

CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL
RESERVE
MANAGEMENT
PLAN

ADOPTED APRIL 2021



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PART ONE – INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PREFACE

WHAT IS A RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

Carterton District Council, as an administering body under the **Reserves Act 1977**, is required to prepare a Reserve Management Plan for the reserves it manages.

Reserve Management Plans provide direction for the day to day management and potential development of reserves. A plan identifies issues and provides objectives and policies for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and appropriate development of reserves¹.

LEGAL STATUS OF OUR RESERVES AND OPEN SPACE

Reserves owned, administered, and/or managed by the Council as public reserve have two forms of legal status:

- Land held subject to the **Reserves Act 1977** and classified according to its principal purpose or;
- Freehold land held by Council in fee simple title for reserve purposes, but not held under the Reserves Act.

Only a few of Carterton's reserves and open spaces are gazetted as reserve and classified under the Reserves Act, with most open space recognised and managed by Council as reserve land, currently without formal reserve status under the Reserves Act. This land is generally fee simple awaiting formal classification under the Act or kept unclassified to retain future use options.

Throughout this plan, 'parks' or 'reserves' are used interchangeably.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi - is the founding document between Maori and the Crown. The Council has delegated responsibilities from the Crown to ensure that local authorities observe the principals of the Treaty. Also, under section 4 of the **Conservation Act 1987**, Council is required to interpret and administer the **Reserves Act 1977** to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The **Local Government Act 2002** also requires Council to engage with Maori in decision-making process relating to a wide variety of issues.

WHY A DISTRICT RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

Carterton District Council manages over 50Ha of open space as reserve including land in the town centre, neighbourhood parks, sportsgrounds, reserves adjacent rivers and some coastal

¹ Section 41(3) Reserves Act 1977

land. Additional to this is the 350Ha Kaipatangata water catchment area. Cemeteries, town baths and rural halls are also managed as part of Council's [reserves] folio.

Many Council reserves share common management issues and rather than preparing individual plans for each reserve, a district wide approach has been taken, developing General Policies that apply to all reserves. This ensures consistency and transparency of Council intentions for all reserves throughout the district.

The Draft Plan also allows for subsequent Individual Reserve Management Plans or development concepts (including works programming and budgets) to be prepared for reserves of interest. An example is the Carrington Park frontage project.

Individual Reserve Management Plans may provide objectives, policies and actions for issues which are specific to a reserve and in some cases promote a targeted response for an issue which might also be addressed in the General Policy Document. These specific management provisions take precedence over the General Policy Document provisions where they relate to the same issue.

PLAN PREPARATION

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the **Reserves Act 1977**. Plan preparation follows two phases of public consultation, enabling Council to build a sound understanding of relevant local issues from people who are familiar with and use the reserves.

Opportunities for the public to contribute include:

- during the preliminary submission phase, which is publicly advertised,
- at public workshops/meetings,
- during the formal submission phase when the draft plan is notified, and
- at the hearing of submissions by Council Committee

The Plan was developed through review of the existing **Carterton District Council Reserve Policy and Management Plans 2009 – 2014**, research by Council officers, public consultation, hui with iwi and councillor workshops.



A summary of the plan preparation and review process followed by Council is:



INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to provide the Council with a clear framework for the day to day management and decision making for Council reserves and open spaces.

To achieve this purpose the Plan will:

- manage all reserves in a consistent manner by providing consistent objectives and policies;
- ensure appropriate protection and management of important natural, historical, and cultural values on Council owned or managed land and open space; and
- facilitate decision making process by providing a common understanding in the community of how the reserves are managed by Council.

Some issues, like restrictions on the use of public land (e.g. liquor), management of existing Council-owned buildings or development of amenity landscapes are not included in this Plan, as they are better dealt with in bylaws, asset management plans or landscape and development plans.

SCOPE OF THIS PLAN

This Reserve Management Plan incorporates all land that is owned or administered as reserve or open space, regardless of whether it is vested or gazetted under the Reserves Act.

STATUS OF THIS PLAN

This Plan is a reserve management plan in accordance with **Reserves Act 1977**.

For land held subject to the Reserves Act, and classified according to its principal purpose, this Plan will be a *legally binding document*.

For all Council freehold land managed as public open space, it will be a *non-statutory, guiding document*.

The **Carterton District Council Reserve Policy and Management Plans 2009 – 2014** has now become non-operative following Council adoption of the final Reserve Management Plan. It should be noted however, the older plans are still a useful source of information about some reserves, as they gather additional background material about the reserve into one place (e.g. the history of the reserve and agreed levels of maintenance).

Refer Appendix 1: Reserves Administered by Council for a full description of the reserves covered by this plan, including the reserve name, size, category (primary use) and any Reserves Act classification (if applicable).

STRUCTURE OF THIS PLAN

Part 1: sets the context for a reserve management plan, describes this Councils approach to reserve management and defines the management objectives of this plan.

Part 2: contains general policy guiding decision making, monitoring and review.

Part 3: defines the Activity Categories (allowed, managed, requiring authorisation, prohibited). Legislation under the **Reserves Act 1977** and **Resource Management Act 1991** provides some constraints on the type of activities that can occur as of right and others that require a concession (in the form of a lease, licence or easement) or resource consent.

Part 4: provides the Assessment Criteria for use when considering applications for activities on reserves. Criteria aim to establish a desired mix of uses for each reserve while protecting reserve values.

Part 5: (in alphabetical order) lists the legal description and the specific outcomes sought for each reserve.

COVID-19 LEARNINGS FOR PARKS & RESERVES

In 2020 we have experienced a worldwide pandemic with Covid 19 virus. The Covid 19 response was led by the New Zealand Government through the Ministry of Health, and Wellington Regional Emergency Management Organisation. During the lockdown period of March through to May 2020 all public facilities were closed (playgrounds, swimming pools, public toilets etc).

Notable throughout New Zealand was the increased use of parks and walkways as New Zealanders chose to exercise in, and enjoy the open spaces, whilst remaining in their “bubbles”.

Outcomes from Covid 19 in relation to parks:

- higher number of users;
- more sign holders placed across the park network to ensure appropriate sharing of information, and status of grounds (open/closed);
- emergency response plan tested and in place;
- increase in requirements for emptying of dog poo bins, due to increase usage; and
- recognition that users require education on park etiquette.

WHY PROVIDE PARKS AND RESERVES?

The general purpose of the **Reserves Act 1977**, as outlined in Section 3, is:

to provide for the preservation and management of reserves and their values, for the benefit and enjoyment of the public;

to ensure, as far as practicable, the preservation of representative ecosystems or landscapes and the indigenous species of flora and fauna;

to ensure, as far as practicable, the preservation of access for the public to the coastline, islands, lakeshore, and riverbanks and to ensure the protection and preservation of the natural character of these areas.

Reserves and open spaces benefit the community in many other ways, including but not limited to:

- improve our physical and psychological health,
- strengthen our communities, and
- make our district a great place to live and work.



Carterton District Council also has a responsibility under the Local Government (Community Wellbeing) Amendment Act to deliver cultural and social amenities such as events, parks, libraries, and pools which improve the wellbeing of its community.



LEGISLATION AND POLICY

The use and development of reserves is subject to wider legislation, statutory and non-statutory policy and bylaws. For example, the **Resource Management Act 1991**, **Active Wairarapa Strategy** and **Control of Dogs Bylaw**. This Plan does not repeat the compliance requirements of these other instruments.

The following diagram shows the statutory context for Reserve Management Plans. It also shows the linkages and relationships to be considered when preparing or reviewing Reserve Management Plans and demonstrates the different roles and functions that Council has in relation to the management of parks, reserves, and open space.

The examples listed in the diagram are not intended to be an exhaustive list as other legislation at the national level can also be relevant, e.g. the **Property Law Act 2007**.

Figure 1: Statutory context diagram adapted from: Jubilee Park Reserve Management Plan, Horowhenua District Council, 2016.



THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

National Policy Statements, Regional Policy Statements and Plans, District Plans and Resource consent are environmental management mechanisms enabled by the **Resource Management Act 1991** (RMA).

The **Proposed Natural Resources Plan** for the Wellington region controls the use and management of natural resources. Reserve management activities such as land disturbance, storm water management, foreshore activities and agrichemical spraying may need resource consent.

The **Wairarapa Combined District Plan** is developed in accordance with the RMA and regulates land use in the Wairarapa, including Carterton. It outlines in general terms how reserves and open spaces in the district(s) should be managed and recognises that open space is a valuable resource for the community that requires protection. The District Plan regulates uses adjacent to (or affecting) reserves, and Council use of reserves that require resource consent.

The following Special Features are shown in the planning maps:

- parks,
- notable trees,
- heritage sites,
- significant natural areas,
- outstanding landscapes, and
- outstanding natural features.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002 (LGA)

The **Local Government Act 2002** is the primary legislation enabling and governing Carterton District Council as a local authority. The Long Term Plan and Annual Plans, Bylaws, asset management planning, and Council policy are all undertaken in accordance with this Act.

The Councils **Ten Year Plan Te Māhere Ngahurutanga 2018–2028**, known as the Long Term Plan, or LTP, is the overarching planning and policy document setting out Council's priorities over the medium to long term and provides a framework and funding for projects associated with reserves. In the LTP the management of reserves falls within the Community Support activity.

The LGA also requires the Council to implement a Development Contributions or Financial Contributions Policy, to fund infrastructure required as a result of growth. These funds are then applied to a range of Council infrastructure including reserve development.

Asset management plans are required by the Local Government Act and they should set out how Council will manage its assets (including recreational assets) to achieve its strategic goals. These plans should include a defined methodology for planned maintenance and asset replacement as well as a forecast of the expected costs to maintain and replace the assets. Carterton District Council asset management processes and systems are being continually improved and there is still work to be done to capture and quantify the condition of Carterton's recreational assets.

Council is empowered by the Local Government Act to make bylaws and schedules. Reserve policies should be read in conjunction with the **Amendment to Liquor Control Bylaw 2005**, **Control of Dogs Bylaw** and the **Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019**, with particular

reference to: Part 2: Public Places (including parks and reserves) Bylaw and Part 3: Sale of Goods or Services in Public Places Bylaw. These bylaws can assist with enforcing plan policies.

BIOSECURITY ACT 1993

The **Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039** (rPMP) covers the land, rivers, lakes, and coastal marine area within the administrative boundaries of Greater Wellington, including all reserves in Carterton district. The rPMP is binding on Council, setting responsibilities and priorities for the management of identified plant and animal pests. Greater Wellington Regional Council contributes resources for this and collaborates with the council to implement the strategy.

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. Where reserves include places or sites of historical, cultural, and archaeological significance there is a need to work in accordance with the provisions of this Act (for example when carrying out earthworks).

THE BUILDING ACT 2004

This Act regulates building work and sets standards for buildings. Any building in a reserve is subject to the provisions and requirements of the Building Act.

OTHER LEGISLATION:

There is also other legislation that guides and controls how reserves function. These are adhered to where relevant in this Plan such as the **Conservation Act, Dog Control Act, Walking Access Act, Health Act, Health and Safety at Work Act, Land Transfer Act, Property Law Act, Fencing Act, Camping Ground Regulations, Public Works Act** and **Freedom Camping Act**, and they bind Council in its reserve management role.

STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES

The **Wellington Region Open Space Strategy** is a non- statutory document that provides for a co-ordinated approach for the development, management, and protection of open space across the Wellington region. The Strategy is not binding but helps to guide collaborative planning for the public open space network in the region.

The **Wellington Places and Spaces Plan** (2019) provides a high-level strategic framework for sport and recreation facility planning across the region. It is designed to provide direction on what should be done and crucially, what should not be done. The strategy is designed to focus thinking at a network-wide sport facilities level with emphasis on international, national, regional and sub-regional assets, while also capturing local level facility data.

The **Wellington Regional Trails for the Future Framework** (2017) provides a guide to development of a world class recreational trails network for all users, including trampers and mountain bikers, for the benefit of residents and visitors in the Wellington region. It sets out a strategic approach for consistent planning, development, management and promotion of an integrated, sustainable trail network by the region's trail managers, partners and communities.

OTHER COUNCIL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES RELEVANT TO RESERVES MANAGEMENT

Council has adopted policies and strategies (District or Wairarapa wide) that are relevant to the management of reserves. Including:

- Carterton Urban Growth Strategy (Carterton)
- Active Wairarapa Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Wairarapa Positive Ageing Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Wairarapa Rangitahi Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Wairarapa Biodiversity Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Carterton Town Centre Revitalisation Framework (Carterton)
- Earthquake Prone Buildings Policy (Carterton)
- Guidelines for UAV (drones) Over Council Reserves (Carterton)
- Place Making Strategy (Carterton)
- Smokefree Public Outdoor Areas Policy
- Towards and Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Urban Design Action Plan (Carterton)
- Urban Street Tree Policy (Carterton)
- Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy (Wairarapa)
- Walking and Cycling Strategy (Carterton)
- Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy (Wairarapa)
- Carterton Civic Garden Watering Policy
- Carterton Lighting Policy
- Five Towns Master Plan
- Carterton Dark Sky Policy

These policies, strategies and plans will remain in force until reviewed, and should be read in conjunction with this Plan.

CARTERTON RESERVES

RESERVE ACT 1977 CLASSIFICATIONS

If a reserve is vested under the **Reserves Act 1977** it must be classified based on its primary purpose. The Act provides for seven different reserve classifications, as defined in Sections 17 to 23, these being:

1. Recreation Reserve.
2. Historic Reserve.
3. Scenic Reserve.
4. Nature Reserve.
5. Scientific Reserve.
6. Government Purpose Reserve.
7. Local Purpose Reserve.

Reserves may be vested under the Reserves Act with more than one classification, particularly if the values requiring protection vary from one part of the reserve to another.

CARTERTON RESERVE CATEGORIES

Reserves are only classified if they are vested under the **Reserves Act 1977**. As very few reserves in the Carterton District are vested, the Council has informally adopted a system whereby reserves are categorised according to their size, type of use and management focus². The categories cater for Carterton Districts' unique character and have been adapted from the **New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories and Levels of Service (2011)** and examples from around the country.

While many reserves are multi-use, allocation of a main purpose category for all open space allows for analysis of the network. Understanding 'what we have' us a first step in planning now for effective reserve management and the future development of a reserve strategy.

Seven categories of reserve have been introduced, as detailed in Table 1.



² Gazetted reserves still retain their Reserves Act classification based on their original primary purpose and therefore will have both a classification and category.

Table 1: Category Summary

District Reserves	Larger multiple-use spaces with a high amenity value that serve the entire District.
Neighbourhood Reserves	Smaller low-profile spaces for recreation and play. Typically bordered on several sides by houses. Used mainly by the local residential community. Easily accessible. May contain play equipment and other recreation facilities.
Sport and Recreation Reserves	Parks with the primary purpose of providing for team sports and active recreation and may accommodate recreation facilities and buildings. Includes larger spaces for outdoor adventure type activities.
Natural Reserves (open space, coastal, esplanade)	Areas that provide opportunity to interact with nature, through low impact recreation. May be developed (e.g. boardwalks, forestry) or undeveloped natural green areas. May exhibit or provide opportunity to enhance or restore natural environmental values. Includes Coastal and Esplanade reserves.
Cultural and Heritage Reserves / Civic Amenity	Provide for social or community gatherings within the central business area. Often first established to protect the built cultural and historical environment and to provide for commemoration and remembrance.
Community Building Reserves	Dedicated to hosting community facilities such as swimming baths or community halls.
Utility and Linkage Reserves	Land containing link strips, pedestrian and cycle access ways, drainage or other service ways. May be multi-purpose, e.g. a drainage reserve that provides a cycling link between neighbourhoods.

DISTRICT RESERVES

District Reserves are larger multiple-use spaces with a high amenity value and an emphasis on serving both residents and visitors to the District. These are reserves that provide for a range of informal recreational activities for all age groups and may be located near or adjacent to other community facilities (e.g. libraries, halls, suburban or town centres). They are generally developed and maintained to a high standard with facilities to attract and cater for a high level of use. They will typically provide the following features: toilets, playscape, amenity planting, paths, lighting, picnic facilities and developed car parking facilities.

The minimum size of a District Reserve is dependent on the particular purpose, but they are likely to be of a larger size. For planning purposes and for future acquisition the minimum parcel size is three hectares (without sports facilities).

NEIGHBOURHOOD RESERVES

Neighbourhood Reserves are generally smaller in size (ranging from 1000m² to 5000m²), are primarily for use by the local residential community and are typically bordered on several sides by houses.

They may contribute to the character and amenity of the neighbourhood through provision of pockets of open space and vegetation. The reserve will generally be well maintained, free draining, have flat grassed areas. They may provide neighbourhood amenity alongside a specific function (such as a playground or a dog exercise area). Neighbourhood Reserves should provide an open grass area suitable for small scale ball play, children's play equipment, seating, paths and amenity planting.

The reserve should be easily accessible, ideally from more than one road frontage and may form part of a pedestrian/commuting route. Most urban residential properties should have a Neighbourhood Park within 10 minutes walking distance.

SPORT AND RECREATION RESERVES

Sport and Recreation Reserves primarily provide for sport and recreation and are often multi-use. They may accommodate traditional organised sports, social sports, informal recreation, walking, cycling or events. The reserve is likely to have a mixture of grass or artificial surfaces for a mixture of winter and/or summer sports, which are maintained to an appropriate standard for the sports code use. Toilets, changing facilities and car parking are likely to be available and some reserves may have resident sports club facilities.

The scale of these open spaces varies and range from 5000m² for activities requiring less space such as tennis and bowls to greater than five hectares when used for regional or national sporting fixtures.

It is recommended that future provision, while meeting the community's specific needs, consider accommodating playing fields or courts, off-field training grounds, onsite car parking and supporting facilities and buildings. Providing for of several sports at one location creates a multi-function park where a range of activities can occur.



NATURAL RESERVES (OPEN SPACE, COASTAL, ESPLANADE)

Natural Reserves

Natural Reserves allow for the experience and/or protection of the natural environment. Types of use/value include conservation, ecological restoration/enhancement, and access to the natural environment (including rivers and the coast). Activities on this space include walking/cycling, information/education/interpretation, ecosystem management, low-impact recreation, and landscape protection such as some reserve land in coastal areas. Typical characteristics include remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation, streams and the associated catchment, and coastal areas. This category generally includes informal recreation opportunities and low-key infrastructure throughout. For example, they mainly contain track networks, picnic areas and possibly seats. Generally, these reserves are of District significance and the developed areas may be used by residents from throughout the District and beyond.

There is potential for these reserves to provide a hazard protection zone to mitigate against forecast sea level rise, natural erosion and storm inundation.

Esplanade Reserves

Esplanade Reserves are strips of land alongside waterways, typically 20 metres wide, and typically provided as a result of the subdivision of adjoining land. The decision and ability to acquire Esplanade Reserves is driven by policies and rules within the District Plan. The purpose of Esplanade Reserves is to protect environmental values of the riparian strip and to protect and provide for public access to waterways. At this stage there are no contiguous esplanade reserves in Carterton to provide walkway linkages, but each of these parcels has the potential for ecological enhancement and for this plan come under the Natural Reserve Category.

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESERVES / CIVIC AMENITY

Cultural and Heritage Reserves are localities for protection of the built cultural and historical environment to provide for commemoration, understanding, appreciation, and remembrance. These spaces often have multiple values, for example – amenity and ecological value in addition to heritage or layers of historical fabric. The size of these spaces is usually relatively small but can range from a compact town square to a larger district cemetery.

Civic Amenity spaces occur in Central Business District (CBD) areas and provide for pedestrian access to retail and commercial services, rest stops or gathering nodes. These are areas of high amenity value and usually incorporate amenity planting in and around the CBD streetscape, street furniture, sculptures/artwork etc. Civic Amenity Open Spaces are smaller in size ranging from 5m² – 100m². All street side CBD amenity open spaces in the District administered by the Council fit in to this category.

COMMUNITY BUILDING RESERVES

Community Building Reserves are predominately dedicated to hosting community facilities such as a swimming baths or a community hall. In many cases shared use of facilities will occur. The land may have limited amenity or open space value where most of the site has been developed.

The Library and Events Centre are not covered by this plan.

Ideally land for this purpose owned by Council should be either fee simple, which provides maximum flexibility in terms of future use without the restrictions of the Reserves Act, or classified as Local Purpose (Building) Reserve.

Future land size would need to be adequate to ensure car parking provision is met and that any possible new building is not compromised by the size of the site. They should be located within reach of the community for which the facilities intend to serve.



UTILITY AND LINKAGE RESERVES

Utility and Linkage Reserves generally provide a service function and include link strip land, pedestrian and cycle access-ways, drainage or other service ways. There is generally a low level of development in a linear nature in these spaces.

A note about Rural Reserves

Those reserves located in rural areas, generally have a dominant purpose, e.g. sports-hubs, community halls or ecological restoration and therefore have been accommodated within the other categories for funding purposes.

A note about Road Reserves

Road Reserves are typically areas of land adjacent to roads which are set aside for purposes other than transportation - typically for transport safety - clear site lines, laybys, rest areas and amenity/landscape value. These are not generally to provide for open space for recreation. Road Reserves lands within the District are not covered by policies in this Plan.

