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MOTOR CAMPS: a current appraisal and
guidelines for future development.

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1.1 THE OBJECTIVE
The objective of this study is to establish broad based design guidelines for future motor-camp development.

1.2 THE PROCESS
In order to appraise why camp grounds have evolved to their present state, a number of documents are considered to be of particular relevance. The 'Camping-Ground Regulations, 1936' provide the most recent legal requirements on which camp design is based. The Automobile Associations 'Summary of requirements for classification and/or listing of motor camps in AA publications' proposes a number of design oriented inputs before a camp is acceptable for classification and listing in their publications. The 'Camp and Cabin Associations (CCA) Operators Manual' details a number of limited, though still potentially very significant, design oriented suggestions for camps development as well as attempting to define a number of camp types. Two further influences, namely the various town planning regulations and more recently the 'Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act, 1975' are also
studied. Along with the specific details of each document, related to camp design, are included their relevant implications.

This study of the current environmental quality of motor camps is based on a subject by subject appraisal rather than camp by camp investigation, and as such is intended to give a sound basis to the design guidelines that follow. A factor important to this initial appraisal was the recognition and subsequent classification of camps into one of three types. Thus classified and studied, design guidelines could more easily be established in relation to different land use and camp management policies. Because the importance of government regulations, AA requirements and the CCA manual, with respect to future camp design is recognized, suggestions are also proposed for changes to these, along with recommendations for areas of future study especially relevant to camp development and design in New Zealand.

In summary then, what this study is attempting to do is to clarify those factors that need to be given important consideration in the design
of a camp ground - it is not setting out to provide a singular ultimate camp design for application anywhere, for that would negate the individualism, environmental awareness and character that camps require in order to be successful.
2.1 MAJOR INFLUENCES

2.1.1 'Camping-Ground Regulations, 1936'

In order to have a thorough understanding of factors that have influenced camp ground development it is necessary to take into consideration a number of design oriented regulations that occur in 'Camping-Ground Regulations, 1936'.

Listed below are those regulations considered most relevant to this study, along with associated comments on the implications of each to camp grounds and their design. Changes to the regulations are recommended in 4.2.

REG. 3 "Camping-ground" means any area of land used or designed or intended to be used for rent, hire or reward for the purposes of temporary living-places as herein defined by two or more families or parties (whether consisting of a single person or of more persons than one) living independently of each, irrespective of whether such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses,
sanitary conveniences, or other premises and equipment.

The main implication of this definition is that an area can only be deemed a camping-ground and thus be controlled by these regulations if there are monetary transactions involved in the use of the area. By ignoring the fact that campgrounds, particularly those of the more primitive type, may be set up to provide a public service, this Regulation by definition, prevents the Act from imposing standards on anything but those campgrounds intended to be used for rent, hire or reward.

REG. 8. The (campground) license may be in such form as the local authority thinks fit and may be subject to provisions by way of condition or otherwise relating to -
(a) The maximum number of persons or families or of erections or vehicles, or erections and vehicles to be permitted at one time to make use of the camping ground.
(c) Any other matter - as the local authority thinks fit to impose.
As read, Regulation 8 gives the local authority a lot of power by way of imposing local provisions to the campground license. Looked at from a positive point of view this regulation provides a local authority with the opportunity to impose standards that would be of benefit not only to the campground but also to the landscape in which it is situated. Whether local authorities use this regulation to its full beneficial potential is debateable, as will be able to be judged from Chapter 3.

REG. 13. The boundaries of every camp site shown in the camp plan shall be kept plainly marked on the ground by means of pegs or other suitable indication and the plan number of every campsite shall be permanently displayed on a peg, post, or noticeboard at or near the boundary of the camp site.

This Regulation gives a clue to the excess of pegs, posts and markers within some campgrounds and ignores the fact that such delineation could be both impracticable and wrong from a design point of view, especially in the more primitive type of camp.
REG. 14. No area within any camping-ground shall be shown on the camp plan as a camp-site or be made available for use as a camp-site, or be used as a camp-site unless -
(i) It contains an area of not less than 576 square feet.
(ii) It has a width of not less than 24 feet and depth of not less than 24 feet.
(iii) It is accessible by means of an access path leading from the entrance to the camping-ground.

Regulation 14 is considerably out of date with respect to the size of caravans and tents now being used, but while it still exists it has direct implications for site-size and shape, especially in those campgrounds where space is at a premium and as many camp-sites as possible need to be formed to make the campground return a profit.

REG. 19. No living place shall be erected in or brought upon any part of a camp-site within five feet of any boundary thereof, and no part of a camp-site within five feet
of any boundary thereof shall be used as a living place.

Though limited with respect to size this regulation provides an ideal opportunity for the camp to plant screening and shade material around the boundaries of each site, the perimeter of its boundary and the potential to link, via planting, the camp with its surrounding area.

REG. 20. Living-places occupied by separate families shall be so placed as to leave an open space of not less than 10 feet between them.

As with the previous Regulation, this one provides for significant design opportunities, especially in those campgrounds of limited size where there is a temptation to locate tents, caravans etc close together. In specifying a three metre distance between living places, good potential exists for individual site screening, shelter and shade.

REG. 21. In every camping-ground there shall be available at all times an adequate and convenient supply of wholesome water
for the use of the occupants of the camping ground.

Regulation 21 has significance with respect to the geographical location of campgrounds and could be the deciding factor as to whether or not a camp ground is permitted and/or economically viable in an area.

REG. 22. Cooking places of an approved type provided with sinks and like sanitary fittings for the cleansing of utensils of the campers shall be provided in approved positions in accordance with the by-laws of the local authority, or in the absence of such by-laws, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of Health or Sanitary Inspector. Once again this presupposes the existence of only highly developed campgrounds. In more primitive campgrounds these type of facilities would be both out of character and economically unviable.

REG. 24. Approved drainage for the removal of wastewater shall be provided, and all water and stormwater shall be disposed of
in accordance with the by-laws of the local authority, or, in the absence of such by-laws, then to the satisfaction of an Inspector of Health.

A Regulation that not only has significance to the area within the motor camp but also areas outside it that may be affected by the camp's stormwater and wastewater drainage. There are implications here too for a need to understand the soil types within a camp and the part those soils can play in the drainage of that camp.

REG. 24. A sufficient number of rubbish receptacles of approved type and fitted with covers shall be provided, conveniently situated for the use of the occupants of such camp or camping ground.

A reason, no doubt, for the vast numbers of this type of 'camp furniture' throughout all types of camps. This Regulation, by using such terms as 'sufficient' and 'conveniently situated' leaves too much open to interpretation thus the tendency for over supply of such commodities and poor location.
REG. 30. Approved artificial lighting for all entrances to the camping ground and all access paths therein provided.

It is acknowledged that this may be a necessity within a developed, urban-oriented campground, however such provision are both unnecessary and out of character in the more primitive campgrounds. Furthermore, the term 'approved' is open to interpretation in that it does not state by whom it is to be approved.

Summary: The 1936 Act is an historical document with little relevance to the camping market of the 1980's. Though it deals with factors of concern to campground design today (eg: site size, water supply, drainage) the detail is too restrictive in its application and unaware of the different needs required by different camper types. As they exist now, the Regulations aim at stereotyping campgrounds, both in relation to each other and within themselves.

2.12 'Automobile Association'²
This AA brochure "is designed not only to improve existing establishments but also to serve as a
guide to those proposing to enter the industry". As such, I consider the A.A. to have played a significant role in guiding the designs of past and future motor camps. Listed below are those recommendations with a design orientation; some speak for themselves, others are worthy of comment with respect to the implications. As with the 'Camping Ground Regulations, 1936', recommended changes and/or additions are included in 4.2.

"To ensure financial success and attract campers in sufficient numbers, motor camps should be located near beaches, lakes, hot springs, beauty spots, trout streams, mountain or other resorts of sufficient natural attraction to prove popular with holiday makers".

While this may be true in most respects, there is no acknowledgement of the existence or profitability of camps designed for the short term stay transient camper. Nor is there any effort to impress upon the camp owner the significance the abovementioned attractions may have to the camp and therefore the importance there is in not
allowing the camp directly or indirectly to alter, for the worse, that which the holiday-maker has set out to experience.

"The grounds should be laid out in a manner likely to create a favourable impression on first sight. They should be reasonably sheltered and afforded as much privacy as possible".\(^5\)

"Lacking the ability to transform an uninteresting place into one of real charm, the prospective camp operator would be well advised to consult a landscape gardener."\(^6\)

The ability and role of the landscape architect as a planner should be stressed in this instance. A motor-camp designer not only has a responsibility to the camp and its users, but also to the surrounding landscape and its inhabitants - a responsibility a 'landscape gardener' has no training in.

"The amenities should be so sited that they are readily accessible to all campers within the camp area and yet do not detract from the general experience."\(^7\)
"The 'Camping Ground Regulations, 1936' stipulate 24' x 24' as the minimum dimension for each site: this has been found to be inadequate for caravan sites and larger tents and greater space should be allocated."  

While acknowledging that 'greater space should be allocated' the AA does not extend this to recommending a variety of sizes for different camp types, nor is there any mention of the 10 feet of open space that has to be allowed between living-places and the potential uses to which it could be put. There is a lack of guidance with respect to the importance of providing a variety of different sized spaces within the campground.

"The Inspecting Officer bases his report on several considerations, mainly: cleanliness, standard of amenities, shelter and shade, layout, maintenance and of management. The most important however are the first two items:- cleanliness and standard of amenities".  

A very clean camp with a high standard of amenities does not imply a well designed, functioning camp contained within a pleasant environment. While
undoubtedly cleanliness and amenity standards are important, too much emphasis on them can result in a sterile, characterless camp. The star rating system for camps places too much emphasis on the amenities and facilities within the camp with little regard to how it succeeds in relation to its aims or to the quality of the environment it creates within its boundaries and its relationship to the area surrounding the camp.

"Where practicable, the camp should be located with a warm, sunny aspect, sheltered from the wind and with an area affording reasonable shade from the mid-day sun. Privacy from road traffic, adjacent buildings and dwellings is desirable." 10

"A one star camp would be an area approved for motor camping under the 'Camping Ground Regulations, 1936' and complying with AA specifications in regard to water supply, sanitation, ablution places, drainage, cooking facilities etc. The highest grade (4 stars) would be expected to encompass the following: Buildings of good construction regularly painted and maintained. Equipment
to be at least equal in quality to usual
domestic or hotel standards. All-weather
access to individual sheltered sites.
Adequate lighting within all buildings and
throughout grounds. Modern kitchens, with
complete cooking facilities, hot and cold
water to all sinks, hand basins and showers.
A continuous supply of boiling water for tea
making. Refrigerated storage space available.
Laundry with washing machines and ironing
facilities. Camp canteen or stoves. Recrea-
tion facilities, camp hall etc. 11

Once again this shows the emphasis that the
grading system places upon amenities. Apart
from "individual sheltered sites" there seems to
be little acknowledgement of camp improvement
(via increased star ratings) other than for better
amenities, which, in many cases, would conflict
with the character and theme of the camp and
landscape into which they were put.

Summary: In taking on the role of being the
major (and therefore presumably the most influ-
tential) judge of motor camps, the AA has the
responsibility of setting the standards towards
which all camps should aim. As may become
apparent when looking at Chapter 3, too much emphasis is placed on attaining high amenity standards with little regard to the camp environment or the environs in which the camp is situated.

While it is recognised that the AA must surely have had a lot to do with the raising of camp standards to their present level, the requirements as they stand show little environmental awareness or understanding of the part camps can play in the management of our limited land recreation resource.

2.13 'Camp and Cabin Association',\textsuperscript{12}

"Recognised by Government as the voice of the (motor camp) industry"\textsuperscript{13}, the C.C.A. had this handbook published in March 1980 as a guide to present and future intended campground operators. As such it represents a reasonably powerful influence on contemporary campground design and development.

The C.C.A. recognise that different camp types exist\textsuperscript{14} but the definitions are based on general location and occupancy rate (e.g.: seasonal
camps - coastal areas; occupancy rate 6 - 8 weeks yearly), with little regard to camper requirements and their expectations in each camp, or how the camp should relate to the environment in which it is in. Camp grounds exist to cater for a recognized demand, and as such, any breakdown of camps into types should be user-biased and not operator-biased as above.

Because this manual seems to be primarily aimed at the highly developed campground, the emphasis is on the development of facilities within the camp. It spends little time on the importance of a well planned design input that both relates the camp to its surrounding environment, as well as creating an identifiable, low maintenance theme within its boundaries. A typical example of the manual's approach to design is illustrated in the following passage pertaining to the camp entrance: "An attractive landscaped area with flowers and shrubs creates a pleasing first impression to your guests." Should that "pleasing(?) first impression" be created no matter where the camps located - be it beach, lake forest, rural town, or city? Surely there should
be more appropriate recognition of the landscape in which the camp is sited.

When dealing with camp layout, the manual suggests caravan sites 30' x 30' but omits the importance of and need for, spaces between sites, and the beneficial uses to which they can be put.

Shade trees and shelter hedges are dealt with but only in a very limited sense, e.g.: "useful for wind breaks", "add a lot to that park-like setting most sought after today", "useful to screen rough areas", and with respect to flower gardens - "garden lovers return each year to see what you have now". There is no acknowledgement of the role plants can have in, for example, producing a recognisable character within the camp (i.e: a theme), how they can establish the camp as a harmonious unit within the surrounding landscape, or the part they can play in reducing maintenance time and costs. A list of plant species is suggested (unfortunately only broken down into 'inland' and 'coastal types') which may explain the abundance of certain species throughout the camps investigated. No attempt however is made to suggest looking at
the local environment, soils types or drainage characteristics to get an idea of what to plant. By suggesting species in the way it does, the manual shows little appreciation for creating camps with environments that relate to their specific site and thus creating an element of uniqueness appropriate to their locality.

Summary: This manual has a similar problem to that of the AA guide: a priority concern for amenity development, with little direction as to the significance and implications of a well-constructed design input related to both user requirements and the local landscape.

2.14 Regional and Local Authorities

Regional and local authorities can have statutory control over campground design and location in two ways. The first is with regard to the 1977 Town and Country Planning Act which, in the First Schedule, states that a Regional scheme is to deal with, among other things, the "regional needs for - camps". The Second Schedule relates to matters to be dealt with in District Schemes and while not mentioning campgrounds specifically it does state that such a scheme should deal with
"the design and arrangement of land uses and buildings.....". Such control over campgrounds can be enforced via the use of zones, conditional uses and specified departures. While it is doubtful whether there are any zones anywhere designated specifically for camping, such a use can be included as a 'conditional use' of a zone, i.e.: camping may be deemed appropriate to that zone though not necessarily to every site within it. As long as the conditions for campgrounds, as conditional uses, are stated in the scheme - then the application for such a land use can be refused on the grounds of it not meeting those requirements. If camping is not explicitly stated to be a conditional use within a zone, then an application for such a use can be granted by the local authority as a specified departure. In this case, as the use is departing from the zoned use, then the need has to be proven for it, in addition to which the local authority will usually attach a certain number of conditions which have to be met in order for the departure to be granted.

The second method of control is via either, specific local authority by-laws, or under the
provisions granted to a local authority in the 1936 Camping-Ground Regulations, where, conditions "such as the local authority thinks fit"\textsuperscript{20} may be included as part of the requirements for gaining a license to operate. These conditions may relate to "any matter"\textsuperscript{21} and as such the 1936 Act gives a local authority the opportunity to impose any design standards it may see as necessary for a camp to be a compatible and enhancing element within the landscape.

The power that the above regulations provide is amply sufficient and therefore no guidelines for change will be suggested in 4.2. However, it could be recommended that local authorities should make better use of those powers granted to them: if competition, and such bodies as the Automobile Association, cannot adequately promote a rise in the environmental standards of camps then the provisions are there for such 'quality' to be legally enforced. While the introduction and enforcement of more rules and regulations may result in the loss of some degree of freedom, if these rules etc produce camps of significantly greater benefit to campers, the landscape, and
inevitably, management, then the end will have justified the means.

