tasman district council

Reserves General Policies

September 2015

Tasman District Council
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The Tasman District Council is the administering authority for the reserves (as defined by this document) listed in Appendix 1 of this report.

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This is a live document and is under constant review. Once adopted the latest version will be available on the Council website (www.tasman.govt.nz). Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

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Tiakina te Taiao completed a Māori Cultural Impact Assessment of the draft policy document and supplied the glossary of Māori terms in Appendix 4.

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Abbreviations and definitions

AMP	Activity management plan
Appropriate delegated Council officer/s	Council staff member/s identified as having responsibility for the relevant management area as recorded in Council's Delegations Register
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
'Council'	Tasman District Council
CPTED	Ministry of Justice's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* national guidelines
Esplanade areas	Esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, access strips and rights-of-way or other easements in favour of the public which provide access to esplanade areas (rivers, lakes and the coast)
LTP	TDC Long Term Plan
NCC	Nelson City Council
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
NZRA	New Zealand Recreation Association
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
Reserves	Reserves classified under the Reserves Act 1977 have a specific legal definition. 'Reserves' considered in this plan include such land areas. However, Council holds many parcels of land and administers a variety of legal access rights on behalf of the community for a wide variety of purposes akin to those described in the Reserves Act, but which are not protected under that legislation – either by choice or because the land or access mechanism is administered under other legislation. This includes easements over private land and legal roads. This collection of property rights represents land and access mechanisms which are 'reserved from sale'. Consequently, the definition of a 'reserve' can be quite broad and potentially vague. For that reason, a 'reserve' in this plan is any parcel of land owned by Council or with an encumbrance in favour of Council that is listed in Appendix 1 to this document. This list may become incomplete over time but an updated database will be always be available from Council.

TDC	Tasman District Council
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan

A glossary of Māori terms is provided in Appendix 4.

1 Introduction

This Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council. This allows a consistent approach to reserve management and removes the need for policies to be repeated in omnibus or site-specific management plans.

This document applies to all land in the Tasman District declared and classified as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 where Council is the administering body, as well as land that Council maintains as a reserve but is not yet declared or classified, and land which is the subject of easements including esplanade strips, marginal strips, access strips and rights-of-way. Although, Council does not administer the underlying land in the case of easements in favour of the public, it has a responsibility to ensure that the use of the land is compatible with the easement agreement and with community expectations. The corollary is that where another agency or individual has an easement over Council land, Council must ensure that such use is as agreed and does not compromise other reserve values.

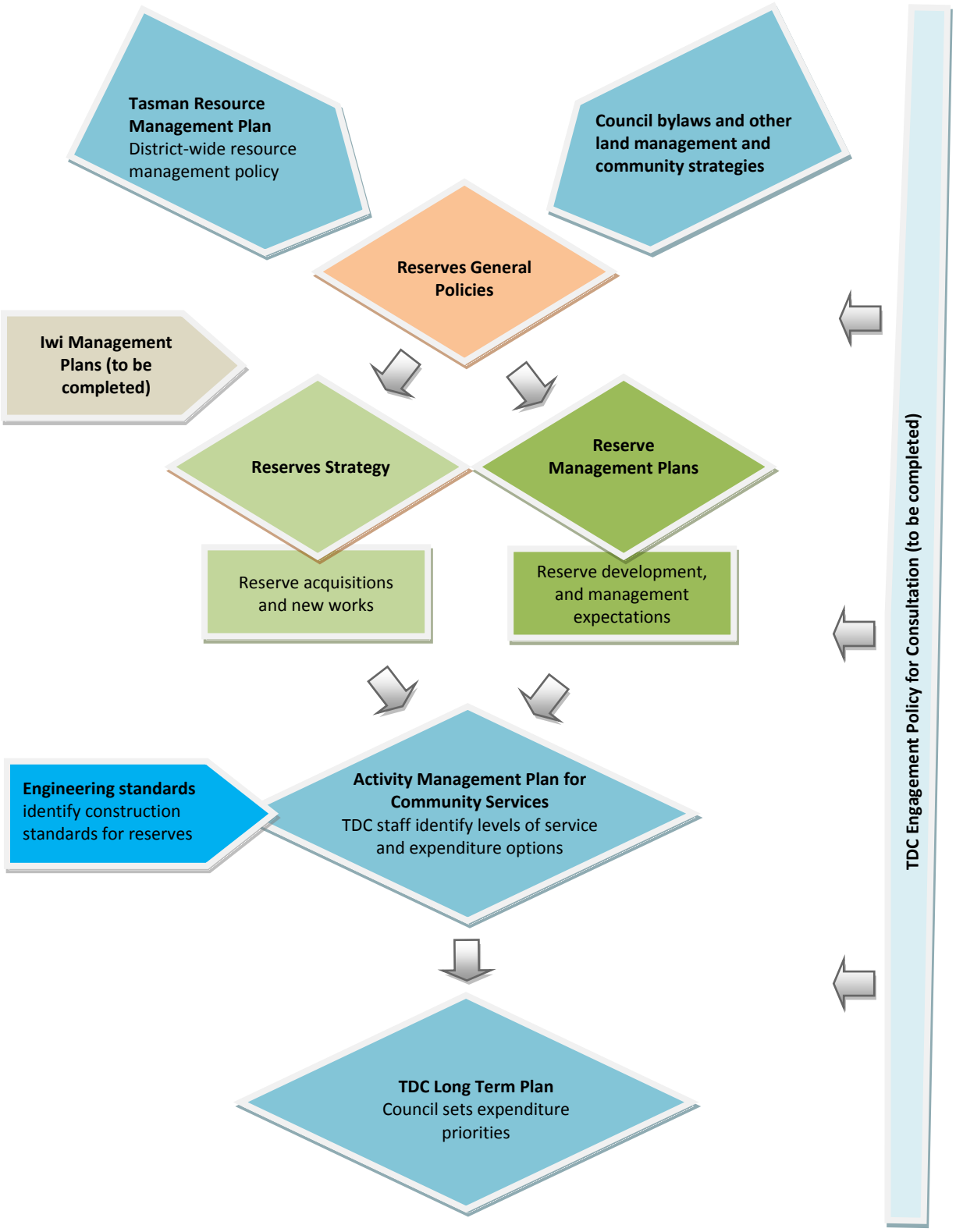
A full list of land areas which are considered a 'reserve' for the purposes of this policy document is provided in Appendix 1. Where an issue on a reserve is addressed by both the General Policies and a site-specific reserve management plan (whether prepared before or after this document), then the policies in the management plan take precedence.

This policy document is a 'living document' setting out the policies which shall direct the use and management of Tasman District's Reserves for the next 10 years. These Policies have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 41 of the Reserves Act. Any significant amendment to policy will require public consultation. Minor amendments may be made by Council in consultation with affected parties and specific stakeholders including mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi.

Council is also preparing a Reserves Strategy which will outline Council's broad approach to the provision and management of reserves and cemeteries in the District. Objectives and criteria will be developed for each class of reserve as per the New Zealand Parks Categories & Levels of Service standard, for each Ward. Provision for growth will be summarised from the current LTP and TDC Growth Strategy. Consideration will be given to alignment with the provision of reserves by DOC and the NCC.

The relationship of the Reserves Strategy and General Policy Document to other Council documents is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Relationship between General Policies and other Council planning tools



1.1 Document structure

This document has one introductory section and four sections of policy.

This introductory section provides a review of legislation, policy documents and bylaws which are relevant to the policies. Section 2 outlines the guiding principles for reserve provision and management in Tasman, and the manner in which reserves are grouped and classified.

The four policy sections are:

Section 3: Administration

This section addresses the legal framework for the acquisition and administration of reserves.

Section 4: Use of Reserves

This section outlines Council's approach to the use of the reserves, both by the general public and for applications for more formal reserve use.

Section 5: Maintenance of Reserves and Reserve Assets

This section defines the policies that guide the maintenance of Council reserve land and assets.

Section 6: Development of New Features and Facilities

Policies in this section guide decision-making with respect to the provision of new features or facilities within a reserve.

1.2 Policy development process

This policy document is prepared by Council under the Reserves Act 1977 as a tool to assist with its long term planning. The policies apply to parks and reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977 and have therefore been prepared within the management planning provisions of that Act (Section 41).

Following public consultation, as required by the Act, Council sought approval of this policy document from the Minister of Conservation as it applies to the scenic reserves administered by the Council (see Appendix 6).

The policies shall be effective for up to ten years from adoption and subsequent formal reviews, although they may be reviewed at any time. If there is a substantial change in policy, public notification of the proposed changes is required. Minor amendments, including amendments resulting from amendments to relevant bylaws, and which do not represent a significant change in policy, may be made by the Council without notification.

This general policy document will be a core element of reserve management planning in the Tasman District. The policies in this document apply to all 'reserves' as defined by this document and listed in Appendix 1, unless a site specific issue requires alternative policies in individual reserve management plans or other site-specific management documents.

All new and reviewed management plans shall refer to this general policy document, unless a site-specific issue requires an alternative approach.

These policies also seek to interpret and support other planning tools used by Council, and various pieces of legislation. These are discussed below.

1.3 The Reserves Act 1977

Section 3 of the Reserves Act outlines its purpose which is *"the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public"* areas possessing " *recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or wildlife; or indigenous flora or fauna; or environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value"* and to ensure *"as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development."*

The Act details a range of offences, such as littering and lighting fires, which may be prosecuted under the Act. Where relevant, these offences are described in this document, and the creation of duplicating policy is avoided. Council may make bylaws under sections 106-108 of the Act to give effect to the policies in this policy document. The Act only applies to reserve land gazetted under the Act.

1.3.1 Reserve management plans

Reserve management plans are prepared under the Reserves Act 1977 and identify the community's expectations for the development and management of a specific reserve or group of reserves. Reserve management planning is intended to allow Council to identify and establish the desired mix of use and protection for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place site-specific policy for day to day management. Determining community preferences, and establishing the best means to provide for them, are essential ingredients for good management planning.

A management plan provides the community with certainty about the function and management of a reserve and should be a community document. The reserve management plan is developed in close consultation with the communities of interest. Once approved, a management plan enables the administering body to exempt permitted activities from public notification in some cases. Some site-specific policy will be included in reserve management plans, but this General Policies will contain all policies which apply at the District level and which will not be replicated in site-specific reserve management plans

1.4 Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities. To that end the purpose of the Act (section 3) is to:

- state the purpose of local government;
- provide a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they shall undertake them;
- promote the accountability of local authorities to their communities;
- provide for local authorities to play a broad role in meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

Section 11A of the Act identifies 'libraries, museums, reserves, recreation facilities and other community infrastructure' as 'core services' of a local authority.

Council may make bylaws under sections 145, 146 and 149 of the Local Government Act 2002. Council bylaws that are relevant to this plan include:

- Dog Control Bylaw
- Trading in Streets and Public Places Bylaw
- Freedom Camping Bylaw
- Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw

The provisions of these bylaws, and any amendments to them, are reflected in the policies in this policy document. The bylaws are updated and reviewed independently from this policy document from time to time, and the date attached to the bylaw may change. For this reason, the bylaw dates are not referenced in this document (to reduce the chances for confusion over time) unless a direct quote is used. The reader should check online for the latest bylaw version.

A Reserves Activity Management Plan (AMP) is prepared by Council to satisfy various reporting and planning requirements of the Local Government Act. This:

- describes the activity undertaken by the Council (reserve management) and the assets needed to undertake the activity;
- outlines the level of service that Council will provide to the public over the 10 year period following the preparation of the plan;
- outlines the performance measures the Council will monitor to check if it is meeting the proposed levels of service;
- provides information on how the activities will be funded;
- provides information on any new projects or expenditure that will be required during the 10 years; and
- outlines the assumptions used in preparing the plan and any uncertainties and risks involved with undertaking the activity.

The AMP also provides the base information for the preparation of the Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

1.4.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement between Maori and the Crown. However, under section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 local authorities are required to 'recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes'. Further sections of the Act, particularly 77 and 81, detail the scale of requirement for local authorities to seek contributions and involvement from Māori in consultation and decision-making processes.

Appendix 5 includes a review of the cultural significance of reserve lands to mana whenua iwi provided by Tiakina te Taiao.

See also section 3.3.

1.5 The Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is administered by regional and local government and is implemented through Regional Policy Statements and Regional and District Plans prepared by local authorities. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) is required by section 57 of the RMA. Its policies aim to achieve the purpose of the RMA in relation to the coastal environment of New Zealand. The intent of the NZCPS is also taken into account when other resource management planning is completed.

The Tasman District Council, a unitary authority with both local and regional Council functions, is the relevant authority in this case and interprets the RMA via the Tasman Resource Policy Statement and the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP). The TRMP identifies that the principal planning issues facing reserves and other open spaces are (14.0):

- Adequacy of provision of reserves and open space for a growing population and addressing shortfalls.
- Efficient and effective use of reserves and open space land.
- Protection of natural values and education about those values.
- Management of environmental effects from and onto reserve and open space sites.

1.5.1 Tasman Resource Management Plan

The TRMP has been prepared by Council under the RMA. The purpose of the TRMP is to assist Council to carry out its functions in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA. The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Chapter 14 (Reserves and Open Space) of the TRMP contains a series of objectives, policies and methods for elements of reserve acquisition and management as they relate to the four issues above. The policies in this document are not inconsistent with these.

1.6 Historic Places Act 1993

The Historic Places Act 1993 seeks to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. This includes historic places, such as archaeological sites and wāhi tapu. Under this Act it is an offence to destroy, damage, or modify any archaeological site without an authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. The Act also requires an authority if there is a reasonable cause to suspect that an archaeological site (recorded or unrecorded) may be damaged, modified, or destroyed by any activity (other than by natural processes).

1.7 Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017

The Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy has been prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993. This is a joint strategy between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council. It is implemented by Tasman District Council. The strategy declares certain plant and animal species as pests. These pests (listed in Table 1 of the Strategy) are banned from sale, propagation, breeding, distribution and commercial display.

The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a framework for efficient and effective pest management in the Tasman-Nelson region. It aims to avoid or reduce the incidence of adverse effects of pests on the environment, assist with the protection of significant

biodiversity values and to protect amenity and recreational values of the region. The strategy requires land occupiers to undertake control and management of plant pests on land for which they are responsible. Council, as occupier, is required to control pests on land it owns and administers in accordance with Part II of the strategy.

1.8 Riparian Land Management Strategy 2001

The purpose of the Riparian Land Management Strategy is to:

- Identify the priority actions for the Council to enhance water quality and habitat values, and public access through improved riparian management.
- Outline where further investigation and consultation is required to provide guidance on the management needs of riparian areas in the Tasman District.

The strategy is a policy document to guide the actions of Council and other parties when implementing the relevant objectives, policies and methods contained in the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

1.9 Connecting Tasman 2010

Connecting Tasman (2010) includes the Tasman Cycling Strategy and the Tasman Pedestrian Strategy. The vision for Tasman's land transport network is:

> *To have a land transport system that will support a sustainable and prosperous economy, that is accessible by and serves the whole community, contributing to the better health, safety and wellbeing of those living within and visiting the Tasman region.*

The vision of the strategy is to progress Tasman District towards being a safe and enjoyable place to walk and cycle. The objectives are to increase the percentage of people cycling and walking, reduce the number of injuries involving pedestrians and cyclists, and to increase understanding and response to the identified needs of cyclists and pedestrians. Reserves, esplanade areas and other easements play an important role in supporting the regional cycling and walking network.

1.10 Tasman District Council Engineering Standards and Policies

The TDC *Engineering Standard and Polices* define the purposes for which reserves are acquired by Council, and the development standards that reserves should meet when they are vested.

1.11 TDC Reserves Strategy

The TDC Reserves Strategy will be prepared subsequent to the adoption by Council of this General Policies and will define Council's broad approach to the acquisition, provision, disposal and management of reserves and cemeteries in the District. Objectives and criteria will be developed for each class of reserve as per the New Zealand Parks Categories & Levels of Service standard[1], for each Ward. Special consideration will be given to expectations for the acquisition and development of reserves with biodiversity values. Provisions for growth will be summarised from the existing Council Growth Strategy.