PART TWO: OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

ACQUISITION OF RESERVE LAND

Council needs to consider the future acquisition of reserve land whether through actual purchase, reserve contribution funding, or land vested through subdivision approvals. Smaller reserves may be required to service new subdivisions although this needs careful consideration of the availability and relative ease of access to existing neighbourhood reserves. The demand for access, particularly for walking and cycling along stream, river and coastal margins is high. The need to acquire future land areas and linkages will need to be continuously assessed and the key drivers for acquisition are likely to be access and linkages that optimise the use of the current reserves network.

A future Open Space Strategy for the Wairarapa could identify existing reserve resources, analyse future reserve requirements, consider deficiencies and future needs of the community, and recommend how development contributions should be set for future reserve development.

There are several ways in which reserves may be created, including:

Subdivision

When land is subdivided under the **Resource Management Act 1991**, Council may acquire land or cash in lieu in accordance with the **Development Contributions or Financial Contributions Policy 2018**.

Crown land vested in Council

The Council may administer reserves that have been derived from the Crown. Administering is then by 'appointment to control and manage' or 'vested' in Council subject to the Reserves Act. The Council is the reserve 'administering body' under either form of administrative control.

Public Works Act

Land can be acquired as or declared to be public reserve subject to the Reserves Act, under powers contained in the **Public Works Act 1981**.

Purchased Land

Ordinary land owned by Council in 'fee simple' may be declared to be reserve subject to the Reserves Act by Council resolution pursuant to Section 14. Alternatively, it is retained in Council ownership for reserve purposes, but not subject to the Reserves Act.

Gifting of Land

The Council may acquire reserves by way of gift where the land is gifted subject to the Reserves Act, e.g. Sparks Park.

Council may also take on lease of land for the purpose of reserve provision.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a variety of open space settings that meets the needs of the community, for current and future generations.
2. Land acquisition, boundary change, disposal or exchange mechanisms are used to improve the management of reserve values and/or public benefit and enjoyment.

POLICIES

1. To give primacy when making decisions, to the land tenure and associated provisions in legislation for an area within the park. In particular, the provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* and *Reserves Act 1977*.
2. To negotiate, where appropriate, the lease, acquisition, right-of-way, caveat, disposal, purchase, or gifting of land under public and private ownership within or in addition to parks.
3. When considering additions or disposal of land, consider how the proposal will:
 - a. address a deficiency in open space within the area or areas of significant projected growth;
 - b. enhance the benefit, enjoyment and use of a park by the public;
 - c. improve public access to or use of open space;
 - d. further protect the character of an existing park;
 - e. enhance or add to existing recreational and sporting opportunities;
 - f. improve the physical, ecological, recreational or landscape linkages between places;
 - g. protect significant historic heritage, outstanding natural features, or significant amenity landscapes;
 - h. secure or improve access to and along water bodies;
 - i. enhance or add to ecological corridor opportunities;
 - j. be the most appropriate approach to addressing an historic encroachment; and
 - k. be able to be met by other needs.
4. To manage any land acquired using the outcomes and policies of this plan alongside relevant legislative requirements.
5. Council may request scaled concept plans for a proposed reserve to be submitted for approval by the Asset Manager, including:
 - a. context of reserve (adjoining streets, lots and other topographical and physical features);
 - b. finished levels of the reserve;
 - c. cultural and heritage features;
 - d. planting and trees (including size, botanical and common name), existing vegetation and proposed removal;
 - e. access;
 - f. lighting;
 - g. playgrounds and other reserve furniture/structures;
 - h. drainage/swales/stormwater
 - i. grassed areas;
 - j. on street parking or carparking areas;
 - k. location of existing or proposed services/easements;
 - l. permeable fences adjoining residential property boundaries; and
 - m. any other information required under other policies of this Plan, or other relevant planning document.

REVOCACTION AND DISPOSAL OF RESERVE LAND

Part 3 Section 24 of the Act describes how reserve classification can be changed or revoked.

There are some reserves in the District which the Council owns and administers.

Reserves vested and classified under the **Reserves Act 1977** must have their classification status revoked before the land can be disposed of. Council may approve a resolution to revoke the status of a reserve, but the Minister of Conservation holds the responsibility of revoking this status for the sale and disposal of formal reserve land.

The Reserves Act 1977 outlines a clear process for administering bodies to follow in revoking reserve status and selling reserve land.

The most common reason for revocation and disposal of a reserve is that the land is surplus to requirements, is no longer serving the purpose for which it was obtained or does not meet the needs of the community.

OBJECTIVE:

To ensure that the revocation and sale of reserve land follows the process outlined in the Reserves Act 1977.

POLICIES:

1. From time to time Council may consider revoking reserve status, for reserves which have been vested in Council, where the land:
 - a. is no longer required for reserve purposes, and
 - b. is no longer suitable for the purpose for which it was classified.
2. Council will consider the sale of reserve land, for reserves which have been vested in Council, where:
 - a. it is surplus to requirements,
 - b. it is no longer fit for the purpose for which it was obtained, and
 - c. It no longer meets the need of the community and/or provides no significant long-term benefit to the community.
3. Council will comply with the relevant provisions of the **Reserves Act 1977**, **Public Works Act 1981**, and the **Local Government Act 2002**, as applicable, when revoking reserve status, selling or exchanging reserve land.

NAMING OF RESERVES

Many of the reserves in Carterton are known by informal local names or the nearest street, e.g. Holloway Street Civic Reserve, Moreton Road Reserve. Naming reserves enables identification and can also signal the history of the reserve or the values for which the land is reserved. Section 16(10) of the Act sets out the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves.

OBJECTIVE:

1. The names of reserves in Carterton reflect the district's natural, cultural and historic heritage/value.

POLICIES

1. Official names for reserves will be established after consultation with local Iwi and any other identified affected and interested parties.
2. The name of a reserve should reflect the relevance of the site, its history and use and purpose for which it was reserved.
3. Reserves may be named after deceased individuals if those people have made a significant contribution to the open space and recreational heritage of Carterton. Preference will be given to naming areas within reserves.
4. Reserve names will not include sponsor names.
5. Both Maori and European names (where given) will be used on new signage and in documentation.

CHANGE TO AGREED USE OF RESERVES

The needs of a community and reserve users change over time. Council response to emerging trends in the way parks are being used, or direct requests for a change in use. Council must check if an existing or proposed use fits with the outcomes sought for that reserve.

OBJECTIVE:

1. Council can respond appropriately to changes in authorised uses of reserves and reserve facilities.

POLICIES:

1. A change in use of a facility or activity that is the subject of an existing Authorisation is an Activity requiring Authorisation and is subject to assessment (in Part 4).
2. A change in use may be approved by a new Authorisation or by variation or amendment to an existing Authorisation where the effects of the change in use are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale to the existing use, the use is consistent with the purpose and classification of the reserve and protects reserve values.

NETWORK UTILITIES AND UTILITY OPERATORS

Reserves are often seen by Utility Operators as convenient places to locate infrastructure. However, such infrastructure can have an adverse impact on the character of the reserve and its open space qualities. These structures can also make the maintenance of a reserve more difficult and costly. Providing space for utilities is not the primary function of reserves; any utilities located on reserves should not compromise the primary purpose of a reserve.

Utility providers that seek to install network utilities on reserve land are required to go through a formal process under the **Reserves Act 1977**. It is important that correct procedures are followed and that no future opportunities are lost due to the presence of utilities.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To minimise the impact of utilities, on the public use, enjoyment or visual amenity of a reserve.

POLICIES:

1. In general utilities should be located where they will not impact on the use and enjoyment or general amenity of a reserve.
2. No future utilities, other than those required for the servicing of the reserve, will be located on reserves except where required due to the technical or operational constraints of the network utility as identified during the site or route selection process. Where utilities are required in any of these reserves they will be provided underground where practical, and in such a way so as not to affect areas of cultural and archaeological significance.
3. All costs associated with the installation of services under or over a reserve, including costs for making good the affected area during or after construction, any remedial work, or easements will be borne by the utility provider. All new utilities on reserves will require an easement, in accordance with section 48 of the **Reserves Act 1977**.
4. The operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing utilities will be the responsibility of the utility provider, will be undertaken at the cost of the utility provider and shall not adversely affect the function or values of the reserve.
5. Where existing utilities are to be upgraded, the utility provider will undertake early and full consultation with the Council as an affected party.
6. Network utility operators may be allowed to remove or trim vegetation subject to compliance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and in consultation with Council.

BYLAWS

There are some matters, such as dog control and alcohol bans, that are more effectively dealt with through bylaws. Where Council controls activities by bylaw this plan refers to the relevant bylaw.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide for controls and penalties for offences on reserves.

POLICY:

2. Offences on reserves will be controlled by Council bylaws, and any applicable NZ Government regulation. Refer to appendix 2 for Council bylaws that apply to reserves.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

WORKS PROGRAMMING AND FUNDING

The primary mechanism by which the outcomes sought for each reserve in this and Individual Management Plans will be implemented is through the Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes and more specifically an Asset Management Plan.

The prioritisation and scheduling of works may be informed by reports from council officers and submissions from key stakeholders and the community.

Refer Part 2 for

Asset Management and Maintenance.

PLAN MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

This management plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure that the policies are appropriate and relevant for the communities within the Carterton District.

It is intended that this Plan is reviewed and updated every 10 years, unless a review or variation is initiated earlier to adapt to changing circumstance or increased knowledge (e.g. as a result of monitoring). The process for review is prescribed by the Reserves Act (section 41).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To keep this plan under continuous review in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977
2. To maintain this plan as an up-to-date guide for decision making.
3. To undertake regular monitoring and surveys as an essential component of reserve management.
4. To utilise the results of monitoring and surveys to implement revised reserve management and maintenance practices.

POLICIES:

1. Increase understanding of the environment and improve park management through:
 - a. information gathering, research and monitoring; and
 - b. incorporating Māori knowledge and values.
2. Review the plan at least every 10 years, unless a review or variation is initiated by:
 - a. monitoring results that indicate the need for a change or review;
 - b. the identification of new management issues, problems or activities that are not addressed in the plan but for which policy is required;
 - c. changes in national policy including new or amended laws, regulations or other actions which may render the plan inoperable or illegal; or
 - d. policy changes made by Carterton District Council.

ENFORCEMENT

While most activities on reserves generally do not have adverse effects on reserves and reserve users, some activities can be unacceptable. Unacceptable activities fall into four main categories including:

1. wilful damage,
2. unlawful dumping of rubbish/refuse,
3. inappropriate use of reserve causing damage or a safety hazard, and
4. ignoring prohibitions.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To reduce the level of offences on reserves.
2. To maintain reserves to required standards without additional costs from offences falling on to the Council.
3. To enforce Council bylaws.

POLICIES:

1. Enforcement action will be undertaken in relation to unacceptable activities in accordance with the Council's legislative powers.
2. Verbal or written warnings will be issued if an individual can be identified as an offender or involved in an offence where this the offence is not considered of a serious nature.
3. Costs for the repair of damage will be sought through the judicial system where appropriate.
4. Council will cooperate with any NZ Police initiated projects such to reduce offences on reserves.
5. Serious complaints will be attended by the appropriate enforcement agency.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES AND OUR CHANGING CLIMATE

CLIMATE CHANGE

Parks contribute to environmental sustainability by:

- improving air and water quality,
- protecting and restoring biodiversity and wildlife habitats,
- fostering participation in healthy outdoor recreation activities, and
- engagement through events and volunteering.

They also provide valuable carbon sinks through afforestation and revegetation programs.

The effects of climate change are visible across the Wellington region with average annual temperatures and sea levels on the rise. The region is typically dry in the east and wet in the west and this pattern will be enhanced in the future.

Management of parks will require an adaptive management approach that plans for a range of future climate scenarios and takes account of emerging low carbon innovations and technologies. Adaptive management encompasses: being well informed about how the local climate is changing and what it means for parks, being organised in our approach to asset

planning and day to day management, and taking proactive measures to manage aspects of the park environment most at risk of the effects of climate change.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of Carterton's parks and associated facilities
2. To endeavour to incorporate sustainable practices in the provision, management and development of reserves,
3. Reduce water consumption in our parks
4. Reduce waste and the use of plastics in our parks

POLICIES:

1. Support ecological restoration projects and tree planting and protect carbon sinks from the impacts of invasive species.
2. Where appropriate incorporate water conservation, energy reduction, and waste management and minimisation practices for new and replacement services on reserves.
For example:
 - a. low impact design for storm water management where appropriate by using pervious services, swales or rain gardens;
 - b. installation of low flow and low energy devices;
 - c. adaptive re-use of existing materials or use of renewable or recycled materials;
 - d. use of collected rainwater for supplying park toilets;
 - e. use of drought tolerant grasses on sports fields;
 - f. monitored drip irrigation in gardens, and use of soil moisture measurement methodology;
 - g. replacement of traditional bedding plants with drought tolerant perennial planting
 - h. installation of water fountains/drink refill stations at appropriate parks to minimise use of plastic bottles;
 - i. tree waste chipped and re-used; and
 - j. compostable toilets at freedom camping sites.

Reference and further reading:

Climate Change Strategy A strategy to guide the Wellington Regional Council's climate change response October 2015

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES ON REGIONAL PARKS A supporting document for the Parks Network Plan Review 2018

Options for national parks and reserves for adapting to climate change. Baron JS1, Gunderson L, Allen CD, Fleishman E, McKenzie D, Meyerson LA, Oropeza J, Stephenson N.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Some of the Reserves contain sites of Māori or early European use and settlement. Conserving, and enhancing a representative range of these resources will enable current and future generations of the region to continue to appreciate and enjoy the region's unique cultural heritage. Unless historic heritage resources are identified and assessed, strategies for their management cannot be developed. Current records need to be periodically reviewed as new information becomes available.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To protect areas of archaeological and cultural significance within a reserve.
2. To identify and record any archaeological or heritage areas found on reserves.

POLICIES:

1. Develop an inventory for each reserve area detailing known and potential:
 - a. archaeological sites,
 - b. cultural heritage sites, and
 - c. historic associations.
2. Prior to any development on a reserve, any known archaeological sites, structures or features will be identified and avoided where possible.
3. During any reserve development, upon the discovery of any archaeological sites, structures or features, the following actions will be adopted:
 - a. All work will cease immediately, and all equipment will be shut down in the vicinity of the site, structure or features where the accidental discovery occurs.
 - b. The site structures or features will be secured, including a 20 metre buffer around the location, to ensure that the possible archaeological site, structures or features are undisturbed and the site is safe in terms of health and safety.
 - c. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and tangata whenua representatives will be notified and if human remains are discovered, the police will also be notified.
4. Where a discovery addresses matters of significance to tangata whenua, identification and assessment shall be done in partnership with Māori taking into consideration:
 - a. established protocols, cultural procedures and tikanga relating to the discovery re-burial or removal of taonga and koiwi, and future protection; and
 - b. Tangata whenua determination of the disclosure or non-disclosure of sites.

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Maintaining natural ecosystem integrity is key to biodiversity conservation. Some reserves contain a variety of natural ecosystems that are unique to the area. Some reserves also contain rare ecosystems that either naturally cover very small areas or have little of their original extent remaining. The enhancement of natural ecosystems can help to maintain a balance between public use and protection

The Department of Conservation plays a major role in providing places for recreation and caring for our open spaces. The Tararua Forest Park is managed by the Department, while QEII National Trust has covenants on several sites on private and public land in the Carterton District. Greater Wellington Regional Council controls the use of riverbeds and the coastal marine area, RMA matters such as air and water quality, and natural hazards such as flooding, and works

with landowners on soil conservation, riparian and wetland protection, biosecurity and biodiversity management.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To safeguard where possible, representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems which are characteristic of the area.
2. To maintain, protect and enhance biodiversity values.

POLICIES:

1. Protect all unmodified natural ecosystems within reserves.
2. Where appropriate, natural ecosystems that have high ecological values or are representative of rare ecosystems that are under threat will be enhanced.
3. Enhancement of natural ecosystems may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. the control and eradication of pest plant and animals as identified in the ***Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy***;
 - b. re-vegetation using eco-sourced plant species, where practical;
 - c. restriction of access to some areas of reserves; and
 - d. where access is difficult or dangerous or where there is a need to protect flora undergrowth or root system, consideration will be given to building steps and/or boardwalks.
4. Council will work with reserve neighbours to establish linkages across ecosystems.
5. Council will support Department of Conservation and Greater Wellington Regional Council in the enhancement and protection of rare and threatened ecosystems.

INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA

Human development and settlement have had a major impact on indigenous flora and fauna. Some reserves contain areas where indigenous species of flora and fauna survive in their natural communities and habitat. Where possible, public use should have minimal impact on these areas.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To safeguard, as far as practicable, the survival of indigenous species of flora and fauna in their natural communities and habitats, on reserve land.

POLICIES:

1. Public use and activities will not adversely affect areas within reserves that provide natural communities and habitat for indigenous flora and fauna.
2. The removal of indigenous flora and fauna is prohibited except for approved operational purposes or where written approval from Council has been obtained.

PEST PLANTS AND PEST ANIMALS

The Council as a land manager is required to meet its obligations under the **Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan**. Where required this may mean eradication of a species or for others this may require boundary control, that is taking measures to ensure that a pest plant established on a reserve does not spread off that reserve onto surrounding properties.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To manage pest plants identified in the **Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan**.
2. To control other pest plants where required.
3. To control pest animals and pest plants identified in the **Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan**.
4. To control other pest animals as prioritised.

POLICIES

Pest Plants

1. Introduced plant species that have been identified in the **Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan** will be progressively removed from reserve land areas.
2. Management of particular pest plants in a reserve will be undertaken where identified.
3. Pest plants will be managed as budget and priority are assessed.
4. Council will use alternative weed control measures where cost-effective, and appropriate application methods.
5. Council will use staff trained in the application of herbicides.
6. Exotic plant species will not be removed where they:
 - a. have historical or cultural significance,
 - b. provide a range of amenity values, and
 - c. are not threatening reserve values.

Pest Animals

1. Programmes for the control of pest animals will give priority to where pest species are identified in the **Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan**, and:
 - a. areas that contain significant habitats, ecosystems, or
 - b. where the species detract from visitor use and enjoyment
2. Management of particular pest animals in a reserve will be undertaken where a need is identified

WATER

New rules to protect and restore New Zealand's freshwater passed into law on 5 August 2020. This includes the new National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management (NPS-FM), National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-FW), stock exclusion regulations, and regulations in the measurement and reporting of water takes. These regulations deliver on the Government's commitment to stop further degradation, show material improvements within five years and restore our waterways to health within a generation.

Council has a legal obligation to protect its waterways, and this includes esplanade reserves, streams and water races through our reserves. In urban areas, debris and contaminants from streets and industrial areas are washed away by rainfall runoff into stormwater drains, which

often empty straight into waterways. It is important for everyone to be aware that stormwater drains empty into waterways and to be careful what we wash into them.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To meet obligations for the National Environmental Standard for Fresh Water in our reserves.
2. To educate community on how to improve water quality in our reserves.

POLICIES:

1. Reserves containing riverbank margins and riparian strips will be planted with suitable species to reduce the impact of run off on waterways. This is an effective way to:
 - a. provide a buffer to soak up runoff before it reaches the waterway, and filtering out nutrients such as nitrogen;
 - b. stabilise riverbanks, preventing erosion and therefore sediment runoff to the water way; and
 - c. provide shade for the water and keep its temperature lower which makes a better habitat for the plants and animals living in the water way.

AMENITY VALUES - TREES, SHRUBS AND GARDENS

Trees are desirable features of reserves. They contribute to the recreation (e.g. shade), landscape, natural and heritage values of a reserve. Trees, however, can become nuisances over time, particularly leaves blocking gutters, roots affecting drains and footpaths, and dangerous branches.

The Reserves Act 1977, section 42, refers to trees with particular reference to recreation reserves. Thought and care needs to be given firstly to the species selection and placement of trees, and secondly to the long-term maintenance of trees on or near boundaries. As with trees, plantings and garden areas add value and are desirable features of reserves. These planted areas contribute to the aesthetic appearance of a reserve, particularly where the adjoining land is heavily modified with paving or buildings.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a range of natural shade and shelter opportunities within reserves.
2. To maximise the benefits of trees while avoiding or mitigating adverse effects on reserve neighbours.
3. To provide healthy gardens that make attractive settings for the users of the reserve.

POLICIES:

Trees and Shrubs

1. Tree plantings on reserves will consider:
 - a. the Urban Street Tree Policy,
 - b. where appropriate and practical the use of eco-sourced native trees,
 - c. the type of reserve and any specific management policies for that reserve,
 - d. the effect trees may have on neighbouring properties,
 - e. the effect trees may have on facilities,
 - f. the effect trees may have on existing underground and overhead utilities,
 - g. the effect trees may have on surface or subsurface archaeological features,

- h. the desirability of providing food and shelter for native species, and
 - i. ecological and landscape values and considerations.
- 2. Council will ensure that the type and location of any trees planted on a reserve are selected so that compliance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 can be achieved.
- 3. Trees may be planted on reserves to enhance amenity values and provide some shade and/or wind protection.
- 4. Plantings will generally be developed to be low maintenance in the long term.
- 5. Where exotic species are planted, these will be selected due to:
 - a. the desire for a deciduous species,
 - b. an historical association,
 - c. a particular connection to a place or an individual,
 - d. the desirability of providing food and shelter for native species and nectar feeding birds, or
 - e. flowering plants for colour.