2.15 'Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act, 1975',

Though only a recent Act, relative to the 1936 Camping Ground Regulations, this 1975 Act will, or should, play an increasingly important part in the design of campgrounds, particularly with respect to building design, circulation within the campground and access to adjacent recreational resources.

Section 25 of the Act is of specific relevance to camp design for it contains mandatory requirements regarding facilities at, and access to, buildings open to the public, and in particular section "3(j) Hotels and Motels and other premises providing accommodation for the public". The act is concerned not only with new buildings but also with the major reconstruction of such, and therefore has implications for all motor camps, no matter when they were built.

New Zealand's recreation resources should, as far as possible without destroying that resource,
be available to all people and, as camps often provide the base to experiencing that resource, it is essential that they do not limit or restrict access to it. Whether or not this situation exists today is dealt with in Chapter 3.
2.2 MOTOR CAMP CLASSIFICATION

2.21 Introduction

In the 1960's J. Alan Wagar, in a paper entitled 'Campgrounds for many tastes', wrote with the purpose of emphasising "the range of campground needs and to suggest a classification (of campground types) that may help recreation planners meet the full spectrum of campers needs". Of the seven types he suggested, five were accessible by motor car. Emphasis was made of the fact that it was not that specific classification that was important, rather that a variety of campgrounds is needed to provide for the range of camper tastes that exist. Once demand for a specific type of campground in an area is acknowledged then, Wagar suggests, "future planning and construction can be guided by demonstrated needs" with special reference to campground location in relation to the capabilities of the land resource. The priority concern of Wagar's paper is that by establishing and managing different types of campgrounds not only might the full spectrum of camping needs be more fully met but at the same time this planning could be used to
reduce the impact of camping on the many other land uses needed by society.

A decade later D.W. Lime in 'Locating and designing campgrounds to provide a full range of camping opportunities'\textsuperscript{27}, identified the problems resulting from poor location and design of campgrounds and attempted to resolve these problems by identifying the need for a variety of campgrounds, the kinds of campgrounds there are and where to locate them and the role location and design can play in both reducing physical resource deterioration and enhancing the experiences of the campers. Lime based his campground types on those of Wagar's five vehicle accessible types, amending the names of two of them. The resultant five types were traveller-oriented, social-oriented, environment-oriented, peak-load camps and long term camps, each of which Lime recognised as having distinctive location and design criteria based on the levels of development and accessibility desired by the camp's users.

For this particular study I have based my classification on that of Limes, though refining the number of camp types down to three, while
broadening the definition of each. By limiting the types to environmental, social and traveller oriented campgrounds, I feel that, though this may be criticised for its arbitrary nature, by having a small number of broad-based camp types it is possible to classify camps on that type of camper towards which they are predominantly aimed. As indicated by Fig. 1, there are degrees of overlap between the camp types so that specific levels of development or accessibility are not enough on their own to define a camp. What is important is the combination of factors that inter-relate to determine a camp type: what factors with those levels of development and accessibility are dominant enough to warrant classifying a campground as a particular type? Similarly a campground need not necessarily only provide opportunities within its boundary for only one type of camping experience; management may recognise the need to incorporate within the one camp, areas and facilities appropriate to a range of camper requirements. For example, a camp located close to a highly valued recreation resource eg: a beach or river, could provide areas suitably distant from each other, aimed at
both social and environment oriented campers. The levels of access for both may be the same but facilities provided within each and their specific design would differ accordingly.

The most essential point to recognise is that if camp management can recognise the types of campers coming to the area and the reasons for their visit, then the camp can be designed to accommodate both the campers requirements and those of land use and recreation resource management.

2.22 Environment Oriented Motor Camps

The environment oriented campground has generally lower levels of development and access than the other two types, though this does not necessarily preclude it from providing a relatively high level of amenities and services (see Fig. 1). The camp is primarily oriented towards some highly valued recreational resource eg: mountain, forest, coast, and as such the camp user is predominantly interested in experiencing that resource. As a consequence of this there are certain design considerations that, though they do not necessarily exist in all such camps today, should be followed in the future. Campgrounds are small
(Lime suggests no more than 50 sites)\textsuperscript{29} and camp-sites well spaced, providing enough shelter and screening to (i) give the camper the appropriate experience desired and (ii) give the camp the same character as that of its external environment. Well defined management policies must be implemented to prevent that resource demanded from being damaged due to over use. There may be some difficulty in management of this type of camp however. For reasons of small camp size and remoteness, environment oriented camps are less likely to have a full time manager-caretaker and as such are generally developed and maintained by local body or government departments: sections of the economy not reliant on a high profit in order to continue business.

2.23 Social Oriented Motor Camps

While these campgrounds may be located close to some recreational resource they are primarily distinguished by their high level of development, large size (possibly over 100 sites) and closeness of camp sites. They tend to be located in easy access areas, though still remote enough to dissuade the transient camper. This type of
campground then is more suited to the local, weekend type camper and the longer term holiday-maker. There is an emphasis in this type of camp on not only the possible recreation resource outside of the camps, but also on the amenities and services the camp itself can offer - ranging from T.V. lounges through to organised active recreational activities. Further emphasis is placed here on socialising within the camp environment; a 'commune with people' idea rather than the 'commune with nature' principle of the environment oriented camp. All these factors also imply a less seasonal nature to its use, relative to environment oriented camps in particular.

2.24 Traveller Oriented Motor Camps

These type of camps are most readily distinguished by their high degree of accessibility, usually being located on or near a main highway. Because of this location factor, traveller oriented campgrounds are to be found in both urban and rural settings. This diversity of location results in a complementary diversity of development with the urban travellers campground providing all the amenities usually associated
with motels, while the rural type, catering for fewer numbers, is only likely to have the basic necessities.

As the emphasis in the urban type is on providing cheap accommodation central to a major recreation resource (i.e. the city) the campgrounds and more specifically the camp sites, are, through economic necessity, generally small with little open space or room between them. There is also a trend for this type of camp to provide a greater number of cabin type units than in any of the other camp types. This inevitably results in a reduction in the amount of plant material used for screening, shade and shelter purposes and a larger amount of hard surface than in any other camp type.
FOOTNOTES

5. Ibid p.17
6. Ibid p.17
7. Ibid p.17
8. Ibid p.18
9. Ibid p.18
10. Ibid p.19
11. Ibid p.20
15. Ibid p.8
16. Ibid p.24
17. Ibid p.24
20. Camping-ground Regulations, 1936 p. 352
21. Ibid p. 352
23. Ibid
25. Ibid p. 1
28. Ibid p. 58
29. Ibid p. 59
3.1 INTRODUCTION

In all a total of 40 camps were investigated with a relatively even split of 13:13:14 of environment-oriented, social oriented, and traveller oriented camps respectively.

The variety of camps covered as great a geographic area as was possible in the time available, with locations as widespread as Southland, the MacKenzie Country, Nelson, the West Coast and Banks Peninsula. Topographically, by far the majority of camp sites were on flat ground though a small number (3) of hill sites were investigated. There was a wide variation with respect to the environments in which the camps were located: coastal, forest, river, lake, city and town.

Ownership type also varied throughout the 40 camps, ranging through city councils, local bodies, government departments, A & P associations and privately run. As will become evident, certain camp types appealed more to some ownership types than others.

At each camp, discussion with the management (when available) was used to confirm the classification
of that particular camp, along with reasons for
details of specific relevance to that camp, eg:
building materials, colours, plant types. From
a combination of note taking on-site and post
visit analysis of photos and slides a composite
was built up of the identity and character that
that camp expressed. The environment of the
camps was then analysed with respect to those
factors considered to be the most important in
establishing the overall character of a particular
camp type. Under the heading of 'Layout' factors
such as access to and circulation within the
camp is discussed, 'The Built Environment' deals
with the man-made structures within a camp eg:
buildings, and components of these, eg: materials,
form and colour. The sections on 'Plant Material'
deal not only with the types, but on their parti-
cular effects within camps, and lastly 'The
Impact on the External Environment' considered
the camp and its relationship to the external
environment.

The generalizations that follow, about the nature
of the three camp types, came about from a
collation of those characteristics that epito-
mized individual camps. So, while certain camps may have some characteristics at variance from these, I feel the norms suggested are those that best represent the overall internal environment of motor camps in the South Island.
3.2 ENVIRONMENT ORIENTED CAMPGROUNDS

3.2.1 Introduction

Thirteen environment-oriented motor camps were investigated. Of the 13, only one was privately owned, the rest being run by either government departments (Forest Service, Lands and Survey), domain boards or city councils.

Two camps were adjacent to a lake, four were in a forest setting, each with rivers of recreational value either flowing through the camp or along the camps boundary and seven were located in a coastal environment adjacent to beaches with a variety of recreational purposes eg: surfing, swimming, boating, fishing.

Though a number (5) of camps were located adjacent to a state highway, other factors were considered important enough to still warrant classifying them as predominantly environment-oriented camps. Research\(^1\) has indicated the reasons people went to those particular camps were based on, the ready access to and experience of the recreational resources of the (coastal) environment in which the camps were adjacent to main highway, but close to sea & bush, with few facilities, implies camp is environment oriented.
situating, the low level of development within the camp heightening the campers experience, and the lack of regulation within the camp, eg: "gates shut at 11.00 p.m.", "no noise after 10.00 p.m."

As an indication of both the size of the camps and the numbers of people accommodated, only six of the camps are acknowledged in the A.A. Accommodation and Camping Guide as having resident caretakers, the remainder either operating on an honesty box system or having a visiting caretaker.

As a further indication of camp size and level of development the number of power points available as hook-ups to caravans ranged from zero through to 60. Of this number, eight camps supplied less than 20 hook-ups, 11 less than 40, and only one camp supplied over 50 power hook-ups.

Only two of the 13 camps were closed during my investigation period (late Autumn-Winter), one of which had a very limited season of December 15 - February 27. Both camps coincidently were forest/river camps indicating both the seasonal and remote access nature of these camps. As a further
3.22 Camp Layout

By definition, environment-oriented camps have the lowest level of development of any of the camp types and this idea was further enforced after analysis of the 13 camps investigated.

With respect to circulation within the camps, only six of the thirteen had a surface material differentiating the circulation route from the camp sites. Of those six, only one had a constructed road asphalt surface. The remaining five camps used local crushed rock/shingle to separate the road surface from the camp sites. Of the camps that did not differentiate between camp site and circulation route the ground surface was predominantly grass.

As to the effect the surfacing of the circulation routes had on the camps themselves, there were advantages obvious with both the defined and undefined types of layout. Because the camps
investigated had used local rock/shingle to define their circulation routes little visual conflict arose because the colours and textures of the rock were in harmony with those of the local environment. Grass tended to merge with the shingle so that the grass/road edge was not precisely defineable further enforcing the informal character of the camp. In one camp that had an asphalt circulation route a number of characteristics prevented it from detracting from the informal theme: the road was narrow (3-4m); it was of a winding nature through groves of trees which effectively prevented one from seeing too large an expanse of hard surface at one time; the shadows cast from the trees reduced the contrast between the grass and asphalt; the grass/asphalt edge was not a clearly defineable line for the grass had been allowed to grow over and into the asphalt surface, the hard surfaces in general, provided a channelling influence on vehicular traffic, reducing their impact to areas specifically designed to withstand that impact: soil compaction and resultant drainage problems, and the destruction of vegetative ground cover are problems that are subsequently avoided.
In those camps that had not defined their circulation routes with hard surfacing a number of benefits became obvious: there is no cost involved in defining the route, there is an informality about the camp that becomes even more apparent as the camp empties thus reducing the visual impact of the camp when it is totally empty and there is no built in clue that vehicles are brought in to the camp. With the ground surface totally in grass then, the impression that there is little development within the camp and that the place is for people rather than cars, further enforces the concepts inherent in an environment oriented camp.

With respect to the actual layout of the camp only four of the 13 camps had a one way circular route through them, all of which were constructed road surfaces of some type. The remaining nine were predominantly of the linear type in which access to and egress from a site were along the same stretch of 'road'. For seven out of those nine camps this 'road' was marked only by the open space left between sites and absent of any site definition, eg: power boxes, site markers, plant material.
As the four circular route camps were the four largest in terms of area and number of sites, then it would appear that (i) traffic circulation problems are lessened in large camps if a circular one-way route is provided and (ii) circular routes are both unnecessary and difficult to incorporate into limited size camps especially if the route is not distinguished by a roading material of some type.

In not one of the 13 camps was there any physical separation of vehicular, pedestrian and services traffic. This could be accounted for by the small size of the camps concerned and thus small numbers of people involved, and the low level of services required in such camps. There did exist however, both visual and physical segregation of camper types in four of the camps investigated. Through a combination of distance and screen planting it was possible in each of these camps to separate camper types (be they in tents, caravans or cabins) to areas of their own. Those campers 'roughing it' in tents were not mixed in with those in caravans or cabins and all the technology that goes with them, therefore enhancing their own "wilderness experience".
As far as the layout of camp sites themselves is concerned there was no one general pattern that emerged as dominant except perhaps for apparent concentrations in areas with good shade and shelter afforded by plant material of some type. As befitting environment oriented camps, sites tended to have greater than the 10 feet distance between them as stated in the 1936 Act, however, in the larger, obviously more popular camps, caravans in particular were tending to be sited as close as those in urban settings. This trend is obviously not good for this type of camp and will be dealt with more thoroughly in 4.4.

3.23 The Built Environment

Each of the 13 camps investigated provided only one amenity block, (containing toilet and/or cooking facilities), which was again indicative of both the size of environment oriented camps generally, and the numbers of people who use them. Five of these camps provided cabin type accommodation of which only one provided motel accommodation, giving further emphasis to the notion of the less developed nature of environment
oriented camps. However with some camps providing up to eight cabins with accommodation for approximately 50 people and a noticeable trend being towards more of this type of accommodation being built, there is obviously an increasing demand for cabin accommodation in environment oriented camps: a factor worth considerable attention with respect to the future development and design of this type of camp.

Generally the level of development in the camps is reflected in the simple form of the buildings and the materials used in their construction: nine out of the 13 camps used concrete block construction, a reflection no doubt of their long life and low maintenance costs. At no particular camp did the use of concrete block contrast detrimentally with the surrounding area, though the simplicity of the buildings' designs was also a factor in this. In the one case where the form and texture of the concrete block may have detracted from its setting (dense native forest), the building was given an outer cladding of timber half-rounds, stained a dark green. Using this solution the building acquired both appropriate colour and texture for the environment.
in which it was placed, while still retaining the basic functional characteristics of concrete block.

A variety of building forms were used throughout the camps but were basically minor variations on a similar theme of a simple gable roof on top of four walls. The variation between camps existed in the pitch of the roof and whether the gable end was to the front of the building or to the side. Cabin and amenity buildings were particularly noticeable when a steeply pitched roof was used in conjunction with the gable end facing to the front - thus tending to emphasize the vertical nature and narrowness of the building. On the other hand when the gable end was to the side the building appeared to sit lower in the landscape and hence be less conspicuous in relation to its surroundings. Likewise, the greater the overhang of the roof, the lower the building appeared to sit in relation to the ground. This effect results from a combination of shade, where the dark tones created by the overhang help relate the building more to the colours of the earth and creates a horizontal line that
relates to the ground plane, whereby the roof, in extending out over the walls and down towards the ground, breaks the vertical dimension of the wall, making it appear lower than it actually is and giving it a more human-related scale. This effect was especially obvious in those buildings where a roof overhang was combined with a verandah and supporting posts, thereby physically linking the roof with the ground and the inside with the outside.

