunedin. The potential may exist for including this as an extension to the A20 which finishes at Oamaru Harbour as well as a separate standalone trail as it does cover 120km.
Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided tours)	Storytelling and guided interpretation of Māori sites of significance such as Moeraki Boulders and the Rock Art site. There is a need to ensure that mana whenua is describing what stories need to be told. There is a need for a close partnership between mana whenua, DOC and the Geopark Trust. UNESCO like to see both the indigenous/matauranga and the western scientific story told at such sites.
Puketapu Track and caravan camping park	The Puketapu Track up the hill from Palmerston is already being developed by a community group and could offer a side trail option to a coastal trail as proposed. Supporting facilities could be added near Palmerston such as a caravan and camping park site to encourage visitors to stop over in the area to extend the length of stay and higher levels of visitor spending.
Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct – a catalyst to Victorian Precinct revival	The Victorian Precinct as a visitor hub has great potential – and requires consistent activities to advance its activation. It is understood that the current operators are mid-way through installing a commercial kitchen at the Criterion Hotel. Further out, the potential may exist to work with the operators and the Whitestone Civic Trust (the owners of the building) to apply for funding support to retrofit the accommodation rooms. To maintain the area as a vibrant day and night-time precinct, having visitors and locals stay in the precinct (via serviced apartments and owner-occupied apartments needs to be investigated).



Name	Description
Ski field enhancements (expansion & backcountry access)	Look to enhance Ohau ski field ⁸ , including the potential for expanding terrain and introducing infrastructure to encourage cross-country skiing, backcountry skiing and snowshoeing into backcountry huts. Examine the possibility of summer activities such as mountain biking and hang-gliding.
Sound and/or light show	Investigate the development of a sound and light show that leverages the Whitestone buildings and Victorian precinct buildings as the canvas to tell the story of when the town was a much larger prosperous port etc. This would assist in developing Oamaru's night-time economy and would need to involve the local bars, restaurants, and retail operators.
Update Vanished World Centre at Duntroon	Seek funding to undertake an upgrade to the Duntroon Vanished World Visitor Centre to include a refreshed appearance with interactive displays and a quality audio-visual experience that promotes the various geopark sites (as well as those around the world – noting that UNESCO Global Geopark assessors are likely to request more detailed earth science displays and details about other Global Geoparks in the world). In conjunction with the Geopark Trust, Vanished World could act as the commercial centre for the Geopark moving it closer to a sustainable financial operating model.
Waitaki Valley cultural drive trail	Investigate the introduction of a drive trail up through the Waitaki Valley from Oamaru to Omarama (or further into the Mackenzie Basin). This trail would target free independent travellers and potential special interest groups and could include interpretation of mana whenua food journeys to access waterways for eels etc., for stronger interpretation of Māori rock art sites to visit etc.
"Waitaki Grown" destination food event	Develop a major destination food event for Waitaki centred on seafood and quality meats. This could be held on a seasonal basis and feature produce available within that season, and add to the presence of the farmers market. There may also be the potential for this to include the best produce from surrounding regions as well so it has far greater regional and national cache as a major annual event.
"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	Build on Waitaki's emerging distillery scene by supporting the development of a Waitaki Distillery Trail. This could include encouraging a further new boutique distillery (which produces different alcohol than what is currently offered – possibly something unique to Waitaki) and linking up the distilleries with guided tours. This could also include expansion to covering cider and craft beers if unique to the region. This could be a further night-time economy activation initiative.

⁸ [1] The Awakino ski field is a club field which we note has climate change issues so the ability to enhance facilities and terrain is expected to be very challenging. For this reason, it is not included as a ski field able to be enhanced.



3.5. The Priority Project Recommendations

3.5.1. Methodology

To determine the refined list of project recommendations, each has been assessed against the weighted criteria outlined in Table 4. A weighted score has been used to reflect that some of the criteria have a stronger positive impact or a higher level of importance to each stakeholder than others. The strongest weighting has been given to regional dispersal and potential for mana whenua involvement, alongside financial ability to support implementation.

Where possible, the assessment has utilised quantitative data (particularly for those projects where feasibilities or business cases have been developed). In the absence of such assessments, however, a qualitative assessment has been undertaken based on local knowledge, stakeholder consultation, professional experience, and a general assessment of the perceived benefits. All projects will need to have feasibility studies and business cases to ensure they are viable and able to deliver desired outcomes.

Table 4: Opportunity ranking criteria

Criteria	Score	Weighting	Description
Encourage mana whenua involvement in the visitor economy	Yes = 1 No = 0	7	Projects that actively encourage mana whenua involvement in the visitor economy and/or which grow mana whenua ventures are ranked higher.
Regional dispersal of visitors	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	7	If a project is able to encourage stronger visitor dispersal throughout the region, it is ranked higher.
Short term to activate	Yes = 1 No = 0	7	If the project is likely to be able to be activated in a shorter period, it is ranked higher.
Size of private investment	<\$100,000 = 1 <\$500,000 = 2 <\$1,000,000 = 3 >\$1,000,000 = 4	7	Projects which are more likely to attract private sector investment (regardless of the value of this investment) are ranked higher.
Ability to encourage stronger domestic visitation	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	6	Those which are likely to encourage stronger domestic (rather than local) visitation are ranked higher.
Ability to help address climate change impacts	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	6	Projects that may assist in helping to mitigate climate change impacts are ranked higher.
Ability to improve the environment	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	6	Projects that comprise environmental initiatives are ranked higher.
Ability to secure govt. funding for project	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	6	Those projects which may be more likely to be able to secure government funding (capex or opex) are ranked higher.
Uniqueness of product	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	6	The uniqueness of the product is ranked according to whether it is unique across NZ (ranked higher), across the region, or whether the product is likely to be unique only to the specific area it is situated in (ranked lower).
Ability to act as a catalyst project to stimulate other investment projects	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	5	Projects that are more likely to encourage additional or complementary investment into other projects are rated higher.
Ability to attract a higher spending visitor market	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	5	Those which are likely to be drivers for encouraging visitation by those markets which typically spend more are ranked higher.



Criteria	Score	Weighting	Description
Likely to avoid reducing community social licence	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	5	Those projects that may potentially grow and/or not impact the community's social licence for tourism are ranked higher.
Employment (operational) potential	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	4	Projects which are likely to generate greater employment opportunities once operational are ranked higher.
Likely to be supported by community	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	4	Those projects that may be supported (either through visitation or general support) by the local community are ranked higher.
Likely visitor appeal	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	4	The projects which are likely to have a stronger appeal to the visitor market are ranked higher than those which may generate lower visitor interest.
Size of public investment	<\$100,000 = 4 <\$500,000 = 3 <\$1,000,000 = 2 >\$1,000,000 = 1	2	Projects which have a stronger public sector investment requirement are ranked lower.
Ability to encourage stronger international visitation	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	1	Those which are likely to encourage stronger international visitation and profile are ranked higher.
Landowner	DOC = 0 Mana whenua = 1 Council = 2 Other Govt. Agency = 2 Private = 3	1	Projects which are situated on private land are ranked higher because there are likely to be fewer constraints.
Likelihood to be profiled by Tourism NZ	None = 0 Limited = 1 Medium = 2 Strong = 3	1	The ability of the project to grow the region's destination profile. Projects which may have stronger marketing budgets (particularly those run by larger tourism players), as well as highly unique products, are ranked higher.
Requirement for ongoing operational govt. funding	None = 4 Limited = 3 Medium = 2 Strong = 1	1	If the project is likely to require ongoing government contributions to fund operating costs, it is ranked lower. If the project is likely to be commercially viable/sustainable, it is ranked higher.



3.5.2. The Top 10 Projects

Figure 12 summarises the top 10 projects identified which achieved a top 10 score based on the ranking matrix. These projects, by virtue of their higher ranking, offer a starting point for activation of this DMDP as it is impractical to try and activate too many projects at the same time. The top 10 projects offer great diversity in their scale, type of development and their timeframe for activation.