Tree Removal

1. Tree removal is covered in the ***Wairarapa Combined District Plan***.
2. In general, council will remove or trim trees to ensure health and safety and will not remove trees for the personal benefit of neighbouring residents except where the circumstances are extreme.
3. If necessary, Council may seek a landscape report that assesses the value of the public amenity of the tree that is subject to complaint.
4. Council will consider the following issues when making decisions about trees:
 - a. any actual or potential danger to people's health;
 - b. where trees are dead, dying or seriously diseased;
 - c. any undue interference with a neighbour's land, including shading; and
 - d. Māori cultural values, e.g. removal of dead trees for carving purposes;
 - e. whether the tree is listed in the Notable Tree Schedule in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
6. Network utility operators may be allowed to remove or trim vegetation, subject to compliance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and in consultation with Council.

Gardens

1. Gardens and plantings on Council reserves will take into account:
 - a. management objectives and policies for the reserve,
 - b. values and considerations, and
 - c. use of non-invasive plant species.
2. All plants will be grown in an environment where pruning and cultivation are able to be undertaken to promote a healthy environment.
3. Plant species which are susceptible to pests and diseases and drought will be monitored and where there are no safe or effective methods of control, will be removed.

LANDSCAPE

Some reserves contain areas that are representative of the visual and natural qualities of the district. Development of any kind on these particular reserves will be kept to a minimum, and when appropriate, undertaken and managed to have minimal physical and visual intrusion. Views from some reserves enhance the experience and enjoyment of the visitor. In some cases natural re-growth and re-vegetation programs can diminish and obliterate these views and need to be sensitively managed to retain the recreational amenity of these sites. When planning any development or specific management program, any likely impacts on the reserve and its use need to be investigated and assessed. This will ensure that any potential conflicts are minimised.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To protect significant landmarks, landscapes and vistas.

POLICIES:

1. Management and enhancement of the visual and natural quality of a reserve may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. conserving dominant landscape features,
 - b. protecting cultural associations,
 - c. retaining key sightlines, vistas and panoramic views,
 - d. ensuring that any development in a reserve is appropriate to the setting,
 - e. removing any redundant structures and facilities, and
 - f. avoiding any buildings or structures on coastal reserves unless they have been specifically contemplated or provided for in the management plan.



NATURAL HAZARDS

In order to manage the use and development of reserves within the District Council needs to be aware of natural hazards and their potential impact on the use and safety of reserves. Flooding, erosion and land instability are the main natural hazards in the District. While this plan does not specifically address these issues, the emphasis is on avoidance rather than protection. It recognises that hazard events are natural occurrences and that locating activities in inappropriate places creates the risk.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To assess the risks of natural hazards to Council facilities and visitors to a reserve.

POLICY:

1. Facilities shall be located and sited in areas of acceptable natural hazard risk.
2. Ensure that the development or use of any reserve does not worsen the adverse effects of natural hazards.
3. Reserves will generally be left to function naturally in response to flooding and erosion events (i.e. reserve flood plains and/or dunes) with any protective measures being focused on infrastructure assets.

ASSET MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Asset Management Plans specify renewal and maintenance programs for reserve facilities. The standards for facilities maintenance are set as 'Levels of Service', as part of asset/activity management planning. As at 2020, Asset Management Plans for Carterton's parks and reserves are to be completed. Until complete, the ***Carterton District Council Reserve Policies and Management Plans 2009 – 2014*** provide guidelines for maintenance levels.

The maintenance of parks and reserves within the Carterton District is carried out by a combination of internal staff and external contractors under service agreements. The operational management of our parks and reserves must consider the objectives, and policies of this Plan and any Individual Reserve Management Plan.

The policies below outline the general intentions of the Council in providing and maintaining reserve assets.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To implement the provisions and actions of Reserve Management Plans in a structured and integrated manner through annual capital works programming and Asset Management Planning.
2. To provide and maintain the reserves of the District to a standard that provides all members of the community access to an environment which meets their recreational needs.

POLICIES:

1. Prepare an Annual Capital Works Programme that will identify and prioritise the maintenance and development requirements for reserves within the District.
2. Monitor and maintain reserve facilities to ensure functionality, safety, cleanliness and amenity.
3. Clubs and occupants are responsible for the maintenance of their facilities to standards determined by the conditions of the occupation agreement.
4. Limit the trimming, pruning or clearance of native vegetation to the minimum necessary to ensure the effective functioning of reserve tracks, pathways and other existing facilities.

Development, Construction and Earthworks

Development of reserves should encourage usage and enjoyment of reserve land rather than restrict any future opportunities for use of reserve land. It needs to be recognised that the use of reserves may change over time, therefore whilst new development should consider existing use, it should also ensure that there is provision and flexibility to accommodate future changes in demand and use. Development of a reserve must be consistent with the principle purpose of the reserve and consistent with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. It is therefore important that Council carefully assess development proposals and ensures that appropriate development of reserves takes place which does not unduly impact on neighbouring properties or the reserve itself.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To ensure that any reserve development meets the needs of approved use and users without significant adverse effects on other users, the reserve, or neighbours.

POLICIES:

1. In evaluating any proposal for a reserve area, Council will consider:
 - a. potential environmental impacts and any ecological, cultural, historical, archaeological or spiritual features of the reserve area;
 - b. the scale of the proposed facilities in terms of the reserve use, foreseeable future use, or the foreseeable demand for the particular activity;
 - c. the materials, siting, design and colour of the proposed structure;
 - d. the protection of existing recreation facilities, except where the displacement of these facilities is in the public interest;
 - e. possible impacts on neighbours;
 - f. the impact on existing network utilities to ensure that activities and development; and
 - g. maintain safe distances from overhead electrical cables, in accordance with the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances NZECP 34:2001.
2. Where the potential exists for the use of a reserve to change over time, ensure that new development makes provision for this and does not preclude alternative future uses.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Under the **Reserves Act 1977**, any building or structure needs to be compatible with the reserve classification. Buildings and structures have the potential to enhance or detract from the character of a reserve. **The Building Act 2004**, LGA, RMA, the District Plan and relevant bylaws also influence the construction of buildings on reserves. All policies in this section apply to the decision to place a building on the reserve; they do not apply to decisions related to the granting of a resource or building consent.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To allow only those buildings and structures that are required to meet reserve user needs.
2. To allow for removal of buildings when no longer required.

POLICIES:

1. The provision of buildings and structures on a reserve will be for sporting, cultural and recreation purposes and to facilitate the appropriate use of the reserve.
2. Buildings and structures will be allowed only where they are necessary to achieve management objectives and policies or are specifically provided for in the individual reserve management plan.
3. Any new buildings or alterations to buildings and structures, will comply with the requirements of the District Plan and **Building Act 2004** and Regulations.
4. Where an occupier-owned building is no longer required by an occupier or has become redundant, the occupier will be required to remove the building from the reserve unless the council resolves otherwise.

SPORTING NEEDS

In providing facilities for sporting needs, Council must consider the potential impact of these facilities on the reserves, reserve users and reserve neighbours, while ensuring that the needs of the community are met.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide a range of sport facilities that:
 - a. allow a community to participate in a variety of sporting activities; and
 - b. consider any district wide needs taking into account the size of the surrounding population.

POLICIES:

1. Recreational activities, such as active sports codes and recreation activities requiring specific facilities will be grouped to maximise the sharing of facilities.
2. In any development of existing or future active sport or recreation facilities Council may focus public resources and spending on developing a primary active recreation venue for the community
3. Development of sporting facilities will consider the Wellington Regional Spaces and Places Strategy.

REFUSE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Local Government Amendment Act (No4) 1996 requires all territorial authorities to adopt a waste management plan that makes provision for the collection, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery treatment and disposal of waste in the District. The aim of the plan is to avoid nuisance or injury to public health whilst having regard for the environmental and economic costs and benefits to the District. The Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was adopted in 2017. The dumping of waste on reserves or the inappropriate use of existing waste disposal receptacles can significantly detract from the amenity values and proper functioning of reserves. It is important that reserve users are encouraged to use disposal receptacles. The Council discourages the disposal of inappropriate waste in reserve areas.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To preserve the recreational, cultural and environmental values of reserves through appropriate disposal and collection of waste.
2. The disposal and collection of waste is to be in accordance with the Local Government Amendment Act (No.4) 1996 and the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023.

POLICIES:

1. Waste disposal receptacles and facilities in reserves will be provided where they are considered appropriate and regularly emptied.
2. Waste will be collected and disposed of in accordance with the **Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023**.
3. The depositing of domestic refuse, trade waste, garden refuse, rubble or debris on a reserve will not be permitted and any persons doing so may be prosecuted. Council encourage reporting of illegal dumping on reserves via requests for service, or afterhours contact.
4. Where a reserve is used for an event or tournament, user groups or event organisers will be responsible for the collection and disposal of all waste.
5. Reserve users will be encouraged to reduce, recycle and reuse waste generated when using a reserve for functions and other activities. This will be communicated via user signage and documentation and general information on Council websites and in publications.
6. Additional initiatives such as removal of large skip bins, installation of bins with small cavities, on site recycling receptacles, bins that compact, as well as signage to encourage pack it in pack it out will be explored and utilised at various reserve site to reduce waste issues.
7. Reserve users will be encouraged to comply with a “pack in pack out policy” where no waste disposal receptacles are provided - this applies currently to all designated Scenic Reserves under the Reserve Act and additional all-Natural Reserves under this plan.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Hazardous substances (chemicals, biological agents) may be needed in the maintenance of reserves. The primary regulation of hazardous substance use is through Greater Wellington's Regional Plan for Discharge to Land. The permitted activity standards include requirements that signage be provided where agrichemical spraying has occurred, or is in progress, in public areas until the re-entry period for that chemical has passed.

OBJECTIVE:

1. The risk of harm from the use of hazardous substances in reserves is minimised.

POLICIES:

1. Minimise the use of hazardous chemicals on reserves through use of more environmentally friendly alternatives where practical and feasible.
2. Where hazardous substances are to be used on reserves, the operation shall be undertaken in accordance with current best industry practice, and Regional Plan permitted activity standards or consent requirements.

SAFETY, RISK MANAGEMENT AND PARK CLOSURE

It is important that the parks and reserves within the District remain safe and enjoyable for all, so Council will endeavour to design parks to prevent incidents of anti-social behaviour in these areas.

Regular maintenance inspections are undertaken by Council and its service contractors to ensure that playground equipment and other reserve infrastructure meets safety standards. These inspections also function as risk assessment inspections.

Temporarily closure of part or all of a park may be required for a number of reasons, for example, where wāhi tapu are discovered, where there is a danger to public health and safety or continued access will cause further environmental degradation to a particular area.

OBJECTIVES:

To create environments where people feel safe or are aware of hazards in their surroundings, as appropriate to the reserve.

1. To identify, measure and manage potential hazards in a timely manner to minimise Council exposure to complaints, compensation claims and litigation.
2. To minimise incidence of vandalism to play equipment and other structures within the reserves.

POLICIES:

1. Encourage responsible behaviour and good stewardship.
2. All reserve and open spaces will be planned, designed, developed, managed and maintained with the application of CPTED principals at the forefront of thinking (*see text box*).
3. Repair vandalised or damaged reserve infrastructure and play equipment as soon as practicable or remove if damaged beyond repair and dangerous.
4. Carry out an inspection program to identify and eliminate all potential hazards.

5. Remove graffiti as soon as possible.
6. Encourage adjacent landowners and developments to provide passive surveillance of parks.
7. Reserves may be closed intermittently for maintenance, to protect the reserve or reserve users, or for any other reason Council deems appropriate.
8. Ensure that the public are adequately informed regarding closure of reserve or open space, via the Council website and in the local media.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention tool that uses urban design and effective use of the built environment to help prevent crime by reducing opportunities for crime to occur.

CPTED recognises the need for the integration of safety design principles into the planning, design, development, management and maintenance of reserves. The Plan promotes CPTED principles where appropriate.

PUBLIC TOILETS AND CHANGE FACILITIES

Public conveniences such as public toilets and changing facilities support the use of reserves but are costly to construct and to maintain. Council often receives requests from the community to provide additional toilet facilities and changing rooms on reserves. Public toilets and changing facilities may be provided where the use is expected to be high and sustained.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide public conveniences at appropriate locations where the usage warrants the facility.

POLICY:

1. Public conveniences will be provided where necessary and maintained to Council standards.

PLAYGROUNDS

Play is a key part of children's development and more recently has been recognised as important for the wellbeing of seniors; it helps build both physical and social skills. As well as providing informal open space for play (for example, to kick a ball around) reserves may contain playgrounds and play equipment.



OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop and provide for opportunities for play for all.
2. To ensure that structures meet the needs of approved use and users.

POLICIES:

1. Playground equipment will be allowed only where deemed appropriate to the purpose of the reserve.
2. Playground development and structures will meet all required playground safety guidelines (NZS 5828:2015), regulations and have required consents.
3. The provision of play equipment or play areas will accommodate a range of age groups.
4. The provision of play equipment will accommodate a range of accessibility requirements.
5. The playground will be managed within the required service and maintenance guidelines (NZ 5828:2015).
6. Where possible shade will be provided in association with playground structures.

LIGHTING

Lighting within Council reserves can be used on facilities and structures. Lighting may improve the security of facilities, reducing the likelihood of vandalism, and improving surveillance of reserves and facilities. The provision of lighting in public places is, however, no guarantee of improved safety. Lighting should only be provided where there is clear public benefit.

Carterton is part of the Dark Sky Management Area, which plans to make Wairarapa the largest dark sky reserve in the world. This Management Area requires warmer hued street lighting and restrictions on sports field lights, including a 10pm curfew.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide lighting only where the costs of developing, maintaining and replacing this lighting is met by the beneficiaries.
2. To support the Dark Sky project.

POLICIES:

1. The Council will only fund lighting on Council reserve land where there is clear public benefit.
2. Where the Council owns a facility that is occupied by another group based on a landlord/tenant arrangement, it is the tenants' responsibility to provide for lighting.
3. Where any lighting may be provided for on Council reserves it will not unduly impact on affected parties including reserve neighbours.
4. Lighting design should consider the reserve use and lighting purpose, and where possible incorporate efficient downward lighting or solar
5. Ensure lighting provided at Council reserves meets the standard set out in the Dark Sky policy.

FURNITURE

Reserves furniture provides a range of opportunities and settings for users of a reserve, and enhances people's experiences by providing facilities for rest, picnics and services. Facilities such as picnic tables, toilets, drinking fountains, play equipment, bins etc. will be provided and retained where appropriate and/or specified in these policies and in Individual Reserve Management Plans.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide appropriate reserve furniture to ensure that there are adequate facilities for the public.

POLICIES:

1. Reserve furniture may include, but is not limited to picnic tables and seating, barbeques, rubbish bins, directional or information signage, drinking fountains, park benches.
2. Review the provision of reserve furniture and provide for reasonable public use. Where new reserve furniture or signs are to be provided, their design and location should be in accordance with the Council design guidelines.

SMOKEFREE OUTDOOR PUBLIC SPACES

Council has implemented a Smokefree Public Outdoor Areas Policy (2016) which aims to normalise non-smoking and promote positive role modelling in public outdoor areas, specifically in playgrounds, parks and sports grounds, and at Council supported events. Parks management will support application of the Smokefree Public Outdoor Areas Policy in Council's parks and reserves, namely through signage within parks and by communicating the policy on websites and on all applicable reserve and venue booking/leasing/licencing documents and through installation of appropriate smokefree signage within parks.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Carterton residents and visitors enjoy the District's reserves with reduced exposure to tobacco use.
2. A reduction in the visibility of tobacco use has a positive influence on the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public of public open space.

POLICIES:

1. All reserves shall be promoted as Smokefree environments.
2. Council shall work with Regional Public Health to install appropriate Smokefree signs in neighbourhood and recreation and sport parks and near playgrounds.

FENCES, BARRIERS AND GATES

The Fencing Act 1978 sets out the general principle that the occupiers of adjoining land share equally the cost of erecting an adequate boundary fence other than where the property adjoins a legal road.

In addition, fences or barriers may be required to prevent vehicular access to grounds, and where it is desirable to enclose service areas, or the premises of exclusive sports user areas.

The design and location of fences has a major influence on both the use and the appearance of the park. In many cases, fences can be replaced or screened by appropriate planting.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To erect fences or barriers where necessary to:
 - a. protect park values;
 - b. ensure that the park can be used safely;
 - c. avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects of park use on neighbours; and
 - d. define the boundaries of the park, exclusive use areas or playing surface.
2. To minimise the responsibility of the Council for providing and maintaining boundary fences on reserves.

POLICIES:

1. Where development or subdivision occurs adjacent to reserves, the Council will seek a fencing covenant to be placed on the title, in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978, to exempt the Council from contributing to fencing costs.
2. Where a fencing covenant is not in place, the Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 by meeting up to a half-share costs of boundary fences in accordance with its current fencing contribution policy.
3. The Council shall in each case determine the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the park, and follow the procedures prescribed by the Fencing Act 1978.
4. Where, in the opinion of the Council, a standard fence is adequate, an adjoining owner who wishes a non-standard fence shall contribute to any costs in excess of the cost of a standard fence.
5. Where an occupier of a reserve seeks the enclosure of its facilities, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of the Council shall be borne by the park occupier.
6. The erection of pedestrian gates in fences bounding private properties may be permitted with the prior written approval of the Council. The Council will not contribute to the costs associated with pedestrian access gates.

SIGNAGE

Signage enables Council to promote ownership and provide identity. Signs are also essential in aiding identification of hazards that visitors might be exposed to and in providing direction.

Some areas have important or special stories to tell, and the use of interpretive signage in these instances is appropriate.

The use of promotional or advertising signage is one way that organisations with premises on Council land can raise their profile and income. However, this situation needs to be carefully managed so that its presence does not adversely affect the amenity of the park.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To ensure consistent sign content, style and type on Council reserves.
2. To minimise visual clutter, while maximising necessary and useful information to reserve users.
3. To control the displaying of advertising and sponsorship signs on reserves.

POLICIES:

1. Provide the minimum amount of signage necessary to ensure the effective communication of park related: public information, identification, directions, rules and regulations.
2. Ensure consistent information, style and type on reserves throughout the District.
3. Prohibit the erection of any sign on a park or reserve without prior Council approval. A resource consent may also be required in accordance with the District Plan requirements.
4. Signs required for advertisement or identification of occupants of reserves, or approved by the Council as part of a naming right, sponsorship of or in conjunction with a specific temporary event shall be kept to a minimum, and be subject to the appropriate provisions of both Bylaw and District Plan rules.
5. Require all reserve occupiers to be responsible for meeting the costs of producing, erecting, maintaining and replacing signs related to their activity and to meet the requirements of the Council Bylaws and the District Plan.
6. Remote advertising will generally not be acceptable, however Council will consider applications on a case-by-case basis.
7. Permit the erection of temporary scoreboards and large format television displays or similar for approved events.
8. Support a preference for bi-lingual signage.

SHARED PATHWAYS

Some of the reserve areas throughout the District are and could be linked with a shared path (walking and cycling) network. This would cater for the enjoyment of the user and provide community health benefits. The shared path network could also be linked together in conjunction with networks provided by other entities such as neighbouring local authorities, the Department of Conservation, and other organisations as well as private landowners. These walking and cycling routes, once established, should be promoted to local residents and visitors for health and tourism benefits.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide shared pathways that link the reserve areas of Carterton District Council, neighbouring areas (adjoining Councils), and other organisation's trails taking into consideration the Five Towns Master Plan, and Carterton Walking and Cycling Strategy.
2. Promote walking and cycling for recreation, health and commuting throughout the district.
3. Educate users on the etiquette of using shared pathways

POLICIES:

1. Promote shared pathways to and through reserve areas that are suitable to a range of people's abilities and provide linkages between reserves and local areas of interest. Where appropriate the Wellington Regional Trails Framework should be followed to determine the type of facilities to be provided.
2. Provide appropriate signage as specified in the Wellington Regional Trails Framework.
3. When assessing a shared pathway route cultural values should be considered and known archaeological sites should be avoided
4. When assessing a shared pathway route environmental values should be considered and sites of high unmodified habitat and ecosystem significance should be avoided where construction, presence and use of the pathway will be detrimental to those values
5. Where appropriate provision should be made for shared use cycling in conjunction with walking, and be accessible to all users, including wheelchairs and pushchairs.
6. Install trail counters to capture data on usage
7. Provide secure bike parking facilities where usage warrants.