Due to the buildings' generally small size, the scale relationship between them and the surrounding landscape was satisfactory however as will be discussed later other variables such as colour and screening (or lack of it) can alter existing satisfactory scale relationships into ones entirely inappropriate to both the camp type and the landscape.

Because of the limited number of buildings in environment oriented camps a unity in the general design and form of the buildings present was quite evident. This identifiable unity added to the camps character by bringing together elements of form and material that, had they differed, could
quite easily have resulted in a visual clutter incongruous to the theme of such camps.

Of all the environment oriented camps covered only one was depicted in the A.A.'s 'Accommodation and Camping Guide' as having amenities appropriate for use by the disabled. Unfortunately though at this particular camp, while facilities within the building were suited to paraplegics, the gradient and loose gravel surface leading up to the building were not. For a camp to be able to accommodate the disabled, more than the ablution block has to be appropriately designed. In all of the camps that provided cabins, access to these was very limiting, having both high entrance steps and narrow doorways. This situation existed even with cabins built after the 1975 Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act and as such stands as an indictment of the lack of enforcement that this act has had and also the lack of awareness by camp management (as indicated by a number of discussions).

Aside from buildings a number of other man-made elements make an impact upon the camp environment. Loosely grouped under the term
'camp furniture' these include such structures as power-­poles, power boxes, signs, site markers, lighting, fencing and rubbish bins.

Looking at camp furniture generally it would seem incongruous to the definition of environment oriented camps if the camps were over supplied with such elements ie: they become a dominant feature of the camp environment. While in numerical terms there did not appear to be an over abundance of such structures, it was often small matters of detail, such as location, design and colour, that increased their conspicuousness and thus resulted in them detracting from the camp environment. Power poles and boxes too often had attention drawn to themselves by their open space location and being painted white. In particular it was quite common for the lower 1 - 2 m of power poles to be painted white. The poles themselves are intrusion enough within such a camp type without unnecessary attention being brought to focus on them by highly conspicuous paint jobs. The same comment can be applied to rubbish bins spread throughout camps; if unlabelled, harmoniously toned bins are used appropriately in a number of camps then there appears little reason for
labelled, white bins to be used in others. Such urban oriented elements too easily detract from the environment oriented character trying to be generated.

Site designation was either related to numbers on the power boxes, on pegs set in the ground, or painted or etched onto concrete or rock set into the ground. Visually the least detractive and that considered most appropriate to environment oriented camps is the latter of the three. With this method the campground is still complying with the 1936 Act but not to a degree that adds another element of incongruous formality to the scene.

Sign posting within the camps investigated was generally kept to a minimum numerically mainly concentrating on naming the camp and a few important instructions e.g. 'no dogs'. At only one of the 13 camps did the number of signs result in a visual clutter. This problem was further emphasised by another, relevant to a number of other camps as well: the signs lacked unity in size, shape, colour and lettering detail as well as height and location. With a variety of signs
spread out at various heights and locations at the camp entrance, not only was it difficult to comprehend all that was being said, but a poor initial impression of over regulation within the camp was created - an impression that should be especially alien to environment oriented camps.

Timber, stained brown or green, with contrasting letters, painted and/or impressed into it, was the dominant material used in signposting - a natural material most suited to the nature of the camps involved.

One of the details that requires more design input than is evident at present is the lettering type. Generally those used were either upper or lower case or a combination of both, all fairly simple and uncommercial in style. However just as unity in detail can bring similar elements even closer together, then conversely, where the detail is dissimilar, unnecessary contrast can arise. Such was the case in a number of camps visited, where signs, even if in the same location, used a combination of capital and small upper and lower case letter faces. As a result the group of signs became hard to read and lost the attention grabbing
impact they were supposed to have. Generally those signs that had the greatest impact were those using large lower case letter faces with a short clear message in colours that, while noticeable, did not conflict with the tones of the surrounding landscape.

Lighting within camps was appropriately restricted to camp entrances and in and around buildings—anywhere else would have been both superfluous and out of character for an environment oriented camp. The form it took was generally similar to that of street lighting, bulb or florescent tubing high up on a power pole. While recognising the potential for vandalism, I feel that softer lighting lower down would reduce the harshness of the urban type lighting now prevalent.

Seven of the thirteen camps provided constructed fireplaces, a worthwhile facility if it is obvious that the demand exists for such because they reduce the element of risk to and subsequent loss of planting in and around the camp due to uncontrolled camp fires.

When and where fencing did exist it usually conformed to that type prevalent in the area;
generally post and wire farm type fencing - a type which is neither an insurmountable physical barrier nor a completely obtrusive visual one. Special attention was usually given to the fencing at the entrances to most of the camps; a low post and rail type fence being the most common. By changing the fence type in this simple manner, due attention was brought to both the entrance and the camp without detracting from the general character and theme expressed elsewhere. Only if the colours conflicted with the tones of the environment did the fence form a detractive element.

Even if the structure's materials and its final form and scale relationships were appropriate to both the camp's environment and its user, the final impression left was detractive if there had been an unsuitable choice and use of colour. Of the 13 camps only two were considered to have integrated total colour scheme that were (i) related to and in harmony with their setting (ii) did not bring unnecessary attention to the structures form, hence reducing the impact of its surrounding environment and (iii) unified the structures within that camp. The faults
in the other 11 camps were basically a result of the poor choice and/or use of colour. Examples have already been cited of the use of white paint on power boxes, rubbish bins and power poles. Further examples exist in the use of this 'colour' on buildings and in particular using it to emphasize details on that building eg: eaves, doors, window surrounds. Because lighter, more reflective tones relate more to those of the sky than the earth, buildings where these tones dominated, especially if used on the roof, appeared to sit higher in the landscape than those whose colours were darker and less reflective. Colour can be used to bring emphasis and variety to parts of a building; however it should not result in that detail dominating both the building and it's backdrop. This is particularly so for this type of camp where the colours, forms and textures of the landscape should hold the primary visual interest.

Generally, the colours used in environment oriented camps (ranging through various shades whites, greens, browns and yellows) showed little appreciation for the environment in which they were in. Too often, with the camps being in
areas of high visual amenity, the colours chosen for the structures within those camps competed with the colours of the landscape, and so in turn, not only did the building itself detract from the landscape but it lessened the visual impact of the landscape, so important to the quality of camps of this type.

3.24 Plant Material

Plant material (trees, bush, shrubs and ground cover) played a significant role in the external environment of all of the camps visited. Admittedly too there always existed boundary planting around the camp indicative of the plant types native to the area. However too often within the camps the grounds were either devoid of plant material (other than grass), had an amount below that which would readily be able to regenerate itself or the plants themselves were ones introduced to the area and out of context with those growing naturally.

As a result of this a number of detractive characteristics within the camp became apparent. First of all, camps were losing a significant opportunity to closely relate their internal
environment to that external one all important to the camp user. Whether there was too little, or the wrong type, of plant material, the camps visually identified themselves, through contrasting line, form, colour and texture, as an entity apart from, rather than integrated with, their external environment. In addition to this, camp sites and users lost valuable shelter, shade and screening properties that variable height and density planting provides. Numerous opportunities to reduce the visual impact of buildings on the camp were lost by failing to give them adequate screening: even low planting (1 - 1.5m) sited close to the walls of a building will break the harsh visual impact of a horizontal plane (the ground) meeting a strong vertical one (a wall) by providing a graduated link between the two, in a medium that has colours related to the landscape and a vertical form related to that of the buildings. Furthermore, camp management were increasing their own maintenance costs by producing large areas of grass to mow and the need to replace dead or dying plant material unable to regenerate itself. Other opportunities to use plant material in
assisting drainage (because of uncompacted soil), channelling people's circulation to certain high tolerance areas and screening buildings was also lost. In addition, through a lack of plant material, there was a noticeable absence of spatial variety, only three of the 13 camps expressed, through variable concentrations of plant material, people's desires for both privacy and socialisation. While the camps, as units, may have been enclosed, 10 of the 13 failed to provide the degrees of enclosure, shelter, shade and screening essential to this camp type.

3.25 Impact on External Environment

The impact a camp has on its external environment results from a combination of all the above factors, how they relate to each other, to the camp as a unit and how that unit relates to the external environment. If these factors result in the camp as a whole being detractive to its external environment then the camp itself also loses out.

It cannot be doubted that a campground has a detrimental physical influence on that environment people have come to experience: there are
sewerage disposal problems, increased runoff from buildings, compacted ground on open space that previously did not exist, damage to flora and fauna and aggravation of erosion problems. To a certain extent most of these problems can be alleviated or reduced if camp management recognizes the characteristics of the landscape inherent to the camps environment and plans accordingly.

Unfortunately however, of the camps investigated, there were, at most, three that had incorporated themselves into their environment with minimal noticeable physical and visual problems. While sewerage problems are regulated by the Health Department, other problems mentioned on previous pages have no such regulatory bodies and safeguards. As such, each problem in its own way can lead to the camp having a detrimental impact on its environment. This was particularly the case where through a poor choice of plant material and colour scheme the camp visually separated itself from the surrounding environment. These detractive impacts were further emphasised by a lack of screening both of the camp as a whole, and of buildings and areas.
within the camp. At least 10 of the 13 camps fell into this category and as such stands as a poor commentary on the ability of those in charge of such camps to design and manage them with appropriate regard to their most valuable asset and 'crowd puller': the natural environment in which this type of camp is situated.

3.26 Summary

While individual camps and details within some camps were complementary to both the camp and its environment, overall the standard encountered was poor. Basic elements within the camps, eg: buildings and camp furniture, were generally kept appropriately simple with unobtrusive forms and materials. However, beyond that basic level, additional elements continually proved to be detractive to both the camps internal and external environments.

Three major factors were considered to be most important in this regard. While colour was often used to bring unity to structures within the camps there was generally a failure to use it to identify the camp with its' environment. Instead of trying to reduce obvious differences
between the natural and the man made, the colours used often highlighted these differences, which in turn brought emphasis to man's impact on the environment.

The use of plant material showed little knowledge of either its aesthetic or practical uses; of its importance not only to the camp user by providing him with visual variety, shade, shelter, and screening for privacy, but also for the camp management in reducing costs, and for the landscape generally, by providing a framework around which different land uses (accommodation, passive and active recreation) can be united under a similar theme.

Encompassing all of this was an apparent lack of knowledge regarding the detrimental impacts camps can have on their external environment. People come to these camps to experience the unique environment they have to offer, unfortunately an appreciation of this fact was apparent in only two out of the 13 camps.

It is anticipated that the guidelines in Chapter 4 will provide a basis of thought on which future environment oriented camps can be developed.
3.3 SOCIAL ORIENTED CAMPS

3.31 Introduction

Of the 13 social oriented campgrounds investigated the greatest majority were privately owned (see Table 1): a good indication of the profit making potential of camps of this type.

With respect to the types of recreation resource they were centred on, 11 were closely associated with coastal recreation; eight of which were oriented towards swimming beaches and three towards boating. Of the remaining two camps, one was adjacent to and the other set in the urban fringe of a coastal town. As with environment oriented camps the fact that such a great majority of camps are associated with water points to the value of this element as a significant recreational resource.

With the A.A. star rating system being based as it is on the amount and types of amenities in a camp, it seemed only appropriate (see 2.23) that, social oriented campgrounds would, on average score better than the environment oriented camps (see Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CAMP OWNERSHIP</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY COUNCIL</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.A.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>A&amp;P SOCIETY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.A. RATING</th>
<th>NO OF CAMPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREE STAR</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWO STAR</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONE STAR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1.

TABLE 2.
The size of the camps was also indicative of the different atmosphere social oriented camps try to create. The camps ranged from approximately three acres up to about 50 acres with 24 electrical hook-up power boxes being supplied in the smallest and over 500 in the largest (which also had a further 500 non power sites.) The median was about 80 power points. As a further indication of their less seasonal nature, greater size and the greater numbers of people they cater for, each camp had at least one full-time, on-site manager.

3.32 Camp Layout

The higher level of development in social oriented camps was continually emphasised as one analysed the factors inherent to this type of camp.

Of the 13 camps, eight had hard surface circulation right through the campground while the remaining five had hard surfaces at least linking the external roadway with that of the cabins, amenity buildings and main camp area. Eleven of the 13 circulation routes were established in an asphalt material while the remaining two used local shingle. Negating any cost reasons behind
the use of shingle, one camp operator said that
camping should be 'at least a bit rough, to let
you know you are actually camping and not still
in town'. Visually, this concept did work in
the native forest setting in which it was located;
there was however a degree of conflict in that
concrete drainage channels had been placed on ei­
er side of the 'rustic' road, introducing a
detractive urban element into the otherwise
quite natural setting.

With respect to the actual layout of buildings
and camp sites within the camps, a majority (9)
had their offices at the camp entrance making it
both easier for the arriving camper to locate
and the camp management to have a degree of
control over the comings and goings of the
campers. Unfortunately ease of access, was not
an elementary characteristic of this high use
zone. Only five of the 13 camps had a different
entrance and exit (by way of median strip or
larger) while only six camps provided laybys
which allowed traffic to flow through uninter­
rupted while other campers checked in, and not
one camp had a recognizable one way traffic
system throughout the whole camp. Furthermore, no camp, even when there was 50 acres to use, had attempted to provide separate circulation routes for pedestrians and vehicles. This factor, combined with the amount of roading in these camps emphasised an element that is detractive to the theme of camping. It should not make any difference that these camps more developed; their underlying theme is that of socialization, something that can be accomplished without a feature being made of the motor vehicle. One camp had, by establishing various width roads, developed a hierarchy within the camp that went some way towards channelling the vehicle flow through certain areas: successful for those campers on minor routes, not so good for those camped at the side of the main ones.

Of the actual form that the camp layout took, nine camps were relatively formal with straight roads, bounded on both sides by lines of camp sites, creating the impression of crowded, mini-streets. Four camps had provided either ring-type roads or ones with a winding form, both of which enhanced the camps concerned by minimising the lengths
of roading and sites seen at one time, thus reducing the apparent scale of the camp and increasing one's own interest and sense of expectation. This type of layout also provided natural groupings of campers into their own identifiable areas rather than the straight row approach which led campers to creating their identity areas. The following case is an example of how far campers will go to create this identity area: as related by one camp manager; a large number of families from the one street in a distant city would move, enmass, to this same camp, to the same sites, year after year. Once established in their rows facing each other, hessian sacking would be placed up along the perimeter and at either end (though not crossing the road) of their row, firmly establishing that area as their own. Had the camp had the layout and character of the four mentioned above, this type of fencing would be neither possible nor necessary.

Only one camp had provided a recognizable visual separation between user types, i.e.: tent, caravan and cabin accommodation. Personal experience of tenting amidst or in view of caravans and cabins
leaves the depressing impression that you may as well have put the tent up in the backyard at home. Of all the camps investigated it was disappointing to find that only one seemed to appreciate that different styles of camping require different design approaches. This idea will be followed up more closely in Chapter 4.

As indicated in the definition of social oriented camps, camp sites here are, as a matter of principle (and probably economic necessity), appreciably closer together and smaller in size than those in environment oriented camps. Most sites fell within the 24 feet$^2$ (minimum required) to 30 feet$^2$ size, with distances between campers dwellings, in a majority of camps being closer than the 10 feet allowed by law. This not only resulted in crowded campgrounds, creating little visual relief from the monotony of 'van after 'van, but also allowed little opportunity to provide shade, shelter and screening for individual sites. On top of which this practice created a potentially dangerous fire risk.

In all but one of the camps, the predominant base material for the sites themselves was grass,
with most managers relying on its ability to grow back from dead during the off season. The one camp where there was predominantly shingle on the sites, preferred it that way because of its durability and maintenance free nature. This can be compared with another camp where in order to keep the grass underneath caravans short, it was sprayed back at least once a year: a job both time consuming and costly.