[1] New Zealand Recreation Association (2011). NZRA Parks Categories and Levels of Service Guideline. NZRA, Wellington

Consideration will be given to alignment with the provision of reserves by DOC and NCC. The report will be a reference document for the setting of Reserve Financial Contributions (RFC), but will not set the RFC levy. The development of the Reserves Strategy will commence subsequent to this General Policies document being finalised.

2 Principles for Reserves Management

Reserves[2], including esplanade areas, are assets held and managed by the Council in trust for residents of the Tasman District, visitors and tourists, and future generations of New Zealanders. Reserves offer a wide range of activities and values, including sport activities, the preservation and enjoyment of heritage features and cultural values, environmental and scenic qualities, casual recreation opportunities and public access.

2.1 Guiding principles

The guiding principles for the policies developed in this document are the eight Community Outcomes which have been identified through consultation for Council's Long Term Plan (LTP). Community Outcomes are the outcomes Council is working towards in order to promote community well-being. They reflect what Council and the community see as important for community well-being and they help to build a picture of the collective vision for the District's future – how members of the community would like Tasman District to look and feel in 10 years and beyond. They also inform Council decision-making and the setting of priorities. Reserves and esplanade areas have an important role in supporting the achievement of these outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected.
- Outcome 2: Our urban and rural environments are pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Outcome 3: Our infrastructure is safe, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Outcome 4: Our communities are healthy, resilient and enjoy their quality of life.
- Outcome 5: Our communities respect regional history, heritage and culture.
- Outcome 6: Our communities have access to a range of cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Outcome 7: Our communities engage with Council's decision-making processes.
- Outcome 8: Our developing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

The rationale and focus of these outcomes are defined in the Tasman District Council LTP.

The AMP, the Reserves Strategy and the TRMP provide the policy framework for the acquisition, development and maintenance of reserves as a means of achieving these outcomes.

This policy document aims to support the achievement of the objectives, policies and desired outcomes for Council reserves as specified in these high-level documents.

[2] Refer to the definition of reserves on page 4

3 Administration

This section addresses the framework for the administration of reserves.[3]

3.1 Reserve planning and management

Reserves gazetted under the Reserves Act are required to have a reserve management plan. Other land parcels and access agreements administered by Council but not held under the Reserves Act require a sound planning and management foundation. Site-specific management plans define community expectations for the development and use of reserves (in the broad sense used in this policy document) and are based on a process of community consultation. Council administers omnibus ward-based plans for collections of reserves, and site-specific management plans for larger land parcels and reserves.

Reserve and Hall Management Committees (of which there are almost 20 in the District) operate under the authority of the TDC to carry out day-to-day administration activities and to identify development opportunities. As agents of the TDC, the Committees are equally bound by the policies in this document.

3.1.1 Expectation

3.1.1.1 Management planning is undertaken in accordance with the Reserves Act, at an appropriate scale and in a manner which enables community input.

3.1.1.2 Sound management planning methods are applied to relevant land and access mechanisms not held under the Reserves Act via accepted reserve management planning methods.

3.1.1.3 Mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi and other community members will be engaged in the preparation of reserve management plans.

3.1.2 Policies

3.1.2.1 Reserve management plans shall be maintained and reviewed, as living documents, for all reserves, either as geographic groups or as site-specific plans for major land holdings.

3.1.2.2 Management plans shall be kept under constant review.

3.1.2.3 Policies in site-specific management plans shall only be developed where there is a site-specific issue that is not covered by this general policy document.

3.1.2.4 Management plans shall identify the values and uses of each reserve in each ward and define the work activities required to achieve minimum levels of service and community expectations. These work activities shall be reflected in the relevant activity management plan and funded according to the outcomes of Council's LTP.

3.1.2.5 Reserve management plans for each ward shall identify areas managed as reserve but not protected and recommend disposal, transfer, gazettal or retaining their current legal status, in accord with the provisions of policy section 3.2.

[3] Statutory tools which may override these policies are contained in the Reserves Act, the Tasman Resource Management Plan and the Resource Management Act 1991, site-specific Reserve Management Plans and Council bylaws.

3.1.2.6 Mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi interests will be represented in reserve management plans.

3.1.3 Method

3.1.3.1 Preparation and review of reserve management plans under the Reserves Act. A schedule of management plans to be reviewed and prepared is included in Appendix 2.

3.1.3.2 Redrafting of relevant documents which refer to reserve categories, including the *TDC - Engineering Standards & Policies*, and financial accounting and reporting systems.

3.1.3.3 The preparation of a Māori Cultural Impact Assessment for each reserve management plan.

3.1.3.4 Reserves Strategy prepared with community consultation.

3.2 Land acquisition, exchange, disposal and gazettal

The TRMP identifies the 'adequacy of provision of reserves and open space for recreation and amenity' as a key resource management issue for reserves and open space, and identifies objectives and policies to assist in achieving this aim. The policies below augment these policies and as well as identify protocols for the acquisition, disposal, exchange and classification of reserves in accordance with sections 14, 15, 16, 24 and 24A of the Reserves Act 1977.

3.2.1 Expectations

3.2.1.1 Residents of the Tasman District will have equitable access to recreation opportunities at a local and regional level, taking into account access opportunities to land provided by central government agencies (primarily Education and Conservation), private land and land provided by Council.

3.2.1.2 Nationally and regionally important ecological and cultural values are protected and enjoyed by residents and visitors.

3.2.1.3 Reserves are strategically located to maximise their benefit to the Tasman community and visitors, and to complement recreation, conservation, cultural and historic opportunities provided by other agencies.

3.2.1.4 Reserves are of adequate size for their intended uses.

3.2.1.5 The Council's reserve portfolio is affordable.

3.2.1.6 Council provides an excellent mix of reserve types.

3.2.1.7 Pre-purchase agreements and controls on disposal options stipulated by the Public Works Act 1981 are complied with.

3.2.1.8 The public, including mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi, are engaged in the decision-making process when reserve disposal and exchange options are considered.

3.2.2 Policies

3.2.2.1 To aim to acquire neighbourhood parks with a minimum total area of 2,500 m^2 and a minimum useable area of 1,250 m^2.

3.2.2.2 To aim for a minimum size for sport and recreation parks of 5 ha.

3.2.2.3 To acquire land in developed urban areas in accordance with the reserves acquisition policies of the TDC Engineering Standards and Policies 2008 or subsequent amendments or equivalent document.

3.2.2.4 When new land with biodiversity values is identified as an acquisition opportunity, or when such land currently owned by the TDC may benefit from a change in purpose, the decision to acquire or to change its purpose shall be based on the significance of its biodiversity values and an assessment of biodiversity protection requirements in consultation with the Department of Conservation, mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi and taking into account the long-term affordability of the purchase and all lifecycle costs.

3.2.2.5 New reserve land shall be located and formed so as to enable efficient development and maintenance and to offer high levels of amenity value, and connectivity for walking and cycling.

3.2.2.6 Council may revoke reserve status where it is considered that the land is no longer required for reserve purposes, or change the classification of a reserve if the primary purpose or use of the reserve has changed. In making that decision Council will take account of the original purpose of reservation and consult with the original donor of the land if appropriate.

3.2.2.7 Council may dispose of reserve land where it is surplus to requirements and provides no significant long-term benefit to the community or makes no significant contribution to biodiversity or cultural values.

3.2.2.8 Council may exchange or purchase land adjoining reserves to improve reserve shape or to enable more effective reserve management.

3.2.2.9 Reserve acquisition shall proceed with the expectation that the land or access values shall be protected for many generations and may be protected via appropriate classification. The values of esplanade areas shall be protected via the vesting of reserve or creation of an esplanade strip. Land currently not protected but managed for recreation purposes will be considered for protection, or disposal or transfer to another purpose.

3.2.2.10 Where a change to a reserve classification or purpose is requested by a person or organisation, that person or organisation shall meet the cost of the reclassification process unless otherwise determined by Council.

3.2.2.11 Council will explore the history of reserve acquisition prior to consultation over disposal options and identify and honour any legally-recognised commitments made to previous owners or interests under the Public Works Act 1981.

3.2.2.12 Public consultation shall occur where there is any proposed change of reserve status.

3.2.3 Methods

3.2.3.1 Implementation of the objectives and policies in the TRMP and Reserves General Policy document, and the reserves acquisition policies in the Tasman District Council Engineering Standards and Policies or equivalent document.

3.2.3.2 Implementation of the Reserves Act with respect to consultation and management planning.

3.2.3.3 Full exploration of reserve acquisition history for disposal considerations.

3.2.3.4 Review of proposed land acquisitions with respect to the costs of development and maintenance relative to existing reserve management benchmarks.

3.2.3.5 Continuation of the regional assessment of natural areas on private and public land outside the conservation estate to determine the extent, type and values of natural vegetation, wetlands and wildlife habitat that remain (the Native Habitats Tasman project).

3.2.3.6 Long-term and activity management planning to identify preferred locations for reserve acquisition and designation. Land-banking will be considered where this is cost-effective.

3.2.3.7 Omnibus reserve management plans for each ward shall identify areas managed as reserve but not protected, and recommend disposal, transfer or gazettal.

3.2.3.8 Reserves Strategy prepared with community consultation.

3.3 Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi – the Treaty of Waitangi – is the founding document between Māori 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 Māori in decision-making processes relating to a wide variety of issues.

Council will work co-operatively with the following mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi and Māori Organisations:

- Ngāti Tama Manawhenua Ki te Tau Ihu Trust
- Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust
- Ngāti Koata Trust
- Te Āti Awa Manawhenua ki te Taui Ihu Trust
- Wakatū Incorporation
- Ngāti Rārua Āti Awa Iwi Trust
- Manawhenua ki Mohua Trust
- Tiakina te Taiao Ltd
- Rangitane o Wairau
- Ngāti Kuia
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Ngāti Āpa ke te Rā To
- Ngāi Tahu (For the relevant area of the District around the Lakes/Murchison locality)

The Council will work in a spirit of partnership (based on mutual good faith, co-operation and respect) to achieve the objectives of reserve provision and use. A partnership approach recognises the mana of mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi and the desire to work together to maintain and support the reserve network.

Mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi need to be given the opportunity to be actively involved in the management of reserve values where cultural or heritage values are present or nearby. Council recognises and respects the desire of mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi to exercise kaitiakitanga/customary practices of guardianship, in relation to places or resources that have spiritual or historical and cultural significance for them. Active involvement by mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi can be supported and achieved in a number of different ways. Some of these ways are:

- Consulting with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi about proposed work associated with the reserves, particularly prior to any disturbance of reserve land and wāhi tapu,
- Consulting with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi regarding the protection of wāhi tapu and other taonga,
- Establishing partnerships with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi on restoration and pest management projects via the development of the Reserves Strategy, the Pest Management Strategy and reserve management plans,
- Enabling customary use by mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi on a case-by-case basis ensuring consistency with the provisions of the Reserves Act,
- Consulting with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi on concession applications that affect their interests,
- Incorporating in new signage relevant public information, interpretation and structures which refer to places or resources of spiritual, historical and cultural significance to Māori, in consultation with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi,
- Consultation from the early stages of any significant development on a reserve that may affect the interests of mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi.

3.3.1 Expectations

3.3.1.1 Mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi fulfil their role as kaitiaki of relevant reserves.

3.3.1.2 Reserve users understand and appreciate the cultural history of relevant reserves, and this adds to the quality of their experience.

3.3.2 Policies

3.3.2.1 To give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of the Reserves Act.

3.3.2.2 To give favourable consideration to the customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species in reserves by mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi where the activity is a traditional use of the area and in accordance with the Reserves Act reserve management plans.

3.3.2.3 To give favourable consideration to the establishment of resources (such as harakeke) for cultural use (including harvest) within reserves, provided this establishment and use does not conflict with, for example, river control and nature conservation objectives and is compliant with reserve management plans.

3.3.3 Methods

3.3.3.1 Consult with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi through the reserve management planning process.

3.3.3.2 Encourage and support mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi involvement and participation in the management of reserve values.

3.3.3.3 Promote the understanding of local mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi history where it relates to specific reserves.

3.3.3.4 Communicate with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi about relevant management work proposed for reserves, particularly where ground disturbance may affect cultural or heritage values.

3.3.3.5 Approve applications for customary uses of traditional materials and indigenous species within reserves by mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi where the take is sustainable and the local abundance of the species is ensured.

3.4 Encroachments

Encroachments include the expansion of private land use activities onto reserve land, including gardens, driveways or vehicle access and structures, including fences and the dumping of garden or other waste from adjoining properties on reserves. The Council encourages the passive surveillance of reserve land by neighbours, which may involve a high degree of transparency and physical access between private and public land, and minimal fencing at the boundary. However, the primary purpose of providing reserve land for public use must be made clear, and any restrictions on use by the public removed, particularly where a hazard may arise.

3.4.1 Expectations

3.4.1.1 The activities of reserve neighbours do not impact on public use, or reduce the amenity value, of reserves, and private structures do not occupy public space.

3.4.1.2 Encroachments on reserve land are removed where necessary.

3.4.2 Policies

3.4.2.1 Reserves will be kept free of private structures and encroachments unless a clear public benefit is evident and/or Council has entered into a written agreement with regard to the activity.

3.4.2.2 Where encroachments may be a problem, boundaries between reserves and adjoining private properties shall be clearly identified to neighbouring land-owners and/or marked.

3.4.2.3 The Council may give written permission for reserve neighbours to use reserve land for vehicle access for specific and limited purposes, but only with the written permission of Council and with a requirement to make

good any damage. Written permission shall only be provided if the impact on the public use and the amenity values of the reserve is minor.

3.4.2.4 To prohibit casual or formed motorized vehicle access to adjoining land through reserve land unless authorized by Council.

3.4.3 Methods

3.4.3.1 Define reserve boundaries by fencing, planting, or other means, so that the extent of each reserve is clear to adjoining landholders and the public. The scale of such work shall be identified in reserve management plans.

3.4.3.2 Implementation of the Fencing Act 1978 where necessary. There is not a blanket requirement for Council to share fencing costs and any assessment will consider this possibility.

3.4.3.3 Where encroachments onto reserve land are identified, neighbouring land owners shall be notified of the existence of an encroachment and a time limit placed on the removal of the structure or installation. Legal action may proceed if the encroachment is not removed within a fair and reasonable timeframe.

3.5 Sustainability

Council has an environmental, social and economic responsibility to manage and maintain reserves in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. Reserve management activities should set benchmarks against which private resource management activities can be compared.

Council is also responsible for managing reserves and other areas with biodiversity values in accordance with the expectations of the Reserves Act. The concept of sustainability includes consideration of how these biodiversity values can be self-perpetuating with minimal ongoing management input, and where input is required to support ecosystems which are no longer self-supporting (due to, for example, competition with weeds and pests). Council will work with DOC to identify the best methods for sustaining such biodiversity values, considering the costs, benefits and possible alternative solutions. These considerations will be developed in the Reserves Strategy and do not appear here as policy items.

3.5.1 Expectation

3.5.1.1 The costs of managing the District's reserves are acceptable to Council when compared with national benchmarks.

3.5.1.2 The efficient use of resources on reserves is achieved – including water, agrichemicals and fertiliser and electricity – while appropriate levels of service are maintained.

3.5.2 Policies

3.5.2.1 Council shall compare its resource use on reserves against national benchmarks and aim to be in the best quartile.

3.5.3 Methods

3.5.3.1 Participation in the national New Zealand Recreation Association Yardstick programme.

3.5.3.2 Adoption of levels of service targets for resource use in relevant activity management plans.

3.5.3.3 Review of opportunities to install recycling bins on high-use reserves.

3.6 Crime prevention and safety

Users of reserves should perceive them as safe areas for recreation, and this perception should be based on reality. While it is inevitable that some anti-social activities will occur, such as graffiti and other vandalism, physical damage to reserves should be minimal and rapidly repaired. The potential for physical and emotional threat to a person should be unlikely due to excellent passive and active surveillance, high visibility and appropriate use of access areas and areas of congregation, and the development of a culture of community care.