VEHICLE PARKING

Most recreational uses will generate demand for parking spaces at reserves. The location and design of parking areas should not be at the expense of the amenity of the reserve area, particularly peak parking areas that may only be used on a few days each year. Forward planning in the layout of parking areas can promote their use for other activities when not in use for car parking.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide parking for vehicles and their passengers.

POLICIES:

1. Vehicle parking will only be provided where the demand and use of a reserve area requires this facility.
2. Provide sufficient car and/or trailer parking to accommodate average yearly use without degrading the amenity of reserve areas.

COMMUNITY

EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION, TECHNOLOGY, PROMOTION

To ensure our reserves continue to be well used, it is important that Council promotes them and the opportunities they provide. Some reserves are located within the rural area, and locals and visitors alike may not even know they exist. Promotion is therefore seen as important to ensure maximum community benefit is achieved from the provision and maintenance of these reserves.

The promotion can be undertaken a number of ways, such as on the Council's websites, the development of information brochures or providing maps and interpretation panels about reserves.

Information within reserves can enhance user experience through improved understanding of reserve values and may be used to keep visitors to the park informed of events or hazards within the park.

Signage is also an important method to advertise the location and facilities within a reserve.

Technology to promote parks, enhance user experience and gather information to assist management is being developed and applied for use within the industry. Uses can include:

- connecting people to a park and to recreation and education opportunities within the park;
- management efficiency, e.g. indicate when to empty a rubbish bin or alert management to areas of the park that require immediate maintenance or cleaning;
- data collection to establish usage patterns and compare data, "Is the new dog park getting the anticipated use?";
- provision of surveys, application or games for use in parks; and
- social media has become a marketing and promotion channel for our parks.

“Thoughtful use and integration of technology in parks with the aim of enhancing rather than disturbing people’s experience of the natural world could encourage greater usage and enjoyment of our [parks].” (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2018).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To increase public awareness of the district wide parks resource.
2. To provide quality information regarding access to and the use of parks across the district.
3. To research and trial technology in parks where it may benefit park users and park management.

POLICIES:

1. The provision of parks and open spaces across the district will be promoted.
2. Parks, park entrances and shared pathway links to parks will be clearly identifiable.
3. A range of communication methods will be used to engage, inform and educate visitors and park users, which may include information about historic and cultural sites, the history of a reserve, and significant ecological values or biodiversity assets.
4. Signage or technology providing interpretive and educational information will be installed where applicable at reserve entrances and/or other key areas.
5. Reduce barriers in reading of signage, for example include signage in Braille or with sound for visually impaired.
6. Ensure there is coordination between different agencies, e.g. Destination Wairarapa, Iwi, and relevant community groups to research, collate and share information about Carterton’s parks.

TANGATA WHENUA

Many of our local reserves have a level of cultural importance to local Iwi and Tangata Whenua. The cultural values and importance of these reserves can relate to both the features and natural resources within the reserve and the historical activities that occurred at these sites. Council must consult with and have regard to the views of Iwi or hapu before undertaking action and making decisions about reserves for which it is the administering body. It is important Reserve Management Plans makes allowance for Iwi and Tangata Whenua to exercise their responsibilities provided for in the Treaty of Waitangi in a way that is consistent with the Treaty principles.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To involve mana whenua in reserve management processes in ways which take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

POLICIES:

1. To develop and maintain relationships with tangata whenua through:
 - a. ensuring their traditional guardianship role and interests in respect of their lands, forests, fisheries and other taonga are actively recognised and provided for;
 - b. providing opportunities to participate in traditional guardianship roles, the maintenance of mauri, and the management and protection of wāhi tapu;
 - c. customary use of natural resources within the context of sustainable management;

- d. participation in identification of the cultural importance of areas, the information provided to the public, and the interpretation of tangata whenua history;
- e. promoting awareness of, and respect for, tangata whenua culture, interests, heritage, language and place names within parks;
- f. consulting with tangata whenua on the planning, development and management of parks; and
- g. protection of cultural and spiritual values of reserves.

EXPLANATION:

Council is required to work collaboratively with tangata whenua, under the Local Government Act 2002, Resource Management Act 1991, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Reserves Act 1977

Council acknowledges Hurunuiorangi Marae as mana whenua in our District and recognises their unique ties to the Carterton District through their whakapapa and environmental kaitiakitanga. In 2018 Council and Hurunui o Rangi Marae signed a Memorandum of Understanding to make continuous efforts to respectfully work alongside each other.

Note that a number of other parts of this plan have provisions also relating to tangata whenua, both within general policies and park-specific policies.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

The community has consistently been highly satisfied with the provision of Carterton's many parks, reserves, and open spaces. Not only does park management work to keep the parks well maintained, but they also partner with many community organisations and volunteers to ensure that they are delivering services and facilities that meet the needs of our people.

The management of reserves needs to be responsive to the community, to support:

- a sense of community ownership and civic pride,
- participation in building a resilient, healthy, safe community,
- appreciation of reserves, and
- the development and management of reserves to acknowledge diversity within the District.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To ensure that the reserves cater for the needs and values of the community in general.
2. Relationships based on good faith, cooperation and understanding to achieve the outcomes of this plan are maintained and enhanced.
3. Community participation and sense of ownership are promoted.
4. Where areas of parks or features are owned or under the control of tangata whenua or other organisations, a joint management regime is in operation.

POLICIES:

1. To promote and provide opportunities for tangata whenua, individuals, volunteers, private sector, businesses and community groups to be involved in park activities that support the objectives and policies in this plan, such as:
 - a. environmental and heritage protection and enhancement, and
 - b. recreational amenity development and maintenance.
2. To encourage and support community group involvement in parks using a variety of mechanism such as:
 - a. park friends groups, volunteer programmes;
 - b. collaboration in running events;
 - c. consultation and engagement over park issues, including development and/or planning.
3. To work with the Department of Conservation, neighbours, and other Councils to:
 - a. together address issues of interest or concern, and
 - b. enhance environmental and recreational amenities across the region.
4. To establish, where appropriate, formal agreements with all groups, volunteers and/or organisations who contribute to parks in an advocacy, restoration and/or education role.

COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES AND PUBLIC ART

Members of the public and community organisations frequently make requests to place monuments, plaques or other memorials on reserves associated with people, traditions or events. While such commemorations can assist in developing community values and mark important historic events, the location and number of such features needs to be appropriate for the site in terms of design.

Public art is one of the more visible and accessible forms of art, and some forms of public art can often be best appreciated if located within reserves. However public art can be controversial, and if located in the wrong place, can conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve.

Commemorative features and public art can also add cost to the ongoing maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalised or require significant maintenance. Difficulties can also arise where the individual or group having made the gift seeks to influence the management of the wider reserve.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To ensure that any gifts, commemorative features and public art are managed in a sustainable manner and are beneficial to the reserve and reserve users.
2. To ensure personal memorials do not detract from or damage reserve and cultural values.
3. To ensure public art is consistent with reserve values.

POLICIES:

1. Council will consider on a case-by-case basis any requests from individuals and/or community organisations for the gifting and/or sponsorship of reserve features including the planting of trees or other special plantings, commemorative furniture and public artworks.
2. Public art and commemorative features may only be installed in reserves with the approval of Council.

3. All proposals will be assessed taking into account:
 - a. the compatibility of the proposed feature in relation to the character and use of the reserve;
 - b. the benefit to the reserve users;
 - c. the ease and cost of maintenance;
 - d. the relevance of the feature to the community and its appropriateness;
 - e. the alignment of any artwork with council policy; and
 - f. the suitability of the tree species and planting grade.
4. Any Council approved feature or gift may be acknowledged through the attachment of a small (e.g. 250 x 100 mm) engraved or cast metal plaque associated with the feature.
5. Where a significant gift is involved, Council and the donor group will develop a protocol that sets out the principles of the gift.
6. Where a gift or commemorative feature requires removal, it may or may not be replaced at the discretion of the Council.
7. Council will maintain gifts and/or commemorative features except where maintenance by others is agreed as part of the gift agreement (such as in the case of some sculpture). The benefactor will generally retain no ongoing rights or responsibilities in relation to the feature.



COMMUNITY FOOD GARDENS

Community gardens, where the primary purpose is growing vegetables or fruit for collective use provide opportunity for localised food production, skill development, social interaction and sustainable land use for selected public reserve land, which otherwise may have little recreational or amenity value.

Successful community gardens increase residents' sense of community ownership and stewardship, provide a focus for neighbourhood activities, expose youth to nature, connect people from diverse cultures and build community leaders.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To support the establishment of new community food gardens as a public amenity.
2. To make available part of selected public reserves for community food gardens throughout the district.

POLICIES:

1. Applications for community food gardens on reserves will be assessed and approved according to the **Occupation Agreement Guidelines, Reserves Act 1977**, any applicable Individual Reserve Management Plan, District Plan and Council bylaws and/or Policy.
2. Applications will be required to be made by a formalised Management or Community Group. Council will not lease or license land for a community food garden to an individual or allow for individual allotments.

RESERVE OCCUPATION

GENERAL USE

Council parks and reserves are provided and maintained primarily to provide settings for people to enjoy themselves on a casual and unstructured basis.

Traditional activities, such as walking or picnicking, are generally low impact, have little adverse effect on other park users and can be undertaken with minimal restriction. Such use and activities will be permitted and encouraged on reserves within the District.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To allow and encourage public use of reserves that does not cause damage and is compatible with the purpose of the reserve.

POLICIES

1. People will be encouraged to use reserves for a range of activities that are compatible with the reserve purpose and do not impact the environment or other users.
2. Users of reserves shall be responsible for ensuring that their use complies with Council Bylaws, see Appendix 2: Bylaws relevant to this Reserve Management Plan.
3. Passive activities may include:
 - a. family group picnics and barbecues;

- b. informal family or group activities including games, recreational activities, and sport;
 - c. walking, running and exercise activities.
- 4. The dumping of rocks, soil, plant material, wood, hard fill including concrete brick or similar, steel or waste metals, chemicals, food waste, exotic fauna, household waste, building and/or demolition materials is prohibited.
- 5. Except with prior written approval from Council, the removal of rocks, soil, sand, trees and other plant material is prohibited.
- 6. The use of firearms, slingshots and projectile firing devices on reserves is prohibited except where authorised in writing, for the purposes of pest animal control by a council approved operator.

ACCESS

Freedom of entry and access to reserves, as far as is practical, is a key principle of the Reserves Act 1977. However, this is subject to any lease or seasonal use agreement over the reserve and any action necessary for the protection of the reserve and its users.

OBJECTIVE:

1. Open access, where possible, will be provided to all Council reserves.

POLICY:

1. The provision of access to Council reserves will be provided unhindered, except:
 - a. where degradation may occur to cultural or historical sites through public use;
 - b. where access is unsuitable due to the nature of the terrain;
 - c. where commercial operators have paid a fee to gain private good from the use of reserves (e.g. leases and licences);
 - d. where community groups have been granted exclusive use of a portion or all of the reserve (e.g. leases);
 - e. where necessary for the maintenance or protection of the reserve or the safety of reserve users, part or the entire reserve may be closed for public access; following public notification if required by the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - f. where part or all of a reserve is to be closed to public access for maintenance or any event, notification of this will be made prior to the event; for vehicle access which will be restricted to formed roads and carparks.
2. Private vehicular access across reserve land, to or from private property will not be permitted except where a formal written agreement exists with Council (e.g. an easement)

ORGANISED ACTIVITIES AND SPORT

Any **organised** community, sporting or commercial use of a reserve must be consistent with its purpose and classification under the **Reserves Act 1977**, policies in this Plan or Individual Management Plans, and be approved in writing by the Council. Part Three – Rules for Use and Development identifies the policies for Leases, Licences and Permits and the organised use of reserves.

In granting leases, licences and permits, the Council has a right to charge those who benefit from the reserve and its facilities. The Council sets fees and charges for the short-term use of

Council reserves in the form of permits and licences on an annual basis as part of the annual plan process (refer fees and charges). Fees for leases are considered on a case by case basis.

COUNCIL GUIDELINES (COMMUNITY AND RECREATION GROUP OCCUPANCY)

Reserves are regularly leased by community groups for non-commercial activities. Some reserve land is leased by recreational organisations for the use of club rooms and other facilities. The Council supports and encourages leisure and recreational organisations to develop facilities that service the needs of the organisation and enable greater use of the relevant reserve. Council's preference is for combined use facilities where different organisations can share the same infrastructure (see Multipurpose facilities, page 54)

COUNCIL GUIDELINES (COMMERCIAL OCCUPANCY)

The provision of access to reserve land for commercial activities may be considered in accordance with the **Reserves Act 1977**. Examples of commercial activities includes issue of a licence for reoccurring use of reserves for commercial markets, events, or to private camping ground operators. These leases are subject to stricter criteria prior to approval.

COUNCIL GUIDELINES (OTHER OCCUPANCY)

The Council also issues licences to occupy reserve land as an appropriate management tool. For example, the grazing of certain reserves is encouraged as an inexpensive management tool, a method of generating revenue, reducing fire risk and the control of pest plant species.

Structures associated with leases may have a detrimental impact on the natural, cultural, historic, or landscape values of the reserves. It is essential to monitor and regulate any existing or future leases and licenses to protect and preserve the natural qualities of the reserves, whilst providing an appropriate number of compatible facilities for the enjoyment of the users. Any new buildings or structures, or modifications to existing buildings would be subject to the District Plan and may require resource consent.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To allow and encourage the public use of reserves within the Carterton District in accordance with Council bylaws and policy and the purpose of the reserve.
2. To allow for the occupation of reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting of a lease, licence or permit, providing activities are in accordance with all relevant legislation and Council policy and/or any applicable lease agreements.
3. Provide clear application criteria and process.

POLICIES:

1. Encourage the use of reserves for a range of passive activities that are compatible with the reserve purpose and do not impact on the environment or other users. Passive activities, generally unorganised, may include:
 - a. walking, running or cycling;
 - b. informal family or small group activities such as picnics, games, interaction with nature and sport.
2. Permit organised community events on reserves provided that there will be no adverse effects on other users, the reserve and reserve neighbours and where all statutory and policy requirements are met (See Part 3 for Leases, Licences, Concessions and Easements and Permits and bookings).

3. Require any commercial use of a reserve to obtain the prior written approval of Council (see Part 3 for Leases, Licences, Concessions and Easements and Permits and bookings).
4. Require any organised event or use of a reserve to pay a fee in accordance with Council Fees and Charges Policy, the amount of which will recognise the use of the reserve, its likely impact and any benefits to the community. see Part 2 for Cost recovery).
5. Reserve users shall be responsible for ensuring that their use, activity, or any associated buildings or structures comply with the District Plan and Council bylaws.

MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES

Some existing reserve facilities could sustain higher levels of use, and the sharing of such facilities would prevent unnecessary duplication and cost.

Sharing of facilities by sports bodies can generate revenue and spread the load of paying for overheads such as power. Such uses must however be consistent with the purposes for which the reserve is held.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To encourage the sharing of existing facilities to prevent unnecessary duplication or expansion of facilities.

POLICIES:

1. The multiple use of buildings and other facilities by sports and cultural bodies shall be actively encouraged.
2. Permit the occupation of buildings and other facilities by ancillary uses where these are consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is managed and where such uses will support and sustain further recreational use of the reserve.

SPECIALISED FACILITIES

Specialised facilities may be required for conducting recreation and sport activities on reserves including cricket wickets, tennis courts, skate bowls, pump parks, dog exercise parks etc. and other artificial surfaces. The Council provides or supports provision of these facilities where they promote the development of sport and recreation in the District.

Applications to develop specialised facilities will be assessed to ensure compatibility with the status of the reserve, the **Reserves Act 1977**, and the **Wellington Regional Spaces and Places Strategy**.

CYCLISTS

Many people in the community enjoy cycling and Carterton District Council promotes cycling for recreation and moving about the town. Activities such as this can create conflicts with other users and may, if undertaken in inappropriate areas, adversely affect the reserve environment. Given this, it is important that people are aware of where these activities may be undertaken.

OBJECTIVE:

To provide for recreational and commuter needs of cyclists while ensuring that other reserve users are not inconvenienced.

POLICIES:

1. Shared use pathways for pedestrians and cyclists will be encouraged
2. Appropriate signage will identify shared use pathways

HORSE RIDING

Many people in the community enjoy horse riding. Activities such as this can create conflicts with other users and may, if undertaken in inappropriate areas, adversely affect the reserve environment. Given this, it is important that people are aware of where these activities may be undertaken. Restrictions for horse riding are necessary to protect the environment, including the cultural and archaeological values within a reserve, the health, safety and well-being of visitors and reserve operation and management.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide for horse riding on some reserves where the activity does not create undue conflict with other reserve users or have adverse effects on the environment.

POLICIES:

2. Horses may only be ridden on reserves where these have areas specifically designated for horses.
3. Where access to the beach is through vehicle points and boat ramps that are on a reserve, horses may be ridden on the reserve for the purpose of accessing the beach.

DOGS

Reserves are popular places to walk and exercise dogs. However, dogs can pose a direct threat to people, animals and birds. The **Carterton District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2017** always requires dogs in public places to be kept under continuous and effective control. Owners must also be considerate of other reserve users and remove dog droppings as required by the Bylaw.



OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide for the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners while minimising potential danger, distress and nuisance from dogs to the community generally and wildlife.

POLICIES:

2. The owner of any dog must ensure that the dog is always under control and must remove all droppings from the reserve.
3. Except as provided for in Dog Control Bylaw 2017 the owner of any dog in
4. any public place must secure the dog by an effective leash or similar which keeps the dog under continuous control.

5. Dogs are not allowed to enter any public place as described in ***Dog Control Bylaw 2017*** as a prohibited area, whether under control or not. Dogs will generally be excluded from the following areas:
 - a. nesting, roosting and feeding areas of threatened bird species;
 - b. playgrounds;
 - c. swimming pools; and
 - d. landfill.

FIRE

Fire poses a threat to life and can severely damage large sections of property. The Council is required (under Section 183 of the ***Local Government Act***) to manage the risk of fire to an acceptable level.

OBJECTIVE:

To avoid damage or destruction of reserve land, flora, fauna, buildings and facilities by fire.

POLICIES:

1. The use of open fires, including portable barbecues using solid fuels, will only be permitted in designated areas and when the fire is permitted by controls implemented through the ***Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017***.
2. Persons or organisations wishing to have a fire on a reserve will be required to seek prior Council approval.
3. Council will control flammable weed or grass growth and plant more low-flammable native species to inhibit the spread of fire.
4. Council will strategically mow or graze to reduce the fuel loading associated with rank grass.
5. Council will inform and educate visitors about fire risks and impacts via a range of methods and media.

FIREWORKS

Groups occasionally wish to use reserves for fireworks displays. These displays are controlled by legislation other than the Reserves Act 1977 and require an outdoor pyrotechnic display compliance certificate.

OBJECTIVE:

To allow fireworks displays on identified reserves, subject to all adverse effects on reserve values being avoided, remedied or mitigated.

POLICIES:

1. Fireworks displays will not be permitted on public reserves except for those identified to allow for public events. These events must have council approval and be fully compliant with relevant legislation, regulations, codes, permits and a licensed pyrotechnic technician must be employed to organise and implement the display.
2. Persons or organisations wishing to hold a fireworks display on a reserve will be required to seek prior Council approval.

VEHICLES

The use of vehicles within reserves raises safety concerns and can be damaging to the reserve. The potential for pedestrian and vehicle conflict increases where vehicles are not limited to designated roadway or parking areas.

Vehicle access on to reserves can cause conflict with how the reserve is used. Vehicles on sports playing surfaces can cause damage to turf, particularly during the winter months. There is however a need for maintenance vehicles and emergency vehicles to be able to access playing fields. Vehicles on reserves can also cause damage to natural, cultural or archaeological features in the reserve area. Physically restricting vehicle access through fences or bollards can be an effective way of restricting vehicle access, under some circumstances, but can reduce the visual amenity and sense of open space.

OBJECTIVE:

1. That the use of vehicles within reserves is managed in a way that does not result in damage to the reserve or become a danger to reserve users.

POLICY:

1. Except for emergency services vehicles, approved operational purposes, or where written approval for an event has been obtained from the Council, vehicles are prohibited off road on reserves.

AIRCRAFTS ON RESERVES

While Council has no jurisdiction with respect to overflying piloted aircraft, it has a responsibility to ensure that activities on reserves comply with noise standards and control effects of activities on and around reserves.

Activities involving piloted aircraft (including helicopter landings, landings and launching by parachutists, paragliders and hang gliders and fixed-wing airplane activity) generate noise, may involve safety considerations and may conflict with general reserve use and the quiet enjoyment of neighbouring properties. **The Summary Offences Act 1981** (s13) allows prosecution where such activities might cause injury.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Reserves may provide for aerial activities where the activities on the reserve comply with noise standards and they do not conflict with other reserve uses and the quiet enjoyment of neighbouring properties.
2. Reserves provide access for emergency services where possible.