3.33 The Built Environment

Twelve of the 13 camps provided cabin accommodation of various qualities, two of which in addition provided group type bunk-house accommodation. As a further indication of the level of development experienced in this camp type, the number of cabins provided ranged from five up to 76 with four camps having less than 10, five camps 10 to 30 and three camps greater than 30. Furthermore because such large camps generate their own level of consumer demand, additional structures are built to accommodate this demand: 10 camps provided T.V. lounges, eight provided canteens or shops, seven provided childrens play areas and three provided swimming pools. All structures
whose influence can have a detractive influence on a camps environment unless care is taken to use them as a positive design tool, rather than just boosting the amenities list.

Nine camps had, through using a variety of building forms and materials, significantly reduced their chances of establishing a recognizable camp character. By using different materials and forms there became apparent, particularly in those camps with close groupings of different style buildings, a visual clutter and a sensing that the camp had been developed over a long period of time with no ultimate end product in mind. The different materials (concrete block, timber, brick, rough cast) and forms represented in a camp acknowledged the different time period, costs, management and builders/designers that had had an influence on the camp. There seemed little effort in any of those nine camps to follow a particular form that related the buildings to the camp and the camp to the landscape in which it was a part. Granted that over the years different material costs will have an influence on the materials used, however there seemed little reason for the variation in
form that existed in some camps: a variety of pitched gable roofs, flat roofs, low pitched flat roofs and rounded roofs. Just as variation in form can be a detractive influence, so too can be a form inappropriate to the local landscape: the use of A-frame shaped cabins is more in harmony with upland mountainous regions than a coastal native bush setting. Furthermore the siting of many of the buildings within the camps added to their detractive influence. This was particularly so when, in addition to a combination of poor choice of form and colour, a building was sited on, for example, the top of a rise thus bringing unnecessary attention to it from both within the camp and outside it. Had the buildings taken their form from that of the land, been adequately screened by plant material or been painted inconspicuous colours their detractive influence would have been lessened if not totally removed.

Very disappointing was the fact that only two of 13 camps had consciously provided for the needs of disabled people. With the level of development evident in so many of these camps and their closeness to established recreation
resources, it is poor that, but for the accommodation barriers presented, this type of campground could play a significant role in the provision of recreation opportunities for disabled people.

As with the buildings, camp furniture was a very dominant feature of the social oriented campground. So dominant in a number of camps in fact that, both as individual elements and enmass, they made quite significant detractive influences.

Power poles, wires and boxes for electrical hook-ups to caravans, made a far greater impact in this type of camp than they did in the environment oriented camp. This as a result of sheer numbers (remember that 500 sites had power in one camp), location, colour, material and form. The vertical nature of both the power poles and boxes gave emphasis to the straightness and formality of the camps with a rigid layout, especially as in many cases they were painted white and located away from the screening influences of plant material. Often, due to lack of height or absence of plant material
entirely, power poles and wires were the only elements that broke up the skyline. Furthermore the power boxes were often, within the one camp, a diverse mixture of shapes and materials at various heights, ranging from a plain timber box on a timber pole to ornate metal A frames on metal piping. In the majority of cases these doubled as site markers, white numbers conspicuously being painted on the face of the power boxes. While it is true that when camps are full such things as electrical hook up boxes become hidden amidst the hordes of caravans, for maybe 75% of the year camps are not full, and as such for the majority of the year these elements are noticeably detractive. Two of the social oriented camps for a nominal fee, allowed day picnickers to use their grounds and facilities; a particularly popular form of recreation in spring and autumn at these camps that were close to significant recreational resources. Thus, with this multi use of a campground, camp furniture that may otherwise be hidden during the peak holiday period, does become an important visual element and possible detractive influence on the camp environment.
The same comment could be applied to rubbish bins. In a number of camps, rubbish bins were permanent, dominant features of the camp environment, particularly detractive when sited in an already poor visually stimulating landscape: bin after bin in close proximity to each other should be too reminiscent of 'rubbish-day in the city' to warrant such numbers and sitting in a motor camp.

As in environment oriented campgrounds the lighting types were generally taken direct from the urban environment. In only one camp was there a recognizable deviation from the urban influence. The mushroom stand type lighting in this particular camp, not only provided more subtle lighting during the evening but, as camp furniture, was visually less obtrusive during the day.

Unlike environment oriented camps not one social oriented camp provided fire places for the camp sites, (though adjacent picnic grounds may have had them). None existed even for the tent sites which lack the electrical hook ups of the caravan sites, or the electric cookers and ovens of the cabins. Suitable design and location of
such structures would eliminate the fire risk while the planting and management of suitable tree species would provide the fire wood without putting the camps other plant material in danger of being destroyed.

Fences and hedges were, relative to environment oriented camps, quite dominant features of this camp types environment. They tended to be more formal in nature, echoing the forms and materials of their urban surroundings. The fences and hedges were generally higher (1.5 - 2m) than those in the environment oriented camps, implying more of a physical barrier, and the materials were more solid eg: timber, corrugated iron. While there is obviously a greater need to control who gets into these camps and when, in at least one example the perimeter fence was definitely detrimental to the image that camp was trying to portray, i.e: it looked more of a prisoner of war camp than a family holiday camp.

Signposting played a far greater role in this camp than the previous. More people it seems require greater and stricter regulations. This in turn resulted in a greater quantity and range
of signs: signs advising what 'street' in the camp you are in, warning you that 'no domestic animals allowed', 'visitors are to be out by 10.00 p.m.', 'No noise after 11.00 p.m.', 'Gates shut at 12.00 p.m.', 'No parking', etc, etc. Add to this bulk of information, a variety of sizes, lettering, colours and location and you find a visual clutter a town would be proud of. Admittedly not all the camps had the number and variety implied above, but the general criticism could be applied to all but a few of the camps investigated. There was a general lack of design input into the signs: a lack of understanding that the best read signs are those that are the shortest in length and simplest in design. The signs at the entrances to the camps usually gave a good impression of what was to follow and too often these entrance signs were too hard to read because of the variety of colours and letter faces they used: the commercial nature of the camp was emphasised to its detriment by the over commercialised nature of the signs. A limited number of camps existed with very few signs within the camp itself, relying instead on notices inside the camps office to get across the necessary
messages to new arrivals.

The colours used in these 13 camps were generally brighter, lighter in tone and more varied than those of the environment oriented camps. There seemed to be an obvious alignment of the colour schemes with those existing in the surrounding streets, rather than uniquely recognizable as that camps own. Admittedly seven of the camps had applied a uniform scheme throughout the camp, helping in a number of instances to unite the different forms and materials of the structures present. However only one of the 13 camps was considered to have used colour in a way that gave the camps structures an enhancing character - the dark green tones of the roof and walls relating the building to the ground while the warmth and richness of its red detailing still providing visual interest. The remaining camps borrowed too heavily from the whites and pastels of the surrounding housing, giving undue emphasis to structures that are placed at greater density than that of urban housing, and in turn unfortunate emphasis to the camp as a built and crowded environment. It
was also unfortunate that, though a large number of the camps identified themselves (through advertising and signs) with a natural resource, they did not use colour to enforce that identity. One camp in a coastal location had used white as its basic theme colour on walls, fences, power poles and boxes. While, as the camp manager said, this gave a "very tidy, clean" impression of the camp, it also lacked interest, and, very importantly, identity with the coastal dunes and vegetation across the road.

As with the use of colour in environment oriented camps, not only were there obviously wrong choices in colour type but also in how colour was used to highlight details that should have otherwise been played down. Emphasise with a colour different from the predominant one maybe, but not so that the detail dominates that building and as a result that building's form dominates otherwise visually interesting backdrops.

In those camps that had built up their numbers of structural elements over the years and used different colours accordingly, the result tended to emphasise the different forms and materials
used and gave a disorganised, poorly maintained, 'fruit-salad-character' type impression of that camp.

3.34 Plant Material

In terms of sheer numbers the amount of plant material present in these camps ranged from very significant through to non-existent. With respect to layout, again it was very diverse, ranging from totally informal to rigid. And so too was there a very diverse range of species present, though there were definitely a favoured few: silver birch, poplars, willows, pinus radiata and various ornamental type conifers. These species appeared over and over again throughout the camps investigated, an indication perhaps of the popularity of one manager's philosophy of planting "whatever grows fastest." It appeared after discussions with a number of managers that little attempt was made to take note of what grew naturally in the camps locale and to build the camps plant material up around that basis. Too often plant material was used without knowledge of its final dimensions and so in years to come managers will be cutting down their shade
and shelter, as they are now, because the trees "had grown too high and were dangerous when the wind blew".

As with their signs, a number of camps seemed to lack a unity or theme with their planting: a too great a variety of form and texture resulting inevitably in visual clutter. As was explained in 3.24, lack of planting not only creates poor physical conditions - shade and shelter are especially important in this type of camp because they deal with longer term stayers and therefore need conditions appropriate to making people want to stay longer - but also does little for the camp aesthetically; making buildings detrimentally conspicuous within the camp and the camp detrimentally conspicuous to its external environment. As an example of the role plant material can have in attracting people to the micro climates it can provide, it was interesting to compare two motor camps in the same town, within close proximity to each other. One camp was devoid of any shade or shelter material at all and had one caravan and one cabin with people in them. The other,
with a relatively great amount of shade and shelter was at least 40% full, and this during a mid-winters, mid-week day. Of course other factors were no doubt important for this difference, however the most obvious one was the variance in plant material and the shelter it provided.

Only four camps used plant material to screen individual sites or give privacy to cabin units and unfortunately in all of these cases it was done in a very structured high maintenance way, by use of straight lines of hedges. The effect of this being similar to that given by a fence, only requiring continual seasonal maintenance. Cabins especially seemed to miss out on the shade, shelter and privacy, plants can provide, not one camp providing private, outdoor, sheltered spaces the cabin-camper could utilize - hardly an incentive to promote long term stayers.

With the 'time is money' theme being so important to the majority of camps of this type, it was hard to understand why more camps had not used more bush and ground cover material to cover up grass areas too small for recreation purposes,
but still needing machine maintenance. There also appeared a propensity to choose plants that required continual trimming, weeding and replacing.

As noted previously these camps were greatly influenced by the motor vehicle and it is poor that plant material, in all its variety of heights and densities, was not used in one of them to separate, visually or physically, vehicle routes from 'people areas'.

3.35 Impact on External Environment

Through a combination of higher levels of development, greater ease of access, larger camp populations and relatively larger areas, the social oriented campgrounds investigated tended to have a greater impact, especially visually, on their surrounding area than did the environment oriented camp. Six of the camps were located in, or adjacent to, large urban areas and none had sufficient enough screening to visually separate these different uses. Add that to the fact that many lacked suitable quantity/quality planting, had a relatively higher density of
buildings and poor colour schemes, then a number of camps were quite obviously visually detrimental to their adjacent neighbourhood.

Apart from the visual consequences, the physical impact on their environment was obvious in all those camps adjacent to natural recreation resources. Through a combination of large numbers of people and little direct control or channelling of their movements to areas of high resistance, trampling of vegetation, compaction of soils and erosion of sandhills was quite evident.

One County Council camp though was particularly concerned at the physical impact campers had had on an element that was a factor in that camps popularity and plans were being devised whereby certain areas of high risk sandhill country would have restricted access, while movement over the sandhills would be confined to lengths of boardwalk. This type of innovation would not only reduce the erosion risk and help stabilize the dunes but it would also be of benefit by improving access to the foreshore for disabled people: a multi-functional asset
to both the camp and its surrounding environment.

It is unfortunate that only one camp out of 13 should show a concern for the environment (whether it be urban or otherwise) in which it was in, the rest it seemed putting too much emphasis on provision of amenities rather than providing an asset that would be both economically and visually enhancing to the local landscape.

3.36 Summary

As in 3.26, certain camps and elements within those camps were regarded as complementary to the camp, and its external environment. However, in not one could the total camp concept be regarded as successful: basic details such as layout, building design, colour and planting often had detractive influences on a camp's environment, mainly through what would appear to be a lack of appreciation of how these factors can be integrated together to be of benefit to, the camp, its user, and its external environment.

Overall there appeared to be an acceptance that because this type of camp had more built
accommodation, better and more numerous facilities, catered to greater numbers of people living closer together and was generally of a greater area size than environment oriented camps, then the camp had to be oriented towards the high density urban-look.

This acceptance of rigid formalized layout, poor aesthetic and practical use of plant material and a general lack of unity and theme throughout the camps, showed I think, the degree to which demand for accommodation in this type of camp exceeds supply, the type of environment people accept in order to 'get away from it all' and the emphasis in competition between camps on supplying higher and higher standards of amenities. As an interesting example of what improving a camp's quality, both amenity and environmental, can do, one camp manager noted how after an input of money and time into improving the camp's overall image there was a marked change in clientele from the young transient camper to the longer term family camper. The camp itself was by no means one of the best, however it did appear that money and time spent on the appropriate details is a long term investment that does pay off.
3.4 TRAVELLER ORIENTED CAMPS

3.41 Introduction

Fourteen traveller-oriented campgrounds were investigated, ownership mainly being either private or local body (see Table 3).

Thirteen of the camps were located within close proximity (6 km or less) to a town centre, while the remaining camp was located in a rural setting but still, like the rest, adjacent to a main highway. None of the camps could be said to have been oriented towards natural recreational resources of any significance.

As befitting their diverse range of amenity development these camps acquired A.A. ratings ranging from ungraded through to 4 star. (See Table 4). The private camps had the highest average rating with only one camp lower than a 3 star rating. The local council camps had the lowest average grading of one star plus.

The seasonal nature of the transient camper was emphasised by the fact that only eight of the camps had full time management on-site, the

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CAMP OWNERSHIP</th>
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<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
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<td>LOCAL BODY</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A&amp;P SOCIETY</td>
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<td>I.H.C. SOCIETY</td>
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TABLE 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.A. RATING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRADE</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWO STAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONE STAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGRADED</td>
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</tbody>
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TABLE 4.
others either running honesty box systems or having a visiting caretaker.

All the camps investigated were less than 15 acres in size and as such were generally smaller than social oriented camps.

Power was supplied to between 13 and 84 camp sites throughout the 14 camps with the average number being approximately 46.

3.42 Camp Layout

As a further indication of the variety of development encountered in these camps there was an even split of 7:7 with respect to camps having and not having permanent hard material in use on their circulation routes (See Table 5).

Visually, this use of permanent 'hard landscape' material was not detractive to the camp environment considering the overall urban nature of the locality. Other factors associated with the material to be discussed later, may have resulted in it becoming a detractive influence, but on its own the materials chosen were in keeping with those already existing around the camp. The seven

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ROUTE MATERIAL</th>
<th>NO. OF CAMPS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHINGLE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPHALT MIXTURE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASS</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
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TABLE 5.
camps without this well defined circulation relied on a combination of compacted grass and/or soil and the space left over between vans and tents to give an indication as to the route around the camp. Equally predictably these seven camps were located in smaller towns where the transient camper is more seasonally natured and in fewer numbers, and as such, the circulation route was both economically practical and visually appropriate. Three of the camps had a multi-purpose use incorporating domains as well as campgrounds and such a defined permanent material access to every site circulation route would have left an additional constant reminder of a camping use that did not exist for up to 75% of the time.

Only two of the camps used a split entrance/exit to segregate opposing flows of traffic, while only three could be considered to have planned adequately for the parking of vehicles while campers booked in, while also allowing other camp traffic easy entrance and exit. None of the camps had incorporated a one way circulation route into their system: a form that could be considered more appropriate to this type of camp than any
other due to the high mobility of its campers. Furthermore, like so many other camps, no traveller oriented one actively segregated pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Admittedly the transient camper may only be staying one day or at most three to four days, however this should not preclude a camp from catering for the demands of both campers and vehicles alike.