3.6.1 Expectations

3.6.1.1 Reserves provide safe community settings.

3.6.1.2 The community and emergency services are comfortable with surveillance, access and management provisions.

3.6.1.3 Damage from vandalism is repaired as soon as practicable.

3.6.2 Policies

3.6.2.1 The design, materials and location of reserve facilities should minimise the potential for hazards, deterioration and vandalism and shall be appropriate for the needs of the community, while recognising that an element of risk in play and other recreation is often unavoidable.

3.6.2.2 Event managers shall, in consultation with Council, provide for appropriate security throughout reserve areas potentially affected by their activities.

3.6.2.3 Unsafe structures and equipment on reserves are removed, made safe, or clearly identified by signs.

3.6.2.4 Known hazards on or adjacent to reserves shall be adequately identified and significant risks to the public mitigated wherever appropriate and practical;

3.6.2.5 The erection of permanent or temporary structures or equipment likely to result in injury to the public shall be prohibited on reserves.

3.6.2.6 The carrying or use of firearms or any other weapon on reserves shall be prohibited, except those reserves where game bird hunting is permitted by individual reserve policies, or unless otherwise approved by the Council.

3.6.2.7 Works on reserves shall be managed according to comprehensive Health and Safety Plans, including adequate on-site signage and enclosure of hazards.

3.6.2.8 Clubs and associations with facilities and structures on reserves shall be responsible for the maintenance of their facilities to Council standards as set out in lease conditions.

3.6.2.9 All graffiti shall be removed by Council as soon as practicable.

3.6.3 Methods

3.6.3.1 Reserve management plans shall incorporate, where possible, the Ministry of Justice's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* (CPTED) national guidelines.

3.6.3.2 Activity management planning shall detail monitoring and maintenance schedules and audits of reserve assets.

3.6.3.3 Maintenance and monitoring programmes shall ensure that any damage to public areas of the Parks will be repaired as soon as practicable.

3.6.3.4 Contracts for works on reserves – whether for utility services, reserve development and maintenance or for works on neighbouring properties – must be undertaken according to an agreed Health and Safety Plan which shall detail responses to risks to members of the public.

3.6.3.5 Appropriate lease conditions for clubs and other reserve users, particularly where they reflect CPTED guidelines.

3.7 Cross boundary effects

Council seeks to be a good neighbour who takes into consideration the interests of adjoining landowners. However, reserves have been established for specific purposes. It is important that people buying land nearby recognise the range of activities and development which could reasonably be expected on a reserve. Council's shall ensure that reserves are used for the purposes for which they were provided and in accord with reserve management plans and policy.

3.7.1 Expectation

3.7.1.1 Reserves are managed to provide for public benefit while taking into account the interests of the adjoining landowners.

3.7.2 Policies

3.7.2.1 Council shall consult with owners and occupiers of adjoining land when a new reserve is being established or a new significant use or activity on a reserve is planned.

3.7.2.2 Council has a responsibility as an adjoining landowner to ensure that the uses and activities that occur on reserves are reasonable in terms of their effects on surrounding properties. However, where a reserve and uses or activities on a reserve, existed prior to the transfer of ownership of an adjoining property any concerns raised by these landowners shall be weighed accordingly.

3.7.2.3 Council shall not restrict public use of a reserve at the request of an adjoining landowner unless they are able to demonstrate that the use interferes unduly with the reasonable enjoyment of their property.

3.7.2.4 Landowners adjoining reserves shall have the opportunity to apply for temporary access through a reserve to otherwise inaccessible parts of their land. In approving such access, Council shall consider the need for the access and the implications for public use and enjoyment of the reserve. A fee may be required to compensate for administration costs, loss of amenity values and/or reinstatement of turf or other reserve amenities.

3.7.2.5 Where requested, Council shall take measures to prevent or remedy vegetation encroaching from reserves onto neighbouring land.

3.7.3 Methods

3.7.3.1 Consultation when a change in reserve use is proposed which does not comply with the relevant management plan or is likely to have a significant effect on adjoining land owners.

3.7.3.2 Temporary access agreements.

3.7.3.3 Response to concerns, access requests and complaints raised by adjoining landowners.

3.8 Council as an affected party to neighbouring activities requiring resource consent

Council may be considered an affected party where a resource consent for a proposed development is lodged on land adjoining or near a reserve. The primary focus for Council is to ensure that that any adverse effects on reserves or the users of reserves are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

3.8.1 Expectations

3.8.1.1 Council takes into account adverse effects of the proposed activity on the ongoing use, amenity and management of reserves or prescribed uses of reserves.

3.8.2 Policies

3.8.2.1 The appropriate delegated Council officer/s shall assess the effects of proposed developments on the existing and future use provided for in a reserve management plan and on the management, enjoyment and amenity of the reserve.

3.8.2.2 Council must be satisfied that any adverse effects on reserves or users of reserves are able to be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

3.8.3 Methods

3.8.3.1 The appropriate delegated Council officer/s shall assess all applications for affected party approval and will:

- Give written approval on behalf of Council if satisfied that the proposed development will not unduly affect the qualities of the reserve or the current and intended uses of it; or
- Withhold written approval unless and until the development proposal is modified to avoid, remedy or mitigate likely adverse effects on the reserve or its use, in ways specified by the appropriate delegated Council officer/s.

3.9 Naming reserves

Reserves should be named in such a manner as to achieve a variety of positive outcomes, such as (in no order of priority):

- Making them easy to find,
- Highlighting historical or cultural associations,

- Recognising special contributions made to society or to the environment by past residents, families or organisations,
- Identifying dominant ecological, geological or geographic features,
- Highlighting preferred uses of a reserve, or
- Identifying links with other areas of public land, particularly in the case of esplanade reserves, accessways and easements.

The TDC has a street-naming policy, and this reserve-naming policy draws on that.

3.9.1 Expectation

3.9.1.1 Reserve names will enhance the value of reserves and be culturally, locally and regionally appropriate.

3.9.2 Policies

3.9.2.1 A short-list of three names for each reserve will be submitted by the appropriate delegated Council officer/s (in consultation with mana whenua iwi and the transportation manager or the developer, if appropriate) for consideration and a decision by ward councillors and/or community board representatives.

3.9.2.2 The primary name of a neighbourhood reserve will preferably reflect the road on which its main entrance is located, or based on another locally-relevant geographic feature in order aid users (including emergency services) locating the reserve.

3.9.2.3 Reserve names may be bi-lingual. Where a reserve is located in an area where an original Māori geographic place name has not had prior recognition, the Māori name may be the primary name. Where a Māori name is available, an interpretation of the meaning will be given on reserve signage.

3.9.3 Methods

3.9.3.1 Consultation with mana whenua iwi and local communities,

3.9.3.2 Normal TDC decision-making processes.

3.10 Monitoring and reporting

The TRMP outlines five performance monitoring indicators for: reserve acquisition, reserve use and conservation, and effects of activities on reserves on adjoining landowners.

3.10.1 Expectations

3.10.1.1 Council monitors its reserve management performance and practices to ensure that they are achieving their stated objectives.

3.10.1.2 Biodiversity gains are measured and impediments to protection identified.

3.10.1.3 Adverse effects of reserve use on adjoining landowners are monitored.

3.10.2 Policies

3.10.2.1 Council's Long Term Plan shall describe the outcomes achieved on reserves in relation to levels of reserve provision, levels of satisfaction with reserve availability, quality and relevance, biodiversity gains and neighbourhood compatibility.

3.10.3 Methods

3.10.3.1 Activity management plans shall report management inputs (maintenance and development) against target levels of service.

3.10.3.2 Three-yearly surveys of reserve user satisfaction and review of relevant Activity Management Plan (NZRA Yardstick Park Check programme).

3.10.3.3 Three yearly reporting may be carried out on the biodiversity values of nature parks and recreation and ecological linkages and natural areas on other reserves subject to resourcing.

3.10.3.4 Maintenance of a register of complaints made by reserve neighbours in relation to reserve uses and actions taken in response.

4 Use of Reserves

This section outlines the Council's approach to use of reserves, both by the general public and through applications for exclusive or organised uses of reserves.

The TRMP identifies the 'Use of reserves and open space for recreation and amenity' as a key resource management issue. The policies below augment these and aim to address the need to support the appropriate community use of reserves.

4.1 Recreational use and access

Reserves are classified by the Reserves Act according to seven primary purposes. The TDC administers recreation reserves, scenic and esplanade reserves, local purpose reserves as well as freehold land which is administered for recreation purposes but which is not subject to the Reserves Act. Other forms of reserve in the District administered under the Reserves Act, such as historic, nature and scientific reserves, are administered by the Department of Conservation. Esplanade areas have the general purposes of protecting natural riparian values and allowing for public access to and along riparian areas. These purposes identify, in broad terms, how Council should manage the reserves and how they should be used.

As a trustee of public land Council has the right to decline a proposal for use of a reserve, or to stop a use, if it:

- is incompatible with statutory requirements, the reserve's purpose or Council policies,
- has the potential to cause damage to the reserve or reserve values, or
- has the potential to result in unreasonable adverse effects to reserve users or reserve neighbours when weighed against any benefit to the broader public good.

Developing and maintaining access through esplanade areas and some reserves can be costly. In some areas where esplanade areas do not form continuous links, access may not be currently necessary, although a long-term objective may be to provide access when more esplanade area becomes available. Council does not expect to form access to or through all reserve and esplanade areas in the short-term where the costs will outweigh the benefits. Priority for access development will be given to areas which provide access to expansive recreation settings, the coast, lakes and rivers.

Some recreational activities on reserves may conflict and require restriction; for example where golf practice may endanger other users. The Summary Offences Act 1981 (s13) allows prosecution where such activities might cause injury. Some activities on reserves may also require resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Reserves may be of important cultural interest to Māori and for the exercising of mana whenua and tangata whenua customary rights to harvest food and other cultural resources such as rongoa, and to carry out cultural practices, including waka ama and wānanga.

4.1.1 Expectations

4.1.1.1 Reserves in the Tasman District are administered according to their primary purpose and to ensure that their use is compatible with that purpose.

4.1.1.2 There is little conflict between recreation activities, but the value of a reserve to the community is maximised by encouraging a range of uses.

4.1.1.3 Reserves are freely available for use by individuals and groups on a casual basis, unless constrained by Council-approved events or activities or where specific uses incur high development or maintenance costs and partial cost-recovery through user-charges is appropriate.

4.1.1.4 Reserves may be closed where Council identifies unacceptable levels of risk to people or reserve values.

4.1.1.5 Access to and through reserves, esplanade areas and public access easements is enabled where it is cost-effective, is consistent with the purposes for which the land is managed, and where significant benefits can be gained for the community of interest.

4.1.1.6 Sportsfields are efficiently allocated to maximise regional community benefit and to manage playing surface use and maintenance in a cost-effective manner.

4.1.1.7 Reserves support the cultural practices of mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi.

4.1.2 Policies

4.1.2.1 Reserve management planning shall be completed and regularly reviewed to ensure reserve design and developments match the purpose of the reserve and community expectations.

4.1.2.2 Access to reserves shall be free of charge to the general public except where some form of exclusive use occurs (commercial, utility or otherwise) where Council may require a fee, or where partial cost-recovery for high-cost activities through user-charges is appropriate.

4.1.2.3 Council may close reserves to the public where there are unacceptable risks to reserve users, adjoining landowners, reserve assets or natural and cultural values.

4.1.2.4 Reserve users shall be responsible for ensuring that any adverse effects on the reserve, reserve users, or adjoining landowners are avoided, remedied or mitigated, unless otherwise authorised by Council.

4.1.2.5 Reserve management plans shall prioritise access development opportunities on existing esplanade areas and to lakes, rivers and the coast and to other areas of open space, taking into consideration demand, cost and biodiversity impacts.

4.1.2.6 Multiple use of reserves and open space and recreation facilities shall be encouraged where practical. Activities that are in direct conflict with other reserve uses shall be restricted or prohibited if necessary.

4.1.2.7 Appropriate access to reserves and reserve facilities for people with disabilities shall be provided where practicable and affordable and where required by the Building Act 2004.

4.1.2.8 Fences, buildings, or other structures shall not unnecessarily restrict foot access onto or across reserves.

4.1.2.9 Any action or event necessary for the purposes of saving or protecting life or health may be carried out without the prior permission of Council or prior public notice, provided that those involved take every reasonable step to contact Council and carry out public notification, where necessary.

4.1.2.10 Sportsfield allocation processes are transparent and aim to maximise benefit to the sports community while sustaining the quality of the turf or other playing surfaces and to manage other costs to Council and sports clubs.

4.1.2.11 Maori cultural practices on reserves, including the harvesting of cultural resources, shall be encouraged where they comply with the Reserves Act and the primary purpose of the reserve and are supported by mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi.

4.1.3 Method

4.1.3.1 Development and review of reserve management plans.

4.1.3.2 Consultation with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi.

4.1.3.3 Activity management plans detailing development and maintenance costs.

4.1.3.4 Long Term Plan detailing reserve and access development priorities and timeframes.

4.1.3.5 A sportsfield allocation plan.

4.2 Exclusive use, events and reserve closure

The Reserves Act gives the administering authority of a reserve a broad range of powers to control the use and development of reserves in order to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified. This may require the closure of all or parts of a reserve to any use and the creation of areas of exclusion for specific activities. On other areas of land provided for recreation, Council has the rights of a private landowner.

Where an esplanade reserve or strip exists, there may be a need to restrict access to:

- protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- protect Māori cultural values;
- protect public health and safety;
- ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent (or permitted activity); or
- in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.

Assessments of these access restrictions are made at the time that the esplanade area is set aside and are incorporated into the easement instrument or management plan for the reserve.

See also 4.7 Commercial activities.

4.2.1 Expectation

4.2.1.1 Closure of reserves or enclosure and exclusive use of parts of reserves will support the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation of reserves.

4.2.2 Policies

4.2.2.1 To permit the exclusive use of part or all of any recreation reserve for regular or occasional sporting or recreational events, subject to Council approval and, where necessary, a legal mechanism such as a lease, licence or permit.

4.2.2.2 To close reserves (including esplanade areas and other areas of public access), or portions of reserves, to public access and use only when required for reserve development, maintenance or public safety and the protection of Māori cultural and biodiversity values.

4.2.3 Methods

4.2.3.1 Council-issued permits for the exclusive use of reserves.

4.2.3.2 Leases and licences for long-term or regular occupations and exclusive use.

4.2.3.3 Assessment of the compatibility of uses with reserve purpose under the Reserves Act and relevant management plans.

4.2.3.4 Notification of significant reserve closures to adjoining landowners and the public.

4.3 Occupation agreements

The term ‘occupation agreement’ refers to any lease, licence, easement, permit or other agreement granted between Council and a person, organisation or company that is occupying part of a reserve (including below ground facilities and airspace).

A lease is required where occupation of reserve space is sought for an appropriate building or activity for a defined period, and may include grazing or forestry. A licence may be required to carry out an activity on a reserve, including commerce and trade and some utility services. An easement is often required to provide access across a reserve for utility services, the location of services under a reserve or for access to a neighbouring property, An easement normally appears on the legal title to the land, while leases and licences are other forms of legal agreement. A permit allows for access to an area where it is otherwise limited or controlled. Of note, Transpower New Zealand Ltd has a statutory right to access or cross reserves to inspect, operate and maintain its existing assets.

The power of Council to grant an occupation agreement over reserves varies depending on the status of the reserve and the rights transferred from the Crown. Any agreement needs to refer to specific sections of the Reserves Act dealing with the type of reserve under consideration. A public notification and consultation process for proposed occupation agreements is usually mandatory. Depending on the proposal, resource consent under the Resource Management Act may also be required to be obtained by the applicant, as well as approval by the Minister of Conservation.

Grazing on reserves requires an occupation agreement and is useful for weed and fire control, and provides revenue to Council. Grazing is generally compatible where it is desirable to maintain lands in open, low-stature vegetation. However, grazing can conflict with other park management objectives, such as public access and nature conservation. The TDC Stock Control & Droving Bylaw 2005 requires that:

No person shall tether or otherwise put or place any stock for the purpose of grazing the same, on any public place, except in areas zoned rural, or on any public place for which a current 'grazing lease' has been issued by the Council.