POLICIES:

1. Piloted aircraft may only land on or take off from reserves for the purposes of special events and in emergencies but not as a general practice.
2. Applications for aircraft landings shall be assessed on a case by case basis and subject to adequate public liability insurance, a health and safety plan, approval from Council and the Civil Aviation Authority, or Military
3. Applications for taking off or landing or events involving the use of piloted aircraft, including helicopters must be made in writing to the Council at least ten working days

prior to the proposed event and must state how effects on reserve users and neighbours shall be mitigated

4. Any landing/take off strip for piloted use is to be suitable marked and personnel provided to ensure that no member of the public strays on to the strip during landing or take off and that the operations is performed safely

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (DRONES/UAV)

The recreational and commercial use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones can have negative effects on neighbours and other reserves users including noise, potential for injury and impacts on privacy. The Civil Aviation Authority regulates the use of UAV including requiring council approval to be obtained to operate drones over council land. Council has approved the use of UAV on council land (including reserves) subject to compliance with Council guidelines on the use of UAV over Council land.

OBJECTIVE:

To provide for the use of UAV on reserves while ensuring that other reserves users are not inconvenienced.

POLICY

1. The use of UAVs over Council land is permitted so long as this complies with New Zealand Civil Aviation Authority rules and requirements regarding the use of drones, and Council guidelines.
2. Flyers must:
 - a. be aware of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner guidance on preserving people's personal privacy by flying over other people or adjoining private property;
 - b. obtain the appropriate permit from Council if the proposed flight is for commercial purposes;
 - c. take all practicable steps to minimize hazards to persons, property and other aircraft and give way to crewed aircraft;
 - d. not take photographs of other people without their prior approval;
 - e. not operate the UAV over playgrounds, swimming pools, or a sports field in use by others;
 - f. not operate the UAV within 20 meters of sensitive wildlife habitats or nesting or roosting birds;
 - g. not operate the UAV within 20 metres of any public building; and
 - h. not fly within 4km of any airfield unless as a shielded operation;
3. The CAA rules allow flying within 4km of aerodromes if you are flying as a shielded operation.

MOTORHOMES AND FREEDOM CAMPING

Carterton is a "Motorhome Friendly Town."

Camping may refer to both formal and informal activities. Informal camping is generally referred to as 'freedom camping' and is controlled by the **Freedom Camping Act 2011**.

Section 44 of the **Reserves Act** restricts the "use of a reserve, or any building, vehicle, boat, caravan, tent, or structure situate thereon, for purposes of permanent or temporary personal accommodation" to approved areas only.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To allow for freedom camping by certified self-contained vehicles such as motorhomes on some reserve areas as identified in Part 5 Reserve Specific Outcomes.
2. The adverse effects of camping on reserves and reserve neighbours are controlled while the opportunity is provided in appropriate locations

POLICIES:

1. Camping may only occur on reserves in developed and identified camping areas on reserves.
2. Formal camping may only occur in developed and identified camping areas on reserves.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL LICENSES

Refer to the **Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy 2018**. The Council can place conditions on the use of alcohol in reserves including partial and total bans. The consumption of alcohol on reserves may be associated with clubs and special events, where the relevant alcohol licence has been obtained. However, the consumption of alcohol can, have adverse effects on reserves, other users and neighbours, arising from noise and damage. These effects may diminish the recreation and landscape values of the reserve. The **Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012** governs alcohol licenses.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To allow the granting of alcohol licences for premises on reserves where the values of the reserves are not diminished and the effects on reserve neighbours can be mitigated.

POLICY

1. All alcohol licences on reserve land will be in accordance with Council bylaws and policies and the **Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012** and regulations.

PRIVATE CEREMONIES, INCLUDING WEDDINGS

Although private ceremonies, such as wedding ceremonies are private affairs, when held on a reserve, the ceremony and photography must be conducted in a manner that does not unduly impact or deter the general public's enjoyment of the reserve.

Council can limit activities and restrict numbers to ensure any disruption from a private ceremony is minimised and the reserve is protected. Private ceremonies must also comply with bylaws and District Plan rules and a resource consent or building consent may be required in some cases.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To allow for a range of private ceremonies and activities on reserves where the activity does not create conflict with other reserve users or have adverse effects on the environment.

POLICIES:

1. Private ceremonies, including weddings and wedding photography may be allowed on reserves subject to permission from Council and provided that the adverse effects on other users, the reserve and reserve neighbours can be avoided or minimised. Bylaws and District Plan rules will also apply and a resource consent and or building consent may be required in some cases.
2. Requests to hold a private ceremony on a reserve must be made by submitting a permit application to the Council.
3. Vehicle access is not permitted onto a reserve other than in areas designated as roadway carpark areas or council-approved access routes.
4. Apparatus such as canopies or marquees must be free standing and may require a building consent.
5. Rice, birdseed, glitter or confetti (natural flower petals permitted) are not permitted.
6. Non-amplified music is allowed for a private ceremony.
7. Private ceremonies cannot restrict other visitors from the reserve nor block access or pathways.
8. All rubbish and debris generated by private ceremonies must be removed prior to vacating the reserve.

SCATTERING OF ASHES AND BURIAL OF PLACENTA

The scattering of ashes from cremation is a deeply significant experience for a loved one's family and friends, however it can be a concern for people using or working in a reserve to realise they may have inadvertently disturbed such remains. Similarly, the burying of placenta on reserves can also cause difficulties.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To ensure the scattering of ashes or the burying of placenta do not detract from or damage reserve and cultural values.

POLICY

1. The scattering or placement of ashes from cremation and the burial of placenta in reserves is prohibited; except with prior written approval from Council.

HUNTING ON RESERVES

Due to the risks associated with uncontrolled hunting, no casual hunting shall be permitted on land administered by Carterton District Council. Hunting is only permitted on reserves for pest management purposes at reserves specified in individual management plans. Permission is at the sole discretion of the Forest Manager and is granted subject to conditions. Applications will be assessed on a case by case basis.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To allow hunting for pest control purposes only, on reserves identified in individual management plans.

POLICY:

1. Applications are at the sole discretion of the Forestry Manager.

BEEHIVES

Permission is required to keep bees in Carterton District Council reserves. Permission is at the sole discretion of the Council and is granted subject to conditions. Additional conditions may also be required by way of a licence or permit and each application will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Applications will be assessed against the primary purpose of the reserve land, bylaws, and other relevant policies. The Council may review conditions in licences or permits and before making any changes the Council will provide the beekeeper notice of such changes.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To provide for the placement of beehives on reserves while ensuring that other reserves users are not inconvenienced.

POLICIES:

1. Hive location to be agreed with Council and must not be changed without Council approval.
2. Council will consider the location of the hive site in relation to neighbours and other users of the public land.
3. Beekeeper must hold a DECA (Disease Elimination Conformity Agreement) or be mentored by a beekeeper who holds this qualification.
4. Beekeeper's name and hive site must be registered with AsureQuality and the hives must prominently show the Beekeeper's Apiary Registration Number.
5. Hive management must be timed as far as possible to minimise disturbance to Council staff and other land users.
6. Beekeeper is responsible for clearance of grass and weeds within 1 metre around each hive. Council management practices, such as weed and animal control, will not be inhibited.

OCCUPATION AGREEMENTS

The term occupation agreement refers to any lease, licence, permit, easement (including right-of-way and telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between the Council and a person, organisation, or company to occupy part of a reserve (including below ground assets). An occupation agreement is also sometimes referred to as a concession.

Council's power to grant leases, licenses, permits and easements over reserves varies depending on the status of the reserve and the rights transferred from the Crown. Each agreement will need to refer to specific sections of the **Reserves Act 1977** dealing with the type of reserve under consideration. A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require a specific authorisation for the occupation of space. Leases, licences, permits or easements are the most common forms of authorisation granted by the Council to a person, organisation, or company that is occupying or using part of a reserve, long term.

Applications for a lease, licence, permit or easement on reserve land, held under the **Reserves Act 1977**, must meet the statutory requirements defined in the Act, as well as the objectives and policies in this Plan or Individual Reserve Management Plan.

A **lease** grants a legal right for exclusive possession of reserve land for specified activities.

A **licence** gives a non-exclusive right over the land, for specified activities, and may be granted for commercial activities, grazing or activities contemplated in section 74 of the **Reserves Act 1977**.

A **permit** gives a right to carry out a specified activity on reserve land that does not require an interest in the land e.g. one-off events for 1-12 days (e.g. circus, music concert, weddings).

An **easement** gives a precise right of access, or a right to lay infrastructure (that is, to use the land in a particular way). It must be registered on the land title or Gazette notice for the land.

Details of these different agreements and policies relating to each are detailed below.

It is also important to note that depending on the activity, other permits or consents may be required of the applicant before an agreement can be exercised e.g. resource consent under the RMA, or an alcohol licence.

OBJECTIVES

1. To allow for the occupation of reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting of leases, licences, permits or easements.
2. To protect reserve values by minimising the number of buildings, easements and utilities on reserves.
3. To allow the use of a reserve for special activities where that use is compatible with the designated purpose of the reserve area.
4. To recover costs to the Council and community, for processing of applications and managing the reserve.
5. To ensure adequate compensation is provided to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of all utility, stormwater discharge, drainage rights and underground facilities on reserves.
6. To undertake a case-by-case assessment of activities that are not covered by this plan.

7. To process applications for lease and/or license agreements on reserves in an efficient, consistent and transparent manner.
8. To minimise the impact of easements on the public use, enjoyment or visual amenity of reserves.

POLICIES

1. Activities that require approval, include, but are not limited, to:
 - a. all commercial activities on or across reserve land;
 - b. activities that require exclusive use of, all or part of a reserve, including public and private events;
 - c. telecommunication and radio-communications stations; and
 - d. any other similar activities which are not specifically provided for in this Plan.
2. Written applications for a lease, licence, permit or easement shall be made to Council.
3. All costs associated with leases, licenses, permits or easements are the responsibility of the holder of the occupation agreement.
4. Fees or rent will be payable on all occupation agreements, according to Council policy to:
 - a. cover administration costs, and
 - b. reflect market value.
5. Public notification will be undertaken where the occupation agreement has:
 - a. exclusive use of an area of reserve, or
 - b. the potential for high impact on the environment of surrounding area.
6. Notification will be made in a manner consistent with the requirements of the **Reserves Act 1977**. The applicant will be responsible for meeting any costs of public notifications and hearings if required.
7. Notwithstanding 6 above, the notification of proposed lease agreements, licences, permits or easements will not be required where the lease licence, permit or easement is in conformity with and contemplated by an approved reserve management plan.
8. A bond may be required for using a reserve. The following factors will be considered in assessing the amount of a bond:
 - a. the size of the activity, and
 - b. the possibility of damage to the reserve.
9. A bond will be set at such a level that any possible damage can be repaired at no cost to Council. Amounts in excess of repair costs will be refunded. If a bond does not cover the cost of repairing damage, the difference will be charged to the occupation agreement holder and/or group using the reserve.
10. Payment of bond to Council is required at the time of making an application.

LEASES

The leasing provisions of the **Reserves Act 1977** emphasise the retention of open space and the public accountability of reserve management. On recreation reserves, leases must be drawn up subject to the relevant provisions of the **Reserves Act 1977**. Under the RMA, an interest in land over 35 years may be subject to the applicant having an interest in that land. As such Council will only issue a lease for a period of 35 years less 1 day (i.e. 34 years, 364 days). The leasing of public land restricts the uses to which it can be put and usually limits use of the land by the general public. Unnecessary duplication of facilities, particularly among organisations that are active for only part of the year, should be avoided.

POLICIES:

1. A lease must be for an activity or purpose which is "compatible" with the reserve's legal classification (e.g., a butcher shop is not compatible, but a café may be).
2. A lease will be issued where Council grants a person, organisation or company exclusive use of a reserve or a building on a reserve.
3. Where current leases allow for a right of renewal, or new leases are being sought, the lease shall incorporate the appropriate provisions of the First Schedule of the Reserves Act 1977, except where the Council's tenure of the land requires otherwise.
4. Council will maintain current lease agreements

LICENCES (OTHER THAN GRAZING) AND PERMITS

A licence to occupy grants the non-exclusive right to use a reserve for a specific purpose. Licences for commercial activities such as events, entertainment, street trading, vending, filming, commercial photography, product launches and personal training may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and the likely benefits of the proposed activity in terms of recreation and reserve promotion or use.

POLICIES:

1. All applicants who wish to hold an activity on a reserve are required to complete an application in writing on the appropriate form, as approved by Council from time to time. Dependent on the scale or potential impact of the activity there may be additional information and compliance requirements including, but not limited to health and safety plans, traffic management plans, public liability insurance and public notification. Information on these requirements will be available from council.
2. Subject to an assessment of the impacts of the proposed activity a licence may be issued where the use of a reserve is non-exclusive and for a period of 13 days to three years. Such licences may have rights of renewal attached and assignment will be at Council's discretion.
3. Subject to an assessment of the impacts of the proposed activity, a permit may be issued where use of a reserve is non-exclusive and for a period of 12 days or less.
4. Council will maintain current license agreements.
5. Should a licence holder wish to enclose part of a reserve and/or charge an entry fee (including for car parking) for a temporary event, this shall only occur as detailed in the conditions of any licence or permit granted.
6. Where part, or all, of a reserve is to be closed to public access, for an activity, public notification of this will be made prior to the activity causing the closure. Notification shall be made by Council public notice in the local paper circulating in the district at least two weeks before the closure. The activity organisers will be responsible for meeting any cost of public notification.
7. Where there is a possibility of serious damage being caused to the reserve; or disruption to users; neighbouring properties; or property or persons on adjacent public land, Council may require the organiser to have public liability insurance and other appropriate insurance cover. A copy of this will be required prior to the license or permit being issued.
8. Public Liability Insurance of at least \$1 million is required for all commercial activity on a reserve.

GRAZING LICENSES

Some reserves may not at present be required for the purposes for which they were classified or have inadequate demand to justify mowing and other maintenance activities. Section 72 of the **Reserves Act 1977** enables Council to issue licences to enable parties other than the Council to graze reserves in order to reduce maintenance costs and keep the land in reasonable condition until such time that it is required for recreational use.

Such agreements will include conditions providing adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of or damage to any natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora and fauna.

POLICIES:

1. Grazing licences may be granted subject to an assessment of the likely impacts on existing reserve users and effects of grazing on the reserve values.
2. Grazing licences may include provision for public access (subject to conditions) where this is appropriate and desirable. Such conditions may include a restriction on dogs or seasonal closures.
3. All grazing licences will include a condition providing adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of or damage to any natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora and fauna.
4. Grazing licenses may include a condition requiring appropriate fencing of waterways

EASEMENTS

An easement lawfully grants the rights for one person to use another person's land for a specified purpose, in this case the use of reserves for access or utility facilities. Easements, especially for assets above ground, can have a negative effect on reserve values and as such they will be limited and may be declined by Council where alternatives exist or where the impact on the reserve is considered unacceptable.

It is important for Council to know the location and ownership of private utility facilities crossing reserves so that their location can be taken into consideration when development, enhancement or maintenance work is being planned or carried out on the reserve.

GENERAL POLICIES:

1. Easements granted will have limited timeframes (e.g. linked to the life of the building or an activity) and annual fees for rental may be required, unless otherwise specified in the agreed terms and conditions of the easement instrument.
2. Existing easements may be required to pay rental fees, unless otherwise specified in the agreed terms and conditions of the easement instrument.
3. Conditions regarding reinstatement of the site at the completion of the agreement period may also be included with any permission granted. Where easements are not in perpetuity, and requiring reinstatement of the site, the values of the reserves will be re-established.

POLICIES - EASEMENTS FOR UNDERGROUND FACILITIES:

1. Property owners may be responsible for maintaining utility facilities (stormwater, wastewater, sewerage, water and gas pipes, electrical, telecommunication cables) connecting between their property and the main network operator's facilities.
2. Where network operators are not responsible for these connecting facilities, the owner of the private property being serviced by these facilities is responsible for the maintenance of pipes or lines etc. and the reinstatement of reserve following work being carried out on facilities.
3. In general, utilities should be located where they will not impact on the use and enjoyment or general amenity of the reserves.
4. Where existing utilities are to be upgraded, the utility operator will undertake early and full consultation with the Council as an affected party.
5. No future utilities, other than those required for the service of the reserve, will be located on reserves, except where required due to the technical or operational constraints of the network utility as identified during the site or route selection process. Where utilities are required in any reserve they will be provided underground and in such a way so as not to affect areas of cultural and archaeological significance.
6. All costs associated with the installation of services under or over a reserve, including costs for making good the affected area during or after construction, any remedial work, or easements will be borne by the utility provider.

OTHER CHARGEABLE FACILITIES

There are a small number of facilities on reserves that are provided and serviced by the Council for public use and enjoyment including electric barbeques. These facilities are provided for specific users of the reserve therefore the cost of operation and maintenance should be charged to the user who benefits from the facility. Chargeable facilities and the level of recovery will be specified in the Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

FACILITIES AND CHATTELS ABANDONMENT

Changes in levels of population and participation sometimes result in sports clubs and groups dissolving, amalgamating or falling into recess. This can result in the abandonment of facilities such as playing courts, practice nets and clubrooms.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To ensure buildings or structures that are of benefit to reserve users are retained.
2. To ensure that reserves are always safe and well-presented public places.
3. To seek the adaptive reuse or relocation of buildings where practical.
4. To ensure the owner of a building or structure is responsible for the maintenance and security of a building until disposal has occurred

POLICIES:

1. The owner of a building or structure will dispose of the facility under the terms of the lease.
2. Where a building or other structure is no longer required by an occupier or Council, the following steps will be taken in priority order.
3. The occupier will be required to find a new approved occupier (as permitted by relevant Acts, or policies) or remove the building or structure from the reserve.

4. If the occupier cannot either find a new suitable occupier or remove the building or structure, then Council will take reasonable efforts to find a new suitable occupier or use for the building.
5. If no suitable occupier or use can be found, Council will consider moving the building or structure.
6. If no suitable occupier can be found and the building or structure cannot be relocated and there is no reasonable foreseeable use for the building or structure, then it will be demolished.
7. Council will have the option to tender or sell the building (not the land) as an alternative to demolishing it, providing it can be removed from the site.
8. Where the building or structure is not compatible with the primary function and values of the reserve, it will be removed from the reserve.
9. Where Council does not own the building, feasible costs associated with removal or demolition of the building and or structure and reinstatement of the reserve to Council's satisfaction shall be charged to the owner.

COST RECOVERY

OBJECTIVES:

1. To recover costs to the Council and community for the processing of applications and management of organised use of reserves.
2. To ensure that all leases on Council buildings are identified and being charged in accordance with Council policy for consistency and transparency.

POLICIES:

1. Fees and Charges will be applied as detailed in the Council Fees and Charges Schedule for the use of the reserve or reserve facilities.
2. Annual rental will be payable on all leases, licences and permits except where Council:
 - a. has resolved that no or reduced rental is required or appropriate; or
 - b. is constrained by previous long-term rental agreements.
3. All costs associated with leases, licenses and permits are the responsibility of the occupation agreement holder.
4. A bond is required to be paid for using a reserve in certain circumstances, taking into account the size of the activity and the possibility of damage to the reserve. Should the cost of the repair exceed the bond then the applicant will be charged the difference.

SPECIFIC POLICY

This Plan also provides objectives, policies and actions for specific issues, in some cases promoting a targeted response for an issue. These specific management provisions take precedence over the General Policy where they relate to the same issue.

PART THREE – RULES FOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

This part of the plan outlines the rules relating to the provision and management of all development and activities on suburban reserves. These rules should be read in conjunction with the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019.

Within the District's reserve network, several activities and experiences are offered and there is a range of values associated with the network as a whole and with the individual parks and reserves. As activities have the potential to impact on other park visitors and the environment, they need to be managed through Carterton District Council giving approval for each activity.

Each activity is identified as fitting one of the following three categories, and this determines what type of permission applies and what process any activity is subject to:

- allowed activities,
- managed activities, and
- prohibited activities.

Rules for use and development are not intended to preclude day-to-day management by the Council. For example, use of a chainsaw is prohibited, but Council staff or their contractors will be permitted to use them as required for tree management.

Transpower activities are governed by The Electricity Act 1992, Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003. Rules for use and development are not intended to preclude activities that are explicitly permitted by that legislation.

RULES

OBJECTIVES:

1. Manage the District's reserves in a manner that recognises and protects their key values: ecological, landscape, recreation, culture, and history.

POLICIES:

1. Provide for environmentally sustainable activities and uses that are consistent with the objectives and policies of this plan.
2. Manage and maintain discretion over activities to ensure appropriate allocation of resource, protection of open space values, and the safety of users.
3. Maintain discretion over new activities and utilities to avoid or limit impacts on the environment and open space values.
4. Follow a process for determining whether new activities and development are appropriate for the open space directly affected and the reserves network in general.
5. Prohibit activities that are inappropriate for the reserves network.
6. Guide balance decision making when assessing potentially conflicting activities and / or when assessing effects of activity on the range of recreation values.

ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

These are activities that are generally allowed or anticipated on reserves but may be subject to restrictions in order to protect reserve values and provide for the health, safety, and wellbeing of visitors.