When analysing the form of the campground layouts, it could be regarded as strictly formal in nature. The circulation pattern and layout of the camp sites was predominantly lineal and unimaginative in many cases, therefore the whole camp was seen in one harsh view. In three camps where the circulation route was circular or irregular, with camp sites conforming to this pattern, visual interest was added to the camp, harshness and scale reduced and areas within the camps emphasised as identities in their own right. To be informal like this did not imply a lower standard of development was required, as two of the three 'informal' camps had three Star A.A. ratings.

Site sizes in this type of camp were as small or smaller than those in social oriented camps,
approximating the 24 feet square minimum size as per the 1936 Regulations. In many camps, caravans and tents were located closer than the 10 feet minimum required. Combine this factor with the high numbers of campers dwellings and minimal plant material, all within a relatively small area, and a visual clutter of colour and form resulted.

Only three of the camps deviated from the standard practice of having grass as a base material for their camp sites and as such, because of their significance as an element of the built environment, these three will be dealt with at greater depth in 3.43.

3.43 The Built Environment

11 camps provided built accommodation, ranging from four units to 55; four camps having less than 10 units, five camps with between 10 and 20 units, and only two camps with over 20 units. An indication of not only the more limited size areas traveller oriented camps are built on but also their propensity to get as many people in as possible.
As a further indication of the transient nature of this type of camper, the additional facilities offered to ensure a longer stay at social oriented camps did not exist in the same abundance at this type of camp: only five camps offered TV/recreation rooms (as opposed to 10) only five had children's play areas (7), two provided swimming pools (3) and only one had an on-site canteen/shop (8). Interestingly enough, unlike the social oriented camps, four traveller oriented camps provided open fireplaces, although all were in small towns or a rural setting and received no higher grading than two stars - a further indication of their low level of development.

So, unlike social oriented camps this camp type was not presented with the same amount and variety of structures that could both dominate and detract from the camps character. They did however have similar numbers of cabin type accommodation confined to generally smaller areas so a potentially detractive element was still present.

Six camps used concrete block as the basic
building material, the majority being left unpainted. Three camps used timber construction for their buildings and two used a mix of both concrete block and timber with the new buildings generally being of block construction. This conforming to the one type of building material, carried through to the form the camp's buildings took. In only three camps was there a noticeable variety in form indicative of buildings put up in different time periods. Of these three camps, one had gone to some lengths to visually screen, with plant material, the two different forms, and so the contrast and potential conflict was quite less apparent.

While there was a variety in forms between camps there was no one specific form that, by itself, was visually detractive to a particular camp - it was details aside from form that resulted in elements of the built environment being detractive.

Not one camp investigated was suitable for disabled people and that included the camp run by the I.H.C. Society.

Depending on the camps location (city, town or
rural) signs both within the camp and advertising it externally, varied from numerous and commercial in nature (urban) to singular and low key (rural). The same detail mistakes present in other camp types however, continued to come through in this instance: signs that, if on their own, lacked a clarity through using hard to read letter faces or colour combinations that either did not read well together, or did not suit the environment in which they were placed. In the more developed camps, signs generally followed the pattern set by social oriented camps with visual clutter resulting from too much variety in sign size, the number of letter faces used, colours and heights at which they are placed.

In nine of the 14 camps, power poles and wires were a significant feature of the overhead plane, breaking the skyline and unnecessarily emphasising the urban oriented nature of this type of camp. The electrical hook up units for caravans ranged from inconspicuously made and painted structures in the lesser developed rural camps to very conspicuous, ornate white units in the more developed camps. While neither type may enhance a camp environment, the latter type is definitely
more attractive, particularly in those small town camps which were used for other recreational activities as well.

As with social oriented camps only one camp had non 'street-type' lighting. This camp had used mushroom type light standards, thus reducing the impact of both light spread and the structure itself.

The fences in traveller oriented camps were even more urban oriented than those in social oriented camps, for very often the camps boundary fence separated the camp from a suburban house and section. They were generally either painted, corrugated iron or stained timber paling fences, acting more as physical and visual barriers between the two different uses than anything else. On their own with very little or no planting in front of them, a fence as just described gave vertical dimension to the bleakness of the asphalt or concrete in front of it and so further detracted from the camps environment.

As mentioned in 3.43 three camps had introduced hard surfacing into their camp sites. One was
in the form of concrete pads for caravan awnings, another in the form of shingle pads, for caravans and awnings, set between strips of concrete, while the third camp had a shingle area set aside for caravans and awnings set amidst a planting of silver birches.

One camp had a problem with ground sinkage. Both road and pads sat proud of the lawn areas. Parking of cars and caravans encouraged further sinkage and the problem was compounded by the ponding of water runoff. In this case if the pads and grass were at the same level with a degree of slope on them and nominally higher than the road, then drainage problems would be alleviated (the road acting as a drainage channel), maintenance problems reduced (no mowing problems around the raised edges of the pads or need for filling in sinkage holes left by vehicle and 'van wheels), and the pads would be less visually conspicuous when the site was empty. In the second camp, drainage and maintenance problems were seemingly non-existant because of the amount of hard surfacing and channelling, and campers had actually stated their preference for this type of site, (especially in winter) claiming...
how much cleaner it was over alternative site
types. Be that as it may, with the entire caravan
part of the camp being set out in hard surfacing
the camp presented a very cold, featureless form
to people, both within the camp and to those over-
looking it. In comparison, the third camp had
probably the same amount of hard surface area but
the fact that this had been broken up by flaxes
and silver birches reduced the apparent scale of
the area, and by adding different colours, tex-
tures and forms to the area provided those sites,
and the camp, with a visual interest that was
lacking in the latter.

Only one camp had failed to adopt a unifying colour
scheme and only two had used colours totally in-
appropriate and detrimental to the environment
in which they were set. In both cases the colours
used were white and a very unnatural green, both
of which contrasted sharply with other more natur-
al elements within the camps. Other than those
two, the rest of the camps had either left the
concrete block materials unpainted (a fairly
neutral, low reflecting colour) or had used
relatively dark tonings. This tending to relate
them more to the ground and thus visually lower their apparent height. White still tended to be the predominant colour used in detailing however, and as in a number of previous cases, this was done to the detriment of the character that had already been established in the form, materials and basic colours of the building. Too much detailing, or detailing features unnecessarily detract from both the building and its surrounds by creating too much interest and visual contrast.

3.44 Plant Material

Whether it is because the traveller oriented camp considers short term stayers unworthy of shade, shelter and privacy I don't know, but of all the camp types, the traveller oriented campground was the one with the least significant amount of plant material.

Only four of the 14 camps were notable for the quantity of plant material they contained. Of this four, only one had totally succeeded in using plant material to; develop a theme within the camp, visually separate different camper types, provide adequate shade and shelter, screen elements that would otherwise have been detrimentally
conspicuous and give different areas within the camp privacy and an identity. This camp had also used plant material of sufficient height and density along its split entrance/exit drive to create a tunnel-like effect, that both, drew you into the camp and gave you a sense of arrival, effectively screening off the outside environment once you had arrived. Lower planting had also been used in two very significant areas. First, it was used to soften the change between the horizontal ground plane and the vertical walls of buildings. Secondly, it was used as a means of reducing maintenance time and costs, by using ground covers and high density bushes in areas that would have otherwise required weeding or mowing. In addition to the practical aspects of this, aesthetically, the planting added character and interest to the camp that was missing in so many others.

It may also be significant that in this particular camp a trend had been noticed over the last few years that people were generally staying longer than the usual two or three nights; a number making this camp their base for a couple of weeks. Noticing this trend, the
management was attempting to get even more people to stay longer, by, not only improving their amenities (eg: swimming pool) but also by carrying out a suitable amount of planting that would reduce their own maintenance time and costs as well as provide an aesthetically pleasing microclimate more suited to long term campers.

As with social oriented camps, a selected few species dominated the planting schemes; in particular, silver birches, willows, poplars and pines. And again, as with social oriented camps there appeared to be a problem with trees that had grown too large and become a potential threat to campers safety, thus necessitating them to be cut down and resulting in loss of valuable shade, shelter and screening.

Following on from the pattern set by social oriented campgrounds, the vast majority of this type of camp ignored any need cabin dwellers may have for outdoor spaces with shelter and a degree of privacy, and the ways in which plant material could be used to accomplish this. So too, as with the previous two camp types, was there a lack in spatial variety of open spaces for socialisation
and recreation, and enclosed spaces for channelling movement and privacy. As a consequence of this lack of spatial variety, which could adequately be supplied by plant material, the camp also lost visual interest.

3.45 Impact on External Environment

As none of the camps were based on natural recreation resources the impacts the camps had on their external environments were generally visual ones. It may be though that if the camps were detractive enough, there could be flow throughs to social and economic impacts by lowering surrounding property values and influencing people to move out of the area.

A minor physical impact may be concerned with runoff and associated drainage problems. The greater the density of buildings and hard surfacing within a camp, the greater the amount of runoff generated. This places significant importance on having adequate drainage out into the system and not, as in one campground, drainage into lowlying sites and neighbouring properties.

Eleven campgrounds were in strictly urban areas and,
of this number, six showed a distinct lack of screening between the camp and the surrounding area. This resulted in disadvantages to the camp (as in one camp overlooked by a large factory), to the neighbours (as in the concrete, shingle and asphalt camp) or both.

In addition to this lack of screening of course, was the higher than normal density of buildings and living places. This impact was often further aggravated by large amounts of hard surfacing and little if any planting of a scale and type suitable for softening this impact.

Generally though, only two did not have any detractive impact on their external environment and of these only one had an environment noticeably better than the neighbourhood of which it was a part.

3.46 Summary

Just as similar camp element design faults were found in environment and social oriented camps so too did they reappear in traveller-oriented camps. Appropriately though to different degrees for different elements, for these camps are aimed at
a significantly different camper.

Most were relative in size to the environment-oriented camps, while having a degree of development more akin to that of social-oriented camps. The majority were very well located in terms of accessibility to main roads, highways and urban centres.

Their main design faults lay in their lack of shade, shelter and screening, both internally and externally, and their tendency to cram camping accommodation onto small sites to the detriment of the camp. It was significant that of all 14 camps investigated only one could reasonably be considered to enhance that area in which it was sited and that with very little effort it could fulfill further uses (eg neighbourhood park) beyond that of a transient oriented camp. Was it pure coincidence that it was this camp that had also noted a trend to longer term stayers?

Apart from those camps located in areas where built accommodation would be uneconomic, the remainder seemed preoccupied with developing as much cheap accommodation for the traveller as
was possible with the space available. In one camp for example, it was no longer possible to pitch a tent, with space being let over entirely to cabins and caravans.

If there is a stigma attached to urban centred motor camps then it is the traveller-oriented camp that must concentrate on becoming an aesthetically enhancing element within its landscape and not just a purely functional one.
FOOTNOTES:

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Following on from Chapter 2 from the discussion on the role of legislative and other influences on motor camp design in New Zealand, and the user based breakdown of motor camp types, Chapter 3 dealt with an analysis of those elements inherent to the environment of motor camps in the South Island. From combining the results of these two chapters, this section, dealing with guidelines for future camp development, is based on those elements that have been seen, through the course of this investigation, to be most significant with respect to their influences on the environment of a motor camp.

Throughout all of these parts, elements of specific detail may be missing, however these guidelines are not intended to be a definitive answer to a specific camps design problems. They are intended to introduce on a broad scale, those factors that must become a basic part of the processes involved in motor camp design: camp management and operators must be prepared to acknowledge the importance of an integrative design process and should be prepared to use
people with the appropriate knowledge to accomplish a result that answers the demands of people and landscape alike.
4.2 POLICY CHANGES

4.21 1936 Camping-Ground Regulations

The definition of camping grounds in Regulation 3 should be revised so that it covers all public camp grounds and not just those as at present "used or designed or intended to be used for rent, hire or reward". This Regulation must be made to include those camping areas set up by local authorities as a free service to the public, a type of camp that, by definition, is not covered at present.

Regulation 7(i) requires that every application be accompanied by "a plan showing the situation, area and boundaries of the land comprised in the proposed camping ground" and 7(ii) that "if so required by the local authority a detailed plan showing the particulars required to be shown in" Regulation 12 be also provided. By making it mandatory for a detailed plan to be included in the license application, not only would Regulation 12 be unnecessary but it would give the local authority a clearer idea of the intentions of the camp and thus provide a more precise basis on which to refuse or grant the license. At
present Regulation 13 requires that the boundaries of every camp site shown in the camp plan "be kept plainly on the ground by means of pegs or other suitable indication", however I feel that this is superfluous to the needs of and out of character with the theme of the more primitive, environment-oriented camp and as such contend that as long as the site boundaries are shown on the camp plan then this is sufficient. This regulation could then be reduced to just requiring the plan number of every camp site to be permanently displayed at or near the boundary of such. The phrase "on a peg, post or noticeboard", should be deleted for again in some camps these are elements that are potentially detrimental to the character of the camp and thus the method for enumerating the site could be left up to the individual camp designer with due appreciation for the environment in which he is working.

Regulations 14, 19, and 20 deal with site sizes, distances from boundaries and distances between living places respectively. With the diverse range of campers dwellings now available I feel that it could lead to poor land use if a larger,
regulatory camp-site size is imposed: pup tents do not need a 9m x 9m site while some of the larger 'vans require more than 81m$^2$ if a car and awning are also to be accommodated on site. Therefore I feel that these three regulations be dropped and reintroduced as one, requiring minimum distances between dwelling places and between dwelling places and the camp's boundary. Such distances could quite adequately stay at the 3m and 1.5m respectively that they are now, while site size could be left up to guidance by the appropriate organisations (eg A.A., C.C.A) and camp designers, in response to the camper types accommodated. In addition, when dealing with the space between living-places (Regulation 20), I feel the term "open space" is too restrictive, more or less implying open ground devoid of plant material of any height, and should be incorporated into the regulation as just 'space'. In this way specific sites can be designed with their shade, shelter, or screening, without contravening the regulations.

Regulation 22, instead of making it read as mandatory to provide "cooking places, sinks and like sanitary fittings for the cleansing of
utensils of the campers" in camps, it should state that 'when provided.....shall be in accordance with the by laws of the local authority or to the satisfaction of an Inspector of Health', thus alleviating a statutory requirement to provide such amenities with little regard to camp type, level of development or location.

Regulation 28 is primarily concerned with the "convenient" location of a "sufficient" number of rubbish receptacles. If there is to be a regulation concerning numbers and location then let there be some precision to it eg: ratio of number of bins of a certain size to a number of campsites, otherwise let the regulation merely concern itself with the type of rubbish receptacles acceptable to the Health Department or Local Body and leave the location and numbers up to the judgement of the camp management.

Regulation 30 imposes on all camps the need to have "approved artificial lighting for all entrances to the camping ground and all access paths therein provided". To prevent the more primitive environment-oriented camps from other-
wise breaking the law, this regulation should be dropped in favour of ensuring that, for example, 'lighting standards meet those imposed by the local authority'. In this way lighting standards would generally follow those of the camp's surrounding environs, thus eliminating a statutory requirement that all camps possess the same amounts of lighting no matter what their other levels of development or location are.

In addition to those regulations that need changing a number of others need to be included. One in particular should concern itself with the amount of space required to be left between an ablution/amenity block and the closest camp site - a figure best derived at by the Health Department. By incorporating a regulation of this type not only would the health of campers be assured but there would be a positive payoff with respect to the quality of the camp environment, enabling design opportunities for the camper to be visually and audibly separated from the main services area of a camp.

The Regulations should also state the relevance of the 'Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act,
1975' to the provision of accommodation and amenity buildings within a camp and make it a statutory requirement for such public buildings to be accessible to the disabled.

4.22 Automobile Association

As evidenced in the critique of 2.12 the A.A. falls short of its intended aim to "not only improve existing establishments but also serve as a guide to those proposing to enter the industry". Granted the A.A. has had a lot to do with the general raising of amenity standards throughout campgrounds. However a camping experience is more than just T.V. rooms, and automatic washing machines and as such the A.A. should be doing more to actively promote the development of a camp's total environment and not just one facet of it.