Table 5 which follows provides the full ranking of the projects based on the total weighted score. The full ranking matrices are included in Appendix 3.

Figure 12: The Top 10 Projects

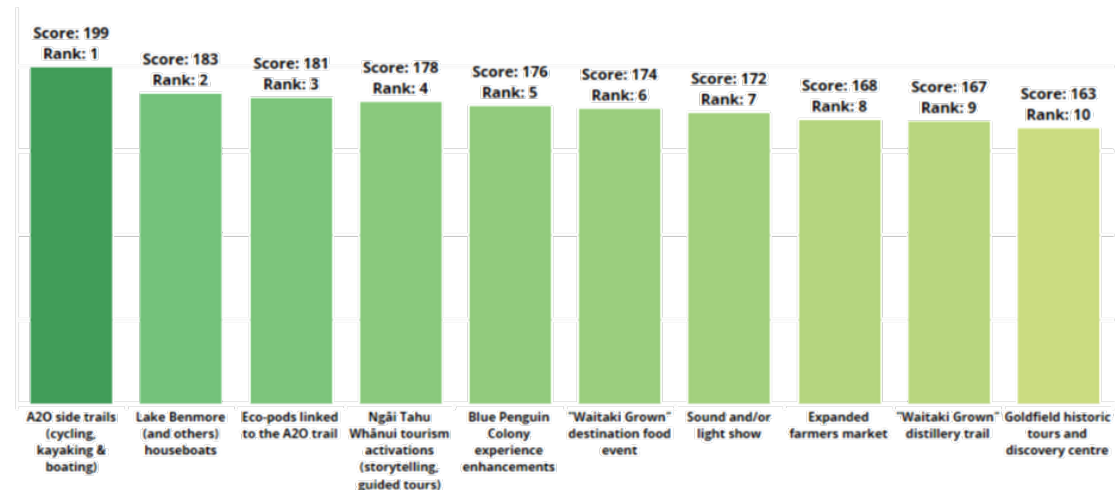


Table 5: All projects ranked

Rank	Name	Project Type	Pillar Alignment	Score
1	A2O side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating)	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	199
2	Lake Benmore (and others) houseboats	Accommodation	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	183
3	Eco-pods linked to the A2O trail	Accommodation	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	181
4	Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided tours)	Attraction/experience	Community - Tiaki Hapori	178
5	Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	Attraction/experience	Environment - Tiaki Talao	176
6	"Waitaki Grown" destination food event	Event	Economy - Tiaki Ōhanga	174
7	Sound and/or light show	Event	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	172
8	Expanded farmers market	Event	Economy - Tiaki Ōhanga	168
9	"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	Attraction/experience	Economy - Tiaki Ōhanga	167
10	Goldfield historic tours and discovery centre	Attraction/experience	Community - Tiaki Hapori	163
11	Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct	Accommodation	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	162
12	Moeraki Boulders protection measures	Environmental	Environment - Tiaki Talao	157
13	Waitaki Valley cultural drive trail	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	156
14	Moeraki Boulders glamping & camping accommodation	Accommodation	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	154
15	Moeraki Boulders updated F&B offering	Food & beverage	Economy - Tiaki Ōhanga	147
16	Lindis Pass eco-huts and trekking	Accommodation	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	145
17	Matariki dark skies celestial experience	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	140
18	Gliding hub in Omarama	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	140
19	Janet Frame House, writer in residence program	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	132
20	Update Vanished World Centre at Duntroon	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	131
21	Ski field enhancements (expansion & back country access)	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	131
22	Guided art tours and packaging	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	130
23	Golf tourism packages	Marketing	Economy - Tiaki Ōhanga	126
24	Coastal cycle trail (Oamaru to Dunedin)	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	126
25	Accessible recreation product	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	126
26	Puketapu track and caravan park	Attraction/experience	Visitor - Tiaki Manuhuri	121



3.5.3. The Top 10 Projects Explained

3.5.3.1. A2O side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating) and coastal trail expansion

Continue enhancing the A2O, introduce new side trail activities (including cycling, kayaking, 4WD, farm tours, wind surfing, and boating), and examine the development of a 126km coastal route to Dunedin. These offer opportunities off the A2O for an extended length of stay and more new product options (e.g., luxury lodges, more guided tour experiences and attractions). This may need to include the development of trails along with supporting infrastructure such as equipment hire, possibly jetties etc. The Alps 2 Ocean (A2O) is New Zealand's longest cycle trail already, which traverses west to east across the South Island. The trail takes approximately 5 to 7 days to complete and commences at the base of the Aoraki Mt Cook (or alternatively at Takapō), travels on to Twizel and the shoreline of Lake Ohau before down to Omarama and the Waitaki Valley. Oamaru is the last point on the trail and offers the ocean connection.

Potential exists to expand the cycling experiences by adding spur trails and /or a coastal trail to create different trail options and to encourage visitation into the wider region. As the A2O traverses along the side of the various hydro lakes through the Waitaki Valley, the potential needs to be explored to add kayaking options to get people across the lakes where appropriate and introducing boats/barges to get cyclists and their bikes safely across the various waterways.

The introduction of additional value adds will provide future enhancements to the A2O existing trail and offer a broader visitor base the opportunity for repeat visitation along with different time frames to experience more of what the Waitaki Valley has to offer.

The trail networks throughout New Zealand are far more numerous now and having clear points of difference and unique value adds will help the A2O to maintain its competitiveness.

3.5.3.2. Lake Benmore (and others) electric houseboats

Waitaki offers several high-quality waterways, including Lake Benmore and the other hydro lakes which run through the Waitaki Valley. These waterways are underutilised as tourism assets and have the potential to play a far greater role in encouraging visitation to the region across different seasons of the year and will support growing the visitor economy on a sustainable basis.

The introduction of electric houseboats may provide the region with a new attraction experience and unique accommodation

typology while complementing the region's high-quality natural environment. Electric houseboats offer an alternative to fuel-powered boats and are far quieter, more efficient and far more environmentally friendly.

Lake Benmore would appear to be well suited to this type of boating activity as well as additional active recreations such as wind surfing and potentially paddle boarding etc. Further research would need to be undertaken with relevant government agencies and the major power generating companies to scope these out further. We note, however, that houseboats already exist on Lake Benmore and other lakes so there is a precedent in place; it is the chance for expanding the product and making it a stronger attractive accommodation option.

Importantly, and to avoid conflict with other waterway users, we would suggest a study be undertaken to determine designated areas that may allow house boats to moor in and for moving between parts of different waterways so we avoid conflict with other lake users. In a similar fashion, and to avoid problems with other users designated areas (may be even times of the day in peak periods) be considered for water skiers, kayakers, wind surfers, paddle boarders etc so water safety is maintained, and the assets can be used by multiple people, including many locals.

Figure 13: Electric & solar houseboat precedents





3.5.3.3. Eco-pods linked to the A20 trail

The A20 trail is a major asset for Waitaki. To continue to reap the benefits of this infrastructure, there is a need to find ways to encourage trail users to spend more time in Waitaki when completing the trail (or pre/post the trail). To encourage this, there is a need to grow Waitaki's accommodation mix and to offer options closely aligned to the A20 trail.

focus on lower cost and sustainable green building technology. The concept could allow for individual property owners to establish a small cluster of eco-pods on-site as a low-impact sustainable solution to offering overnight accommodation options which can meet market demand, and which are likely to carry a lower commercial risk because of their lower capital development costs.

The potential may exist to work with a tertiary architectural school to develop the design as a best practice, green building pod template that could be piloted in the Waitaki. Options exist to work with design departments of universities in Dunedin and Christchurch for this.

Figure 14: Eco-pod precedents



3.5.3.4. Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided tours)

There is a desire amongst various visitor markets, (including a growing segment of the domestic market), to engage in more authentic visitor experiences. These include interacting with different cultures and gaining far greater insight into stories and history.