Allowed activities are largely informal and unstructured, and traditionally associated with parks and reserves areas. In addition, organised sport is allowed on sport and recreation parks subject to booking. Allowed activities have a low impact on park values and other users and need few restrictions. Members of the public do not need to book these activities or seek approval for them.



Commercial activity is not an “allowed” activity. Commercial use refers to use by an individual, group, or organisation that is carried out for profit or as a means of livelihood or gain. This includes, but is not limited to recreation and sport, tourism, and filming businesses.

Some activities like mountain biking and walking a dog off-leash, will only be allowed on identified tracks or areas. Dog walking for example is governed by a separate Control of Dogs Bylaw. Some reserve areas may be open to horse riding but closed to mountain biking.

The following activities by individuals or groups are permitted for non-commercial purposes and may be subject to certain conditions and temporary restrictions:

- a. walking;
- b. running;
- c. cycling and mountain biking on designated and shared tracks;
- d. dog walking (on leash unless in a specified off leash area, refer to the Council's Dog Bylaw;
- E. sightseeing;
- F. picnics, barbeques (gas only), informal gatherings and group games and similar activities (restrictions may apply to some locations or activities – see Restrictions to Allowed Activities
- G. Informal games;
- h. painting, amateur photography, and filming (non-commercial);
- i. wildlife spotting;
- j. nature trails;
- k. orienteering;
- l. organised sport on a sport and recreation park (subject to standard conditions for booking);
- m. access for park management and emergency vehicles;
- n. vehicle access to public car parks and leased facilities; and
- O. quiet, sedentary, typically individual activities, e.g. reading, that do not have the potential to offend other park users

POLICIES:

1. Activities are allowed subject to the terms and standards of any relevant general policies in this plan
2. Any activity is allowed to the extent that it is being undertaken in accordance with an Authorisation or is consistent with the purpose and classification of a reserve; does not require authorisation in accordance with the Reserves Act; is not inconsistent with other policies in this plan; is specified as an Allowed Activity in part Two of this plan; is specified as (or consistent with) an appropriate activity in the planned outcomes for the reserve in Part Five of this plan
3. Aircraft landing, take-off and hovering, is allowed where necessary for reserve management purposes.
4. Flying of non-commercial UAV is permitted over reserves subject to the Council Guidelines for UAV Flying Over Reserves, except for flights over playgrounds, swimming baths, and sports fields if sport is being played upon by sporting bodies.
5. Dogs are allowed in any Dog Exercise Area identified in the planned outcomes for reserves in Part Five; on leash outside of any area prohibited under Control of Dogs Bylaw 2017; if being used for Council operational purposes; for the blind or deaf; Police, Customs, and Security Services being worked in the course of their duty under the direct control of their handler or owners
6. Animals are allowed where permitted in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Authorisation reached for another activity
7. Essential or emergency actions or events necessary for the purposes of saving or protecting life, preventing serious damage to property, avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on the environment are allowed, provided the Council is advised as soon as possible
8. Where exclusive use of car parking has been authorised, the Authorisation holder may levy a charge on users, during the time they have exclusive use.
9. Camping is allowed in self-contained vans or caravans at Carterton Holiday Park, Gladstone River Reserve, Kokotau River Reserve, and The Cliffs Reserve. Vehicles must display self-containment certificate. Camping is allowed for a maximum of seven nights per calendar month at any one reserve (except Carterton Holiday Park) if the vehicle is self-contained, and the area has not been closed for operational or safety reasons, or for events or sports use.
10. Signage denoting the name of buildings and premises is allowed, provided that where it includes a sponsor's name this is part of the occupier's name and does not include a logo
11. Temporary name, sponsorship, advertising or directional signage associated with managed or authorised events and sports bookings is allowed, provided that it is specifically allowed in the permission or Authorisation; is subject to the conditions of the permission or Authorisation; is present only for the duration of the event or sports booking. Signage construction and removal must not be fixed to any building or structure, must not interfere with play, cause nuisance to spectators, or cause damage to the reserve.
12. The use of non-motorised vehicles and e-bikes is allowed on any formed and shared paths (except where expressly prohibited by signage) or on any facility provided specifically for that purpose (e.g. Skate Park). Non-motorised vehicles and e-bikes must give way to pedestrians on shared pathways.

RESTRICTIONS TO ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

In order to protect the reserve, the environment, the health, safety and wellbeing of other users and to facilitate park operations, restrictions may be placed on *allowed* activities. The following is a guide of potential issues that may result on restrictions:

- a. group size for informal activities (up to 30 is generally considered allowed, subject to assessment on the impact of what the group is doing);
- b. time of the day and duration of activity (assessed on impact);
- c. location (ensuring there is no user conflict between park users);
- d. day in the week or time of the year (restriction to events during public holidays and considering weekday and weekend activity);
- e. the weather (restriction of activities and use of certain areas or facilities); or
- f. environment conditions (any impact on the land and surrounding environment)

Maintenance or management of reserves may limit *allowed* activities at certain times.

MANAGED ACTIVITIES

Managed activities are those that are not specifically “allowed” or “prohibited” and any that are not listed in this plan or require a case by case assessment. These activities are generally undertaken in a specific location and may involve temporary or longer-term allocation of a park area or structure for a specific use.

Each application is considered on its merits, compatibility, an appropriateness to both the reserve in general and the location proposed. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and all applications can either be approved, subject to conditions, or declined.

They may:

- a. be new activities or developments,
- b. be existing activities or developments that do not have the appropriate approval in place,
- c. involve the exclusive use of an area for an extended period,
- d. require the development of temporary or permanent structures and buildings,
- e. include commercial activities, or
- f. be large scale events and a range of other uses

POLICIES:

1. Managed activities that involve temporary exclusive possession of a reserve (or part of a reserve) are allowed, provided that the activity is:
 - a. consistent with the classification and purpose of the reserve;
 - b. is subject to availability;
 - c. booked with the Council no later than 10 days before the activity;
 - d. may not occupy space or restrict access for more than six consecutive days;
 - e. does not involve more than 100 people;
 - f. does not involve vehicles outside of the designated road, car parks or crossings
 - g. does not adversely impact on reserve neighbours or other legitimate users of the reserve;
 - h. does not take place in a site of significant natural value or significant heritage;
 - i. does not involve any modification or damage to the reserve land, vegetation or wildlife or to any values identified in Part Five of this plan;

- j. does not involve the erection of signs, marquees or other structures, other than freestanding structures for the duration specified in the permission;
 - k. does not require additional services (e.g. water, electricity);
 - l. is subject to the removal of all rubbish or other evidence of the activity having taken place;
 - m. must specify if liquor is to be offered for sale when booking;
 - n. does not exceed the Wairarapa Combined District Plan permitted activity standards for noise in the relevant zone;
 - o. will be subject to hire fees, charged and/or bonds as specified in the current Council Fees and Charges Schedule; and
 - p. may be subject to conditions (exclusive use of parking is not guaranteed)
2. The following exceptions apply in relation to the above:
- a. Circuses – exempt of limit of number of spectators subject to the activity taking place in a large enough reserve.
 - b. Commercial filming – exempt of a duration limit, limit of number of people, natural or heritage reserve limitation and additional service limitation, but provided that associated activities comply with this Plan’s provisions (animals, fire, parking), public access restriction/exclusive use is for no more than 30 days per year in total, the activity does not introduce contaminants, smoke, pyrotechnics or explosion effects, or involve aircraft take-off or landing or require an RMA consent, and does not take place in a significant heritage site.
 - c. Single or seasonal use of sports fields, courts and parks by sport clubs – exempt of number of people limit and additional services limitation and request for tournament must be booked through Council.
 - d. Military, police or emergency services training exercises are exempt of people limitation and additional services limitation.
3. Commercial filming or photography that does not require exclusive use of the reserve is allowed, provided it complies with the terms and standards above
4. Cage, contained, or controlled animals in reserves are Managed Activities
5. Collection of plant material is a Managed Activity and is allowed free of charge, provided that:
- a. a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Council no later than 5 days before starting the activity;
 - b. the activity is consistent with the classification and purpose of the reserve;
 - c. the amounts to be collected are small in relation to the abundance of the material;
 - d. there are minimal adverse effects on the reserve, other users or neighbours from collection methods and quantities taken;
 - e. the collection does not affect the viability of the native species at the reserve;
 - f. collection could not practically occur outside the reserve or elsewhere within the reserve where the potential adverse effects could be significantly less;
 - g. the Council may determine the permitted location, amount, method, duration and/or timing of the collection;
 - h. in respect of taking seeds or cuttings of cultural significance to Tangata Whenua, particular species or individual plants may be excluded from the permission, and the view of the local Iwi will be taken into account; and
 - i. in respect of non-commercial research, findings must be made available to Council.

6. Removal of wood from felled, fallen or pruned trees is a Managed Activity, and is allowed:
 - a. on a first-in-first-served basis, free of charge, provided that a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Council no later than 10 days before the activity;
 - b. the request to remove wood is from non-profit community groups or members of the public where the wood is for personal use only;
 - c. the written request includes the reserve name and address, information on the identity of the applicant;
 - d. if required a safety management plan and evidence of appropriate insurance is supplied to the Council prior to the collection of the wood;
 - e. the reserve is to be left in similar condition as prior to the removal of the wood; and
 - f. all damage caused is to be remedied at the cost of the applicant
7. Temporary access through a reserve to otherwise inaccessible parts of an adjoining property by the landowner is a Managed Activity, and is allowed provided that:
 - a. the activity is not inconsistent with the classification and purpose of the reserve,
 - b. it does not exceed two weeks,
 - c. it does not restrict public use of the reserve except to the extent necessary to ensure public safety or security of property,
 - d. it does not adversely impact on reserve values or neighbours,
 - e. a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Council no later than 15 days before the activity, and
 - f. the Council may determine the permitted location and form of the access

APPLICATIONS FOR MANAGED ACTIVITIES

Carterton District Council will manage activities through landowner approval as either a:

- permit,
- booking,
- lease,
- licence,
- concession, or
- easement

Other approval from Carterton District Council or other organisations may be required for some activities including:

- resource consent (**Resource Management Act**);
- liquor licence; or
- archeological authority (New Zealand Historic Places Trust).

PERMITS AND BOOKINGS

Managed activities that require a permit or booking will be approved or declined by Council staff. These include:

- a. conducting events (e.g. multisport) including, but not limited to, events and activities run on a “cost recovery” or “not for profit” basis;
- b. camping (for educational purposes only);
- c. conducting one off activities involving site occupation or use (e.g. weddings, concerts);

- d. commercial filming and photography;
- e. temporary access (except for park management, emergency access) e.g. infrastructure maintenance, art installations, vehicle access, construction access;
- f. parachuting, parapenting, hang-gliding, kite boards;
- g. aircraft and helicopter landing activity;
- h. storage of materials or plant (such as gravel in parking areas, or construction lay down sites for infrastructure projects);
- i. markets and fairs;
- j. collecting natural materials, removal of living plant material, cultural harvesting;
- k. planting (unless carried out by Council or its contractors);
- l. commemorative planting;
- m. formal environmental education activities;
- n. total or partial demolition or removal of buildings or structures;
- o. structures and furniture (including track infrastructure, gates, footbridges, fences, walls, retaining walls, artworks, sculptures, plaques, memorials, seats, interpretation, lighting, sun/shade shelters – does not include utilities); and
- p. signs in relation to reserve activity only (signs and/or advertising for non-reserve related activity are prohibited).



LEASES, LICENCES, CONCESSIONS AND EASEMENTS

Managed activities that require a lease, licence, concession, or easement will be assessed by Council staff and the Council (or a delegated Committee) will approve or decline. These include:

- a. leasing buildings and/or reserve land;
- b. commercial activities that are either large one-off events or are concessions for six months or more (including but not limited to, multisport events, guiding tours, selling food or drinks or hiring equipment);
- c. community gardens and orchards;
- d. new buildings, building extensions, car parks and hard surfaces, additions and alterations often associated with leases; and
- e. utilities (essential systems and networks that provide the city with water, energy, communications and wastewater removal).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Applications for managed activities will be publicly notified when:

- a. it is required under the **Reserves Act 1977**;
- b. an application to construct or modify a permanent utility would significantly alter the nature, scale, or intensity of the effect on the park or reserve;
- c. the nature and/or scale of the proposed activity has the potential to adversely impact on reserve values, including permanent public access and open space; and
- d. they involve a commercial sub-lease or sub-licence or concession.

COMMUNITY GARDENS AND ORCHARDS

In considering a request to establish a community garden on reserve land, the following criteria will be considered:

- a. Carterton District Council will seek to maintain the public use and values of the land in accordance with the policies in this plan.
- b. The location of community gardens and orchards within reserves should support and complement the primary function of the reserve and its associated users.
- c. Community gardens and orchards should be located to minimise potential conflict with other reserve uses and users.
- d. Community gardens and orchards should not dominate the primary usable area of parks.
- e. Community gardens and orchards must be not for profit.
- f. Community gardens and orchards should not impact on indigenous biodiversity.
- g. Community gardens and orchards must be managed by a collective organisation. Individual allotments will not be permitted.

UTILITIES

Use of the reserve network for public utilities is considered appropriate in some circumstances. This does not mean the utility must be in public ownership, but it must provide an essential service to the public.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

1. New utilities, replacement or upgrades of existing utilities may be permitted by granting leases or easements provided:
 - a. it is an essential service to the public,
 - b. it cannot be reasonably located elsewhere,
 - c. the recreational nature of the reserve is not significantly disturbed, and
 - d. the public benefits outweigh any adverse impacts on the reserve.
2. All new utilities and replacement or upgrades of existing utilities shall comply with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the Council:
 - a. the impact of all utilities on reserve land and its values shall be minimised;
 - b. utility infrastructure shall be as unobtrusive as practicable with forms appropriate for the landscape and finished in low reflective colours derived from the background landscape;
 - c. all utility services shall be placed underground, except where it is not practicable to do so;
 - d. underground services shall be sited to minimise interference with existing features, facilities and vegetation;
 - e. utility services shall be located so as not to restrict areas usable for outdoor activities or require for future facilities or tree planting;
 - f. any disturbance of the existing site during installation of a utility shall be minimised and made good immediately after completion;
 - g. opportunities for the utility structure to benefit the reserve will be explored where appropriate (e.g. an essential maintenance track might provide an alternative walking route for the general public); and
 - h. recorded archaeological sites are avoided and where required an Archaeological Authority is obtained from the Historic Places Trust

3. All utility companies wanting to build new structures or upgrade or replace existing ones on reserve land will need to obtain a lease and/or easement from the Council (as per the **Reserves Act 1977**). Easements shall be granted for utilities that are located underground in terms of Section 48 of the Reserves Act. Leases shall be granted for utilities that are located on or above the ground and shall be for less than 20 years. This period shall include both the term of the current lease and the term of any right of renewal. Leases and easements will require the approval of Council (or delegated committee).
4. For existing utilities, where there is no lease or easement, utility companies will need to negotiate an agreement with the Council setting out the terms and conditions of access for inspection, maintenance and emergency repairs. Landowner approval will be required for any non-urgent earthworks.

PRIVATE DISCHARGE UTILITIES

1. The routing of stormwater or sewer discharges from private houses and businesses across reserve land to connect to main Council networks may be allowed with the granting of an easement by Council provided:
 - a. it cannot be reasonably located elsewhere because of the contour of the land,
 - b. the recreational nature of the park or reserve is not significantly disturbed, and
 - c. the ecological values are not significantly disturbed.
2. Approval from the Council for private discharge utilities will be subject to the following conditions:
 - a. A fee for use of the route and a refundable site restoration bond shall be paid, with the Council to determine the restoration required and the size of the bond to be paid.
 - b. The adjoining property owner shall be responsible for accurately mapping the connection(s) and shall provide documentation of this to the Council.
 - c. The property owner shall be responsible for any future maintenance and repairs (including costs) of the private connection and shall be required to make good any site disturbance on the reserve to the Council's satisfaction. This includes any emergency works being undertaken without the owners' prior consent.
 - d. The property owner shall be liable for removing any redundant materials, structures or utility infrastructure if required by the Council.

ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UTILITIES

1. All existing and future public and private utilities (above and below ground) will be accurately mapped and documented.
2. All costs arising from the application for a new utility or upgrade or replacement of an existing one shall be met by the applicant. This also includes mapping and surveying, resource consent, legal encumbrance, and public notification costs.
3. Subject to the ability of the Council to do so under relevant legislation concerning utilities, the Council shall charge a market rental for any existing installations on a park or reserve if the ownership of the utility service or any of its installations changes (when replaced or upgraded). (Existing utilities do not necessarily have easements and/or leases.)
4. When a utility is no longer required, that utility – including all related services, structures and materials – shall be removed and the site reinstated as necessary. This will be required at the utility operator's or private owner's expense.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Any approval to carry out commercial activity will only be permitted to the extent that the:
 - a. activity is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the park or reserve or for the convenience of people using the park or reserve, and
 - b. commercial activity does not require a new permanent building or structure.
2. In addition, where the activity is related to an existing sporting or community club or group:
 - a. the commercial activity must complement and be ancillary to a group's primary community or recreational activity, and
 - b. excess funds generated by the activity are in the first instance applied to any maintenance obligations the group has under its lease and then to the group's community or recreational activity.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

These are activities considered to be inappropriate because of the permanent adverse effects on the environment or those that are incompatible with open space values, characteristics and/or management focus or other approved activities. Prohibited activities include all those activities prohibited by Carterton District Council bylaws or prohibited by the **Reserves Act 1977**. The Council will prohibit activities that would have a permanent adverse effect on open space values or would significantly detract from the enjoyment and safety of other park users. Enforcement of all activities will be through the Carterton District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2019, and the Reserves Act 1977.

ACTIVITIES THAT ARE SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED

The following list of activities is not exhaustive but covers activities that are specifically prohibited:

- a. spreading of ashes or placenta;
- b. construction of private dwellings or landscaping;
- c. all mining;
- d. commercial resource harvesting;
- e. permanent vehicle access for private purposes;
- f. firearms and weapons use (unless specified in a lease, or as approved for police training);
- g. fireworks and/or amplified sound (not associated with an approved event);
- h. use of motorised trail bikes;
- i. Hunting (except for pest control purposes);
- j. use of a chainsaw (except for maintenance carried out by Council staff or Contractors);
- k. grazing horses (unless specified in a lease or licence);
- l. keeping of pets or livestock (including but not limited to chickens, pigs, sheep, goats, and cattle – unless specified in a lease or licence);
- m. open fires (except as approved by permit for special events);
- n. gaming machines; and
- o. camping (except for educational purposes, or at sites identified in Part 5).

ENCROACHMENTS

Encroachments into open space are a significant issue for the management of reserve land. The use of public reserve land by private property owners effectively alienates the public from use or enjoyment of that land. This is contrary to both the Reserves Act and the purpose of provision of public open space. The cumulative effect of encroachments (even those that seem very minor if considered in isolation) results in considerable reductions of public open space and the potential values of that open space are compromised. Parks and reserves are recognised as a very valuable area of open space in Carterton and require protection against encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT POLICY

1. Encroachments are a prohibited activity.
2. The Council will resolve the existing encroachments with a view to regaining lost land.
3. The Council will protect reserves from new encroachment.

Encroachments range in scale and effect, from the minor and easily removed without effect (such as washing lines and children's play equipment), to access driveways and, in the more extreme cases, to parts of dwellings or landscaping. Encroachments include access encroachments.

Encroachments must be authorised under the provisions of the **Reserves Act** and not the **Resource Management Act**.

ENCROACHMENT MANAGEMENT

1. The Council will keep a record of all known encroachments.
2. The Council will require removal of all encroachments either immediately or as a managed process. Managed removal will require issuing a letter of understanding, and a licence or agreement to formalise the removal process.
3. Managed removal of encroachments will result in a signed agreement between the property owner concerned and the Council and will detail:
 - a. a description of the encroachment,
 - b. a process for removal,
 - c. a timeframe for removal,
 - d. responsibilities of each party for particular actions,
 - e. the payment of any one-off or ongoing fees, and
 - f. any other matter the Council deems necessary to manage the encroachment removal.
4. If the encroachment can be practically removed or stopped (it might be a garden fence, a shed, a path, an area of garden, part of a deck, a clothesline, or a private vehicle access) it will be removed with full reinstatement of the land generally within 12 months or sooner. This type of removal will be managed by way of a signed letter of understanding including details as listed above
5. If the encroachment is associated with private vehicle or private pedestrian access and immediate removal is complicated by long-term historic use, then a longer-term removal agreement such as a fixed-term licence may be negotiated. This will allow agreement of reasonable terms while also ensuring that the access encroachment is removed. The maximum period for this type of agreement will be until there is a change of ownership or occupation in the property associated with the encroachment. The Council may limit access to manage the removal process by, for example, installing gates, specifying access hours and days, limiting numbers of people and/or vehicles.