The Reserves Act permits the grazing of recreation reserves and local purpose reserves where the reserve is "not for the time being required for the purpose specified in its classification, or where the administering body of a recreation reserve has decided ... that it is necessary or desirable to farm or graze any part of the reserve as part of a development, improvement, or management programme" (72(1)). Any relevant agreement or lease must, "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" (72(3)).

The following policies apply to all new occupation agreements from the date of Council adoption of these General Policies. These objectives and policies only apply to agreements that pre-date this policy document if the agreement is silent on an issue. These policies cannot override the pre-existing and specific contractual terms of an occupation agreement.

4.3.1 Expectations

4.3.1.1 The occupation of reserves for approved individuals, groups, uses or facilities by the granting of occupation agreements is permitted where they:

a) have reasons related to the Council's strategic goals to be located on publicly owned land;

b) satisfy the requirements of the Reserves Act and any other relevant statutes;

c) are in accordance with the objectives of any management plan for the reserve, Council bylaws, or any other Council policy;

d) can avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the reserve and reserve values, reserve users, or reserve neighbours; and

e) are approved by the Minister of Conservation, if required.

4.3.1.2 The occupation of reserves is balanced with the need for public access to reserves and open space.

4.3.1.3 Occupation agreements are transparent and in the public interest.

4.3.1.4 Adverse effects on reserve values are avoided or managed by the terms and conditions of any occupation agreement.

4.3.1.5 All costs associated with the development and implementation of occupation agreements are the responsibility of the applicant.

4.3.1.6 Grazing may be used as a vegetation control option or as an income generating opportunity where the land does not contain significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, or geological landforms or is not required for other purposes including public access.

4.3.1.7 Grazing activities are controlled to limit or prevent adverse effects on recreation and biodiversity values.

4.3.2 Policies

4.3.2.1 Applications for any occupation agreement will be in writing. Information provided will allow Council to assess all applications in an equitable and consistent manner. All applications will include:

a) detailed information on the type of occupation agreement required, including proposed activities, plans of buildings and/or site development, and the reasons why an occupation agreement is sought;

b) information on alternative locations considered, their costs, and a discussion on why these alternatives cannot be used;

c) an assessment of effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours and how adverse effects may be avoided, remedied, compensated for, or mitigated; and

d) information about the applicant, including a business plan containing evidence to demonstrate the sustainability of the proposal.

4.3.2.2 Council reserves the right to check any details of any application including financial checks on applicants.

4.3.2.3 Council will consult with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi regarding the potential effects of an occupation agreement where relevant reserves have established Māori cultural values.

4.3.2.4 All costs associated with the development and implementation of occupation agreements are the responsibility of the applicant unless otherwise agreed by Council. This includes direct and indirect costs associated with any required consents and permits.

4.3.2.5 Council will favour occupation agreements with public bodies such as clubs, incorporated societies and registered charities, but does not exclude the opportunity to reach agreements with private individuals or commercial agencies.

4.3.2.6 A bond may be secured by Council to limit Council's financial risk where potential adverse effects on reserves are possible.

Leases

4.3.2.7 Where security of tenure is necessary, Council will provide a lease or licence where the activity complies with the Reserves Act and/or other relevant legislation. All applications for leases for long-term exclusive use will be considered in relation to the:

a) purpose of the reserve;

b) preservation of special features;

c) leasing powers of the Council;

d) retention of an adequate proportion of the reserve as open space or for public access (in general); and

e) the requirements of the Reserves Act, reserve management plans, this policy document and relevant statutes.

4.3.2.8 It is generally expected that potential lessees are societies, charitable trusts or companies, incorporated and registered under the appropriate legislation.

4.3.2.9 Where all or any part of a recreation reserve or local purpose reserve is not for the time being required or being used for the purpose specified in its classification, or it is considered necessary or desirable to farm or graze any part of the reserve, a lease to graze, farm or garden can be considered. Such a proposal and the related lease must comply with sections 71 to 73 of the Reserves Act.

4.3.2.10 The terms of leases will be decided based on a number of factors, including:

a) The type of use or activity;

b) Whether any club or organisation has a demonstrated history of having a stable membership and being a trustworthy leaseholder;

c) The amount of financial investment the lessee intends to make into the leased area or any associated structures; and

d) The time commitment the lessee is willing and interested in negotiating.

4.3.2.11 Council cannot enter into perpetual lease agreements.

4.3.2.12 In evaluating applications or tenders for leases, Council will consider the contribution of the proposed activity to community wellness and vibrancy and not only the potential revenue to be gained by a lease arrangement.

4.3.2.13 Rent will be levied on all leases as provided for under the Reserves Act and the Local Government Act 2002. Decisions on rent amounts will be based on the following:

a) Operations or tenancies of a commercial nature will generally be charged market rates; and

b) Voluntary recreational organisations or community groups will generally be charged, at least, a cost recovery fee.

4.3.2.14 Leases may include provision for public access where this is appropriate and desirable.

4.3.2.15 Car parking requirements of a potential lessee will be considered prior to approval of the lease. In general, Council is not responsible for providing sufficient parking to service the needs of lessees and may decline a lease application where the anticipated level of use exceeds the available parking. Policies concerning the provision of parking are outlined in section 6.2.

4.3.2.16 Lease agreements will indicate buildings and structures likely to be in need of removal in the future due to erosion or other hazards. The agreement will note that the Council has no obligation to protect the building or structure since the lessee entered into the agreement with an awareness of the risks.

4.3.2.17 It shall be a condition of every lease that the Council will not compensate lessees for improvements upon termination of the agreement subject to the express terms of any lease and the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act (see section 4.4 *Abandonment or change in use*).

4.3.2.18 The lessee will be responsible for payment of utilities (power, pan/sewerage changes, water and/or any other taxes, levies or running costs) associated with their use of reserve land.

Licences

4.3.2.19 Licences will be considered with reference to policies related to the provision of public access, consistent with sections 4.2 *Exclusive use, events and reserve closure* and 4.7 *Commercial activities and commercial signs*.

4.3.2.20 At Council's discretion, a rental may be charged for all licences. Decisions on rent amounts will be based on the following:

a) Operations or tenancies of a commercial nature will generally be charged market rates; and

b) Voluntary recreational organisations or community groups will generally be charged, at least, a cost recovery fee.

4.3.2.21 Licences must be:

a) compliant with all sections of the Reserves Act; and

b) consistent with any management plan for the relevant reserve.

4.3.2.22 It shall be a condition of every licence that the Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement subject to the express terms of any licence.

A standard licence template is provided in Appendix 3.

Easements

An easement lawfully grants the non-exclusive right for one person/body to use another's land for a specified purpose, in this case the use of Council land for access, network utility infrastructure or other purposes consistent with section 48 of the Reserves Act. In some instances the Council will need to grant an easement to itself. The proposed granting of an easement will be publicly notified unless the Council determines there will be no material effect or permanent damage on the reserve or reserve access. The need for easements can arise when:

- Network utility infrastructure is laid through reserves. Such infrastructure includes both above and below ground electricity or electronic lines, substations, systems, stormwater systems, and drainage systems, and any other associated structures owned by network utility operators on reserves (see also section 4.8 *Utility services*).
- Access is required to any area included in an occupation agreement (e.g. lease or licence) granted under the powers conferred by the Reserves Act. The Act does not enable the granting of a right of way for private purposes e.g., to have access across a reserve to a private landholding. Any right of way on reserve land cannot restrict public access or otherwise affect the rights of the public in using the reserve.

4.3.2.23 All easements within the ambit of the Reserves Act must be:

a) Compliant with s48 of the Act; and

b) Consistent with any management plan for the relevant reserve.

4.3.2.24 Any easement on reserve land may have a limited timeframe as a condition of granting the easement. The timeframe associated with an easement will be negotiated between the Council and the applicant in consideration of the purpose and expected longevity of the associated activity or use.

4.3.2.25 It shall be a condition of every easement where physical works, including network utility infrastructure, occur, that the reserve be returned as close as possible to its original condition, or to such condition as may be agreed

between the applicant and the Council, upon completion of the work. A bond may be required by Council to ensure this outcome.

4.3.2.26 Rights of way across reserve land will only be considered where a leaseholder or holder of another form of occupation agreement on reserve land requires access to their area of occupation and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

4.3.2.27 Unauthorised and existing rights of way across reserves to private landholdings will be formalised or an agreement to cease negotiated.

4.3.2.28 A rental or compensation charge may be required as a condition of new easements. The charge type shall be determined in consultation with the holder of the easement.

4.3.2.29 Due to the long timeframe for some easements, the Council reserves the right to review and renegotiate rentals on existing easements over time to ensure fair remuneration for the use of public reserve space, where the easement instrument permits this.

4.3.2.30 Where the network utility infrastructure relating to the easement is no longer required by the utility provider, the relevant provisions of section 4.4 *Abandonment or change in use*, shall apply.

Grazing

4.3.2.31 All grazing activity on reserves shall be controlled by grazing leases granted under the Stock Control and Droving Bylaw.

4.3.2.32 Any proposal to grant grazing leases on reserves must be advertised and submissions to the proposal considered as required under section 73 of the Reserves Act 1977.

4.3.2.33 Where grazing leases are proposed or renewed, Council shall consult with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi to ensure that no wāhi tapu or other site of cultural significance is adversely affected.

4.3.2.34 Grazing on esplanade areas and riparian zones shall only be provided by short term agreements where it is required for the conversion of weed-infested areas to appropriate riparian vegetation or to enhance access. Esplanade strips, not owned by the TDC may be grazed by their owners.

4.3.2.35 Existing grazing leases on reserves which include significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, or geological landforms shall be reviewed to protect these areas.

4.3.2.36 Grazing leases shall only be entered into where adequate fencing is installed and existing areas of importance to biodiversity and natural riparian and coastal functions are protected.

4.3.2.37 A priority shall be placed on maintaining recreation access through areas where grazing leases are in place except in exceptional circumstances and during particular seasons.

4.3.2.38 Reserve management plans shall identify where grazing is an appropriate land use and over what period grazing will be expected to continue.

Other agreements for the use of recreation reserves

4.3.2.39 Section 53(1)(f) of the Reserves Act allows the Council to enter into an agreement with any person, body, society or voluntary organisation for the

use of a recreation reserve or a part of the reserve for a specified number of days each year. Such an agreement must be for the purpose of particular games, sports, or other activities or for public recreation or enjoyment and shall not:

a) Be for any more than ten years at any one time;

b) Be for any more than forty days in any one year, unless prior consent of the Minister of Conservation is received;

c) Be for any more than six days in a row at any time in any one year unless prior consent of the Minister of Conservation is received;

d) Involve the construction of buildings except of a temporary nature for the particular use of the reserve and for the time required for that use at any time in any one year; and

e) Apply to any leased or licensed part of the reserve without written approval from the lessee or licensee.

4.3.2.40 The person, body, society or voluntary organisation is entitled to charge an amount for admission on those occasions when the reserve is used for the agreed purpose.

4.3.3 Methods

4.3.3.1 Reserve management plans.

4.3.3.2 Leases, licences, easements and permits prepared under the Reserves Act.

4.4 Abandonment or change in use

The needs of a community and reserve users change over time, and most agreements, leases and licences for reserves will undoubtedly reach the end of their useful tenure at some stage. Buildings and other structures may be abandoned or passed over to alternative uses. The policies in this section provide guidance when a facility is no longer used or there is a proposal to change its use.

4.4.1 Expectations

4.4.1.1 Council effectively manages abandoned facilities and structures and changes in community demand and activities over time.

4.4.2 Policies

4.4.2.1 Subject to the express terms of any lease or licence or other agreement and the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act, where a reserve facility is no longer required by an occupier, lessee or owner before the end of any occupation agreement, the following steps may be taken:

a) The occupier, lessee or owner may be required to find an appropriate replacement user who shall either apply to Council for an occupation agreement or a sub-lease, as is appropriate and subject to policies in section 4.3 *Occupation agreements*;

b) Before a replacement occupier, lessee or owner is approved by Council the compatibility of the facility and use with the function and values of the reserve will be reviewed within the context of community needs, Council policies, and relevant statutes;

c) If it is not possible to find a suitable occupier or lessee and the facility or use is not compatible with the function and values of the reserve

or there is no foreseeable use for the facility, the owner shall be required to either move the facility in part or whole, or have it demolished, or tender or sell it for removal and then return the land to its original condition;

d) If the occupier, lessee or owner is unable to comply with the requirements above, Council will either move the facility in part or whole or tender or sell or tender it for removal. If the facility cannot be moved, or the costs of moving it outweigh the likely benefits, Council will have it demolished or tender or sell the building for demolition; and

e) The costs associated with the removal, sale, or demolition of the facility will be charged by or on behalf of Council to the occupier, lessee or owner, if the total cost is not covered by a bond.

4.4.2.2 In the event a facility has been abandoned and the occupier or lessee or owner is unable to be identified, Council will decide an appropriate course of action by considering any foreseeable use for the facility, and whether the facility or use is compatible with the function and values of the reserve, and whether the reserve is required.

4.4.2.3 It is a term of any occupation agreement that upon abandonment and consistent non-payment of consideration, the occupation agreement will be terminated and possession and ownership of associated reserve facilities shall revert to the Council.

4.4.3 Methods

4.4.3.1 Case-by-case assessments and proposals.

4.5 Fees and charges

Where the benefits of providing a Council service accrue to an identified group, Council will normally aim to recover those costs from that group. In some circumstances, the staging of an exclusive event may have regional economic or social benefits, and Council will seek to foster that activity, while managing any costs to the ratepayer. Council does not therefore adopt a standard policy which requires any exclusive activity on a reserve to be fully-self funding.

See also 4.7 Commercial activities.

4.5.1 Expectation

4.5.1.1 The use of reserves for community benefit is encouraged, while the reasonable costs of providing an exclusive service are recovered.

4.5.2 Policies

4.5.2.1 Where a special benefit accrues to a user of a reserve or facilities on that reserve that is not available to other reserve users, the Council may charge a fee to either:

a) reflect current market rental;

b) reflect the degree of private and public benefits;

c) cover administrative costs; or

d) any combination of the above.

4.5.2.2 Council shall publish a fees and charges schedule for common uses of reserves including exclusive booking and sports and recreation events.

The scale of fees and charges shall relate to the costs incurred by Council for providing the opportunity and the degree of community benefit from the activity.

4.5.2.3 Bond payments may be required where damage to turf or other facilities is likely.

4.5.2.4 Fees and charges may be waived where there is strong community benefit from an event or activity or exclusive use or where the activity is administered by a registered charity.

4.5.3 Methods

4.5.3.1 Fees and charges schedule.

4.5.3.2 Leases, licences and permits as formal agreements for events and exclusive uses.

4.5.3.3 Written agreements where fees and charges are waived but standards of conduct, including health and safety and making good any reserve damage, are required.

4.6 Hunting and fishing

Game bird hunting and associated activities, such as gun-dog trialling, occur on some reserves, and esplanade reserves and strips in some areas provide important access to rivers, lakes and estuaries for hunters, anglers and whitebaiters.

No reserve areas are available for hunting pest animals such as rabbits, hares and possums and including deer, pigs and goats. Due to the risks associated with uncontrolled hunting on reserves, no casual hunting shall be permitted and pest animals, including deer, pigs and goats, shall be managed by contractors to Council. Trapping for pest animals, including deer, pigs and goats, on reserves as part of biodiversity or animal control programmes will be encouraged by Council, and coordinated with other agencies (such as the Department of Conservation and Animal Health Board), but will require the agreement of the appropriate delegated Council officer/s and evidence of a coordinated method.

Habitat restoration on reserves may enhance opportunities for game bird hunting.

The activities of game bird hunting and fishing for trout are administered by the Nelson/Marlborough Fish & Game Council. The Department of Conservation manages whitebaiting.

Hunting has the potential to conflict with other recreational uses of reserves. However, hunting is a valid and important form of recreation.

4.6.1 Expectations

4.6.1.1 Hunting for game birds occurs on certain reserves and the activity is managed by Council and Fish & Game New Zealand.