To begin with, while on page 8, with respect to motels, the guide states "establishments creating an unfavourable impression from the highway due to design, neglect or obsolescence, will not be approved for listing", no such statement is made concerning motor camps. Considering the amount of land camps require and their often very
significant location with respect to natural recreation resources this is a quite disconcerting omission on the A.A.'s part, implying that it lacks an appreciation for the potentially detrimental influences motor camps can have on the local landscape. The publication also spends a disproportionately large amount of space on motel guidelines, leaving motor camps only 30% of the total space available and hence correspondingly thin on important design detail.

In addition to answering those criticisms made in 2.12 the A.A. could further the cause of motor camp design and development in a number of ways. First there should be recognition of the design input needed in creating a functional and aesthetically enhancing camp. As such the A.A. could well extend the brief guidelines it gives at present into something of greater depth that not only stresses the importance of design within a camp, but highlights the importance of a camp with respect to its visual and physical impacts on its external environment.

Secondly, by introducing a camp classification system (something akin to the broad based types
defined in this dissertation) not only would a camper more easily be able to seek the type of camping experience that he was after, but camp management would be better equipped to promote itself as catering to a particular type (or types) of camper. That is not to say that camps of the same type would be all aiming to look alike as appears to be the case in some instances now. On the contrary, because, through the A.A. classification, camps would be made more aware of their user requirements, there should be a greater appreciation and developing of a camp's inherent characteristics, rather than just adopting those that have succeeded elsewhere.

Assuming only a classification system was introduced, with no change to the grading system, then there would still follow an appreciable beneficial change in the weighting that a particular star grade would have. For example, at the present time a camper is given the impression that, of two camps, a 4 star one is 'better' than a two star one. If, however, it is formally acknowledged that the two star camp is, for example, environment-oriented and as such has, or is planning to have, all the relevant characteristics of
such, then the two star grading would have less significance to the intending camper. The grade would still let him know the standard of amenities that exist, but the additional information would inform him that the camp is aimed at providing an experience beyond that created by well developed facilities. A further example comparing two 4 star camps. If a camper was only staying one or two nights and wanted to be close to the centre of the town, with easy access into and out of it, then knowledge of whether that camp was traveller or social-oriented would make that decision all the easier.

The decision as to whether a camp be designated one type or another, or combination of two, need not necessarily rest with the A.A. In discussions with camp management, most readily recognised the type of camper they were accommodating and were basing the camp's development around that. As such it would seem appropriate for management to decide the category, or categories into and which they best fit, after the basic definitions had been formalised. It would then be up to the camper to decide as to the success or otherwise of the camp with respect to its stated theme.
By incorporating a classification system, in addition to their grading system, the A.A. would not only be helping the camping public but also camp management to more readily assess, and develop that part of the market they are after.

As part of a final step towards the promotion of improved camp design, there needs to be some formal incorporation of an evaluation of the camps environment into the grading system. Using an appropriate symbol (eg: ▲) a camp's environment could be indicated according to the number of 'trees' it received by way of a grade. Admittedly the system would be open to a certain amount of subjectivity on the part of the Inspecting Officer, however, I feel that as long as clear enough definitions for each grade are set and the importance of the variables within each one are understood, then a relatively uniform standard of grading could be accomplished. The following is an indication of the scale of grading that could be adopted and a résumé of the characteristics of each grade. An Inspecting Officer's scale would be more detailed to aid in a more definitive analysis of a particular
Poor camp environment. Total lack of plant material in camp. Absence of shade, shelter and screening within the camp and screening between the camp and its external environment. Lack of spatial variety. Building forms, materials and colours unrelated to the landscape.

Good. A minority of sites have shade shelter and screening. The camp is partially screened from its external environment. There exists a degree of uniformity in the colours, materials and forms of structures present, though not necessarily in harmony with that of the character of the camp's external environment. Little apparent visual separation of camper types (ie: tents, caravans, cabins).

Very Good. Majority of sites have shade, shelter and screening. Camp structures have a degree of uniformity presenting a theme in context with that of the camp's external environment. Elements within camp and the camp itself enhance the local land-
scape. Some visual separation of different camper types is evident as is a degree of spatial variety.

Excellent camp environment, fully achieving the aims of its particular type. All sites including built accommodation, are provided with shade, shelter and screening. Camp recognises the importance and character of the environment in which it exists and as a unit enhances that environment visually and physically. The colours, forms and materials of the structures within the camp present a visually interesting and uniform picture expressing the theme of the camps external environment. Plant material is indicative of that present in the local landscape and is used to enhance the camp both aesthetically and practically. There is physical separation of vehicles and campers and visual separation of camper types.

The benefits of the above grading system, if used by the A.A. are threefold. Firstly, if used in addition to the classification system proposed, it gives prospective campers a better
opportunity to totally assess a particular camp, allowing them the chance to choose what factors they regard as the most important - be they amenity or environmental.

Secondly, this type of grading should encourage a competitiveness between camps beyond that which is now dominated by amenity development.

Thirdly, the grading would provide a yardstick of use to concerned organisations. Local bodies for instance, contemplating allowing a camp within a certain area could use the grading system to stipulate that the camp meet a minimum '3 tree' grade for example.

As a final step in suggested changes to the A.A.'s approach to motor camp design, I would propose that they set their own camps up as models from which other camps could take their lead. At present, judging by the A.A. camps investigated, they are models of cleanliness with high standards of amenities. However it is doubtful whether any would qualify for more than '2 trees' and as such do not present an ideal picture of what camps should be aiming for. The A.A. is in a
unique position to instigate the competitiveness mentioned above, and as such should take full advantage of this. Through their own example they could change, not only the amenity based approach to camp design that exists now, but also peoples' expectations with respect to motor camps. In doing so, it could ensure that camps exist as an important physical and visually enhancing element of our recreation resource and landscape.

The changes suggested are not mutually dependent on each other and could be introduced separately; however the camping industry and the public would benefit more if all the proposed changes were implemented.

4.23 Camp and Cabin Association Guide

Just as similar faults were found in both the A.A. and C.C.A. approaches to motor camp design, so too can the recommendations be applied to both.

Care needs to be taken when writing guidelines not to create generalisations that are neither applicable nor beneficial to all camps. If the C.C.A. is not capable of producing more refined detailed guidelines, or at least acknowledging
the comments made in 2.14, then it would do better to endorse innovations of this nature made by the A.A.

If the C.C.A. is concerned with the image that motor camps project it must concentrate more on encouraging total camp development rather than just amenity development. It should help the A.A. to promote competition between camps and thus effectively raise their overall standard. There should be a greater acknowledgement of the role camps play as a recreation resource and the corresponding need for them to be treated as an integral part of the landscape and not just as an inward-looking provider of cheap accommodation.
4.3 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.31 Introduction

This section is intended as a preliminary base to the more specific guidelines in 4.4. The general principles discussed are elements of design common to all camp types. The variation in design between camps is built upon these principles, but with detailing appropriate to the specific site in accordance with the theme of the particular camp type.

4.32 Camp Layout

Layout is concerned with the location of various elements within a camp so that they fulfill both functional and visual requirements.

Zones: A camp can be divided into the following use-zones; arrival, accommodation, recreation (passive and active), service, management and circulation. Each zone should be located to maximise compatibility with both its specific site and its adjacent use-zone. Zones may be separated from each other visually, physically or both, depending on the degree of conflict, eg: camper accommodation and ablution blocks should
be visually separated but not physically; children's recreation should be physically separated from vehicle movement.

Once each zone has been located then sub-zones within these can be designed according to specific user requirements and site potentials and limitations. For example, a 'pup tent' area should be located within the accommodation zone but visually separated from caravans and cabins, provided with shelter appropriate to their weathering ability and on a soil type capable of retaining tent pegs. Within these sub-zones a still finer breakdown must be considered with respect to the individual camper, e.g.: privacy.

The location of the various zones is dependent in the first instance on their requirements relative to the physical characteristics of the campground and its carrying capacity.

Site survey data will give clues to such elements as the soil type, topography, existing vegetation, prevailing wind and drainage. An analysis of these, with regard to use requirements will result in an overall better compatibility between use and site: "light gravelly and sandy soils are
naturally best suited to camp sites", flat sites are especially important for tents and camper vans that cannot accommodate a gradient as caravans can (up to 1 in 15 or 7%).

Recreational carrying capacity has been defined as "...the character of use that can be supported over a specified time by an area developed at a certain level without causing excessive damage to either the physical environment or the experience of the visitor". There is no one carrying capacity for a given campground. The physical and facility capacities of a campground are defineable: physical capacity is "the amount of physical space available for humans" and is the upper limit of any capacity; facilities capacity relates to the numbers of people the physical and organisational facilities can handle. Facilities capacity can be "a useful way of limiting numbers once ecological or social carrying capacity has been reached".

The recreation carrying capacity is dependent on three interrelated elements: management objectives, camper attitudes (social carrying capacity) and the impact on the physical resources.
(ecological carrying capacity). "Capacity can be judged only in light of the particular management objectives for a given area". As such it is important for management to define the kind of opportunities their camp will provide with due regard to the camp's ecological characteristics (it's ability to withstand wear and tear) and the campers satisfaction levels.

By relating the zones within a camp to the landscape there is also a payoff with respect to the visual requirements of layout. By concentrating specific uses in zones, the camp is "likely to be more successful both socially and visually." Different areas with specific uses create spatial variety and visual interest within a camp. They provide the opportunity for those seeking a specific activity to go to that specially designed zone and enjoy it. A camp comprised of multi-use zones runs the risk of mixing conflicting activities.

**Circulation:** The role of circulation is to provide the linkages between each zone and to help define and separate them.
The physical dimensions of the routes are determined by the characteristics of the user: single lane, vehicles - 2.7m; two lane, vehicles - 4m; two pedestrians side by side - 1.4m - 2.6m depending on the degree of enclosure.

The basic choice of materials used in the definition of a circulation route should be determined by the physical impact of the users; the visual implications, and feasible alternatives, of the intended material then have to be considered with regard to the environment. If the heavy traffic use of a specific route is to the physical detriment of the site then a more resilient material, which is also compatible in colour and texture with those present naturally, should be used. The principle behind the choice of material is that it must achieve the physical requirements demanded of it, yet be visually compatible with the character of the camp.

Just as use-zones must be related to each other and the site, then the circulation routes must emphasise these relationships also. If the landscape is physically diverse then the routes must be compatible with that natural form; the routes
should follow the natural shapes and contours present rather than impose themselves upon the landscape as if it was a flat plain. If the landscape is flat then it is important for the form of the route to create the experiences required: "the design of a pedestrian route may involve such concepts as place and identity, enclosure, variety and mystery". The intent of the user must be known - if it is purposeful eg: camp-site to toilet, then the form of the route must acknowledge this. If not, campers will enforce desire lines beyond the established route, to the physical and visual detriment of the camp. Where the formalization of desire lines is considered visually or physically inappropriate, design measures, such as planting or construction, must be used to confine people to the route of least impact.

The form of the circulation route should also create a scale relationship that is appropriate to the character of the camp. The camp, as a unit, should not be seen at once, but the form of the routes should introduce each space and zone as the landscape/use relationship dictates. Camp sites bordering long straight roads lack
visual identity and the camp as a result lacks variety. Winding routes, if related to the landscape in a responsive way, help define and separate use-zones in a manner that produces variety and interest while reducing the scale of the camp to one that is compatible to landscape and camper alike. Such a form also reduces vehicle speed - a winding route is more conducive to slow travel, particularly if, through emphasis by plant material and land form, perceived speed is higher and variety and interest along the route is heightened.

In summary, camp layout should be the result of a compatible relationship between the attributes of the site and management objectives. Within this framework, design principles related to the built environment and the use of plant material can be used to strengthen the above relationship and provide the experiences desired by campers.
4.33 The Built Environment

The 'built environment' comprises all the elements within a camp that are man-made. The general principles for design related to these elements are concerned with such aspects as material type, form, scale, unity and colour. As with camp layout there must be a keen appreciation for both the functional and visual requirements.

Form is the mass of an object, or a combination of objects which appear unified, seen two dimensionally, form is called shape. Because the form or shape of built elements within the camp environment are geometric they will usually contrast with the more organic landscape. If the intention is to visually relate the elements with maximum compatibility to the landscape then five factors become significant.

First, if the man made structures are intended to relate to the landscape, rather than dominate it, they must be appropriately sited. This requires locating such elements against a landscape component background; (eg: plant material, topography), rather than against the sky. Structures located on a skyline for instance, draw attention
to themselves by way of introducing geometric shapes and forms onto a naturally organic boundary (the sky/land interface). Similarly, elements such as camp furniture, if sited in open space will become a point of focus - Beazley, in discussing the detailed siting of rubbish bins points out that while a bin "must be immediately visible and accessible ..... a badly sited bin can be almost as irksome in the landscape as litter itself".27 Grouping such elements with larger objects such as trees or fixing them to something larger than themselves (rather than being free-standing) "immediately makes them less intrusive"28. This same principle can be applied to all elements of camp furniture - if the element is potentially destructive, then the siting should relate it to a landscape component of greater visual significance.

The second factor relates to the "directional pattern" of the structure. On an essentially horizontal plane, structures to be compatible, must follow that pattern if they are not to become an obtrusive focal point. As seen in 3.23 (p.46) buildings with high pitch roofs, little roof overhang and a gable end facing frontwards, appear to
sit higher on a site; their form unrelated to the horizontal landscape pattern. In addition to siting this is another reason why elements such as power boxes and litter bins can become (detractive) focal points - their verticality contrasts with the natural horizontal patterns. As mentioned above, siting can reduce this impact, as can specific design detailing: roof overhangs visually lower a building by creating a horizontal shadow line that relates to the horizontal plane; covered verandahs achieve the same result as well as providing an intermediate space in the indoor-outdoor continuum; one way pitches of 10° - 20° are suggested by Beazley\textsuperscript{30} for buildings of simple form that should relate to the landscape.

Scale, as a relative measure of size, is a significant variable with respect to the influence it has on both the camper and the wider landscape. It is important for motor camps that the scale of the built environment relates to both: the close-up detail of the structures should not overpower the camper with their size, nor should the structures in the wider sense completely dominate the landscape. To achieve this compatibility, siting and form are important (as above), as is
The type of materials used in the built environment must be physically appropriate, durable and low maintenance, and visually compatible to both the camp theme and the landscape. An important characteristic of a material is its texture. Texture decreases in scale with distance. Viewed from the middle distance "buildings form an important component in the general visual scene". If it is the intention that the structures within a camp be compatible with the landscape then the materials should have a matt appearance at this distance. Texture also plays a significant part in affecting colour: the grainier the texture, the greater the shadow created and therefore the less reflective the material - tones appear darker on heavy textured materials than on glossy ones.

To further increase a material's compatibility with the landscape there should be some relationship with those present naturally: while rough sawn timber may be appropriate to a forest situation it would look out of context in an urban oriented camp.
The two alternatives to be considered in the use of colour on structures relates to whether they should merge with the landscape or be a focal (but not detractive) point within it. This specific aspect will be dealt with in the guidelines of 4.4. A colour's reflectivity (i.e., ability to reflect light) is a significant determinant of the degree of visual impact a structure will have. Therefore it is important that if a structure is to be visually compatible with the landscape around it then the reflectivity of the colours chosen should be the same as that of the landscape background. Heath in 'Colour for Structures in the Landscape' describes a variety of techniques for achieving colour compatibility for a specific site. In addition to achieving a compatible colour, it is also important to emphasise the relationship between the directional patterns of the landscape and a structure. This can be achieved by giving roofs a darker colour (lower reflectivity) than the walls - "the roofline and particularly the line at the roof/wall junction, reinforce that horizontal direction and therefore give a greater visual attachment to the background." Roofs should have a minimum of 10% less reflectivity than the walls in order for this to be established.
Colour can also have a significant impact on the scale of a structure. It is important that buildings relate to human scale and for this reason colour can be used to break up large expanses of wall surfaces. Contrasting (but still compatible) colours on such elements as doors, window surrounds and guttering can help to subdivide structures into more human related sizes.