6. If the encroachment cannot be removed because of ground stability (such as a retaining wall or part of a building) then a longer-term removal agreement may be negotiated unless it is deemed unsafe.
7. Emergency retaining and/or land stabilisation will be managed by way of a licence and only where there is no alternative remedial action available. This clause is only intended to apply to unforeseen stability issues (it is the landowner and their contractor's responsibility to carry out appropriate investigation before starting any work) and where there is an immediate need to retain the land and a public benefit to doing the work.
8. If an application is received for a new retaining structure on a reserve boundary, the applicant will be required to provide a survey of the boundary and the completed structure. The completed structure must be built on the applicant's side of the boundary and not on the reserve. The applicant can apply for a temporary access permit to build the wall. The completed structure must be contained on the applicant's property and will be the responsibility of the owner, so no encroachment licence is needed.
9. If the encroachment is part of a house or other building, the timeframe for removal is likely to be longer and an encroachment licence may be negotiated (unless it is new and can be immediately removed) to manage long-term removal. The agreement will generally link removal of the encroachment to a specified situation, such as where there are renovations done to that wall or if the house is removed, demolished or falls down.
10. Any managed removal agreement does not run with the land. Any new owner will have to apply for an agreement. It is expected that change of property ownership will often be the point at which a licence will end and the encroachment is removed or access stopped.
11. The removal of all encroaching features is the responsibility of the owner concerned. If the owner fails to comply with the immediate or managed removal as specified by the Council, the work will be carried out by the Council after consultation with the owner and the owner will be charged for the work.
12. All costs associated with immediate or managed removal, including survey and legal costs, shall be met by the owner of the encroachment.
13. Reserve land will not be sold to resolve encroachment issues.
14. Formalisation of managed removal through a licence may be publicly notified if the Council deems the effects of the agreement to be of a nature and scale that public notification is in the public interest and/or if required under the **Reserves Act 1977**.
15. All encroachment easements and licences require approval by the Council or a delegated committee.

BOTANICAL ENHANCEMENTS

"Botanical enhancements" are small areas of land that are maintained and/or enhanced by a neighbour through planting or vegetation management in keeping with open space values and character. These are managed by way of a "letter of understanding", which must be obtained by anyone who has or proposes to undertake "botanical enhancement". For the purposes of managing encroachments, botanical enhancements are not considered encroachments and therefore are not by default prohibited. Letters of understanding to permit "botanical enhancement" will only be issued if all the following conditions are met.

The botanical enhancement:

- a. is vegetation only (i.e. no paths, steps, walls, fences or structures of any kind are permitted);
- b. is in keeping with the values and character of the particular park or reserve;

- c. does not include any plant species considered weeds or that may result in unwanted maintenance issues;
- d. must provide a level of public good;
- e. must not prevent or discourage public access; and
- f. must be adjacent to the applicant's property (i.e. you will not be permitted to carry out botanical enhancement on reserve land that affects or is adjacent to your neighbour's property).

There is no formal right of occupation associated with a botanical enhancement and responsibility of the ongoing maintenance of the area will be negotiated

PART FOUR - GENERAL DECISION-MAKING GUIDELINES

This part outlines the assessment criteria or principles that will be applied to applications for Authorisation.

In case of inconsistency between any of the assessment criteria and the applicable statute, the statute prevails.

Where the Council does not have delegated authority to make a decision, these policies will inform recommendations that will be made to the Minister of Conservation.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH AN APPLICATION

All applications are required to include the following relevant information:

- a. a description and/or plans of the proposal with enough detail for Council staff to determine all potential effects;
- b. an assessment of the impacts the development/activity will have on the immediate and wider environment;
- c. the purpose of the proposed development/activity and why it needs to take place on the reserve;
- d. an explanation of how the development/activity is aligned with the objectives and policies of this plan;
- e. details of other approvals or consents required (e.g. if consent is required under the **Resource Management Act**);
- f. consultation with affected parties;
- g. identification of health and safety issues and how these will be managed; and
- h. where required, a business plan for concessions, leases, and licence applications.

GENERAL DECISION-MAKING GUIDELINES

Carterton District Council will consider the following when assessing applications for landowner approval:

- a. the proposal must not be for a prohibited activity as defined in this plan, with the exception for an application to authorise an historic encroachment;
- b. if the activity and/or development could be co-located, in particular when associated with formal sports facilities;
- c. whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location, e.g. on non-reserve land, or another park, or at another location where potential adverse effects would be less;
- d. the degree to which the proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of each part of this plan, and how it complies with the provisions of the **Reserves Act**;
- e. the compatibility of the proposal with the community outcomes expressed in the Long Term Plan;

- f. effects (positive and negative) on park infrastructure, approved activities, the surrounding environment, and the enjoyment of other park users (limits may be placed on the frequency of the proposed activity and the need for temporary closure);
- g. the extent to which the proposal complements the wider network of open space opportunities available in the wider Carterton area;
- h. how the proposal will meet a demonstrated (existing or projected) demand;
- i. recognition of the need in the Carterton community for low cost access to recreation opportunities;
- j. how the proposal favours local, or Carterton wide benefits;
- k. the level of any additional benefits, enjoyment, and opportunities for park visitors, local and regional community and mana whenua;
- l. the extent to which the proposal affects current or future public access;
- m. assessment of the effects of the location, extent, design and cumulative effect of infrastructure (such as earthworks, lighting, fencing, car parking, access roads, and so on) associated with the development or activity proposal;
- n. the potential to mitigate effects of the development or activity in a way that is in keeping with the reserve landscape character and values; and
- o. the degree of risk associated with any activity.

PART FIVE RESERVE SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

RESERVES INVENTORY

Information and policy that is specific to individual reserves. They are ordered alphabetically.

RESERVE INFORMATION

Each reserve is described using the legal status, size, classification and District Plan zoning, along with any easements or occupation agreements applying to the reserve.

This is supplemented by information on:

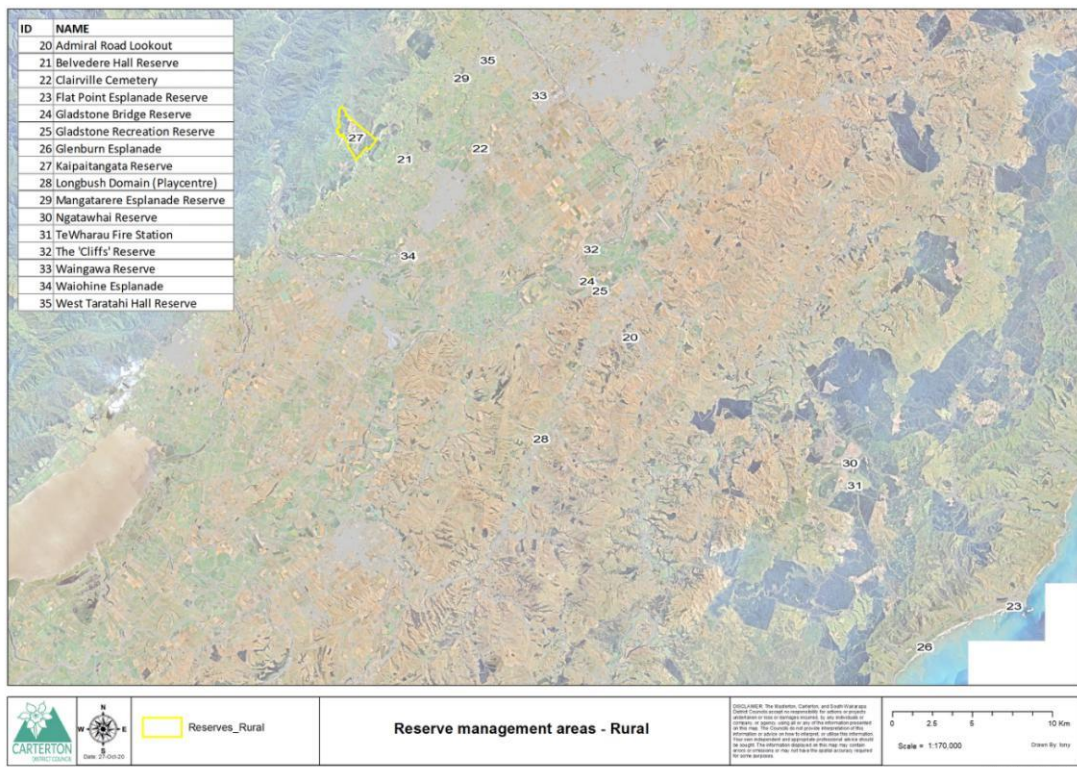
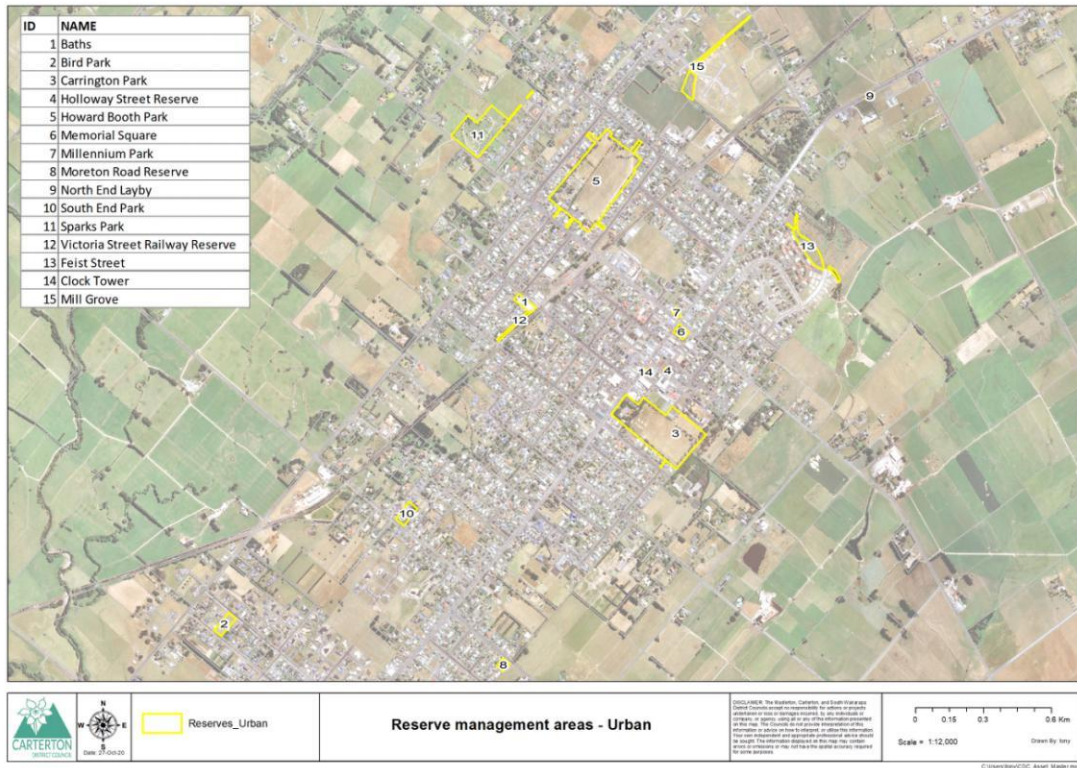
- the heritage values of the reserve (including any Heritage Register references or commemorative features present);
- the natural values of the reserve (including descriptions and references to any significant vegetation sites);
- the recreation values and uses of the reserve; and
- other values or uses of the reserve, such as utility values for stormwater management, value as a connection between streets, or amenity landscape values.

RESERVE OUTCOMES

Specific outcomes have been planned for reserves, based on the values of each reserve, consistent with the purposes for which it is held, which need to be preserved and protected.

The outcomes planned for reserves combine management of natural resources, historic and cultural heritage values, recreational opportunities, and appropriate longer-term development for individual reserves.

The ultimate purpose of the policies within this plan is to achieve the planned outcomes across the range of reserves. The planned outcomes form the basis of both the general and specific reserve policies in [Part Two](#).



ADMIRAL ROAD LOOKOUT

LOCATION

328 Admiral Hill Road
1817015003

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Scenic



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
LOT 1 DP 305260 CT 21256	NO CLASSIFICATION
Category:	Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1178

SCALE: REGION

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS: NONE

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: Grazing Agreement With Neighbour

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Low

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, picnicking.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Fantastic panoramic views over the Wairarapa and Tararua.

Utilities: Picnic table with seats.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Safeguard open green space and amenity landscape values.
2. Protect natural values to achieve healthy ecological functioning, through animal and weed pest control.
3. Enable informal recreation, encouraging opportunities for walking.
4. Continue to consider grazing Agreements as potentially appropriate for this reserve, provided that grazing is only permitted outside of any significant vegetation areas.
5. Improve car parking along the site for better access to the site.
6. Introduce interpretive signage on the site.

BATHS

LOCATION

Pembroke Street
1821006200

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION RESERVE ACT

PT SECTION 207 208 NO CLASSIFICATION

CT D1/197

Category: Community Buildings Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.3490

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS: Earthquake prone building (Eastern Consulting assessment report from 2012)

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: Indoor pool owned and operated privately

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Baths opened in 1911 but no heritage status assigned.

NATURAL VALUES

None

RECREATION VALUES

Swimming.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Changing rooms, Filter plant room, unheated swimming pools (main pool, learners pool, toddlers pool), shade structures, ticket box, toilets and showers, staffroom, slides, diving board, tables and umbrellas, bike stands, floating equipment.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active recreation, including competitive swimming.
2. Strengthen earthquake prone buildings on the site.
3. Recreational enjoyment and the public benefits of the Baths are continuously enhanced by infrastructure and amenity improvements.
4. People of all ages and abilities have access to the Baths.
5. Appropriate measures (e.g. provision of lifeguards) are in place to ensure safety of users.

BELVEDERE HALL RESERVE

LOCATION

583 Belvedere Road
1814030400

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

None

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local Purpose (Public Hall)

RECREATION VALUES

Indoor Bowling.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Community (Country) Hall. Electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (HV Overhead Line, Poles, Distributions Transformer, Pole Mounted Fuses, LV Overhead Line), Carpark

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Provide a meeting place for the local community, for functions, informal recreation.
2. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.



INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

LOT 1 DP 15039 BLK VI LOCAL
PURPOSE TIFFIN SD RESERVE

CT 403/35

Category: Community Buildings Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1258

SCALE: LOCAL

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS: NONE

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

Administered by the Belvedere Public Hall Board

CARRINGTON PARK

LOCATION

High Street South
1821048500

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION	RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION	
LOT 1 DP 14056	NO CLASSIFICATION
LOT 1 DP 59134	
PT LOT 2 DP 1024	
PT SECS 4 5 350/229 467/236	
Category:	District Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 5.8224

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS: earthquake prone building – Band Rotunda

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

Parts leased to Carterton School and Carterton Tennis Club

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Historic Band Rotunda

NATURAL VALUES

Mature English Oaks around the Rotunda, amenity planting around reserve boundaries.

RECREATION VALUES

Active and informal recreation.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Well used space by different clubs and organisations (Carterton Athletic Club, Fire Brigade, junior soccer, general public).

Utilities: Public toilets, Kids playground, historic Band Rotunda, skateboard ramp, AstroTurf – all weather cricket pitch, fitness trail, changing rooms, wicket block, long jump pits, discus/shot- put launching pad, skating ring/basketball court, sealed carparks, tree lighting, litter bins, tables and seating, signs, drainage, electricity utilities owned by Powerco (LV Underground Cable, Pole, LV Overhead Line, Duct, HV Overhead Line). Solar lighting

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Provide a high quality venue for active recreation (day and night) for people of all ages and abilities.
2. Enable informal recreation.
3. Provide a well-equipped playground.
4. Provide a high quality pleasant open space (green oasis) in the town centre appreciated for its open space values.
5. Define park entrance by improved amenity.
6. Maintain high amenity of reserve.
7. The historic Rotunda will be maintained for future generations.
8. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

CLAREVILLE CEMETARY

LOCATION

138 Chester Road
1814024400

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local (Cemetery Reserve)



INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

PT SECTION 300 348 GAZETTED 1926 AS

CT PUBLIC CEMETERY

Category: Culture and Heritage, Civic
Amenity

PARCEL AREA (HA): 16.2889

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS: earthquake fault line hazard areas cut through the Site (surveyed, mapped and assumed)

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES

Paddock of 10.58 leased for grazing, part of cemetery leased to funeral directors for cremations

Carterton District Council Reserve Management Plan 2020

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

First funeral in 1866.

NATURAL VALUES

Picturesque park-like setting, mature trees, avenue of Kanzan cherries along North/South axis, 1.5ha of wetland.

RECREATION VALUES

Informal recreation

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Crematorium, Chapel, Sheds, Lawn Cemetery, Pet Cemetery, Toilets, Seats and Tables, Ash Internment Plots, Pump and Well, litter bins, water containers, amenity planting.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Maintain high amenity to create a welcoming place to visit.
2. Ensure the reserve meets the need of the community.
3. Facilitate the development of an easy to use on-line application for finding individual burial plots/graves.

CLOCK TOWER RESERVE

LOCATION

High Street
1821041100

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local (historic), road



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
LOT 1 DP 81767	NO CLASSIFICATION
CT 48B/481	
Category:	Culture and Heritage, Civic Amenity

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1788

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: COMMERCIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Historic clock mechanism within the Clock Tower listed in the District Plan.

NATURAL VALUES

Open Space in centre of town

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Clock Tower with historic clock, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (LV Underground Cable), Phone Booth, amenity planting, lights, carparks, seat.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Provide high amenity unique open space in the centre of the town.
2. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.
3. Consider re-establishing informative signage (map) on the site..

FIEST PARK (NAME TO BE CONFIRMED)

LOCATION

Road 2, off Fiest Street

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation

INFORMATION

APPELLATION
CLASSIFICATION

RESERVE ACT
No Classification

Lots 34-35 37

DP 531620 -

Local Purpose

CT: 890184 & 890185

Category: Neighbourhood Reserve

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

NATURAL VALUES

BOOTH'S CREEK

RECREATION VALUES

WALKING, BIKING

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Access for cleaning and managing Booths Creek

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation.

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.89

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES

FLAT POINT ESPLANADE RESERVE

LOCATION

Flat Point Road
1818017501

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local



INFORMATION

APPELLATION	RESERVE ACT CLASSIFICATION
LOT 4 DP 86496	ESPLANADE RESERVE
CT 54A/804	
Category:	Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.4800

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL, FLOOD ALERT AREA, SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREA (SNc001), COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AREA

NATURAL HAZARDS: Coastal flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

Carterton District Council Reserve Management Plan 2020

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Significant history and heritage value to the Ngai Tumapuhia A Rangi hapu, who are established in the area and call it Te Ununu from “Te Matamata a te Ununu”(canoe launching site). It is possible that the site is waahi tapu.

NATURAL VALUES

Coastal dunes – significant coastal habitat. Boundary Stream (Arawhata).

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, Fishing, Swimming, Diving.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Fence, Style, Toilets.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation by providing public access to the coast.
2. Prevent coastal erosion by restoring and protecting the dunes in partnership with the community and Greater Wellington Regional Council.
3. Include interpretive signage
4. Continued recognition of cultural and heritage values.

GLADSTONE RIVER RESERVE

LOCATION

Gladstone Road
1816020400

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

None

RECREATION VALUES

Camping, Swimming, Fishing, Jetboating.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Electricity Infrastructure owned by Powerco (HV Overhead Lines).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active recreation by providing access to the river.
2. Develop facilities to support seasonal camping.
3. Improve the amenity of the reserve by controlling weed and pests, and planting new, possibly native trees.
4. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.
5. Improve/Define access to the reserve.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
LOT 1 DP 45125	ESPLANADE (gaz 64-
LOT 1 PT LOTS 2 6	568) D P512
CT 18D/1338	
Category:	Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 6.2112

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES:

RURAL (SPECIAL), FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: Flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

GLADSTONE RECREATION RESERVE

LOCATION

Gladstone Road
1817009000

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

RECREATION



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Some riparian vegetation is part of this reserve.

RECREATION VALUES

Rugby field.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Lawn Rugby Field with goal posts, Flood Lights, all other utilities are part of the Gladstone Sport Complex.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active recreation.
2. Manage boundary closest to river as riparian planting

INFORMATION

APPELLATION	RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION	
LOT 1 DP 10273	NO CLASSIFICATION
CT 4C/115	
Category:	Sport and Recreation Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 3.0470

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (SPECIAL),
FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: Flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

GLENBURN ESPLANADE RESERVE

LOCATION

Glenburn Road
1818018900

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

The general area is rich in historic heritage and might be waahi tapu site.

NATURAL VALUES

Coastal environment.

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, enabling access to the coast for fishing.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

There might be un-recorded historic sites/waahi tapu in the reserve.

Utilities:

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable access to the coast.
2. Continued recognition of cultural and heritage values.
3. Consider informative/educational signage.
4. Contribute to coastal amenity by suitable planting along stream and coast.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local



INFORMATION

APPELLATION	RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION	
LOT 2 DP 72334	ESPLANADE RESERVE

CT

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.4400

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION), COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AREA, FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: FLOOD

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES

HOLLOWAY STREET CIVIC RESERVE

LOCATION

50 Holloway Street

1821044800

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None.

NATURAL VALUES

Amenity planting.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

This reserve was redeveloped and improved as part of the third stage of the CBD redevelopment.