Waitaki has several major Māori sites of significance, including the Moeraki Boulders and the Te Ana Ngāi Tahu Māori Rock Art sites which are important parts of the Waitaki Geopark. Currently, the predominant story being told is a scientific one, and to a lesser extent a cultural one. UNESCO has a strong preference for both cultural and scientific interpretations of sites being shared.

While there is visitor demand to explore these sites, the story needs to be carefully controlled, told, and interpreted by Ngāi Tahu. To continue to guide the authentic interpretation of these sites, there is a need for Ngāi Tahu Whānui, DOC and the Geopark Trust to continue to work closely together.

To raise the profile of many of these sites and to encourage a far wider understanding of their significance, especially to mana whenua, free access may need to be provided, except for guided tour options which should be actively promoted.

Offering a highly authentic and immersive experience through quality guided tours, is an important value add to promote. As a paid experience, it would need to offer several value-added benefits which would distinguish it from a free self-guided experience of many of the sites.

3.5.3.5. Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements

The Oamaru Blue Penguin Colony is a major tourist attraction situated within Oamaru at the harbour and has been operating for many years. The attraction enables visitors to observe blue penguins in the wild. While the attraction is popular with visitors (receiving approximately 75,000 visitors per annum⁹), the opportunity exists to introduce enhancements to both the branding and the experience offered in an increasingly competitive sector.

While the penguins are the showcase and hero of the Blue Penguin Colony experience, many wildlife-based attractions are progressively introducing new technology to provide new ways for visitors to interact with and see wildlife.

Enhancements will help the attraction retain its position as a leading wildlife attraction in New Zealand and its ability to keep on generating strong but sustainable visitation numbers.

⁹ <https://www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz/app/uploads/2021/06/YEPT-Hoiho-May-2021.pdf>



Introducing virtual/digital value-added experiences may assist in elevating the experience in an increasingly competitive space to encourage higher visitor spending patterns and to potentially tell a wider marine-based story, noting that the colony also attracts seals etc. This wider marine-based story is important for also reflecting the importance of all of the coastal areas in the District so the attraction can also be positioned as a hub to encourage visitors to visit other parts of the District using coastal walkways and cycle trails. And as this is a Council-community asset, we suggest that the community be engaged in a series of forums to solicit their feedback on enhancements they may prefer to see.

3.5.3.6. "Waitaki Grown" destination food event

To profile what Waitaki has to offer by way of produce (both grown and value-added), a nationally significant destination food event "Waitaki Grown" could be held. The destination food event would need to capture and profile something unique to Waitaki or for which Waitaki is well-known for (in a similar fashion to the way the Bluff Oyster & Food Festival profiles Bluff Oysters).

The region is already recognised for the quality cheeses it produces along with high-quality meat products and as a strong seafood industry. The quality of its produce is what has supported many of its leading restaurants such as Casa Nova, Cucina and previously Fleurs, amongst others).

What is proposed is the potential for both a national annual food event along with the possibility of creating a destination showcase centre that can profile the best of what the wider region has to offer. In turn, this could include a series of drive or cycle circuits to encourage visitors to venture throughout the region to meet growers and to see where and how top-quality produce etc is farmed, cultivated, packaged and value-added.

3.5.3.7. Sound and/or light show

Oamaru is a highly attractive city, and the CBD is fortunate to have a strong cluster of white stone heritage buildings. These heritage buildings provide a fantastic backdrop that could be leveraged to host a sound and light show. The sound and light show event, which would need to be held during the evening, may not only act as a drawcard to encourage stronger visitation, and grow the profile of the CBD but may also act as a catalyst for activating Oamaru's night-time economy, particularly during summer months.

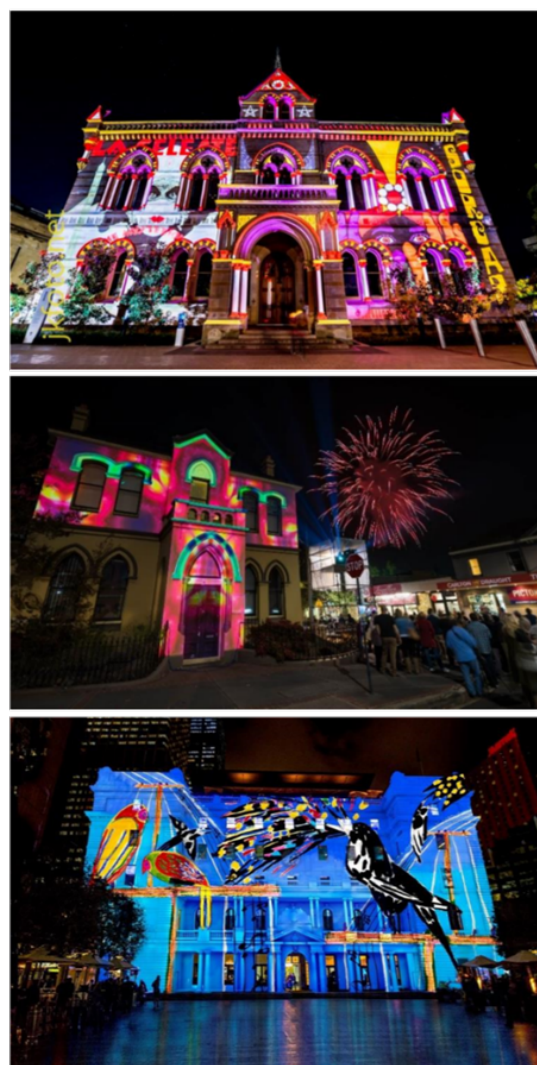
The success of major sound and light show events in Australia such as Vivid Sydney and the popularity of sound and light shows such as the Tower of David (Israel) and the Blood on the Southern Cross (Ballarat, Australia) illustrates that with the right product and technology mix, heritage stories can be brought alive and made more interesting. Smaller-scale light shows (without sound) have also been introduced successfully in towns such as Picton

(Wollondilly Shire, NSW, Australia) to encourage night-time visitation and to support heritage and related events.

For Waitaki, there are a number of themes and stories which the sound and light show could focus on including arts, culture, the geopark, wildlife stories along with potential European history and mana whenua stories.

Importantly, these types of experiences can help stimulate visitors to get out during the evening; to walk, dine and experience the unique history of Waitaki.

Figure 15: Sound and light show precedents¹⁰



¹⁰ Adelaide Fringe Festival (North Lights Terrace Show), IlluminARTE (Picton, NSW) and Vivid Sydney



3.5.3.8. Expanded Farmers Market

Waitaki already has a regular farmers' market though the opportunity exists to expand on this to make it into a best-of-region farmers market, encompassing significant quality produce (agricultural, aquaculture etc) from a number of surrounding regional areas.

Oamaru especially has several quality providers and food producers along with some top restaurant experiences. It, therefore, has the potential to grow a quality "paddock to plate" gastronomy experience and be recognised within the lower South Island as a hub for this.

The Oamaru Farmers' market currently open every Sunday has the potential for expansion. Many destinations have aspirations in agri-tourism but Waitaki has an early start. Alongside some well-known brands and outlets, it has a range of spaces available to support expansion, to an all-weather offering, and a more permanent set of vendor stalls. The availability of space in a recreational business precinct is a stumbling block in many places elsewhere.

Figure 16: Oamaru Farmers' Market



3.5.3.9. "Waitaki Grown" distillery trail

There are already several distillery operators operating in Oamaru. While some of these operators were temporarily closed due to COVID-19, as visitor numbers grow post-COVID, the opportunity is to link these into a cohesive distillery trail and the story-telling proposition that resonates with free and independent travellers and locals and which can be offered as part of a guided proposition. The potential may also exist to combine the trail with an artisan trail linking to artists and craftspeople as well.