In addition to the structures built within a campground, these principles should also be applied to caravans, whose highly reflective colours tend to dominate any landscape they are in: tents do not create this same visual impact through generally being lower to the ground and "the texture of the canvas or nylon (matt) and tone of their colours being more sympathetic to the tones and textures of the countryside." 37

No matter what the type of sign (mandatory, prohibitory, warning or information) it "should be designed to ensure instant recognition by the clarity of the message." 38 Purdy suggests 39 the following characteristics as essential to sign legibility: uniformity of appearance; consistent application of symbols in preference to text;
standard support structures, colour and type face; uniform positioning of signs. It is important that signs be as few in number as possible: where a number of signs are needed in the same location then mounting them together reduces possible visual clutter, thus increasing their readability. If gaps are left between signs on the same support structure this reduces the visual impact of the signs by allowing the background to be seen as well as allowing air to flow through, thus minimising the possibility of being blown over. Such gaps also increase the clarity of the individual sign. It is especially important that signs grouped in this manner show a unity in width, letter face and colour. A further reduction in visual clutter can be accomplished by fixing signs to walls and other pre-existing structures rather than creating new ones. Care should be taken in their siting that they are at a height appropriate to the viewer or it is suggested that the bottom of signs intended for vehicle occupants be no lower than one metre while signs for pedestrians can be from ground level up; depending on the type of message and viewing distance. Siting should also be such that the sign will be neither
obscured by structures or plant material nor obscure significant landscape elements such as important views.

The lettering on signs should be bold and simple emphasising readability from the distance intended. Equally important is the spacing between letters which adds as much to the clarity of the message as type face itself. Variety in letter size and case type can be used; however a unity must be evident if degrees of importance are to be recognized. Lower case letters are generally the easiest read. Capital letters can be used to bring emphasis to a particular sign. Different height upper case letter faces should not be used on the same sign due to lack of clarity and unity.

The same colour principles used on other structures can be applied to signs. The important part of the sign is it's message, not the sign per se. With respect to colour then the lettering and the base on which it is written should contrast. The base should merge with the background against which it is seen by the use of a compatible colour. In this manner the message stands out rather than the sign and the total
visual impact is lessened without reducing the required legibility.

Lighting in camps must fulfill a variety of functions: illuminate vehicle and pedestrian routes and important amenities, while not causing annoyance to campers in tents, caravans etc. The amount of lighting present in a camp should relate to the theme of the camp and its surrounding environment. In the siting and form of the light structures it is important that they not only fulfill the functional requirements of above but visually they should relate in scale to other elements within the camp and be sited in such a manner that they do not become detractive. As with signs, if lighting can be fixed to existing structures such as buildings this reduces the number of additional elements brought into the camp. Where illumination of vegetation is considered important, ground level floodlights and 'mushroom' units achieve the best results. If the true colours of plant material or a structure is important then white light provides the least distortion.

There are a number of basic principles that can
be applied to the design and siting of rubbish bins. They should be: simple in character; robust; easy to maintain empty and handle; weatherproof; preferably fireproof; and conceal the litter they hold. Bins should be sited so that they are easily seen yet still conform to the siting principles stated at the beginning of this section. 'Easily seen' does not imply the need for garish colours - colours should be compatible with those present already in the camp. "If a litter receptacle is thought to be too unobtrusive a 5cm diameter yellow ochre dot is all that is needed to make it stand out." While the overall dimensions should be related to such factors as emptying frequency and location, it is suggested that the opening be able to take a 23cm x 15cm x 15cm block and that it be approximately 90cm above ground level.

Fences within motor camps may fulfill the following functions: physical barriers; visual barriers; noise barriers; wind breaks; spatial definition.

With respect to fences as physical and visual barriers it is important to determine the precise function, for one does necessarily imply the other.
fences may act as physical barriers yet still permit the landscape beyond to be seen eg: post and wire; post and rail. Unless both functions are necessary their inclusion may be to the detriment of the camp.

Where fences have to act as sound barriers "to be most effective they should be as close as possible to the noise source". Where fences have to act as sound barriers "to be most effective they should be as close as possible to the noise source". A barrier midway between noise and recipient is the least effective. It is recommended that "sound barriers should be of imperforate construction with a surface density of not less than 8kg/m²".

With respect to wind breaks, fences need only be used if other functions such as security have to be considered; otherwise planting can fulfill the same functions without the hard visual impact. Fencing used as wind breaks is most effective if it is two-thirds solid/one-third void. This will result in shelter on the fence's leeward side for up to ten times the height of the screen. Siting must be such that the fence is at right angles to the predominant wind for maximum effectiveness. Where fences are used for spatial definition eg: separating conflicting uses, the materials used and form it takes will be dependent on what other

Horizonal lines of hedge echoed by fence, both acting as combination visual screen/ wind break.
functions it must perform such as security, visual barrier, physical barrier. Where fences require painting, the colours used should be compatible with those elsewhere in the camp. Besides these functional considerations a number of others are important with respect to the type of fence to use. The materials used and the form they take should be related to the degree of permanence and durability needed - if the camps internal layout is likely to undergo change then cheaper less permanent materials should be considered, eg: timber as opposed to concrete block. The material and form should relate to other landscape components both within and external to the camp: post and wire may be suitable in rural camps but would be out of context in an urban situation. Adverse site conditions eg: soil type, salt-laden sea air, also influence the materials used and the form a fence takes - more detailed consideration need to be given to foundation work in sand than on rock. A final point to consider in choice of material must be the relationship between initial investment and subsequent maintenance costs - it may prove more economic in the long term to have a high initial capital cost if it means minimal
maintenance over a long period of time.

There appear to be two basic shapes to power-boxes - rectangular or gable roofed - being made of timber or metal (gable roof). They should be at least 1.4m from ground level and sited according to both practical considerations, ie: site layout, and visual principals with regard to colour choice and the creation of focal points (see previous pages).

With the emergence of totally constructed sites in some camps in New Zealand (see 3.43) the 'defined-site' concept as applied in the United States is worth consideration for future development here. Though initial cost may be relatively high, by "protecting site resources and enhancing the campers experience", long term maintenance is reduced, and the camp benefits from better patronage over a longer season. There are three types of unit designs (see Diagram1): back in; pull-through; and pull-off types. The back-in is the most space efficient. The pull-through has the greatest space requirements but is the easiest to use for the inexperienced driver. The pull-off is suited when the back-in is not
practical and there is too little land for the pull-through. An additional important factor in selecting unit type is variety - "a long series of identical units ('cookie cutter design') may give the user the feeling of being in a 'rubber stamp' campground". Unit types should vary as the land base (topography, natural vegetation) permits, while similar types can be varied in size and shape. Hultsman and Cottrell detail the following physical, visual and economic benefits of the defined site: reinforced units withstand impact better than natural ground units which particularly when heavily shaded will not resist compaction and erosion resulting from recreational use; the 'inter unit' areas provide opportunity for screen and shade planting; their great ability to drain surface rapidly. The applicability of defined sites to each of the camp types will be discussed in 4.4.

It is important in the designing of the built environment of a camp to create unity within a theme - be it environment, social or traveller oriented. From the letter types and colours used in signs up to the form and materials of the
buildings, a camp should establish a character that is recognizable as its own.

The importance of spatial variety has already been mentioned with respect to defined sites but it is just as readily applicable to other elements of the built environment. Cabins for instance need not be in straight lines with common walls to be united, but may be clustered in groups with variety in spacing and set back from each other: the unity still exists in form, material etc., but private and open space of a human scale will have been created which can then be further enforced by plant material.

It is important that planting is not seen as the answer to design faults that have originated from the layout and built environment. Both must be planned so that planting only further enhances the camp rather than covers up the mistakes.

4.34 Plant Material

Plant material can fulfill a variety of physical and visual functions of benefit to camp and camper alike.
Planting can be used as a screening mechanism on a variety of scales. First, it can be used to screen the camp from its external environment. This has particular importance in areas where the surrounding environment has a detractive visual influence on the camping experience e.g. factories, main roads. On a smaller scale, planting can reinforce zonation within the camp by creating visual and/or physical barriers between different uses. If topographical differences have been used as a basis of zonation then planting can emphasise these changes of level-creating more effective visual barriers and spatial variety within the camp. On the small scale level, planting can be used as a screen to create both a visual and physical barrier between individual camp sites. In addition it can perform an important visual function by partially screening buildings: by planting around the base of structures the horizontal/vertical contrast will be reduced, as will the likelihood of the structure becoming a detractive focal point. Similarly, planting of a suitable relative scale can act as the background against which structures are sited to help relate them to the landscape, (see 4.33).
Apart from visually screening different areas, plant material can act as an efficient reducing mechanism for dust (important when camps are adjacent to roads) and to a degree noise. The most effective method of noise control though is combining planting with a constructed wall: ten metres of dense planting, 15m high, on its own is needed to reduce a noise level of 60 dBA to 55 dBA - relatively minor compared to the amount of space needed. Evergreens with thick waxy leaves are best suited to sound control.

Shade is an important consideration in any camp. The degree of shade designed for any site must be related to the geographical location of the camp, the nature of the camp's ground surfaces - constructed sites and circulation routes can withstand heavy shade and recreational use to a greater degree than grassed surfaces,53 - and the specific sites aspect - sun is needed in the morning to erase overnight dew, shade is needed during the heat of the afternoon sun. It is also important to consider the seasonal need for shade - year round (evergreens) or just summer (deciduous).

As stated in 4.33 unless fences must also serve
such purposes as security, plant material offers greater opportunities if used as a basis for shelter within a camp. As with fences it is more important that the plant material filters the wind - solid planting creates turbulence on the leeward side. The broader the planting belt, the more effective is the sheltering effect - 4.5m is the minimum width suggested in exposed situations. If wind is to be reduced for a distance of up to ten times the height of the shelter planting it is important that it be done at right angles to the prevailing wind.

Planting plays a significant role in spatial definition within a camp, creating variety in static and directional spaces with varying degrees of enclosure. Sides of routes can be reinforced with planting to emphasise the directional character as well to aid in confining people/vehicles to areas of known impact. Eye level height is critical in establishing enclosure; below this height, planting can only act as a form of physical separation or an additional surface pattern. Evergreen plants by their nature give the greatest sense of enclosure: Tandy suggests a 4m - 5m vegetation zone to separate groups in
heavily used areas. When planting is used as a physical barrier it needs to be quick growing and preferably thorny (eg: hawthorn, berberis). If security is imperative then hedges can be grown up and around wire fence.

Planting can be an important element in reducing maintenance time and costs. By planting shrubs to cover all bare surfaces within an area there is less need for weeding. Similarly, planting at the base of structures such as fences reduces the time involved in keeping grass short in such difficult areas. By planting areas of great enough density that weeds are controlled and people are kept out, plant communities can be established that are self maintaining. The area needed for this will vary according to plant species and site conditions. As mentioned above planting used to define spaces can keep the physical impact of use (eg: soil compaction, erosion) to certain defined areas, thus further limiting maintenance requirements - particularly if this impact has been specifically designed for by using constructed surfaces. Costs can also be decreased by using a combination of plant material, well draining soil, and topographic features
such as hollows, as natural drainage zones, rather than relying on constructed drainage systems.

Just as important as the use of plant material in reducing costs is the choice of species to achieve this: hedge species need regular trimming, shrubs may need regular maintenance to hold their form and density, suckering plants create maintenance needs if they are to be restricted in their spread. The time variable must also be considered: what is the plant's effective functional life span and what period of time is required before it is functioning as intended? The answer to the former question may determine a specific plant's applicability, while the answer to the latter may result in closer spaced planting with the idea of thinning them in the future.

Just as planting can be used to subdivide spaces into ones more related to the human scale, so too can it be used to unify the various spaces and structures throughout the camp and the camp itself to the external environment. To achieve this planting should follow a theme appropriate to the camp's siting. While variety of form, colour
and texture within this theme may be necessary to create visual interest, the variety should not be such that the plants' characteristics form an unrelated physical and visual clutter - "if repetition (in planting) is dull, then nature is dull, for nature's methods are both simple and repetitive". The colours, forms and textures of plant material do however provide a visually pleasing contrast to the more inorganic nature of built elements within a camp.

To achieve a planting result that is both visually and physically compatible with the surrounding environment it is necessary to look at preexisting vegetation patterns and such site characteristics as landform, soil type, drainage, wind, frost potential and rainfall. Planting patterns following natural contours can be translated into the campground to enforce the relationship with the landscape and further emphasise spatial definition. Frost pockets, poorly drained soils and areas of heavy shade will reduce the range of species capable of being chosen.

Beyond this level, once a species compatibility has been established the degree to which it can
withstand recreational use becomes important; root habit - their ability to withstand soil compaction and pollution; resistance to stem bending and breaking; amount of maltreatment a species can take before dying or it's ability to produce new growth to replace that lost by damage. The location of species then should be related not only to site characteristics but also to a plants liability to damage in relation to the predicted use around it.

All plants have known final dimensions and as such it is important that the plants chosen are suitable in scale to the landscape and camp alike, and that their specific siting is such that problems are not created in the future. Special consideration must be given when planting in restricted areas, such as between sites or adjacent to buildings, that the final dimensions of the species (including root spread) are not beyond the space available.

Besides their final dimensions it is important that the following characteristics of a plant be known so that compatible relationships between plants and existing landscape components
can be established: form - conical, square, round, tapering; flowering effects - time of year, colour, density; colour - subject to seasonal change, weather and sunlight; texture - leaf and bark patterns are seen from a couple of metres, major branch patterns are seen from a hundred metres.

As a reference to the use of various native plants, their growth rates and planting/establishment guidelines is a Lands and Survey booklet 'Native Trees and Shrubs for Parks/Reserves Planting' by Rennison and MacLeod (1981). This booklet also provides a useful reference section covering further uses of New Zealand species in the landscape.
4.4 DESIGN GUIDELINES

These design guidelines are intended for use by those in the camping industry involved in the development and design of motor camps. As their common basis they use the landscape design principles outlined in 4.3, but refine these further in that they outline the variation in approach needed for the different camp types. A final camp design then should be seen as an application of the design principles related to a camp's natural site limitations and opportunities with specific regard to the theme of the camp, as outlined by its definition and the more detailed design guidelines. Thus it is the intention that an understanding and use of the guidelines, in conjunction with the aforementioned principles, should lead to a development of motor camps that will not only provide the variety of camp types needed, but will also display an important compatibility both between the various activities and uses within a camp and between a camp and its surrounding environment.

4.41 ENVIRONMENT ORIENTED CAMPS

Management objectives should recognise the
physical and visual significance of the local landscape to the visiting camper and the important part it plays in establishing the character of the camp.

These objectives therefore should meet, through planning, design and development, the need for such camps to be totally compatible with the local landscape.

4.411 Camp Layout

Through site survey and analysis, an ecological carrying capacity should be determined appropriate to maintaining the quality of the existing environment.

The campground should be small - no more than 50 sites. By creating a suitably small facilities carrying capacity, the number of campers can be limited to the quality preserving ecological carrying capacity.

Natural elements of topography and vegetation should be allowed to dictate the layout of the various use zones.
The circulation routes should take their shape from existing landforms, contours and vegetation patterns in order to reduce potentially detrac-tive physical and/or visual impacts. The landscape should not undergo alteration of an earthworks nature in order to accommodate camps of this type.

Vehicle circulation routes need not link all sites: short distance walk-in sites for 'pup-tent' campers would be appropriate in this camp type.