Utilities: Bench seats, replica gas heritage lights, amenity planting.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable passive recreation.
2. Provide high quality urban open space close to the civic centre of the town.
3. Consider further improvements – provision of artwork/sculptures, “linger node” activities.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

PT SECTION 2 NO CLASSIFICATION

CT 51/273

Category: Culture and Heritage, Civic
Amenity

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.0451

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: COMMERCIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

HOWARD BOOTH PARK

LOCATION

198 Belvedere Road
1819033200

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

LOT 1 DP 409854 NO CLASSIFICATION

LOT 2 DP 3254

LOTS 32 33 34 35 36

DP 23600

CT 436146

Category: District Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 8.6474

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS contaminated site

SN07/027/02

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: paddock

leased for sheep grazing

Carterton District Council Reserve Management Plan 2020

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Periphery planting of mature trees.

RECREATION VALUES

Informal recreation.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: 12 holiday homes (cabins), ablution block (showers, laundry, kitchen), gazebo, 16 powered caravan sites, tent sites, picnic tables and seats, shared pathway, well and pump, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (LV underground cable, duct, service box, LV overhead line, poles, HV overhead line).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active and passive recreation.
2. Provide a safe and pleasant place for holiday stays.
3. Improve signage relating to the reserve.
4. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

KAIPATANGATA WATER COLLECTION

LOCATION

Kaipatangata Road
1814036200

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Forestry.

RECREATION VALUES

Mountain Bike track. Horse riding park

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Water Treatment Plant, Mountain Bike tracks, horse riding tracks, forestry.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active recreation.
2. Ensure continuous water supply to the town, in accordance with relevant standards.
3. Manage forestry for the benefit of the town.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 12 PT SEC 1 NO CLASSIFICATION

SO 26541

CT 13B/1046 284/78

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 350.6196

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL
(PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

MOU with Dalefield Horse Park Club

Carterton District Council Reserve Management Plan 2020

KOKOTAU RIVER RESERVE

LOCATION

Kokotau Road
18160

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

PT SECTION 8 AHIARUHE NO
CLASSIFICATION

BLK PT LOT 4 DP 5269 CT

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1012ha

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL
(SPECIAL), FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Riparian plants – including willows, alder, poplars.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive, providing access to river for swimming, fishing.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Parcel missing from LINZ dataset.

Utilities: Electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (HV Overhead Line).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable access to the river for active and passive recreation.
2. Prepare plans for linking this reserve with the Cliff Reserve as walking access and wildlife corridor.
3. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

Longbush Domain

LOCATION

1135 Longbush Road
1817020800

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local (Playcentre)



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Amenity landscaping.

RECREATION VALUES

Active and passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Play centre, toilet block, swimming pool, play equipment, community facility, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (HV overhead line).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation.
2. Provide a play centre for the rural community.
3. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 20 BLK VIII RECREATION

HUANGARUA RESERVE (gaz. 84 PG
CT 4688)

Category: Community Buildings Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.7284

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

MANGATARERE ESPLANADE RESERVE

LOCATION

108 Mangatarere Valley Road
1814019801

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Riparian vegetation, some exotic some native.

RECREATION VALUES

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Electricity infrastructure in ownership of Powerco (LV overhead line).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Improve biodiversity values of the reserve.
2. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 Mand NZECP 34:2001.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

LOT 7 DP 86041 ESPLANADE
RESERVE

CT 53D/274

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.7430

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL
(PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS: FLOOD

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

MEMORIAL SQUARE

LOCATION

Park Road
1821042800

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Local (historic)



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT NO CLASSIFICATION
LOT 22 DEEDS PL 414 CT 436/38	
Category:	Culture and Heritage, Civic Amenity

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.2322

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: COMMERCIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Historic Memorial from 1921 added on in 1949 – remembering the local victims of the two great wars. Notable trees.

NATURAL VALUES

Open green space with mature trees and amenity planting

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

The Memorial Square was the first stage of the CBD redevelopment. Some notable trees have been removed due to storm damage, and ill health.

Utilities: Memorial, seats, amenity planting, lights, colonnade, flagpole, litter bins, tree lightning, irrigation, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (LV Underground cable).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Preserve historical value of the Memorial.
2. Maintain high amenity open space in centre of town.
3. Enable community events to take place in and around the Square (local markets, festivals, ANZAC ceremony).
4. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

MILLENNIUM PARK

LOCATION

115 HIGH STREET NORTH
1819058800

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
PT SECTION 206	NO CLASSIFICATION
CT 6B/626	

Category: Culture and Heritage, Civic Amenity

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.0928

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: COMMERCIAL, CARTERTON CHARACTER AREA

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: part leased to adjoining cafe

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

The original park was created to commemorate the millennium – this will have a historic value in years to come.

NATURAL VALUES

Amenity planting.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

The Park was redeveloped in February 2016, the paved courtyard was replaced with a deck that has been added onto the Café, and a bronze sculpture of Charles Carter was erected facing the Main Street.

Utilities: Deck, seats, sign, bronze statue, amenity planting, lighting.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable passive recreation.
2. Maintain a high quality green open space in the centre of the town with historic interest.
3. Informative signage could be placed close to the Main Street.
- 4.

MORETON ROAD RESERVE

LOCATION

32 MORETON ROAD
1822063700

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Some trees, mostly grass.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Shed, planting.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation.
2. Maintain a tidy open space for passive recreation on the edge of the urban area.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION **RESERVE ACT**
CLASSIFICATION

LOTS 1 2 DP 29444 NO CLASSIFICATION

CT 8C/826

Category: Neighbourhood Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1826

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL,
CONTAMINATED SITE SN07/028/02

NATURAL HAZARDS: contaminated site,
subsidence

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

NGATAWHAI RESERVE

LOCATION

Ngatawhai Road (off Te Wharau Road)
1818012000

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Some mature trees – mostly native.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

A remote rural reserve.

Utilities:

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation
2. Support the growth of native vegetation for indigenous biodiversity values.
3. Investigate linking this reserve with other accessible high value natural sites.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

RECREATION



INFORMATION

APPELLATION
CLASSIFICATION

RESERVE ACT

PT LOT 3 DP 10170

NO CLASSIFICATION

CT

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.7841

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

NORFOLK ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVES

LOCATION

Norfolk Road (by 428 and 1006)
1814008502, 1814001701

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Riparian ecosystem.

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, access to river.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities:

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable public access to river.
2. Enable walking along the river, and water related activities.
3. Maintain and enhance native riparian ecosystem in the reserves.
4. Formulate a strategy of linking these esplanade reserves either by esplanade strips or new reserves.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
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LOT 3 DP 74294	ESPLANADE
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LOT 1 DP 12846	RESERVE
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CT 505/8

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.6550 1.2571

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL (SPECIAL), FLOOD HAZARD, EROSION HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: FLOOD AND EROSION

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

SOUTH END PARK

LOCATION

60 Brooklyn Road
1822007002

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

Recreation



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
LOT 2 DP 489351 CT 703965	NO CLASSIFICATION
Category:	Neighbourhood Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.4540

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS: contaminated site (SN 07/022/02)

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Some trees.

RECREATION VALUES

Active recreation (BMX biking)

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: BMX biking track, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (LV underground cable, duct, HV underground cable, LV overhead line, HV overhead line, pole, distribution transformer, pole mounted fuses).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable active recreation.
2. Investigate the possibility of adding play equipment to the park.
3. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.

SPARKS PARK

LOCATION

Belvedere Road

1814047103

ADDITION 181902400

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION	RESERVE ACT
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LOT 1 DP 89362	NO CLASSIFICATION
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CT 57A/189

PT SECS 173 TARATAHI PLAIN BLK X

CT 191/232 403/41

Category: Neighbourhood Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 2.2155 ADDITON 0.4937

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL AND RURAL (PRIMARY PRODUCTION) AND RURAL (SPECIAL), FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS; flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: managed by Sparks Park Trust

Carterton District Council Reserve Management Plan 2020

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

Iris society planted a lot of iris bulbs in memoriam of Carterton local Francie Love, internationally respected Iris breeder.

Park was funded in part as a Millennium Project.

NATURAL VALUES

Wetland. Amenity planting – spring bulbs and irises

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, jogging, dog walking

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Duck habitat, well used dog waking area. A new area of 0.4973 adjoining the Park has been donated to Council recently, this to be incorporated with the Park.

Utilities: Lake, fence, entrance gate, shelter planting, landscaping avenue of pin oaks, bridge, spring bulbs, electricity infrastructure owned by Powerco (HV overhead line, poles, distribution transformer, pole mounted fuses, LV overhead line).

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Maintain a pleasant open space for a multitude of purposes – informal recreation, storm water management, biodiversity (wetland).
2. Investigate the possibility of maintaining some water level during the dry summer months.
3. Investigate the possibility of educational use or the reserve – e.g. arboretum, small botanical garden.
4. Investigate the possibility of establishing a small sculpture park accommodating the work of local artists.
5. Provide for the continuous operation and maintenance of existing network utilities, in accordance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 and NZECP 34:2001.
- 6.

THE CLIFFS RIVER ESPLANADE

LOCATION

Dakins Road
unknown

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

RECREATION



INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

LOT 3 DP 51389 ESPLANADE

CT

Category: Natural Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.3490

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL
(SPECIAL), FLOOD HAZARD

NATURAL HAZARDS: flood

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

NATURAL VALUES

Mature Totara trees. Riparian vegetation.

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, Swimming, Camping

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Popular picnic spot. The Wairarapa Harvest Festival is being held in this Reserve every autumn.

UTILITIES: Toilet block, barbeque sites, litter bins.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Enable informal recreation.
2. Enable public access to the river.
3. Enable community events to be held in the reserve.
4. Work with Greater Wellington Regional Council on erosion control and weed and pest control.

UPPER TARATAHI HALL RESERVE

LOCATION

715 Chester Road
1814015500

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

LOCAL



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

The Hall used to be the Country Women's Institute meeting place.

NATURAL VALUES

Some boundary planting.

RECREATION VALUES

Passive.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities: Hall, house, paddock.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

1. Maintain reserve as meeting place for community activities.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION RESERVE ACT
CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 434 TART DIST NO
CLASSIFICATION

CT

Category: Community Buildings Reserve

PARCEL AREA (HA): 1.0319

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RURAL
(PRIMARY PRODUCTION)

NATURAL HAZARDS:

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES: land is grazed, the house on the site rented, and the hall is managed by the West Taratahi Hall Board.

VICTORIA STREET RAILWAY RESERVE

LOCATION

Victoria Street
1821011900

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESERVE

RECREATION



VALUES AND OUTCOMES

HERITAGE VALUES

None

NATURAL VALUES

Trees as screens on the boundary with the Railway Line.

RECREATION VALUES

Walking, biking.

OTHER VALUES AND INFORMATION

Utilities:

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

2. Enable informal recreation.
3. Provide pedestrian/biking link to the Baths and Railway Station.

INFORMATION

APPELLATION CLASSIFICATION RESERVE ACT

LOT 35 DP 49240 CLASSIFICATION NO

CT

Category: Linkage

PARCEL AREA (HA): 0.1872

SCALE: DISTRICT

DISTRICT PLAN ZONES: RESIDENTIAL

NATURAL HAZARDS :

LEASES/EASEMENTS/LICENCES:

NOTES

Since Council Notified its intention to review its Reserve Management Plan, some changes occurred.

A neighbourhood reserve in Fiest Street has been developed as part of the subdivision. This is yet to be formally named, for the purposes of this plan it is known as Fiest Street Reserve.

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APPENDIX 1: RESERVES ADMINISTERED BY COUNCIL

Titles	Legal description	Near Road	Notes	Ha
21256	Lot 1 DP 305260	Admiral Road	Admiral Rd lookout	1.178
WND1/197	Part Section 208 Taratahi DIST	Pembroke Street	Swimming Baths	0.153
16909	Lot 46 DP 304199	Beach Road	Subdivision reserve	14.30 8
WN54A/804	Lot 4 DP 86496	Beach Road	Subdivision reserve	4.8
WN403/41	Part Section 173 Taratahi DIST	Belvedere Road	Sparks Park	4.937
WN57A/189	Lot 1 DP 89362	Belvedere Road	Sparks Park	22.15 5
436146	Part Section 206 Taratahi DIST	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	0.913
436146	Lot 35 DP 23600	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	20.85 9
436146	Lot 2 DP 33958	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	0.275
436146	Lot 32 DP 23600	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	3.602
436146	Lot 31 DP 23600	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	3.377
436146	Part Lot 1 DP 19472	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	1.616
436146	Lot 2 DP 19472	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	0.438
436146	Lot 1 DP 409854	Belvedere Road	Howard Booth Park	0.177
WN403/35	Lot 1 DP 15039	Belvedere Road	Belvedere Hall	1.258
WN328/189, WN496/125	Lot 3 DP 7389	Broadway	Behind 55 High St North	0.066
737820	Lot 84 DP 126	Charles Street	Bird reserve	1.012
737820	Lot 82A DP 126	Charles Street	Bird reserve	1.012
None	Section 348 Taratahi DIST	Chester Road	Cemetery	161.3 68
WN402/28	Part Section 300 Taratahi DIST	Chester Road	Cemetery	1.26
None	Section 434 Taratahi DIST	Chester Road	Taratahi Hall	10.31 9
WN377/251	Lot 1 DP 8104	Clifton Grove Road	Road section	0.442
None	Lot 3 DP 51389	Dakins Road	Road reserve	4.15
WN25B/824	Lot 2 DP 56470	Dalefield Road	Cnr Lincoln & Dalefield	4.493
WN13A/116	Lot 2 DP 30724	Dalefield Road	WWTP & Landfill	81.01
WN13A/115	Lot 1 DP 30724	Dalefield Road	Landfill	8.769
WN13B/1046	Part Section 3 Block V Tiffin SD	Dalefield Road	Forestry	507.8 8
WN284/78	Section 2 Block V Tiffin SD	Dalefield Road	Forestry	2023. 428
WN44A/853	Section 12 Block V Tiffin SD	Dalefield Road	Forestry	961.1 28

WN57A/713	Lot 2 DP 89642	Dalefield Road	WWTP - Daleton Farm	656.2 2
None	Lot 2 DP 24549	Dalefield Road	WWTP	39.40 6
None	Lot 1 DP 24549	Dalefield Road	WWTP	34.44 9
333216	Lot 2 DP 383510	David Lowes Lane	Waingawa wetlands & pond	37.13 8
751836	Lot 83A DP 126	Frederick Street	Bird reserve	1.012
751836	Lot 85 DP 126	Frederick Street	Bird reserve	1.012
WNC3/905	Part Section 14 Tauweru DIST	Gladstone Road	Metal pit	23.00 9
WNC3/905	Part Old River Bed Survey Office Plan 25605	Gladstone Road	Metal pit	23.00 9
WN18D/1338	Lot 1 DP 45125	Gladstone Road	LP reserve	8.33
WN18D/1339	Part Lot 6 DP 512	Gladstone Road	LP reserve	30.77 3
WN18D/1339	Part Section 101 Ahiaruhe DIST	Gladstone Road	LP reserve	30.77 3
WN18D/1339	Part Lot 2 DP 512	Gladstone Road	LP reserve	30.77 3
WN18D/1339	Lot 1 DP 512	Gladstone Road	LP reserve	30.77 3
Unknown	Unknown	Gladstone Road	Road reserve – O/S 'Middlerun'	0
WN427/93	Lot 1 DP 10273	Gladstone Road	Gladstone complex	29.82
WN44C/115	Lot 3 DP 76782	Gladstone Road	Gladstone complex	0.65
None	Lot 2 DP 72334	Glenburn Road	Esplanade	4.4
WN6B/626	Part Section 206 Taratahi DIST	High Street North	Millenium Park	0.845
WND4/935	Part Lot 5 A 2261	High Street South	Carrington Park	2.286
160104	Lot 2 DP 338849	High Street South	Carpark next to Carters	1.451
WN350/229	Part Section 4 TN OF Carterton	High Street South	Carrington Park	20.95 6
WN350/229	Part Section 5 TN OF Carterton	High Street South	Carrington Park	57.70 6
WN467/236	Part Lot 2 DP 1024	High Street South	Carrington Park	5.311
WN48B/481	Lot 1 DP 81767	High Street South	Clock tower	0.337
WN18C/760	Lot 1 DP 48163	Holloway Street	Library - Events Center	0.941
WN18C/761	Part Sbdn 2 Sec 3 TN OF Carterton	Holloway Street	Operations Depot	6.394
WN23C/973	Section 160 TN OF Carterton	Holloway Street	Scout Hall (now Events Center)	0.847
WN596/296	Section 149 TN OF Carterton	Holloway Street	CDC office	0.632

WN67/184	Part Section 2 TN OF Carterton	Holloway Street	Holloway Reserve	0.228
WN565/133	Part Sbdn 5 Sec 3 TN OF Carterton	Holloway Street	Library - Events Center	0.847
WN21B/326	Lot 2 DP 51763	Kaiwhata Road	Metal pit	1.2
436146	Part Lot 4 DP 16570	Kent Street	Howard Booth Park	1.238
436146	Part Lot 2 DP 16570	Kent Street	Howard Booth Park	0.953
436146	Lot 1 DP 32102	Kent Street	Howard Booth Park	2.097
WNB2/1094	Part Lot 1 DP 16570	Kent Street	Howard Booth Park	0.933
WN26C/210	Lot 217 DP 126	Lincoln Road	Supplementary water supply	1.012
WN26C/299	Lot 73 DP 126	Lincoln Road	Supplementary water supply	1.012
WN26C/299	Lot 72 DP 126	Lincoln Road	Supplementary water supply	1.012
WN26C/210	Lot 216 DP 126	Lincoln Road	Supplementary water supply	1.012
None	Section 20 Block VIII Huangarua SD	Longbush Road	Longbush play center	7.284
WN53D/274	Lot 7 DP 86041	Mangatarere Valley Road	Esplanade	7.43
WN415/228	Part Lot 19 DEEDS 414	Memorial Square	Was Public Toilets	0.155
WN250/37	Part Lot 1 DP 3680	Moreton Road	Metal pit	3.24
WN8C/826	Lot 1 DP 29444	Moreton Road	Park - was Metal Pit	0.913
WN8C/826	Lot 2 DP 29444	Moreton Road	Park - was Metal Pit	0.913
WN51/273	Part Section 2 TN OF Carterton	Nelson Crescent	Holloway carpark	0.223
WN59A/745	Lot 3 DP 91292	Nelson Crescent	Shops - 29 Holloway	0.735
WN241/279	Part Lot 3 DP 1070	Ngatawhai Road	Land at end of roadway?	7.84
WN505/8	Lot 1 DP 12846	Norfolk Road	Intake area for water race	12.57
WN436/38	Lot 22 DEEDS 414	Park Road	Memorial Square	2.322
WND1/197	Part Section 207 Taratahi DIST	Pembroke Street	Swimming Baths	3.332
422966	Part Section 81 Taratahi DIST	Perrys Road	Metal pit	4.046
WN19A/878	Part Section 171 Taratahi DIST	Somerset Road	Metal pit	4.046
WN58C/869	Lot 1 DP 90956	State Highway 2	Information & layby	0.389
566971, WN13D/520	Part Section 133 Taratahi DIST	State Highway 2	Esplanade - Metal Pit	11.27
WN536/159	Lot 1 DP 14020	State Highway 2	WWTP - Daleton Farm Cottage	12.14 1
436146	Lot 34 DP 23600	Taverner Street	Howard Booth Park	18.67 9
436146	Lot 25 DP 23600	Taverner Street	Howard Booth Park	4.414
436146	Part Lot 2 DP 3254	Taverner Street	Howard Booth Park	3.526
None	Lot 24 DP 23600	Taverner Street	Howard Booth Park	0.923
WN21B/327	Lot 3 DP 51763	Te Wharau Road	Rural Fire Depot - Not used	0.418

WN403/80	Part Section 31 Pahaoa DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	4.654
WN403/80	Part Section 31 Pahaoa DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	4.654
WN403/80	Part Section 239 Pahaoa DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	4.654
WN448/207	Part Lot 1 DP 10838	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	3.728
WN639/9	Part Section 239 Pahaoa DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	3.186
WN639/9	Part Section 31 Pahaoa DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	3.186
None	Part Section 115 Tupurupuru DIST	Te Wharau Road	Metal pit	4.532
None	Lot 35 DP 49240	Victoria Street	Walkway to Pembroke St	1.872
WN29B/667	Lot 1 DP 59134	Wakelin Street	Walkway to Carrington Park	0.078
436146	Lot 33 DP 23600	Wyndham Street	Howard Booth Park	2.555
436146	Part Lot 5 DP 16570	Wyndham Street	Howard Booth Park	1.268
436146	Lot 36 DP 23600	Wyndham Street	Howard Booth Park	20.48
				7

APPENDIX 2: BYLAWS RELEVANT TO THIS RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019
2. Control of Dogs Bylaw 2017
3. Amendment to Liquor Control Bylaw 2005

APPENDIX 3: POLICIES AND PLANS RELEVANT TO THIS RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy
2. Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy
3. Guidelines for UAVs over Council Reserves
4. Urban Street Tree Policy
5. Civic Watering Policy