To continue to support the growth of the trail, the opportunity may exist to encourage the development of new boutique distilleries in other parts of Waitaki, with a focus on distilling different varieties of alcohol. While other parts of New Zealand have claimed "wine" as their core product, no destination appears to have yet captured craft breweries and distillery products as their own.

3.5.3.10. Goldfield historic tours & Gold Discovery Centre

The region has one of the few remaining major gold mining operations nationally being McCraes Gold Mine. Due to safety and health requirements, it is not possible to visit the mine. As the region has a rich mining history dating back to the gold rush days and export from the port of Oamaru, the potential may exist to create an interactive experience centre to explain the history of the gold fields and the significance to the wider region, to explain how the current gold mining operations are conducted, to offer further insight into gold production globally and the significance of the commercial operations within the region.

The facility could be established in Palmerston, and act as a hub for visitation to the local area. Palmerston can also act as a destination hub as part of a coastal drive circuit to link Oamaru with Kakanui, Millhouse, Moeraki, Shag Point and then Palmerston. This would link the various coastal communities and offer a scenic coastal drive. This could then offer an appealing day drive circuit from Oamaru via the Kakanui coast to Palmerston.

3.5.3.11. Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct to support the development of the Victorian Precinct

There is a need to continue to foster the development of new and enhanced tourism hubs and accommodation options in Waitaki.

It is understood that private developers (who currently operate another luxury B&B property in Oamaru) are mid-way through renovating the Criterion Hotel situated within Oamaru's Victorian Precinct. Currently, however, this renovation only covers the dining facility and the installation of a commercial kitchen. The upgrade of accommodation rooms is not yet included.

With the Criterion Hotel building being owned by the Whitestone Civic Trust, there is a need to work with the developers and the building owners to investigate funding sources that may encourage them to retrofit the accommodation rooms to include ensuite facilities.

Being located within the Oamaru historic Victorian Precinct is also an important consideration as encouraging accommodation (hotel or apartment units) within heritage buildings helps support the use of the precinct during the day and in the evening. This is important to support the precinct's commercial viability and use, as is the development of a more permanent home for the food market.



Figure 17: Criterion Hotel, Oamaru



3.6. Building-Block Initiatives (non-development projects to be considered)

3.6.1. Industry upskilling workshops (social media, digital literacy, IT, marketing, and finance up-skilling)

There is a need for those in the visitor sector (and those contemplating getting involved) to continue to upskill to understand and apply social media and digital programming requirements which offer a far more cost- and time-effective way to reach a wider range of visitor markets. There may be a need for Tourism Waitaki to take a role in facilitating training programs for all industry operators and other interested parties on how to move into the digital space and to potentially offer regular monitoring of industry players to ensure upskilling change is occurring.

3.6.2. Host community tourism awareness-raising campaign

Community input needs to be increased by clear and consistent lines of community input into destination development and elements of management particularly over publicly managed assets.

Elsewhere, although parts of the host community understand and accept the importance of the visitor economy for the district, there are parts of the community that are not as supportive. Tourism can generate many part-time and full-time jobs for residents and is a solid contributor to economic output and GDP. There is benefit in, therefore, creating a broad-reaching visitor economy awareness campaign, that informs the local community, in an easy-to-understand way, why tourism is very useful as a sector through its ability to spread the economic benefits from it quite widely. This is particularly the case where industries such as logging and resource extraction/mining, for example, are viewed as sunset industries and where a more diversified economy is seen as beneficial.

3.6.3. New forms of visitor servicing

The visitor servicing landscape continues to shift dramatically. It is noted that the i-SITE network is currently looking at the best ways to offer visitor information to support industry needs and noting changing consumer trends.

The opportunity may exist for Waitaki to investigate integrating new forms of visitor information provision, including (but not limited to): engaging locals as roaming ambassadors, digital unmanned information centres, pop-up information vans and information containers, just to name a few. Visit Scotland is one of the leaders in information servicing and has adopted many of these forms of information provision and applied them throughout the country including mobile visitor van facilities to enable these to be parked at event venues, so information is taken to where visitors are gathered. Importantly, with limited mobile phone coverage, one cannot leave solutions to online only.

Various opportunities need to be investigated including digital-electronic information kiosks around the district – possibly including Omarama, Kurow, Duntroon, Oamaru, and Palmerston. Such facilities would need to ideally be sited close to power sources and car parking areas. The advantage with digital electronic kiosks is they aren't manned so don't need to open at 9 am and close at 4 pm, so travellers can access visitor information 24/7. This is important to assist all of the region-wide growth potential in mountain biking and trekking along with other pursuits where visitor information is required.

3.6.4. Product packaging

There is limited bookable product packaging available on destination-based websites for Waitaki. The region does have a number of products that could be packaged together to create attractive short break packages including various components to enhance the visitor experience. There is a need, however, to make sure visitors can book these, rather than merely providing suggested itineraries. The bookable packages could include accommodation, transport, guided walks/cycling, food, beverage etc. Package deals offer the potential to focus on and target specific markets, particularly during shoulder and off-season periods¹¹ and to gain greater market exposure and sales¹². To achieve this may require offering industry information programs to identify opportunities for packaging products of similar quality.

3.6.5. Ongoing distribution of tourism data

As explained earlier, there is a dearth of reliable and accurate tourism data nationally. It is noted that a Tourism Data Co-governance Group has been appointed to create a more collaborative and fit-for-purpose tourism data system for New

¹¹ Packaging and Bundling, Tourism Council WA

¹² Product Review and Packaging, Tourism Australia



Zealand, but the outcomes of this recent initiative may take some time to generate the quality of data needed to support sector planning and monitoring.

There is a need to ensure that Waitaki stays abreast of developments from this group. Once a robust dataset is available, which includes both domestic and international visitor data, the data should be disseminated on an ongoing basis to the industry free of charge to ensure that all interested parties are using the same data.

3.6.6. Ongoing Community Engagement

This DMDP is predicated on making sure the local Waitaki community is onside and supportive of sustainable tourism development going forward. This DMDP is also aiming to support community initiatives and aspirations where possible, by:

- actively encouraging cultural-based initiatives to support enhancements to public amenities and facilities for the community first and foremost and then a broader visitor market;
- building on the success of various walkways and cycle trails which are well supported by the community and to allow for expansion to these where desired;
- encouraging the spread of visitation throughout various seasonal periods and avoiding the risk of over-tourism occurring especially during peak seasonal periods;
- supporting the needs of local businesses to encourage stronger visitor spend patterns in all forms of retail and hospitality;

- encouraging the chance for local employment growth within the visitor economy and in supporting areas and through this, strengthening demand for community growth (people relocating to the District) and encouraging the economic viability and vibrancy of many of the smaller towns which exist throughout the District; and
- building on the community pride that exists within the District through encouraging enhancements to existing facilities and amenities along with new products (public and private) that could be developed.

To ensure community aspirations and needs are being considered as the visitor economy continues to sustainably grow, it is suggested that consideration be given to the following.

- The option of establishing a community reference group to support the direction of the visitor economy and to ensure that representatives from many community interest groups across sport, culture, environment, events etc. can meet regularly to discuss the activation of tourism development projects and supporting infrastructure.
- The option of holding 6 monthly community forums to allow interested members of the community to share ideas and noting that the visitor economy is constantly changing, so community needs are expected to evolve as well.
- The option of an annual community survey to seek specific feedback on how the visitor economy is moving forward and how it is supported by the community along with any potential concerns.





4.1. Implementation Plan

Table 6 - Table 8 provide the action plan to assist in delivering the various priority projects identified in this DMDP. It highlights the:

- activations needed to implement the priority projects;
- key agencies who should collectively be engaged to drive public projects;
- an estimated time frame for effective activation noting that many may change over time as resources are revised and priorities potentially change;
- indicative budget required for feasibility studies, or strategies required to be undertaken; and
- key performance indicators to ensure actions are implemented.