The visible intrusion of the motor vehicle should be minimised: circulation routes should not have harsh boundaries such as curb and channel - if boundaries are needed they should be the same height as the surrounding ground level and of compatible colour and texture, treated timber for example.

Importance in this camp type is attached to the experience of the natural environment, therefore the size of the spaces and routes within the camp need to be related to people rather than the vehicles that bring them.
Camper types (e.g., caravans, tents) should be visually/physically separated to ensure an appropriate camping experience. Individual sites should be at least five metres apart to reduce the possibility of this camp type taking on the appearance of a social or traveller oriented camp.

4.4.12 The Built Environment

Buildings should be located against a landscape component background: plant material on a flat site, topography/plant material on a hill site. They should be sited and designed so they become an integral part of the natural landscape and not a focal point within it.

Buildings should have low pitched roofs with overhangs so that a compatible relationship is established with the landscape. Gable ends should be to the side rather than the front of the building. It is important that the height and size of the buildings be of a scale that allows the natural landscape components to retain their visual significance and not be dominated by man-made structures.
Materials used should be appropriate to the character of the landscape elements and relate to them in texture and pattern eg: timber would be more for buildings in forest situations than concrete block. Suitably painted standing seam sheet or corrugated iron are better roofing materials than tiles which are too urban oriented.

If the same materials are used for the same parts of all built structures an important unity is established within the camp, and between the camp and the surrounding landscape.

Colours used should merge with the background while still identifying the form of the structure - building roofs, for instance, should be of darker, less reflective tones than the walls.

Particularly small buildings, eg: sheds; single toilets, would be better constructed of the one material or painted a single colour to avoid creating a complexity of detail out of character with their size.

Contrasting colour detailing of parts of a structure should only be used where its large
size needs to be broken up into less visually dominant parts, or the form of the structure needs emphasis eg: detailing of the eaves of a building.

Signs should be kept to a minimum, and sited and of a height so they do not become focal points or dominate views. The background colour of the sign should merge with it's landscape background and follow the theme established by colour used elsewhere in the camp. Clarity and unity in all aspects of sign design is essential.

Lighting should be minimal: at the camp entrance and in and around buildings. A white light source is the most appropriate to minimise colour distortion of the natural elements within the camp. Light sources should be of a height compatible with the scale of the rest of the built environment: if on separate structures at no time should they be so sited, or of a height, that they become focal points during the day.

Rubbish bins should be covered to prevent scavenging by animals and birds, and should conceal the litter they hold. Bins should be in
character with the rural environment - 44 gallon drums have the necessary simplicity and durability; plastic bins are too urban oriented. If the bins are painted then they should be related to other structures within the camp.

Fences should adopt the form and materials of those in the environment around the camp. Their main function should be as physical barriers rather than as visual barriers or for shelter; purposes for which plant material would be better suited.

Timber fence posts are more natural than concrete ones and are best left unpainted; if painting is necessary the colour chosen should merge the fence with its background.

All wiring within the camp should be underground to minimise the number of visible man-made elements and reduce the potential for overhead clutter.

Gable roofed power boxes look out of character in environment oriented camps. Boxes should be kept to minimum height requirements and sited against a natural background so they do not
become focal points. Metal boxes especially should be painted to merge them with their background.

To minimise the number of vertical built elements within such camps, site boundary markers are unnecessary and the site numbers should be at ground level, etched into poured concrete or painted on to rocks set into the ground.

The 'defined-site' concept as outlined in 4.33, would be both economically unviable and visually detractive in the informality of an environment oriented camp.

It is important the unity present in the built elements of such camps is representative of their environment oriented theme. Because this type of camp is located in landscapes of visual and recreational resource significance, it is important that any introduced elements merge with their background; if the camp is not to destroy the experiences it seeks to provide, the landscape's natural components must still retain their significance.
4.413 Plant Material

Plant material is a significant natural component of the environment oriented camp and as such it is important that if any clearing is done, remaining areas be left large enough to be self perpetuating. This implies the need to retain all levels of planting, not just the upper storey.

Retention of all levels of planting will aid in screening for privacy, shelter from the wind, reduce any erosion risk and provide uncompacted areas suitable for natural drainage.

Where extra planting is done it must be using those species existing naturally and should be suitably lacking in formality, eg: no equal spacing of plants, or hard straight edges between planted and unplanted areas.

Additional planting should be carried out to delineate use zones, particularly circulation, so that physical impact can be restricted to areas designed for the purpose. This is particularly important when species are susceptible to damage - areas of denser planting inaccessible to campers will protect the plants and ensure their self perpetuation.
Planting introduced around buildings should not follow the straight edges of the structures but attempt to follow the planting patterns existing naturally. If new planting around buildings is physically linked with that already existing, not only will the buildings be visually linked with each other, but the relationship between camp and natural landscape will be enforced.
4.42 SOCIAL ORIENTED CAMPS

The locational nature of social oriented camps and their relatively less significant landscape surrounds (compared to environment oriented camps) implies that management should recognise and build on what limited natural opportunities exist if the camp is to establish an identity that is compatible with the local landscape.

Objectives should relate to the planning design, and development of a camp that enhances the local landscape while at the same time providing the amenities demanded by the social oriented camper.

4.421 Camp Layout

The large numbers catered for imply an important need for use separation and space organisation, particularly in such areas as the arrival zone where split entrance/exits and adequate parking space should be planned for to reduce conflicts.

Because social carrying capacity may be higher than in environment oriented camps, site spacing can be closer: down to the statutory three metre minimum.
Activity within this camp type is more important than in environment oriented camps: passive and active recreation zones are therefore important not only to the camper to provide him/her with a range of activities but also to the camp in that the zones provide opportunities for breaking up the monotony and harsh visual impact of closely spaced sites.

Vehicle route material will need to be more resilient than a natural earth base if detrimental visual and physical impacts are not to result.

With larger areas of hard landscape and buildings preventing natural drainage, site alteration may be necessary to reduce flooding problems, eg: construction and grading of roads to act as drainage channels. Contour alteration is not incompatible in camps of this type and may be used to provide variety, interest and spatial definition in an otherwise visually uninteresting landscape.

4.422 The Built Environment

Social oriented camps cannot depend on a site's natural attributes to create variety and interest
within the camp, therefore elements of the built environment must be considered important factors in establishing some of this variety and interest.

Buildings need not merge with the landscape but can be focal points within it, as long as they do not conflict with any important natural focal points.

While the materials used should display a sympathy for the local environment, their textures and patterns can be used as factors in creating interest rather than merging the structure with its background.

Assuming the site is naturally deficient in interest and the structure does not detrimentally dominate the site by sheer virtue of its size, colour can be used to make the structure a focal point - compatibility with the existing background should still exist but reflectivity and hue contrast can be used as a means of focusing interest.

Considering the larger size and numbers of buildings, it is important that (i) contrast
colour be used in detailing to reduce the scale of any buildings that appear oversized in relation to human dimensions and (ii) a uniform range of colours be used to provide important unity throughout the camp.

If large numbers of signs are seen as necessary, a unity in design should be evident throughout. Using design techniques such as varying letter case, or colour, a hierarchy of sign importance should be established to increase clarity and give emphasis to those signs of greatest significance.

The 'defined-site' concept is appropriate to this camp type, especially with regard to sites used year round: both maintenance time and costs, and the physical impact of use being reduced.

Because of the range of purposes it must serve, lighting in social oriented camps should be varied according to its use: vehicle; pedestrian; buildings; signs. Different colours beyond white light can be used according to the atmosphere wanted and purpose intended.

With a greater need for a large number of rubbish bins in this camp type, the visual implications of
siting and grouping should be considered of equal importance to ease of servicing. The form of bin may be more elaborate/urban oriented, according to the camp’s overall level of development.

Fencing installed as a security measure will produce a harsh detractive influence unless, by using a combination of planting and colour, its visual impact and scale is reduced.

Wiring should be underground to avoid any detractive overhead emphasis to the man-made structures within the camp.

Gable or rectangular power boxes are appropriate but larger numbers imply the need for inconspicuous siting: a mixture of different types of boxes seen from the one viewpoint will only emphasise their diversity and create unnecessary visual conflicts; and a use of colour that merges them into a more significant and visually interesting background.

4.423 Plant Material

Importance should be attached to functional and aesthetic considerations, rather than self
perpetuation: areas of planting therefore do not need to be as large as in environment oriented camps.

Tolerance to recreational use and low maintenance requirements are important factors in choice of plant species.

Unseasonal campground use has implications for choice of upper canopy plants - deciduous species rather than evergreen.

If plant material is absent naturally, then new planting should be based around a limited number of fast growing species. Appropriately timed planting of slower growing species can be used to build upon or change the theme once a suitable microclimate has been established.

The importance of plant material in creating variety and stimulation within this camp type should not be overlooked. It should be used in significant enough proportions to maintain a satisfactory balance between 'hard' and 'soft' landscape: hard landscape should never visually dominate the camp scene.
Where buildings are intended as focal points, planting should be of a form and sited to complement the structure and help relate it to the landscape, rather than compete with it for visual attention. Planting established at the camp entrance indicative of the type of planting inside gives an immediately recognisable identity to the camp that should draw people in by creating an element of expectancy and interest.
4.43 TRAVELLER ORIENTED CAMPS

Management of urban-oriented traveller camps have obligations to the camping industry and the urban environment to develop motor camps that enhance their local environment, not just provide cheap accommodation.

In planning, design and development management should take into account any trends that show their part of the market is becoming less transient and more long-term stay/social oriented.

4.43.1 Camp Layout

A combination of small camp area and high building density implies an important need to develop separate use zones that will reduce potential conflicts: the arrival zone is particularly significant as a high use zone and it is important that access, egress, and parking are given adequate space.

Because of the short term nature of their stay, the social carrying capacity of transient campers is higher than in the other two camp types: spacing between sites can be down to the three metre minimum allowed.
Permanent route materials such as asphalt are visually compatible with the surrounding environment of such camps and will reduce the physical impact of high density use. Concrete however, unless coloured, will appear larger and more dominant than a similar sized area of asphalt due to its high reflectivity: an important consideration when trying to keep the visual impact of hard landscape to a minimum.

For both visual and physical reasons landscape alteration (eg: mounding - as visual, physical or sound barriers; defined sites; route construction) can be considered a means of more harmoniously integrating the camp into the local environment.

4.432 The Built Environment

By accepting the urban nature of the camp, and building on the opportunities presented with respect to materials and forms existing and in the local environment, the camp will more readily identify with, and become a part of, its surrounds.

If integration with the urban environment is to be successful the scale of the buildings should
follow that of surrounding structures; it would be inappropriate to incorporate a two storey accommodation block in the camp when the external environs are comprised solely of single storey houses.

It is especially important to create unity in the built structures of this camp type, where high density increases the potential for visual clutter.

Colours used should have a low reflectivity to reduce the visual impact of the camp. Detailing of elements such as doors, guttering and window surrounds, while compatible with the dominant colours should contrast to add interest and human scale to the structures.

Special consideration needs to be given to a traveller oriented camps external sign design: size should be both readable to the viewer in a moving car, and of a scale that does not detractively dominate the surrounding urban area. Signs within the camp should be attached to larger structures to reduce possible visual clutter.

An urban orientation does not imply a 'street-
lighting’ approach is appropriate within the camp, small camp area implies considerable attention needs to be given to minimising light spread at night and reducing the visual impact of the light structures during the day.

Rubbish bins should be urban in character but again siting principles are very important if the camp is not to become unnecessarily cluttered.

Fences should be considered important elements in noise reduction and as visual/physical barriers between the camp and it's urban surrounds. A fence of entirely vertical components will add height to a space and make it appear smaller than it actually is; it is therefore important in these small camps to emphasise a horizontal pattern that will 'lengthen' the spaces within.

All wiring within the camp should be underground to reduce overhead clutter. By locating power boxes central to two or four sites (depending on layout) the number of built structures within the camp will be further reduced.
Clustering units in enclosed-space forming groups, rather than straight lines, not only produces spatial variety within the camp but reduces emphasising any linearity evident in the circulation routes.

4.433 Plant Material

Final dimensions of tree species are a significant factor in their choice: trees should be of a scale suited to the urban environment.

Low ground and shrub species should be used to provide important colour and textural variety from that of the constructed hard landscape of the circulation routes and buildings.

Variable spacing of upper canopy planting will minimise giving vertical emphasis to any ground based straight lines eg: vehicle circulation routes.

Deciduous trees are more appropriate with regard to shade, for sites that have year round use.

Planting used in conjunction with fencing will emphasise the sense of arrival at the camp as well as providing valuable shelter and screening
and filtering noise and dust from adjacent main roads.

Low maintenance should still be a priority in plant species choice and use: small areas of grass are high maintenance relative to their potential use and would be better planted out in species requiring less maintenance and providing more textural/colour variety.

By using plant material as an important component of a structure's visual impact, textural, and colour contrast will result as well as helping to relate the building to the landscape.

By concentrating on a few major species, rather than the 'one of each type approach' common in the urban garden, a camp identity will be more firmly established and unrelated structures (in use or form) can be given a degree of unity.
4.5 SUMMARY

As stated at the beginning, this study was not setting out to provide a singular ultimate camp design for application anywhere. The significance of this study has been in that (i) it has highlighted problems that exist in camps throughout the South Island (and from experience there is no reason to believe the North Island is any different) (ii) it has investigated some of the major reasons why this situation may exist, and (iii) it has looked at motor camp design and development from a viewpoint outside of the industry, but with the aim of benefitting the three main components involved in it: management; the camper; and the landscape.

The range of guidelines proposed for future development covered a broad range; from camp management through camp industry organisations, to government legislation. Because motor camps must be seen as an important recreational land use, each of the above mentioned elements must aim to promote camp development that is sympathetic to the landscape in which it is located.

By following the guidelines set out in this final
section I feel that there would be the legislation on which appropriate development could be based, the elements of competition and 'reward' to promote this development and finally an understanding of those factors important in establishing a motor camp that recognises the value of integrating landscape opportunities and limitations with management objectives and camper demands.
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The class of '81.
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APPENDIX I: MOTOR CAMPS INVESTIGATED

Environment Oriented Camps
Ashley Gorge Camp, Oxford
Boat Harbour, Kaikoura
Glentanner Park, Mt. Cook
Goose Bay Camp Ground, Kaikoura
Kiekie Reserve, Kaikoura
Maitai Reserve Motor Camp, Nelson
Omihi Reserve, Kaikoura
Pelorus Bridge Camp, Marlborough
Puketa Camping Ground, Kaikoura
Tekapo Camp, Lake Tekapo
Wangaloa Domain, Kaitangata

Traveller Oriented Camps
Aaron Lodge Motor Camp, Dunedin
Argyle Park, Bluff
Balclutha Naish Park Camping Ground, Balclutha
C.J. Talbot Memorial Motor Camp, Fairlie
Coronation Park Motor Camp, Ashburton
Geraldine Borough Camp, Geraldine
Gore Camping Ground, Gore
Meadow Park Motor Camp, Christchurch
North Otago Motor Camp, Oamaru
Riverview Domain Camp, Murchison
Russley Park Motor Camp, Christchurch
Temuka Motor Camp, Temuka
Timaru A. & P. Showground Camp, Timaru
Tinwald Domain Caravan Park, Ashburton

Social Oriented Camps
Beach Road Motor Camp, Invercargill
Blue Anchor Holiday Park, Picton
Brook Reservoir Motor Camp, Nelson
Carters Beach Camp, Westport
Howard Park Holiday Camp, Westport
Parklands Caravan Park, Picton
Purau Motor Camp, Purau
Selwyn Holiday Camp, Timaru
South New Brighton Park, Christchurch
Spencer Park Holiday Camp, Christchurch
Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, Nelson
Tahuna Park Seaside Camp, Dunedin
Waikuku Beach Camp, Rangiora