4.6.1.2 Reserves provide access to hunting and fishing areas on non-Council land.

4.6.1.3 Fishing and whitebaiting are permitted where compliant with Fish & Game New Zealand and Department of Conservation rules and regulations.

4.6.1.4 Hunting does not pose a hazard to other reserve users.

4.6.2 Policies

4.6.2.1 Game bird hunting shall only be permitted by hunters licensed by Fish & Game NZ on certain reserves and esplanade areas where potential conflict with other reserve users is able to be avoided or minimised.

4.6.2.2 Maimai (hunting hide) shall only be permitted in specific areas where a management plan indicates that this is appropriate. Maimai on reserve land shall be available for bird watching when not in use for hunting.

4.6.2.3 Restoration programmes on reserves to improve game bird habitat and fisheries, including put-and-take fisheries for Chinook salmon and rainbow trout, shall be permitted where they are identified in reserve management plans and minimise adverse effects on existing native vegetation.

4.6.2.4 No other hunting (for possums, rabbits, Canadian geese and other pest species) shall be permitted on Council reserves, unless part of a formal pest control programme permitted by Council.

4.6.2.5 Where reserve land is leased by Council for activities such as grazing, hunters shall require permission from the lessee.

4.6.2.6 Fishing and whitebaiting, as administered by Fish & Game New Zealand and the Department of Conservation, shall be permitted on all reserves.

4.6.2.7 Signs on reserves shall advise of the opportunity to hunt game birds, and the need for other reserve users to be aware of the activity.

4.6.2.8 Time and location restrictions may be placed on game bird hunting activities within reserves.

4.6.2.9 Council shall liaise with Fish & Game New Zealand in relation to planning and managing for game bird hunting and the provision of access to hunting and angling areas.

4.6.3 Methods

4.6.3.1 Reserve management plans shall identify game bird hunting and access areas.

4.6.3.2 Implementation of the TDC Riparian Land Management Strategy on reserves.

4.6.3.3 Implementation of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy on reserves.

4.6.3.4 Liaison with Fish & Game New Zealand (hunting and fishing) and the Department of Conservation (whitebaiting) during the preparation and review of reserve management plans.

4.7 Commercial activities and commercial signs

Commercial activities include any service, event or game where payment by the participant, purchaser or audience is required or expected, or where commercial sponsorship material is displayed or distributed. This includes activities provided by private companies, individuals and not-for-profit agencies.

Commercial service providers, such as vendors, buskers, circuses and events can support and underpin the enjoyment of reserves. These activities need to be provided for but also managed to maximise benefit from casual and free enjoyment of sports and events.

Not-for-profit organisations, such as sports clubs and associations and events held for charitable purposes, often rely on income from events to support services and activities that benefit the community, and this outcome should be provided for.

The TRMP, TDC Trading in Public Places Bylaw and Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw, amongst others, regulate commercial activities on reserves. In the TRMP the only permitted commercial activities on reserves are craft fairs, galas and fetes. The location and size of signage on reserves is also controlled. The Trading in Public Places Bylaw prohibits trading and most advertising unless permission is applied for and granted. The TDC Control Of Liquor In Public Places Bylaw and Local Alcohol Policy identifies areas where and when alcohol bans are in place, and this includes some reserves. The bylaw does not refer to alcohol advertising on reserves, and this is addressed in the following policies.

4.7.1 Expectations

4.7.1.1 Commercial activities and signs which enhance the public enjoyment of reserves, and which are compatible with the principal purposes, uses and capacity of the reserves, are enabled on a case-by-case basis, subject to the requirements of the TRMP, Council bylaws and where they comply with reserve management plans.

4.7.2 Policies

4.7.2.1 Commercial activities, including circuses, trade exhibitions, festivals, mobile trade vehicles and carts, concerts and other commercial activities may be provided for on reserves subject to obtaining all relevant Council authorisations and:

a) where appropriate, the consent of the Minister of Conservation;

b) the use is compatible with the purpose of the reserve;

c) subject to community consultation where a long-term licence or lease is sought, the activity is considered significant, and the activity is not envisaged by a reserve management plan;

d) the activity or structure does not conflict with the protection of the natural values of the reserve;

e) the activity or structure does not conflict with other uses of the reserve, and

f) any structure associated with the activity can be readily removed.

4.7.2.2 Applications to Council for organised events on reserves must detail:

a) the nature of the event;

b) the timing (dates and times) and duration of the event, including setup and cleanup;

c) the desired location and rationale for that location;

d) the anticipated level of attendance;

e) any requirements regarding infrastructure and use of facilities;

f) proposed commercial activities to accompany the event;

g) access requirements;

h) considerations regarding public health and safety; and

i) whether there will be a charge for entry (consent is required to charge for an activity on reserve land).

4.7.2.3 Applications for commercial activities, events and exclusive uses – not including family picnics – must be made 20 working days prior. Booking of picnic areas for non-commercial activities and including fewer than 30 people may be made on the day prior, although no guarantee of availability can be made.

4.7.2.4 To generally issue permits for commercial activities carried out by not-for-profit agencies where the activity:

4.7.2.5 (a) provides for, or is associated with, a public use; and

4.7.2.6 (b) is short-term or temporary; and

4.7.2.7 (c) is compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve and the reserve management plan.

4.7.2.8 Busking shall be only permitted on reserves subject to Council's district-wide policies unless excluded by a reserve management plan.

4.7.2.9 Commercial activities shall be limited to specified sites detailed in leases, licences and concessions and in compliance with reserve management plans.

4.7.2.10 Licences, leases and concessions shall define where and when commercial or sponsorship signage can be displayed, and in accordance with relevant permitted activity rule in the TRMP, resource consent or TDC bylaws.

4.7.2.11 Council may require payment of a minimum fee or a share of the income from commercial activities or a fixed fee to cover processing costs, and reserve maintenance and development (excluding commercial sponsorship for not for profit groups). Money received by the Council from the use or occupation of reserves shall be used for reserve management and development.

4.7.2.12 Licences and concessions shall require holders to 'make good' damage to reserves, and a relevant bond may be requested by Council.

4.7.2.13 Temporary or long-term commercial advertising signs associated with the sponsorship of sporting and other recreation events or activities may be provided for on sport and recreation parks as part of the event or lease or licensed activity and in accordance with relevant permitted activity rule in the TRMP, resource consent or TDC bylaws.

4.7.2.14 Signs for activities not related to approved reserve uses will generally not be permitted on reserves.

4.7.3 Methods

4.7.3.1 Provisions in reserve management plans.

4.7.3.2 Compliance with the TRMP.

4.7.3.3 Licences, leases and easements issued under the Reserves Act and in accordance with TDC bylaws.

4.8 Utility services

Public utility network services, such as water, electricity, drainage and telecommunications, may be required to be located within reserves, where there is no alternative, to service internal activities or to support supply across some rural and urban areas within the Tasman District. Open space often provides a convenient option for such services, but they should not compromise the main purposes of the reserves.

Vegetation clearance on reserves to comply with the safe clearance distances specified in the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 is a statutory obligation and, as such, will be undertaken on reserve land as required.

4.8.1 Expectations

4.8.1.1 The management and recreational enjoyment of reserves, and their natural, historic and cultural values, are not adversely affected by the installation of utility services.

4.8.1.2 New developments on reserves are designed to avoid interference with existing utility infrastructure and to avoid unnecessary future costs to Council.

4.8.1.3 The placement of new utilities to service non-reserve-related activities on reserves is avoided unless there are no practical alternatives elsewhere.

4.8.2 Policies

4.8.2.1 New utility services necessary for the servicing of reserves, or developments beyond the boundaries of reserves require a resource consent under the TRMP and may be provided for if they are installed, located and protected in a way which minimises their future impact on reserve management, including planting, waterways and new structures or buildings, and their visual and physical impact, and there are no practical alternatives elsewhere.

4.8.2.2 All utility services shall be placed underground unless exceptional circumstances, cost and technical feasibility make it impractical to do so.

4.8.2.3 Access to or servicing of utility services should not unduly disrupt reserve use or other reserve installations.

4.8.2.4 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 Tasman District Council (except in emergencies when the proviso may be overridden).

4.8.2.5 Cellular phone towers will not be located within reserves without a full assessment of their effects on park users, community consultation and a resolution by the Council.

4.8.2.6 To provide access easements where controlled access for the servicing and maintenance of utility services is required.

4.8.2.7 One-off fees may be payable to Council to compensate for the loss of amenity values on reserves.

4.8.3 Methods

4.8.3.1 Reserve management plans, with all existing utility services to be mapped.

4.8.3.2 Activity-specific assessments of effect.

4.8.3.3 Utility site leases, licences and easements and fee payments.

4.9 Alcohol

The TDC Control of Liquor In Public Places Bylaw and Local Alcohol Policy defines permanent alcohol ban areas in the Tasman District, and specified periods of ban, including in some reserves. The bylaw also defines the Council's power to impose temporary alcohol prohibitions.

The consumption of alcohol on reserves may be associated with special events, where an alcohol licence is required for any sales, and with family picnics and social celebrations. The policies here are intended to manage any adverse effects of alcohol consumption on reserves.

Any unruly behaviour associated with alcohol consumption on reserves can be managed via common law.

4.9.1 Expectations

4.9.1.1 Alcohol may be consumed on reserves where that activity, and adverse effects on reserve values, users and neighbours can be avoided and where relevant statutory and bylaw requirements are met, and with the approval of the appropriate delegated Council officer/s.

4.9.2 Policies

4.9.2.1 Reserves where total or temporary alcohol bans are in place shall have appropriate signs in place.

4.9.2.2 Council will aim to ensure that the consumption of alcohol shall not be permitted in playground areas, built swimming areas and skate parks and other play and activity areas identified in reserve management plans.

4.9.2.3 Long-term licences for the sale of alcohol on reserves shall be limited to sports clubrooms and multi-purpose community buildings, and other buildings where specified in a reserve management plan. Special licenses may be granted if the approval of the appropriate delegated Council officer/s is obtained

4.9.2.4 The advertising of alcohol shall not be permitted on reserves, apart from price and product schedules at point of sale, unless by the prior approval of the appropriate delegated Council officer/s.

4.9.3 Methods

4.9.3.1 Administration of the TDC Control of Liquor In Public Places bylaw and Local Alcohol Policy.

4.9.3.2 Reserve management plans.

4.9.3.3 Formulation and administration of reserve occupation agreements.

4.10 Camping

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 and the TDC Freedom Camping Bylaw.

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.

4.10.1 Formal camping may only occur in developed and identified camping areas on reserves. Expectations

4.10.1.1 The adverse effects of camping on reserves and reserve neighbours are controlled while the opportunity is provided in appropriate locations.

4.10.2 Policy

4.10.2.1 Camping may only occur on reserves where provided for in a reserve management plan. Campers must also comply with Council's Freedom Camping Bylaw.

4.10.3 Method

4.10.3.1 Campground management plan (one omnibus plan for all campgrounds) and bylaw.

4.11 Dogs, equestrian activities and other domestic animals

The TDC operates a Policy on Dogs and a Dog Control Bylaw. The former 2009 policy identifies that:

> *Dog owners must be provided with a reasonable level of access to public places without compromising the safety and comfort of members of the community generally.*

The bylaw identifies areas where dogs must remain on a leash, where they may roam while under the effective control of their owner, and where dogs are not permitted. A schedule of where these rules apply to reserves is supplied and is not repeated in this document, and may be updated separately.

The bylaw requires other considerations, such as the immediate removal of dog faeces from public areas, including reserves, and a prohibition on all Council sports fields and complexes, and within 10 metres of playground equipment and picnic tables. Some exemptions are given for dog obedience and training classes.

The bylaw is considered to provide adequate policy for the management of dogs on TDC reserves.

Equestrian activities are appropriate on some reserves, but can result in turf and other surface damage. Horses can be unpredictable, especially in confined areas such as narrow tracks, and can leave large piles of manure (it is often difficult or dangerous for a rider to tether or control a horse while this is collected).

4.11.1 Expectations

4.11.1.1 Dog control policies are coordinated for all Council-controlled places via the Dog Control Bylaw.

4.11.1.2 Provision is made for allowing other animals on reserves for special events, and where appropriate, as reserve management tools and for equestrian activities.

4.11.2 Policies

4.11.2.1 No policy separate to the Dog Control Bylaw shall be developed in relation to dogs on reserves.

4.11.2.2 Animals may be brought onto reserves as part of special events, such as A and P shows and circuses, with the permission of Council and in accord with reserve management plans.

4.11.2.3 Reserve management plans shall identify reserves where equestrian activities may occur and what time and activity limits may apply.

4.11.2.4 Where animals, other than stock as permitted by leases or licences, are brought onto reserves, those responsible shall be required to make good any damage to the reserve.

4.11.3 Methods

4.11.3.1 Identification of acceptable dog and equestrian activity areas.

4.11.3.2 Reserve management plans.

4.11.3.3 Signs.

4.11.3.4 Prosecutions under the Reserves Act and TDC Dog Control Bylaw.

4.12 Smokefree reserves

The Reserves Act refers to the provision and management of recreation reserves for the 'physical welfare and enjoyment of the public' (17(1)). The adverse effects of smoking on physical welfare are well-understood. The Health Sponsorship Council's *Framework for Reducing Smoking Initiation in Aotearoa-New Zealand* (2005) identifies various means to reduce the uptake of smoking, including "increasing the number of smokefree areas covered by local and regional Councils, with a focus on playgrounds, sportsfields and other public spaces". The Framework reports (p32):

> *Research has suggested that smoking in public may lead to beliefs among adolescents of a higher prevalence and acceptability of tobacco use in society than actually exists. Also, young people may acquire the behaviour of smoking through observational learning. The achievement of legislated smokefree indoor environments has led to an increased level of smoking in outdoor public places increasing the visibility of tobacco use.*

Smoking on reserves also creates a fire hazard.

Council has had requests from a sports club at Jubilee Park asking for the area to be smoke free and the Saxton Field Management Plan has a smoke free policy for the fields.

Council does not intend to pass any bylaw which would require penalisation of those smoking on reserves, due to policing and prosecution difficulties and costs, and the likelihood that such an approach would not be generally acceptable. However, by supporting community expectations that smoking will not occur in public spaces where youth and children enjoy

outdoor recreation, Council aims to encourage greater family use of reserves and to support healthier lifestyles.

4.12.1 Expectations

4.12.1.1 Tasman residents and visitors enjoy the District's reserves with reduced exposure to tobacco use.

4.12.1.2 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.

4.12.2 Polices

4.12.2.1 All reserves shall be promoted as Smokefree environments.

4.12.2.2 Council shall work with the Health Sponsorship Council to installed appropriate Smokefree signs in neighbourhood and recreation and sport parks and near playgrounds.

4.12.3 Methods

4.12.3.1 On-site signage.

4.12.3.2 Media releases.

4.12.3.3 Community surveillance.

4.13 Aircraft 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 the noise standards in the TRMP 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.

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) rules require that the operators of unmanned aircraft (including model planes and helicopters, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles) obtain permission/consent from property owners before flying over their land. Council adopted an Interim Policy Giving Consent to Fly Unmanned Aircraft over Council Land on 15 September 2015.

4.13.1 Expectations

4.13.1.1 Reserves may provide for aerial activities where the activities on the reserve comply with the noise standards in the TRMP and they do not conflict with other reserve uses and the quiet enjoyment of neighbouring properties.

4.13.1.2 Reserves provide access for emergency services where possible.

4.13.2 Policies

4.13.2.1 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. 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.

4.13.2.2 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.

4.13.2.3 Any landing/take off strip for piloted aircraft use is to be suitably 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 operation is performed safely.

4.13.2.4 Use of unmanned aircraft on/over parks and reserves should comply with the 'Interim Policy Giving Consent to Fly Unmanned Aircraft over Council Land'. Refer to: http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/policies/flying-drones-and-other-unmanned-aircraft-over-council-land/

4.13.3 Methods

4.13.3.1 Reserve management plans.

4.13.3.2 Applications to Council.

4.14 Fireworks

The Reserves Act states that it is an offence for anyone to "light any fire on a reserve except in an [established] fireplace in any camping ground or picnic place" (94(1) (a)). This is interpreted to include fireworks. The Summary Offences Act 1981 also states that setting off or throwing "any firework or explosive material in such a manner as to be likely to cause injury to, or to alarm, any person" (35(a)) is an offence under that Act. However, organised fireworks displays on reserves may be permitted.