The reason why all projects are not listed in the implementation plan is because it is our strong recommendation that focus be directed on the priority projects only, as getting these activated quickly is essential for obtaining community buy-in and industry support for the DMDP.

This implementation plan needs to be considered a working document and, as such, it needs to remain fluid to take account of the needs of different stakeholders and their ability to undertake actions along with their other responsibilities.

Several projects will necessitate feasibility studies and business cases to support funding especially and to assess the scale and capital investment requirements. This detail was outside of the scope of this DMDP exercise, which is focused on a pragmatic and strategic level.

Concerning the timeframes indicated in the implementation plan:

- Short term: reflects those that could be activated within the next two-three years (2023/24 -2024/25 financial years [FY]).
- Medium term: reflects those that could be activated within the five years from 2025/26 – 2029/30 FY.
- Long term: reflects those that could be activated in and beyond the 2030 FY.

Table 6: Implementation Plan – Geo Park Initiatives

Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget est.	When	KPIs
Geopark interpretation, trails, info points and major discovery hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accreditation as a UNESCO Geo Park is secured ■ Continue to support the Geopark management team for their refresh of all signboards etc. ■ Investigate the potential to expand suggested routes on whitestonegeopark.nz and investigate the potential for bookable packages. ■ Creation of a major visitor information hub in Oamaru centred on the Geopark throughout the District and linking in all associated tourism and related products and experiences 	Geopark management team, Council	\$500k for infrastructure and brand rollout \$5.5 million for the discovery hub \$100k for each entry sentinels \$50k for each info point	Short – medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refresh of signboards etc. are undertaken. ■ Expanded routes and product opportunities are identified and profiled on whitestonegeopark.nz. ■ Awareness of the Waitaki Whitestone Geopark continues to grow. ■ Accreditation is secured for the Geopark from UNESCO ■ Central Government funding support is secured to raise the significance of the Geopark nationally
Waitaki Story	Develop the Waitaki Story in collaboration with the ED strategy as a key component to integrate all relevant visitor experiences as part of the Geopark which covers the Waitaki District	Geopark management team, Council, runanaga	\$500k	Short-medium term	Develop Waitaki Story brief, concept and implementation plan Central government funding and partner funding support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ■



Table 7: Implementation Plan – The Priority Projects

Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget est.	When	KPIs
A2O side trails & coastal trail expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an assessment of potential side trails that could be developed including cycling, kayaking, and boating trails and offer new product opportunities Work with private operators to determine interest and needs (including infrastructure requirements) Complete cost assessment for the development of side trails 	Waitaki District Council and industry operators	\$35k for side trail assessment \$5m for infrastructure & development	Medium - long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential side trails are identified Cost assessment is undertaken Private operators who may utilise the side trails are identified Side trails are developed and utilisation of the A2O and side trails grows Visitor dwell time and spending in Waitaki grows and economic uplift is quantified
Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage a brand specialist to assist in identifying branding enhancements that could elevate the profile of the facility Continue to investigate possible online experiences that could be implemented to expand the experience Undertake market demand assessment to demonstrate demand potential which can be used as part of funding applications Assess options for a wider coastal marine life theme without losing the focus on the penguin colony 	Industry operator and Waitaki District Council	\$110k for brand enhancement \$2.5m for digital and AR and VR experience enhancements	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brand specialist is engaged Brand enhancements are identified Brand redevelopment is funded and rolled out Potential funding streams for experience enhancements are identified Funding for experience enhancements is secured Community and visitor access to the facility increases via online experiences and greater site visitation
Eco-pods linked to the A2O trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake feasibility to assess the potential to introduce small-scale eco-accommodation pods linked to the A2O trail and the ideal location for these Commission design work to support sites Commission construction work Create a marketing program for the promotion of unique accommodation potentially over 5-6 locations. 	Waitaki District Council and landowners	\$2.4m (\$80k per pod x 30 pods)	Medium – long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feasibility study is undertaken for eco-accommodation pods Eco-pods are constructed The utilisation of the A2O grows Visitor dwell time and spend in Waitaki grows Eco pod operators generate attractive returns on investment Stronger A2O marketing activity occurs and broader market reach



Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget est.	When	KPIs
Lake Benmore (and other lakes) electric houseboats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a feasibility assessment to investigate the viability and demand for electric houseboats on Lake Benmore (or other lakes) in the Waitaki. 	Tourism Waitaki with industry operators	\$35k for feasibility assessment \$8m for purchase of vessels and setup of operation	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A feasibility assessment is undertaken. If proven feasible, the concept is promoted to developers and investors to garner interest. A series of houseboat experiences are offered on various lakes and marketed accordingly
Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided tours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāi Tahu Whānui to determine interest in storytelling and guided experience opportunities regarding the Moeraki Boulders and the Takiroa Māori Rock Art site amongst others. Ngāi Tahu Whānui intellectual property is protected and applied to experiences Ngāi Tahu Whānui to determine a Māori name for the coastal walk from Moeraki south to Dunedin 	Ngāi Tahu Whānui, DOC, Geopark Trust	\$500k for roll-out	Medium - long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions with Ngāi Tahu Whānui, DOC and Geopark Trust are completed. Storytelling and guided experience opportunities are identified and confirmed by Ngāi Tahu Whānui and once approved, rolled out. Awareness of Ngāi Tahu Whānui's history and their stories grows. Cultural visitation to Waitaki grows. Revenue opportunities develop
Sound and/or light show	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host a workshop with night-time economy operators (F&B operators, tourism operators, retail etc.) to ascertain interest in an evening sound and/or light show within the Oamaru Historic Precinct. Complete assessment of other sound and light shows to determine unique selling point (USP) for Waitaki. Engage sound and light show developers to identify potential concepts. Develop collateral for the sound and light show event. Promote the sound and light show event to community and visitor markets. 	Waitaki District Council, with industry operators	\$25k for research and a feasibility study \$1-1.5m for event development and promotion	Short – medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workshop with operators is held to ascertain interest. A comparative assessment is undertaken and USP to be focused on is identified. Sound and light show developers are identified, and quotes are sought. Marketing collateral for the sound and light show event is developed. Funding is sought and secured Sound and light show is held on an annual basis and Oamaru's night-time economy is more active. Visitation to the CBD by locals and visitors at night grows. Economic uplift quantified



Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget est.	When	KPIs
Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct – catalyst project to stimulate other project activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support operators to identify funding streams to retrofit accommodation rooms to include ensuites to support restaurant development 	Hotel developers and Whitestone Civic Trust	\$3-4m for retrofit and development of rooms	Short-medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential funding streams for support Funding support is secured A new unique heritage precinct accommodation facility is established
Expanded Farmers Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on the existing Sunday market in Oamaru Expanding into a wider best of regions farmers' market Increase range of high quality produce from around regional areas Promote widely and nationally 	Tourism Waitaki, producers/growers, F&B operators,	\$100k annually for promotion	Short-medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate wider regional producer interest in participating Expand the range of produce and identify a clear point of difference Promote Oamaru as the lower South Island gastronomy hub
Goldfield historic tours & Gold Discovery Centre hub in Palmerston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell the gold mining story of the region as both a modern and historic experience Offers a major visitor attraction for Palmerston An immersive experience to appeal to a wide audience as a fee-paying experience Develop as the NZ national gold mining story experience centre Support the growth of Palmerston as a destination hub linked to the coastal drive circuit from Oamaru via the Kakanui coast to Palmerston for a day excursion 	Tourism Waitaki, Council, Macrae Mining Co.	\$120k for a feasibility study If viable, an estimated capital development cost of circa \$18m	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study to determine viability and site Detailed concept design drawings and interactive concepts Grant funding to support any local investment Establish as the hub for tourism activity in and around Palmerston
"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete an audit to identify potential operators who could feature on the distillery trail Host a workshop with operators to ascertain interest and level of involvement Develop brand and marketing collateral for the distillery trail Link, where possible, into the Waitaki Grown, brand 	Tourism Waitaki with brewers, distillers	\$10-13m for trail development, two new micro-distilleries and a tour bus for organised tours	Medium - long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit of operators is completed Workshop with operators is held and interested operators are engaged with Additional distilleries and/or craft breweries are developed Marketing collateral is developed Distillery trail is launched



Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget est.	When	KPIs
"Waitaki Grown" destination food event and showcase centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Host a workshop with local growers and the F&B sector to determine interest in participating in a destination food event ■ Determine insurance and related approval requirements ■ Establish a site for the destination food event ■ Establish collateral for the destination food event 	Tourism Waitaki, producers/growers, F&B operators, with Whitestone Civic Trust	\$300k for concept development and site development	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Workshop with operators is undertaken and interest is ascertained ■ The site for the event is determined and secured ■ collateral for the event is created ■ Insurance requirements are identified ■ Funding sources are identified and secured ■ The event is rolled out on an annual basis ■ Visitation to the event grows year-on-year ■ Visitation as part of food trails is grown ■ Economic uplift is shown via higher visitor spend



Table 8: Implementation Plan – The Building Blocks

Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget	When	KPIs
Industry upskilling workshops (social media, digital literacy, IT, marketing, and finance upskilling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Waitaki to introduce training modules to help upskill industry operators covering IT, marketing, and basic finance/accounting 	Tourism Waitaki, NZTIA	\$35k (program facilitation)	Short term - ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An industry upskilling programme tailored for Waitaki is developed and rolled out. Participation in the programme by tourism, retail and hospitality operators grows. Customer service standards increases. The online profile of the region grows stronger. Visitor satisfaction grows.
Host community tourism awareness-raising and engagement campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and roll out a tourism benefits community awareness campaign. 	Tourism Waitaki	\$55k awareness campaign	Short term - ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community tourism awareness campaign is developed and rolled out. Community awareness of the benefits of tourism grows. Community satisfaction increases. Visitor satisfaction increases.
New forms of visitor servicing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Visitor Information Network (i-SITE NZ) to identify pilot project opportunities for new forms of visitor information servicing Investigate unmanned digital information kiosks in various locations 	Tourism Waitaki, i-SITE NZ	\$.TBA	Short – medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions with i-SITE NZ are held to identify options. Pilot project(s) is identified and rolled out. Funding is secured Visitor information provision grows. Visitor satisfaction levels increase
DMDP Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report is a living working document and as such, needs to be reviewed every 3 years to ensure its priorities are still correct etc 	Waitaki District Council, Tourism Waitaki,	<\$10k	Short-medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the recommendations and priorities to reflect on actual achievements by Dec 2025 Ensure tourism industry stakeholder views are gathered as part of the DMDP Review Undertake a similar review by Dec 2028 and complete a refresh of the document
Product packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with select tourism operators to develop a series of bookable packages. Once proven to be successful, open up the opportunity to a wider range of operators. 	Tourism Waitaki, Industry	\$10k for package development and online marketing	Short term - ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bookable tourism packages are identified and rolled out. Bookings via packages grows. New, additional packages are developed as interest grows. Visitor spending and dwell time in Waitaki increases.



Recommendation	Action	Who	Budget	When	KPIs
Ongoing distribution of tourism data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to keep up to date with outcomes from the Tourism Data Co-Governance Group. In the meantime, create a visitor data survey for tourism industry members to complete on a bi-annual basis. Create a platform to disseminate data regularly. Provide industry with data updates on an ongoing basis when data are made available. 	Tourism Waitaki	n/a	Short term - ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A visitor survey is developed. The survey is rolled out bi-annually. Survey responses continue to grow. The utilisation of the data platform grows. Waitaki maintains and grows a robust visitor database offering all forms of visitor data, spending patterns etc.



PART 5: SUPPORTING INFORMATION



Appendix 1 Visitation Data

+ The Challenge with NZ Tourism Data

There are significant data gaps in New Zealand tourism data. Before 2012, a comprehensive dataset covering regional tourism was issued¹³, however, this full dataset is no longer available.

As a result, data must be collected from a number of different sources¹⁴, each of which uses a different methodology and often have differing boundaries applied (due to the shifting nature of NZ RTO boundaries). This makes it extremely challenging to determine a complete picture of visitation to a region and perform trend analysis.

+ The Methodology Applied

To determine a comprehensive picture of visitation to Waitaki, a variety of datasets have been leveraged. These are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9: Data Used in this DDMP

Metric	Boundary Used	Source Used
Visitor Spend – Domestic & International	TLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBIE's TECT Data
Visitation – Domestic Day Trip	TLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic day trip travel as a percentage of total international travel was obtained from the 2011 Regional Tourism Estimates and applied to current domestic overnight data from the New Zealand Visitor Activity Forecast. This is the latest robust set of data for this trip type
Visitation – International Day Trip	TLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International day trip travel as a percentage of total international travel was obtained from the 2011 Regional Tourism Estimates and applied to current IVS data. This is the latest robust set of data for this trip type
Visitation – Domestic Overnight	TLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled by Fresh Info as part of the New Zealand Visitor Activity Forecast. This is based on a comprehensive nationwide survey of AA members. Though the survey sample is large it is biased due to only covering AA members
Visitation – International Overnight	TLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand International Visitor Survey

¹³ Including total visitation by market (overnight and day trips by international and domestic visitors), spend, average length of stay etc.

¹⁴ Including the IVS, MBIE's visitor spend data, the Accommodation Monitor, Qrious data etc.

Appendix 2 Waitaki's Tourism Offering

+ Methodology

The purpose of the audit of Waitaki's tourism offering is twofold:

- firstly, to ascertain where product gaps may exist in the tourism product mix; and
- secondly, to complete sentiment analysis on the existing product in the region.

The audit is primarily based on an extensive 'data scraping' exercise that leveraged the following sources: The New Zealand Tourism Operator Database, TripAdvisor, Booking.com, Google Travel and Google Maps.¹⁵

The audit was undertaken in late May 2022 and reflects results at this point.

When assessing the accommodation audit, it is important to recognise that:

- some properties are listed online across multiple categories - in these cases, Stafford has selected the most applicable category based on online information available;
- for each property, the number of bookable units¹⁶ was also included which typically reflects room numbers (where this information was available);
- for caravan parks, bookable units were only required for cabins, chalets, and villas - site numbers have been excluded from the assessment as these data are difficult to obtain with accuracy;
- for DOC Huts, the number of bunks has been included as these can be individually booked/utilised;
- for holiday homes and apartments, bookable units are recorded as "1" because they can only be booked by one party and, therefore, represent one unit.

When assessing the attractions/experiences audit, it is important to note that:

- general parks are excluded from the audit because of the number of these throughout the region which would skew the findings;
- those products which are primarily utilised by the local community have been excluded;
- events have been excluded from the audit; and
- general food and beverage (cafes, restaurants, bars), rather, the audit only focuses on unique food experiences such as distilleries, food tours, cooking classes etc. if these are available in the area.

¹⁵ It is important to note, therefore, that the audit may not be fully comprehensive, particularly for those operators who are not listed online.

¹⁶ If a hotel has 25 rooms, this is recorded as 25 bookable units. If a holiday home has 4 bedrooms, this is recorded as 1 bookable unit as this can only be booked by the one party.

+ Net Promoter Score

To undertake a top-line assessment of the quality of a region's product offering, the Net Promoter Score (NPS) metric can be used. This is a measurement of consumer loyalty. In a tourism context, this translates to a visitors' willingness to not only return for another stay but also make a recommendation to their family, friends, and colleagues. NPS scores are reported with a number from -100 to +100, with a score above 0 considered good and a score above 50 considered excellent.

The NPS is calculated using a scale (see Figure 18), with:

- a score between 0-6 being considered unhappy customers who are unlikely to return, and may even discourage others from staying with the provider;
- a score between 7-8 being passives, meaning they are satisfied with the provider but not happy enough to be considered promoters; and
- a score between 9-10 are considered promoters who are typically loyal and enthusiastic customers and who are likely to return and strongly promote the provider.

TripAdvisor and Google¹⁷ use a scale of 1-5 for consumer ratings on accommodation products. Converting this to the NPS scale means that a rating of 1-3 are considered "detractors" for the product, a score of 4 are the product's "passives" and a score of 5 are the products "promoters".¹⁸ Only product with more than 5 reviews was included in the NPS assessment to ensure a robust sample size.

Figure 18: NPS Score Scale



¹⁷ Booking.com has not been used to derive a NPS because it does not provide a scale of scores, but rather, only provides an overall score. Therefore, an NPS is unable to be calculated from Booking.com listings.

¹⁸ <https://birdseye.com/blog/net-promoter-score-explained/>



Appendix 3 The Full Project Ranking Matrices

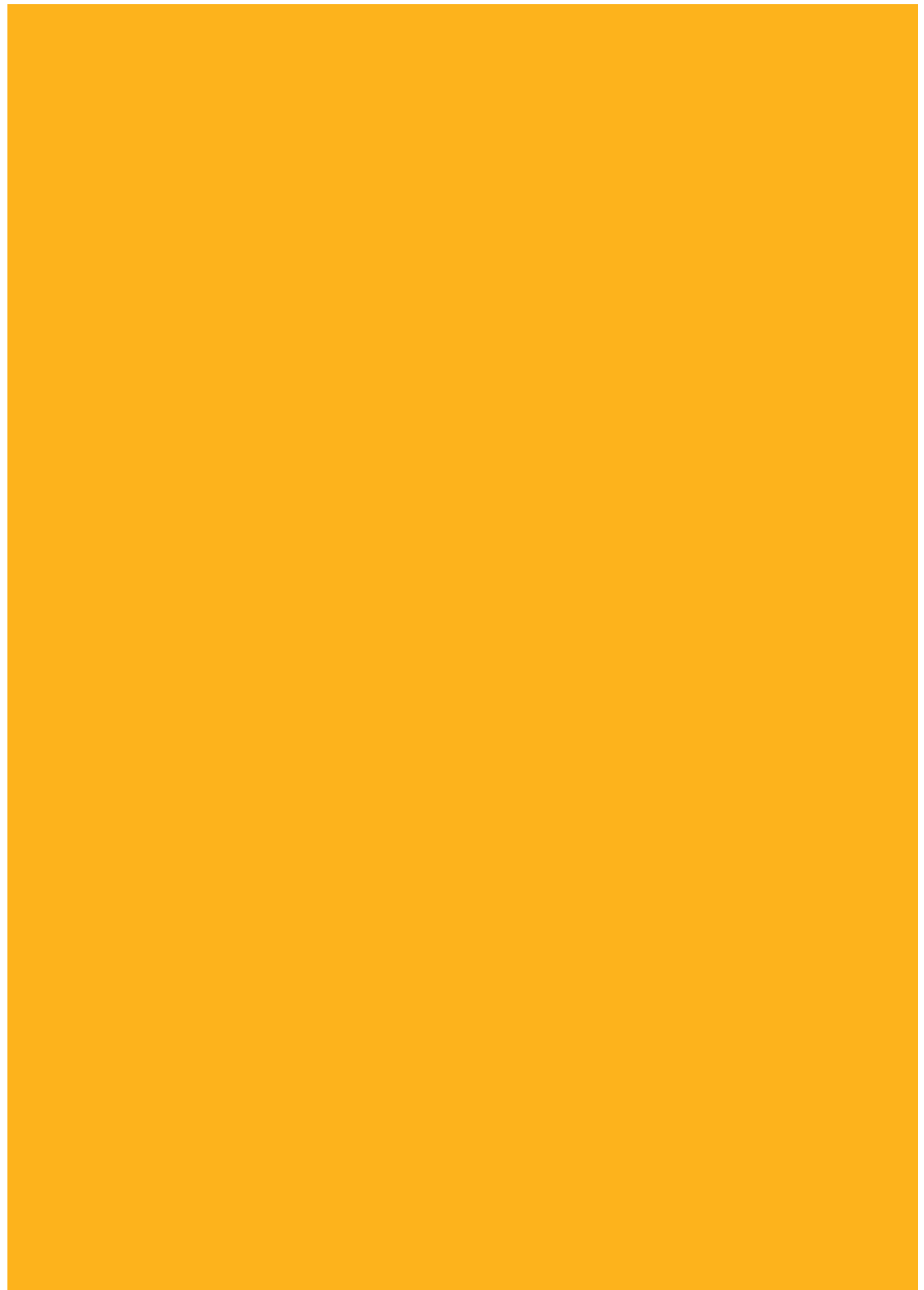
Table 10: Full opportunity matrix with values

Name	Ability to act as a catalyst project to stimulate other investme...	Ability to attract a higher spending visitor market	Ability to encourage stronger domestic visitat...	Ability to encourage stronger international vl...	Ability to help address climate change impacts	Ability to improve the environment	Ability to Secure Govt. Funding for Project	Employment (Operational) Potential	Encourage mana whenua involvement in the visitor econ...	Estimated Visitation	Landowner	Likelihood to be profiled by Tourism NZ	Likely to avoid reducing community social licence	Likely to be supported by community	Likely visitor appeal	Regional Dispersal of Visitors	Requirement for ongoing operational Govt. funding	Short term to Activate	Uniqueness of Product
A20 side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating)	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Yes	Medium	Other Govt. Agency	High	High	High	High	High	Low	No	High
Accessible recreation product	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	No	Medium	Council	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Yes	medium
Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Yes	High	Council	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	No	medium
Eco-pods linked to the A20 trail	High	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	No	Medium	Private	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	None	No	medium
Expanded farmers market	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	no	Medium	Council	Low	Medium	High	High	High	None	Yes	medium
Gilding hub in Omarama	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Private	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	No	medium
Goldfield historic tours and discovery centre	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	No	Medium	Council	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	No	High
Golf tourism packages	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Private	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Yes	low
Guided art tours and packaging	None	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Low	Private	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Yes	low
Janet Frame House, writer in residence program	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	No	Low	Private	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	No	medium
Lake Benmore (and others) houseboats	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	None	Medium	No	Medium	Private	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	No	medium
Linds Pass eco-huts and trekking	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low	Yes	Medium	DOC	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	No	low
Matariki dark skies celestial experience	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Yes	Medium	Other Govt. Agency	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	No	High
Moeraki Boulders glamping & camping accommodation	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Yes	Medium	Mana whenua	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	No	low
Moeraki Boulders protection measures	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Yes	Medium	Other Govt. Agency	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Yes	High
Moeraki Boulders updated F&B offering	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Yes	Medium	Mana whenua	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Yes	Low
Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, g...	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Yes	Medium	Mana whenua	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	No	High
Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Preci...	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	No	High	Private	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	None	No	low
Ski field enhancements	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	No	Medium	Private	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	No	low
Ski field enhancements (expansion & back country...	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Yes	High	Council	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Yes	medium
Update Vanished World Centre at Duntroon	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	No	Medium	Private	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Yes	High
"Waitaki Grown" destination food event	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	No	Medium	Council	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Yes	medium
"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	No	Medium	Private	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	None	Yes	High
Waitaki Valley cultural drive trail	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	No	Medium	Other Govt. Agency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Yes	High
Coastal cycle trail (Oamaru to Dunedin)	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Medium	Private	Low	High	High	Medium	High	High	No	Low
Puketapu track and caravan park	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Medium	Other Govt. Agency	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	No	Low



Table 11: Full opportunity matrix results (unweighted/weighted scores)