4.14.1 Expectation

4.14.1.1 Personal and fire hazards on and near reserves, and risks to domestic and farm animals, are minimised by permitting only organised fireworks displays on reserves.

4.14.2 Policies

4.14.2.1 Fireworks displays shall only be allowed on reserves where an application is made to Council 30 days prior to the event (including confirmation of liability insurance, compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, codes and permits) and a licensed pyrotechnic technician is employed to organise and implement the display.

4.14.2.2 Council, or where directed, the applicant, shall consult with adjoining landowners and assess risks to domestic and farm animals in the neighbourhood before granting any approvals.

4.14.2.3 Approval may not be provided and existing approvals revoked where there is a high fire risk or other potential risk factors on or near the reserve.

4.14.3 Methods

4.14.3.1 Case-by-case assessments.

4.15 Vehicles on reserves

'Vehicles' include motorised cars and motorcycles, as well as bicycles, although motorised and pedal-powered vehicles are treated separately in policy (the Reserves Act classes any 'contrivance' with 'wheels or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved' as a vehicle and so includes land yachts, kite buggies and a horse and cart). The Reserves Act permits the consideration of the unauthorised use of a vehicle on a reserve as an offence under the Act, with penalties able to be applied.

Separate regulations control the use of vehicles on legal road. Where a legal road is an integral component of a reserve or is used for recreation purposes, and Council wishes to control its use by vehicles, it will require the development of a specific bylaw or seek to have the road stopped and transferred into reserve land.

Access for vehicles on reserves is often provided for. The TRMP notes that parking and therefore access for vehicles on neighbourhood parks is normally not to be provided (section 14.4.30).

4.15.1 Expectations

4.15.1.1 The use of vehicles on reserves is controlled to ensure the primary purpose of reserves is achieved and to limit conflict and risk, including disturbance to sensitive vegetation, habitat and grassed areas.

4.15.2 Policies

4.15.2.1 Vehicle speed limits within reserves shall be limited to no more than 20km/h, unless otherwise permitted as part of a special event or as stated within a reserve management plan.

4.15.2.2 Regular day, overnight or long-term car parking is prohibited without prior written approval by the Council.

4.15.2.3 Any person requiring a vehicle to be released from a reserve that has been closed after hours may incur a cost recovery fee.

4.15.2.4 Groups that have permission to use car parks exclusively may levy a charge on users during the time they have exclusive use of the reserve.

4.15.2.5 No person shall enter or exit a reserve using a motor vehicle except through Council formed entrances or exits.

4.15.2.6 No person shall drive, ride or park any motor vehicle on any area of any reserve except on those areas developed and/or set aside specifically for such purpose or where indicated by signs or markings that motor vehicles are permitted, or at the direction or with the permission of a person authorised by Council.

4.15.2.7 Emergency vehicles have full access to reserves.

4.15.2.8 The use of bicycles on reserves may be restricted where they conflict with other activities.

4.15.3 Methods

4.15.3.1 Reserve management plans to detail areas on reserves where vehicles, including cycles, may be used.

4.15.3.2 On-site signs.

4.15.3.3 Entrance, road and parking formations on reserves.

4.15.3.4 Bylaws in relation to legal roads, or applications to stop roads.

4.15.3.5 Prosecution under the Reserves Act (sections 93 to 105).

5 Maintenance of Reserves and Reserve Assets

This section defines the policies that shall be followed in maintaining Council reserve land and associated assets.

Levels of service for the maintenance of buildings and other structures, for litter clearing and lawn mowing, and other routine management activities, are defined in Council's activity management plans.

5.1 Protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity

The TRMP states that the 'identification, protection and enhancement of areas of significant natural and scientific value' is a key resource management issue for reserves and open space (14.3). These policies augment the TRMP by focusing on the maintenance and enhancement of indigenous natural values on existing reserves.

Reserves also include large areas and pockets of exotic plants, including grass, with significant amenity value. This policy does not indicate that these important amenity values are subservient to indigenous vegetation where they support use and visual amenity reserve values.

Most of the public land in the Tasman District managed for its biodiversity is administered by the Department of Conservation. The Council's objectives in supporting biodiversity values by reservation and the management of esplanade areas and scenic reserves is to complement the larger tracts administered by DOC, with smaller and local areas which have multiple-use values and which are readily accessible to the public, such as those in peri-urban settings. As a unitary authority, the Council is also interested in the management of water quality and quantity in the District, as well as flood management, and therefore focuses on riparian areas throughout Tasman.

The Council supports Stream Care and Coast Care groups and works with a variety of other volunteer groups in predator control and planting projects. Much of this effort is expended on reserves.

Council has adopted, with the Nelson City Council, the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy. These documents include as a focus the management of pest plants and animals which threaten biodiversity values.

The Reserves Act identifies (i) how flora, fauna and biological control organisms can be introduced into reserves (section 51 and 51A), and (ii) offences (section 94) such as the dumping of rubbish on reserves (which may include weed species, for example), liberating any animal (such as cats or other predators), damaging plants and introducing plant matter and seeds without authorisation, amongst other things. No specific additional policies are required to address these issues.

5.1.1 Expectations

5.1.1.1 Riparian areas which are managed as reserves, including esplanade areas and areas of legal road support water quality values, and indigenous terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

5.1.1.2 The indigenous biodiversity values of reserves are maintained and enhanced.

5.1.1.3 There is strong community awareness of local indigenous biodiversity values within reserves.

5.1.2 Policies

5.1.2.1 Reserves shall be planned and managed to avoid, minimise or mitigate damage to indigenous ecological values as a result of public access and use.

5.1.2.2 Areas of significant conservation value shall be included within reserve management plans and maintenance and restoration programmes proposed. Priority for restoration shall be given to areas adjoining the sea, streams, lakes, rivers, and on or adjacent to areas of karst.

5.1.2.3 Natural character values within mapped areas of significant conservation value, such as wetland/lagoons, bush remnants, coastal dunes and the habitats of fauna shall be protected and maintained and where necessary, restored. Where possible, areas of vegetation shall be maintained to provide continuous areas of habitat and/or linkages between habitats.

5.1.2.4 Plant and animal pests shall be controlled with priorities placed on reserves with sensitive plants and animals and as required by the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2007–2012 and coordinated with the Department of Conservation, Animal Health Board and Nelson/Marlborough Fish & Game Council where practical.

5.1.2.5 Council shall encourage relationships with volunteer groups interested in pest control and planting and weeding programmes.

5.1.3 Methods

5.1.3.1 Implementation of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2007–2012.

5.1.3.2 Reserve management plans.

5.1.3.3 Existing and future volunteer programmes which are supported and, where necessary, coordinated by Council staff.

5.1.3.4 Iwi Management Plans

5.2 Protection and enhancement of heritage and cultural values

The TDC does not administer any historic reserves, but some reserves include identified items of cultural value to both Māori and Europeans, including sites of interest where no artefacts are obvious, as well as noted trees and buildings. These features provide communities with important linkages to the past and an insight into the way their communities have been shaped.

Waahi tapu hold a special significance to mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi. The policies in this section have been designed to respect the interests of mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi regarding the sharing of information about their wāhi tapu sites, as well as identifying protocols for the management of other heritage and cultural values.

The following are statutory mechanisms which protect sites of cultural and heritage value:

- The TRMP maps and schedules heritage buildings and items and some, but not all sites of value to mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi. The TRMP contains rules to

control development and land disturbance on and in the vicinity of these sites and any alteration to heritage structures.

- The Historic Places Act 1993 was developed to "*promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand*." The Act addresses the protection of historic places and areas *of both Māori and non-Māori origin.* An authority from the Historic Places Trust is required to destroy, damage or modify any archaeological site. The Act also provides for covenants to be placed on sites and areas of historical significance.

Tiakina te Taiao, and other mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi, hapu and whanau are a source of mātauranga Māori and will have information to inform management options for reserves in relation to cultural and historical values.

5.2.1 Expectations

5.2.1.1 The special significance of wāhi tapu and other sites or areas of cultural heritage value on reserves are recognised, explained and respected.

5.2.2 Policies

See also policies in Section 3.3 (Treaty of Waitangi).

5.2.2.1 As far as practicable, sites, or areas on reserves which are identified as having cultural heritage value shall be protected, preserved or maintained.

5.2.2.2 Mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi shall be consulted prior to any decision regarding proposed land disturbance activities on reserves with identified wāhi tapu sites.

5.2.2.3 In the event that any of the following apply, an archaeological assessment shall be undertaken prior to the approval of proposed works. The identification of wāhi tapu may be in open or silent files in accordance with information management protocols developed between mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi and Council:

a) When wāhi tapu are identified on an Iwi Management Plan that has been lodged with the Council;

b) If a wāhi tapu site is identified in the District Plan;

c) When an archaeological site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme;

d) If a historic place, historic area, wāhi tapu site or wāhi tapu area is recorded in the New Zealand Historic Places Trust register; and/or

e) When the area is identified by the NZ Archaeological Association or the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as having a high likelihood of finding archaeological sites.

5.2.2.4 If, on or adjacent to a proposed development site, an archaeological assessment reveals an archaeological site, the Historic Places Trust and mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi shall be notified and a decision made as to how to proceed in consultation with mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi, the Historic Places Trust and other affected parties.

5.2.2.5 If, during the course of a development, any artefact or other indication of an archaeological site is revealed, the works shall stop immediately. The Historic Places Trust shall be notified and a decision made through direct dialogue between the Council, the Historic Places Trust, mana whenua

and tangata whenua iwi, such as via Tiakina te Taiao and iwi trust offices, and other affected parties as to how to proceed.

5.2.2.6 Council shall undertake an assessment of effects and obtain a resource consent if required prior to any modification of a heritage building, structure and sites of non-Māori origin. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust shall be invited to peer review all assessments particularly with regard to NZHPT-registered historic places.

5.2.2.7 Council shall work with individual mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi/hapu to develop a protocol regarding the management of vegetation on wāhi tapu sites.

5.2.2.8 Council shall consider applications or requests for educational signage related to cultural heritage sites on a case-by-case basis and in consultation with the relevant mana whenua and tangata whenua iwi or community.

5.2.3 Methods

The main methods are explicit in the policies above. They also include:

5.2.3.1 Reserve management plans.

5.2.3.2 Resource consents under the TRMP and rules and processes outside the consent process, such as those controlled by the Historic Places Trust..

5.2.3.3 TDC consultation.

5.2.3.4 Iwi Management Plans.

5.3 Coastal hazards

Council has an obligation to manage the coast in accordance with the *New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010*, which guides local authorities with respect to the management of the coastal environment. Management of coastal reserves needs to pay particular regard to Policy 26 *Natural defences against coastal hazards*. The Ministry for the Environment's *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance Manual for Local Government*, dated July 2008, outlines the preferred methods to give effect to this policy.

Identifying and understanding coastal hazards, vulnerabilities and potential consequences provides a foundation for land-use and emergency planning policies, and strategies for managing the associated risks. These basic principles must also be underpinned by effective communication to build community awareness and public and political support for coastal hazard risk planning activities, and to support the processes of community consultation and participation for achieving effective community planning outcomes. There must also be a community acceptance of the upper threshold of risk treatment before emergency management arrangements come into play (especially for episodic events such as tsunami or storm-tide inundation).

The Council is not planning to provide any increased levels of protection to properties adjoining coastal reserves. Rather, it will manage its coastal reserves, with the co-operation of the coastal communities living alongside them, so as to increase their natural resilience. Areas that will be managed in this way include beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, dunes and barrier islands.

The main management method will be the implementation of a comprehensive Coast Care management programme to protect, restore and manage healthy indigenous coastal vegetation around the coastal margin. This will also implement the policies in Section 5.1 *Protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity*.

5.3.1 Expectations

5.3.1.1 Coastal reserves held by Council will be managed to provide, where appropriate, for the protection, restoration or enhancement of natural defences that protect coastal land uses from coastal hazards, such as beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, dunes and barrier islands.

5.3.2 Policies

5.3.2.1 Council will seek sustainable natural solutions to the management of coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves and with consideration of climate change.

5.3.3 Methods

5.3.3.1 A coastal hazard monitoring programme to record coastal change and to enable prediction of trends.

5.3.3.2 A management programme that will guide actions to manage predicted coastal hazards.

5.3.3.3 The Coast Care programme, a community partnership drawing on local knowledge and enthusiasm, to protect and restore the form and function of the natural coastal environment, and other volunteer programmes.

5.3.3.4 Reserve management plans.

5.3.3.5 NZCPS and TRMP.

5.4 Fire control

The TDC, via the TRMP, has a blanket ban on open fires in the District unless permitted or in a brazier.

Section 97 of the Reserves Act outlines the penalties for lighting fires on reserves. The Act also requires that any fires lit on reserves must be in an established fireplace in a camping ground or picnic area. Fire bans also apply to many areas of the District at certain times of the year.

No additional policy is required to enforce fire restrictions on reserves. This section details the measures that Council will undertake to minimise the risk of fires starting in or adjacent to a reserve and to minimise damage to the reserve should a fire start.

5.4.1 Expectations

5.4.1.1 Adequate access for fire appliances and other emergency vehicles shall be provided on reserves where practicable.

5.4.1.2 Fire risk, and damage resulting from any fire, are minimised.

5.4.1.3 Council co-operates with appropriate organisations in the prevention and control of fires on reserves.

5.4.2 Policies

5.4.2.1 Council shall take all reasonable measures to ensure the reserve is kept clear of all hazards that may pose a fire risk to the reserve, reserve users or reserve neighbours.

5.4.2.2 Council shall liaise, support, assist and co-operate with the appropriate fire authority to provide for the prevention, detection, control and suppression of fire within the reserve.

5.4.2.3 In times of fire danger, Council may consider closure of a reserve.

5.4.2.4 Gas barbeques shall be provided in reserves where there is a high demand for cooking/BBQ facilities.

5.4.2.5 Reserve management plans shall be sent to the New Zealand Fire Service for their consideration and input.

5.4.3 Methods

5.4.3.1 Reserve management plans.

5.4.3.2 Liaison with the New Zealand Fire Service.

5.4.3.3 Reserve monitoring in line with asset management practices.

5.5 Litter and waste

The dumping of waste on reserves or the inappropriate use of existing waste disposal facilities can detract from reserve values and the proper functioning of reserves. The dumping of any rubbish on reserves is an offence under the Reserves Act and liable to prosecution. Other legislation, such as the Litter Act 1979, is available for Council to pursue those who litter. The TDC Freedom Camping Bylaw prohibits the deposition of litter in freedom camping areas

The Council has a waste management plan that makes provision for the collection and reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment or disposal of waste in the District. Costs of rubbish removal from reserves can be high – the annual budget for rubbish management on the Waimea River Park is, for example, $50,000.

5.5.1 Expectation

5.5.1.1 Reserve values are maintained through the appropriate collection and disposal of litter and waste where this is practicable and cost effective. Otherwise Council will promote a ‘carry in, carry out’ philosophy.

5.5.2 Policies

5.5.2.1 Litter and waste shall be removed from reserves before their accumulation becomes detrimental to the amenity of the reserve, the environment or encourages additional dumping.

5.5.2.2 Council shall provide and regularly empty litter and waste facilities in accordance with the levels of service in the Reserves Activity Management Plan in reserves that are frequented by the public.

5.5.2.3 If there are no waste disposal facilities within a reserve, reserve users are required to remove all waste from special events or any other activity from the reserve.

5.5.2.4 Where a reserve is booked and used for a special event, the event organisers are responsible for the collection and disposal of their waste at their own cost.

5.5.2.5 Council shall take legal action against persons shown to be guilty of dumping waste materials (including rubbish and garden waste) on reserves.

5.5.3 Methods

5.5.3.1 Activity management plans allocating rubbish bins and doggy-doo bag dispensers, and identifying bin emptying regimes and reserve maintenance programmes.