Name	Ability to act as a catalyst project to stimulate other investment proj.	Ability to attract a higher spending visitor market share	Ability to encourage stronger domestic visitat.	Ability to encourage stronger international vi.	Ability to help address climate change impacts	Ability to improve the environment score	Ability to Secure Govt. Funding for Project Score	Employment (Operational) Potential score	Encourage maia whanaua involvement in the visitor econo.	Estimated Visitation score	Landowner Score	Likelihood to be profiled by Tourism NZ Score	Likely to avoid crowding out existing community social licence score	Likely to be supported by community Score	Likely visitor appeal Score	Regional Dispersal of Visitors Score	Requirement for ongoing operational Govt. funding Score	Short Term to Activate Score	Size of Private Investment Score	Size of Public Investment Score	Uniqueness of Product Score	Grand Total
A20 side trails (cycling, kayaking & boating)	3/15	3/15	3/18	3/3	2/12	2/12	2/12	3/12	1/7	2/6	2/2	3/3	3/15	3/12	3/12	3/21	2/2	0/0	0/0	1/2	3/18	47/199
Lake Benmore (and others) houseboats	3/15	3/15	3/18	2/2	2/12	3/18	0/0	2/8	0/0	2/6	3/3	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	3/3	0/0	3/21	4/8	2/12	45/183
Eco-pods linked to the A20 trail	3/15	3/15	2/12	3/3	1/6	2/12	1/6	3/12	0/0	2/6	3/3	3/3	2/10	2/8	3/12	2/14	3/3	0/0	3/21	4/8	2/12	47/181
Ngāi Tahu Whānui tourism activations (storytelling, guided ..	2/10	2/10	2/12	2/2	2/12	3/18	2/12	1/4	1/7	2/6	1/1	3/3	3/15	3/12	2/8	2/14	1/1	0/0	1/7	3/6	3/18	41/178
Blue Penguin Colony experience enhancements	2/10	2/10	3/18	3/3	2/12	3/18	2/12	2/8	1/7	3/9	2/2	3/3	3/15	3/12	3/12	1/7	2/2	0/0	0/0	2/4	2/12	44/176
"Waitaki Grown" destination food event	2/10	3/15	3/18	2/2	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	0/0	2/6	2/2	2/2	2/10	2/8	3/12	3/21	1/1	1/7	2/14	3/6	2/12	40/174
Sound and/or light show	2/10	2/10	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	1/7	3/9	2/2	3/3	3/15	3/12	3/12	1/7	1/1	1/7	3/21	1/2	2/12	40/172
Expanded farmers market	2/10	2/10	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	3/12	0/0	2/6	2/2	1/1	2/10	3/12	3/12	3/21	3/3	1/7	2/14	2/4	2/12	40/168
"Waitaki Grown" distillery trail	2/10	3/15	3/18	2/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	3/12	0/0	2/6	3/3	2/2	2/10	2/8	3/12	3/21	3/3	1/7	0/0	1/2	3/18	41/167
Goldfield historic tours and discovery centre	2/10	2/10	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	3/18	2/8	0/0	2/6	2/2	3/3	2/10	2/8	3/12	2/14	2/2	0/0	2/14	1/2	3/18	39/163
Retrofit of the Criterion Hotel in the Victorian Precinct	3/15	3/15	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	3/12	0/0	3/9	3/3	1/1	2/10	2/8	3/12	1/7	3/3	0/0	3/21	4/8	1/6	42/162
Moeraki Boulders protection measures	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/1	3/18	3/18	2/12	1/4	1/7	2/6	2/2	1/1	3/15	3/12	2/8	1/7	1/1	1/7	0/0	2/4	3/18	35/157
Waitaki Valley cultural drive trail	2/10	2/10	2/12	2/2	2/12	2/12	2/12	2/8	0/0	2/6	2/2	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	1/1	1/7	0/0	1/2	3/18	36/156
Moeraki Boulders glamping & camping accommodation	2/10	1/5	3/18	2/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/8	1/7	2/6	1/1	1/1	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	3/3	0/0	3/21	4/8	1/6	37/154
Moeraki Boulders updated F&B offering	2/10	1/5	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	1/6	2/8	1/7	2/6	1/1	1/1	2/10	2/8	2/8	1/7	2/2	1/7	3/21	4/8	1/6	35/147
Lindis Pass eco-huts and trekking	1/5	2/10	2/12	2/2	3/18	3/18	2/12	1/4	1/7	2/6	0/0	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	1/1	0/0	0/0	1/2	1/6	32/145
Matariki dark skies celestial experience	1/5	2/10	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	1/7	2/6	2/2	3/3	2/10	2/8	3/12	2/14	1/1	0/0	0/0	1/2	3/18	34/140
Gliding hub in Omarama	2/10	3/15	1/6	2/2	2/12	1/6	1/6	1/4	0/0	1/3	3/3	1/1	2/10	2/8	1/4	1/7	2/2	0/0	3/21	4/8	2/12	35/140
Janet Frame House, writer in residence program	1/5	2/10	2/12	1/1	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	0/0	1/3	3/3	2/2	2/10	3/12	2/8	1/7	1/1	0/0	2/14	2/4	2/12	32/132
Update Vanished World Centre at Dunroon	1/5	1/5	2/12	2/2	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	0/0	2/6	3/3	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	1/1	1/7	0/0	1/2	3/18	32/131
Ski field enhancements (expansion & back country acce..	2/10	3/15	2/12	1/1	2/12	1/6	1/6	2/8	0/0	2/6	3/3	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	2/2	0/0	0/0	1/2	1/6	33/131
Guided art tours and packaging	0/0	2/10	1/6	1/1	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/4	1/7	1/3	3/3	1/1	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	2/2	1/7	2/14	4/8	1/6	32/130
Golf tourism packages	1/5	3/15	2/12	1/1	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/4	0/0	1/3	3/3	2/2	2/10	2/8	2/8	2/14	2/2	1/7	0/0	4/8	1/6	33/126
Coastal cycle trail (Oamaru to Dunedin)	1/5	1/5	2/12	1/1	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/4	1/7	2/6	3/3	1/1	3/15	3/12	2/8	3/21	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/2	1/6	29/126
Accessible recreation product	1/5	1/5	2/12	1/1	1/6	1/6	2/12	1/4	0/0	2/6	2/2	1/1	3/15	3/12	2/8	1/7	1/1	1/7	0/0	2/4	2/12	30/126
Puketapu track and caravan park	1/5	1/5	2/12	1/1	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/4	1/7	2/6	2/2	1/1	3/15	3/12	1/4	3/21	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/2	1/6	27/121



6 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RECOMMENDATION

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
<p>7.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 20 December 2022 PE</p> <p>(to follow in a separate Public Excluded Agenda Addendum to be published before the 8 August 2023 Council Meeting)</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(f)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of Council members, officers, employees, and persons from improper pressure or harassment</p> <p>s7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>
<p>7.2 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023 PE</p> <p>(to follow in a separate Public Excluded Agenda Addendum to be published before the 8 August 2023 Council Meeting)</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>
<p>7.3 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 July 2023 PE</p> <p>(to follow in a separate Public Excluded Agenda Addendum)</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>

<p>to be published before the 8August 2023 Council Meeting)</p>	<p>enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p> <p>s7(2)(j) - the withholding of the information is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage</p>	
<p>7.4 - Recommendation from Grants and Awards Sub-committee Meeting (Waitaki Heritage Fund) (Public Excluded) held on 27 June 2023 PE</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>
<p>7.5 - Selection of Sports and Events Centre Preferred Partner PE</p> <p>(to follow in a separate Public Excluded Agenda Addendum to be published before the 8August 2023 Council Meeting)</p>	<p>s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>

7 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SECTION

8 RESOLUTION TO RETURN TO THE PUBLIC MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resumes in open meeting and decisions made in public excluded session are confirmed and made public as and when required and considered.

9 RELEASE OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED INFORMATION

In accordance with Waitaki District Council Standing Orders, and pursuant to resolutions in the public excluded session of the meeting, any previously public excluded information that Council decides to release will be included under this agenda item in the Public Minutes of this meeting.

10 MEETING CLOSE