5.5.3.2 Community and Council surveillance and monitoring.

5.5.3.3 Publicity and advocacy.

5.6 Use of agrichemicals on reserves

Herbicides provide a cost-effective means of managing weeds on reserves, but they also have perceived and potential adverse effects on some reserve values. There is little call for pesticide use on reserves. Where agrichemicals provide the best management options, Council seeks to minimise their use.

5.6.1 Expectations

5.6.1.1 The use of agrichemicals on reserves is carefully managed.

5.6.1.2 Agrichemicals are applied in an efficient and safe manner.

5.6.2 Policies

5.6.2.1 Where herbicides are used, this shall be carried out by an “approved handler” and in accordance with NZS 8409: 2004 *Management of Agrichemicals*. Any chemicals used shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

5.6.2.2 Where chemical control is carried out in high visibility/pedestrian traffic areas, any spraying required shall be carried out at a time of day which causes as little inconvenience to the public as possible, as approved by the relevant Council project supervisor.

5.6.2.3 Chemical weed control in public areas will be undertaken using the least toxic effective chemical of a type approved by the relevant Council project supervisor. Chemicals used for weed control in turf areas shall as far as practicable be turf registered.

5.6.2.4 Signs indicating that spraying operations are in progress shall be positioned so that persons entering the area receive adequate warning that spraying is being undertaken. The signs shall remain in place at the conclusion of spraying until the withholding period recommended by the manufacturer in order to avoid direct contact with spray material have been met.

5.6.3 Methods

5.6.3.1 Contract specifications.

6 Development of New Features and Facilities

Policies in this section guide decision-making related to the provision of new features or facilities within a reserve.

The TRMP states that "Open space generally enhances the locality in which it occurs. ... The maintenance of open character is often important in a neighbourhood. Any buildings placed on a reserve or open space should not detract from this character."

The following policies seek to support the expectations of the TRMP.

6.1 Buildings and structures

There are three types of buildings on reserve land:

- Council-owned and not leased (e.g. public toilets, and community halls which are rented out from time to time),
- Council-owned and leased to a reserve occupier/lessee, and
- Privately-owned by the reserve occupier/lessee.

Some buildings offer a mixture of these uses.

Other structures such as memorials are sometimes placed on reserves, these are addressed in section 6.2.below.

The Reserves Act generally limits buildings on recreation reserves to uses associated with sporting and outdoor recreational activities. However, sections 53 and 54 of the Act provide local authorities with the discretion to erect "buildings and structures for public recreation and enjoyment not directly associated with outdoor recreation" such as public halls.

The classification of a reserve affects the types of structure that may be considered. Local purpose reserves generally have greater scope for building development than recreation reserves. Reserve land may be leased for the erection of buildings under section 54(1) of the Act for buildings and other structures associated with public recreation or enjoyment such as baths, a camping ground, or a parking place. The lessee may be required to construct and manage these structures as a condition of their lease. The erection of buildings may also be permitted on land leased for commercial operations which are of public recreational benefit.

The Building Act 2004, Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991, the TRMP 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. All proponents will need to apply for the required consents once their application to build on the reserve is approved.

6.1.1 Expectation

6.1.1.1 Buildings and structures on reserves meet the needs of an approved use and users without significant adverse effects on the values of the reserve and adjoining landowners.

6.1.2 Policies

6.1.2.1 With the exception of approved network utility services, buildings on reserves will be limited to those necessary to meet a demonstrated

demand for recreation or community activities and that are compatible with the primary purpose or specific use of the reserve. (see also *4.8 Utility services*)

6.1.2.2 Council will plan and manage its reserves to minimise the number of buildings on each reserve. The duplication of facilities will be avoided by encouraging existing lessees to maximise the use of club facilities and/or to investigate opportunities to share facilities with other community groups.

6.1.2.3 In evaluating any proposals for new buildings or structures or alterations to buildings or structures on reserve land, the Council shall have regard to:

a) the purpose of the reserve, as reflected in its classification and any relevant management plan;

b) the provisions of the Reserves Act and the TRMP;

c) the need for the building or structure to be located on reserve land;

d) the uses the building or structure will be put to;

e) the materials, site, design and colour of the proposed structure and its compatibility with the open space and amenity values of the reserve;

f) the perceived effect of proposed building or structure or alteration and its intended use on the reserve, reserve users and adjoining landowners both now and in the future;

g) the financial position of the applicant to properly construct and maintain the buildings and structures and ongoing associated costs;

h) future plans of the applicant/evidence of strategic vision;

i) the possibility of reserve occupiers establishing jointly administered and multiple purpose buildings or structures;

j) the conservation of open space, significant vegetation, habitats and significant landscape features. This includes consideration of whether the land could be put to better use for casual recreation; and

k) the need to protect existing outdoor recreation facilities and activities and whether their displacement by the erection of a new structure or extension of an existing structure is in the public interest.

6.1.2.4 New buildings and structures (except erosion protection structures) will not be supported within an area identified in the TRMP or other Council plan as being subject to hazards such as erosion and flooding.

6.1.2.5 Council will only consider applications for new buildings on coastal reserves where the purpose of the building is associated with a recreational or community activity that uses the coast and/or adjoining foreshore or ocean as part of that activity.

6.1.2.6 An approval to lease, or to gain another appropriate form of occupation agreement for an area of reserve land, shall be required by a club or organisation prior to seeking approval to construct a building or structure, including parking areas, on that land. An occupation agreement is required even where Council has agreed to contribute financially to the building. Once an occupation agreement for the land is in place, the applicant must then seek formal approval of Council to build on the site and apply for a separate occupation agreement for the building itself.

6.1.2.7 Where the Council owns the building or structure, the club or organisation shall lease the building and land from the Council.

6.1.2.8 The following conditions will be placed on any permission for erecting buildings on reserves:

a) A land use agreement is first gained;

b) The applicant is responsible for obtaining all resource and building consents before work commences on the site, including those for utility connections;

c) The applicant must comply with all bylaws, regulations and statutes pertaining to the construction and operation of the building;

d) Design, materials and location of proposed buildings or structures or alterations should minimise the potential for deterioration and vandalism;

e) The exterior colour scheme for the proposed building is to be submitted to the Council for approval before construction commences;

f) Any development, maintenance and replacement of landscaping associated with the building (including resource consents) is the responsibility of the applicant and must be approved by the Council;

g) Responsibilities for ongoing maintenance of the building will be outlined as a condition of the lease;

h) Landscape plans (including maintenance standards) are to be submitted to Council before planting commences;

i) The exterior of the building will be maintained by the lessee to Council standards;

j) The area immediately surrounding the building and construction site is to be maintained in a safe, clean and tidy condition at all times by the occupier;

k) A bond may be required from the applicant before work commences on the site. The bond less any expenses incurred by Council will be refunded on completion of an agreed scope of activity;

l) Permission to undertake the proposed development will lapse if construction does not commence within two years of the grant of this permission or over a time period otherwise agreed by Council;

m) All costs associated with the application and the resulting development are to be met by the applicant unless Council is party to the application; and

n) Policies outlined in sections 4.3 *Occupation agreements* and 4.4 *Abandonment or change in use* will apply in all cases.

6.1.2.9 Feasibility studies may be required where proposals are considered by Council to be significant, or significantly increase the area of the reserve occupied, or where there is an element of financial risk associated with the activity. The contents of feasibility studies are to be discussed with Council on a case-by-case basis.

6.1.2.10 Where a memorial is considered, policies in section 6.2 *Commemorative memorials* will also apply.

6.1.3 Methods

6.1.3.1 Reserve management plans.

6.1.3.2 Consideration of consent applications and other applications on a case-by-case basis.

6.2 Commemorative memorials

Memorials in reserves include those to commemorate special events, visits by dignitaries and the memory of a particular person. They may include plaques and signs attached to existing structures on site, trees and park furniture, such as seats and picnic tables. Both types of memorial assume an historic significance over time and need to be properly identified, recorded and maintained. However, their proliferation can have an adverse effect on the enjoyment of reserves and can pose management problems, particularly when stolen or vandalised. Important trees on reserves and elsewhere are administered under the TRMP.

6.2.1 Expectations

6.2.1.1 Memorials and commemorative plaques add to the understanding of Tasman's cultural and social history.

6.2.1.2 The primary purpose of reserves remains the focus and the number and location of memorials and commemorative plaques are limited and controlled.

6.2.2 Policies

6.2.2.1 Memorials and commemorative plaques may only be placed in reserves with the permission of Council. When considering a request for the placement of a new memorial Council will consider:

a) The relevance of the memorial to increasing the understanding of regional history;

b) Compliance with reserve management plans and the primary purpose of the reserve;

c) How the construction and installation of the memorial will be funded; and

d) The applicant's ongoing commitment to maintenance costs including responsibility for vandalism and theft.

6.2.2.2 Council will favour small plaques set in park furniture rather than stand-alone memorials. Plaques may not be affixed to trees.

6.2.2.3 Council shall maintain regionally important memorials where they are entered on Council's asset register.

6.2.2.4 The applicant is responsible under Council direction for the purchase, construction, instalment and maintenance of personal memorials, unless otherwise agreed with Council staff.

6.2.2.5 The placement of memorials shall take into account the number of existing memorials, artworks and other objects in the vicinity of the proposed new memorial.

6.2.2.6 Any reserve management committee is consulted prior to the installation of memorials and commemorative plaques on reserves.

6.2.2.7 Applications must be in writing with supporting evidence demonstrating that the memorial meets the principles of this policy.

6.2.2.8 If a removed or damaged memorial item includes a plaque, Council shall endeavour to include this in its replacement or return it to the relevant agency or individual.

6.2.3 Methods

6.2.3.1 Reserve management plans.

6.2.3.2 Council shall maintain a register of approved memorials and commemorative plaques and community contacts for each.

6.2.3.3 Memorials which are maintained by Council will appear as assets on relevant asset management plans. Relevant new memorials will be added to the asset register.

6.3 Car and cycle parking

Demand for car and cycle parking spaces within reserves or on legal road adjoining reserves is common. The provision and development of new car parks within reserves is regulated by the TRMP and should be balanced with the desirability of retaining open space on reserves. The TRMP indicates that car parking will not normally be required for neighbourhood parks.

However, parking spaces are required for sports grounds, courts and places of assembly including stadium and gymnasia. In some cases, car parking is developed for peak use during, for example, sports events, and the parking area may retain important open space values when not in use.

6.3.1 Expectations

6.3.1.1 Car parking will be provided at the level required by the TRMP.

6.3.1.2 Cycle parking may be provided for public halls, community centres and other reserves where there is demand.

6.3.1.3 Some of the costs of car park provision will be recovered from identifiable beneficiaries where this is authorised by the Reserves Act.

6.3.2 Policies

6.3.2.1 Car and cycle parks on reserves will only be provided for vehicles associated with legitimate uses of a reserve.

6.3.2.2 Where possible car and cycle parks may be provided within the adjoining legal road in order to minimise the adverse effects on the use and enjoyment of the reserve.

6.3.2.3 Car and cycle parks will be so located to ensure that the visual amenity values of open space are not compromised.

6.3.2.4 Reserve occupiers may be asked to contribute to the provision of car or cycle parking on reserves where their occupation is a clear and consequential factor in the need for car or cycle parking.

6.3.2.5 Where possible, car or cycle parking will be designed to be able to be used for other valid reserve activities when not required for vehicles and will retain good open space values.

6.3.2.6 Requests for additional car or cycle parking facilities on reserves may be considered subject to the applicant making a written application to Council. All applications will be evaluated in consideration of:

a) Information, to be supplied by the applicant, on the purpose and justification for additional parking;

b) A needs assessment of parking needs, based on an inventory of public use of the reserve or reserve facilities;

c) The ability to use existing car or cycle parking on or near the reserve; and

d) Potential applicant resources for assisting to meet the costs of constructing and maintaining the car or cycle park area.

6.3.3 Methods

6.3.3.1 Reserve management plans to define existing parking areas and any proposed at the time of preparation.

6.3.3.2 Revision of TDC Engineering Standards and Policies to include standards for car and cycle parks on reserves.[4]

6.3.3.3 Applications considered on a case-by-case basis.

6.4 Boundary fencing

Reserve fences may delineate the extent of public land, protect neighbours from reserve uses (such as grazing) and support safe use. They may also block passive surveillance, be unsightly, and expensive to construct and maintain. A variety of factors need to be weighed when deciding whether and how to fence a reserve.

6.4.1 Expectations

6.4.1.1 Fencing on reserves will be cost-effective and enhance and protect reserve values, including visual amenity values from neighbouring areas and passive surveillance.

6.4.2 Policies

6.4.2.1 Ensure that reserve boundaries are fenced where necessary to:

a) Adequately define reserve boundaries;

b) Prevent stock trespass;

c) Prevent unauthorized vehicle access;

d) Reduce risks in hazardous areas;

e) Ensure public safety; and

f) Facilitate views from adjoining properties onto reserves.

6.4.2.2 The use of a range of standard fence designs that enhance the amenity of the reserve and encourage passive surveillance will be encouraged. New reserves will have boundary fences, where required, of a consistent and appropriate style.

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[4] The Tasman District Council Engineering Standards and Policies 2008 has no standards for car parks, but defines those for vehicle barriers:

Vehicle barriers may be provided to control unauthorised vehicles. This may be in the form of a standard non-mountable kerb or a physical vehicle barrier or bollards (see TDC Drawings 623 to 625). Vehicle barriers should meet the following objectives:

a) prevent vehicles from accessing reserve land;

b) continue to allow pedestrian access and bicycle access if appropriate;

c) be of a design that ensures uniformity with other reserve structures, does not adversely affect the visual amenity of the area, and is able to withstand or discourage vandalism pressure.

6.4.2.3 All fences are adequately maintained in accordance with the relevant activity management plans.

6.4.2.4 Council will seek a contribution towards the costs of fencing on reserve boundaries from adjoining landowners and, where possible, create fencing covenants on reserves to protect amenity values and support passive surveillance.

6.4.3 Methods

6.4.3.1 Reserve management plans.

6.4.3.2 Application of the Fencing Act 1978.

6.4.3.3 Revision of *TDC Engineering Standards and Policies 2008* to include preferred fence designs for use on and around reserves.

6.5 Public toilets

Public toilets support the use of reserves but are costly to construct and to maintain. Many reserves have limitations in terms of water supply and sewage disposal. In some situations Council is also required to obtain a resource consent for the structure and/or disposal of wastewater under the TRMP.

6.5.1 Expectations

6.5.1.1 Public toilets on reserves will be adequately provided, well-located, affordable and will not duplicate alternative public services nearby.

6.5.1.2 Public toilets and their surrounding sites are designed or upgraded using the Ministry of Justice's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* (CPTED) national guidelines and are maintained to ensure spaces are safe and secure for all users.

6.5.1.3 New toilet design and siting will be provided in accordance with national standards (specifically NZS 4241:1999 *New Zealand Standard for Public Toilets*)

6.5.2 Policies

6.5.2.1 Unless adequate public toilet facilities are available nearby, toilet facilities will generally be provided at reserves where:

a) Organized sporting or recreational events are held regularly; and

b) There is high public use.

6.5.2.2 Where effluent disposal is able to be adequately provided for on site, Council will weigh the benefits of permanent versus temporary facilities when considering upgrading existing or installing new toilet facilities. For example, for some reserves it may be more economic to use re-locatable toilets to address increased levels of use during peak summer months.

6.5.2.3 Organizers of activities on reserves without permanent toilet facilities, or where toilet facilities are inadequate for the anticipated use, will be required to provide portable toilets for the duration of the activity.

6.5.2.4 New facilities must be sited, designed and maintained to a quality of presentation that is consistent with the public profile of the facility as

agreed by Council and in accordance with NZS 4241:1999 *New Zealand Standard for Public Toilets*.

6.5.2.5 Buildings for these facilities should blend with the environment as well as being safe, low maintenance and resilient to vandalism.

6.5.2.6 All public conveniences will be clearly identified and locatable through directional signage.

6.5.3 Methods

6.5.3.1 Reserve management plans.

6.5.3.2 Activity management plan to include public toilet strategy.

6.5.3.3 Application of NZS 4241:1999 New Zealand Standard for Public Toilets.

6.6 Lighting

Council does not encourage the use of reserves after dark outside of organised events. The lack of lighting in many circumstances is a strategic management decision to discourage visitors from using areas at night where safety problems may exist. Council recognises that some groups do use reserves at night. While lighting can be considered an essential component of night use in a reserve area, it is appropriate that some or all of the cost should fall to those who use facilities at night. Lighting should be considered a useful addition to other safety provisions but not a solution in itself.

Major lighting installations, such as those on sports fields, may require a resource consent under the TRMP.

6.6.1 Expectations

6.6.1.1 Reserve lighting will support appropriate uses of reserves and be affordable.

6.6.1.2 The costs of lighting will be fairly allocated.

6.6.2 Policies

6.6.2.1 Council will only consider providing lighting on reserves where there is a clear public benefit. Priority will be afforded areas which provide pedestrian and cycle linkages and commuting routes between and within communities where no alternative lighted access exists.

6.6.2.2 Lighting may be provided on reserves subject to the occupier or user of reserve land or facilities making written application to Council. All applications will be evaluated in consideration of:

a) an explanation from the applicant about why the lighting is needed;

b) other uses of the reserve;

c) potential for adverse effects on neighbouring properties;

d) other potential or existing safety features in the area; and

e) how the applicants will contribute to the construction and maintenance of the lighting.

6.6.2.3 Council will pay for lighting in areas of general public use e.g., street lights and in car parks, but the users of sports grounds are responsible for

meeting the costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of their own lighting needs. For example, sports clubs are responsible for the cost of floodlights and for lighting accessways to club buildings.

6.6.3 Methods

6.6.3.1 Reserve management plans, activity management plans and community plans.

6.6.3.2 Case-by-case assessments.

6.6.3.3 Revision of TDC Engineering Standards and Policies 2008 to include reference to lighting standards on and around reserves.

6.6.3.4 Lease or licence terms and conditions where required.

6.7 Landscape development and tree protection

Landscaping makes a major contribution to the amenity values of reserves. Managed open space areas and vegetation within urban areas softens the built environment and provide opportunities for outdoor enjoyment in an urban setting. Within rural areas landscaping can act as a contrast to predominantly agricultural and forestry land uses. Trees provide valuable shade and protection from UV exposure and are natural play equipment.

The aesthetic value of landscapes can be affected by subsequent developments such as the erection of buildings or the clearance or removal of vegetation on reserves. The adverse effects of these developments need to be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Most landscaping development on reserves is undertaken by Council. In some cases, private developers or community groups will undertake development on Council-administered reserves. In this instance it important for Council's expectations to be clear.

Section 42 of the Reserves Act limits and controls the ability of Council to cut or remove trees from reserves controlled by that Act.

6.7.1 Expectations

6.7.1.1 Well-landscaped reserves are enjoyed by residents and visitors to the District, are safe and are readily maintained.

6.7.1.2 The limitations on tree removal or cutting created by the Reserves Act are complied with.

6.7.2 Policies

6.7.2.1 Require all significant reserve development proposals to include a Council-approved landscape plan.

6.7.2.2 Limit the planting of high-maintenance flowerbeds and gardens to formal gardens and other similar areas.

6.7.2.3 Ensure that poisonous species are not planted adjacent to children's play equipment or play areas, but retain feature trees (such as kowhai) where they are already present at such sites.

6.7.2.4 Ensure that existing or potential plant pests (weeds) are not planted in reserves.

6.7.2.5 Include native species, propagated from plants native to the location, wherever possible in reserve planting programmes, including erosion-control plantings.

6.7.2.6 Plant additional trees on reserves, where compatible with the purpose of the reserve and present uses.

6.7.2.7 Trim, remove and replace old or damaged trees that pose a significant safety risk, as determined by professional assessment where necessary.

6.7.2.8 Ensure that all heritage trees, including those listed in the TRMP, are protected.

6.7.2.9 Ensure that any trees donated by the public for transplanting onto reserves are easily managed and appropriate to the reserve.

6.7.2.10 Consent to remove trees on reserves shall only be granted where the purpose of the removal meets one of the following criteria:

a) There are clear benefits to the general community, particularly with regard to safety,

b) A genuine nuisance exists, such as where footpaths are uplifted or the tree affecting underground or overhead utilities and it is not feasible to relocate these items of infrastructure,

c) Where there is a proven need for the clearance to allow for construction of approved reserve facilities,

d) The tree has no form of heritage protection, unless there is a significant safety concern.

6.7.2.11 Where a request to remove a tree is received, it shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by reserve management staff, who will refer the request to a Community Board where relevant.

6.7.3 Methods

6.7.3.1 Reserve management plans.

6.7.3.2 Activity management plans and maintenance schedules.

6.7.3.3 Revision of TDC Engineering Standards and Policies 2008 to include reference to landscaping standards on and around reserves.

6.7.3.4 TRMP provisions for heritage trees.

6.8 Play equipment

The TDC is committed to providing a range of play experiences throughout the District. We are fortunate that our natural environment – beaches, tracks and forests – are all excellent play settings for children. However, in urban areas and in many small communities, local play equipment on reserves provide vital and safe play opportunities for children.

Council applies two national standards to the installation and maintenance of play equipment:

- SNZ HB 5828.1:2006
  General Playground Equipment and Surfacing Handbook
- NZS 5828:2004
  Playground equipment and surfacing

Expectations for levels of service are further interpreted in the Reserves Activity Management Plan.

The Building Act 2004 states that territorial authorities, such as the TDC, are exempt from the need to gain a building consent for a playground if it has been designed by a chartered professional engineer (Schedule 1 (ji), Exempt building work).

6.8.1 Expectations

6.8.1.1 There is equitable access to a variety of safe play opportunities across the District.

6.8.2 Policies

6.8.2.1 All new building, maintenance and repair of old playgrounds and playground equipment shall comply with the current New Zealand Safety Standards (SNZ HB 5828.1:2006 and NZS 5828:2004).

6.8.2.2 The design and siting of each playground should have regard to the orientation of the sun, shelter from the wind, be clearly visible to the public and cause minimum disturbance to adjoining properties, and:

a) Take advantage of natural contour, shade and shelter;

b) Ensure sufficient space for other play activities;

c) Ensure safe and convenient access to paths, roads, or parking; and

d) The ability to supervise children using play equipment.

6.8.2.3 The design and siting of each playground will reflect the special visual character of the reserve.

6.8.2.4 The number, location and standard of playgrounds on reserves of the District shall be managed in accordance with best practice. A register of all component items of Council playgrounds will be maintained.

6.8.2.5 Provision and design of playgrounds shall reflect the local demographics and be monitored for appropriateness.

6.8.2.6 Where safety issues are identified, there shall be adequate barriers, such as gardens or fencing, between children's play equipment and busy roads or reserve accessways.

6.8.2.7 All children's play equipment shall be safe, well-maintained, and cleaned regularly.

6.8.3 Methods

6.8.3.1 Reserves strategy for provision levels for reserves.

6.8.3.2 Reserves Activity Management Plan.

6.8.3.3 Reserve management plans.

6.8.3.4 Reference to New Zealand Standards.

6.8.3.5 Playground design and installation specialists.

6.9 Outdoor furniture

The provision of outdoor furniture on reserves can add to levels of amenity. However, these structures should be appropriately designed and maintained so that they remain an attractive asset to the reserve and do not become a safety hazard.

Furniture associated with food consumption such as picnic tables and barbeques creates a need for additional rubbish bins and, potentially, toilet facilities (see section 6.5).

6.9.1 Expectations

6.9.1.1 Well designed and appropriately located outdoor furniture in reserves encourage and support appropriate use.

6.9.1.2 Outdoor furniture and surrounding areas are designed or upgraded using the Ministry of Justice's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* (CPTED) national guidelines, and are maintained to ensure spaces are safe and secure for all users.

6.9.2 Policies

6.9.2.1 Seating, picnic tables, rubbish bins, play equipment and all other park furniture may be placed with regard to supervision, need, orientation to sun, shelter from wind, views and proximity to access points.

6.9.2.2 Litter bins will generally not be provided on reserves which have no other park furniture, and 'take home' policies will apply.

6.9.2.3 The focus for placing outdoor furniture will be in areas of amenity and/or recreational value (e.g. on the shores of lakes, rivers, swimming holes and pathways). Care shall be taken to minimise visual distraction from the natural environment.

6.9.2.4 The need for rubbish bins, toilets and other infrastructure will be considered and planned for prior to installing new outdoor eating facilities such as picnic tables and barbeques.

6.9.2.5 Barbeques will be installed taking into account the safety of the location and the structure, the potential for vandalism and misuse and the potential effects on neighbours and other users of the reserve. Gas or electric barbecues, instead of solid-fuel barbecues will be used at reserves with high fire risk and/or vulnerable vegetation.

6.9.2.6 All furniture shall be designed and coordinated for suitability to function and appropriateness for the surroundings. Furniture will also be constructed for durability and resistance to vandalism.

6.9.2.7 Structures, buildings and furniture which are no longer required shall be removed as soon as practicable and those that are unsafe or irreparable shall be removed also and only replaced if an ongoing need is demonstrated.

6.9.3 Methods

6.9.3.1 Reserve management plans to define furniture needs.

6.9.3.2 Revision of TDC Engineering Standards and Policies 2008 to include reference to outdoor furniture standards on and around reserves.

6.10 Inclusion and disability access

The TDC is committed to working towards the removal of barriers to the participation of people with disabilities on reserves or any community accessibility issue. Improved access has the potential to increase the use of reserves by enhancing comfort and convenience for a wide range of users while providing significant safety benefits.

It is important to retain character and variety in reserves and to cater for different levels of ability with a range of challenges and degrees of difficulty. It will not always be feasible or desirable to make all facilities fully accessible. Different degrees of accessibility will be achievable at different sites. There are four main reasons why parks may not be fully accessible:

- Existing facilities. Many existing facilities are not accessible and it may not be practical to modify them. However, where possible a design change should be implemented to improve accessibility of existing facilities.
- High cost. The cost of constructing accessible facilities may be prohibitive and outweigh the usefulness or suitability of such a facility, e.g. constructing an accessible path on a steep hillside.
- Conservation values. Some reserves have high conservation values that should not be compromised, e.g. wide paths may encroach on an ecologically sensitive area that needs to be conserved.
- The nature and purpose of the reserve: some reserves are either not accessible to the public or are difficult to access by their nature and purpose.

For facilities to be recognised as fully accessible they need to comply with national standards stated in the TRMP, the Building Act 1991 and, for example, the Access Standard in the Built Environment: NZS41212001.

6.10.1 Expectation

6.10.1.1 Everyone is able to enjoy Tasman's reserves.

6.10.2 Policies

6.10.2.1 Depending on the nature and purpose of the reserve and where practicable reserves and associated facilities will be designed to meet contemporary national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.

6.10.2.2 When new facilities are proposed, an audit shall be undertaken to identify accessible facilities and to prioritise opportunities for improvement.

6.10.2.3 Included questions in three-yearly reserves satisfaction surveys to monitor accessibility in parks. Consultation with disability advocacy agencies will also be carried out to identify issues of exclusion.

6.10.2.4 Council shall ensure that staff members and contractors involved with providing park facilities are educated about the requirements of people with disabilities and/or accessibility issues, allowing effective service provision.

6.10.2.5 Tracks shall be developed and signed according to the *Standards NZ Handbook for Track Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures* (SNZ HB 8630:2004).

6.10.2.6 Council shall provide public information about accessible facilities using a variety of media.

6.10.3 Methods

6.10.3.1 Reserve management plans

6.10.3.2 Special audit.

6.10.3.3 Application of SNZ HB 8630:2004.

6.11 TDC signs

Council signs on reserves are important to indicate the primary purposes of the reserves, who the administering authority is, any exclusions or prohibitions for use and any known and important hazards. Consistency in signs is important to improve their legibility, highlight their association with the TDC and to ensure comprehension by readers of any language, and to encourage appropriate reserve activities.

Commercial signs are considered under section 4.7 *Commercial activities and commercial signs*. All signs on reserves must comply with the rules and policies of the TRMP.

6.11.1 Expectations

6.11.1.1 Users of reserves are aware of permitted and important prohibited uses of reserves and important hazards.

6.11.1.2 Signage encourages the appropriate use of reserves.

6.11.1.3 Signs provide information about special values of reserves where appropriate, including cultural and natural heritage.

6.11.1.4 Signs provide both the common and Māori name for a reserve, if these differ.

6.11.2 Policies

6.11.2.1 All reserves will be adequately signed with as a minimum the reserve name, and information about appropriate activities and natural values at the reserve

6.11.2.2 A regionally consistent sign design shall be used on all reserves.

6.11.2.3 Reserve management plans shall identify where interpretation panels are desirable and what information should be provided.

6.11.2.4 Nationally compliant icons shall be used to indicate permitted and prohibited activities and important hazards on reserves.

6.11.2.5 Signs associated with tracks and buildings and their standards shall adopt the recommendations of the *Standards NZ Handbook for Track Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures* (SNZ HB 8630:2004).

6.11.3 Methods

6.11.3.1 Sign requirements shall be identified in reserve management plans with reference to an approved regional template.

6.11.3.2 Where a reserve has more than one name (common and Māori), both will be provided on the reserve name signs, and an interpretation of the Māori name will be provided in consultation with mana whenua iwi.

6.11.3.3 The review of the Engineering standards shall include reference to the *Standards NZ Handbook for Track Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures* (SNZ HB 8630:2004) for new signs on reserves. The standards will refer information icons in use regionally by DOC and the Nelson City Council to ensure consistency.

Appendix 1: Reserves administered by Council

The Tasman District Council is the administering authority for the reserves listed below. A list is available on request of relevant esplanade strips, esplanade reserves, access strips, rights-of-way and other easements in favour of the public administered by Council.

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Rabbit Island Recreation Reserve	Moturoa	Section 1 Section Island No 3 Rough Waimea East District, Sec 1 2 Sec Island No 5 Rabbit Waimea East District	108.7 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Rabbit Island Recreation Reserve	Moturoa	Part Island No 5 Rabbit Waimea East District	131.5 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Riwaka Hall Reserve	Riuwaka	Part Sec 24 Motueka District Blk X Kaiteriteri SD, Lot 1 DP 4738	906 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Riwaka Memorial Reserve	Riuwaka	Secs 281 292 Motueka District, Lot 1 DP 7378	1.57 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Riwaka River Reserve East	Riuwaka	Lot 3 DP 16421	1,329 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Riwaka River Reserve West	Riuwaka	Lot 4 DP 17362	2,973 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Riwaka Rugby Clubrooms	Riuwaka	Lot 2 DP 9195	5,998 m^2	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Riwaka Rugby Grounds (DSIR) Reserve	Riuwaka	Secs 99 100 Blk X Kaiteriteri Survey District	3.460 ha	Unclassified	Motueka
Ruby Bay Esplanade Reserve	Te Mamaku	Lot 3 DP 5971, Lot 4 DP 4849, Lot 2 DP 7091, Lot 14 DP 4955, Lot 30 DP 6775, Lots 29 30 DP 7583	7,146 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Ruby Bay Esplanade Reserve	Te Mamaku	Lot 14 DP 4955	4,978 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
131 Commercial Street Takaka		Lot 2 DP 19872	380 m^2		Golden Bay
Adair Drive Reserve		Lot 14 DP 11706	168 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Alex Ryder Memorial Reserve		Lot 28 DP 7339, Lots 21 22 23 DP 16426	3.16 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Alexandra Estate Walkway		Lot 106 DP 18519	1.668 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Alpine Forest Reserve		Lot 16 DP 17874	34.206 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Anatoki River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 17161, Lots 3 5 DP 17044	1.193 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Anatoki-Takaka Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 17161, Lots 3 5 DP 17044	6,733 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Anawera Crescent Reserve		Lot 31 DP 5620	1,941 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Aniseed Valley Reserve 3		Lot 3 DP 425410	1.3646 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Aniseed Valley Reserve		Lots 2 and 3 DP 19710	2,947 m^2	Local Purpose walkway	Richmond
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway		Lot 7 DP 20452	426 m^2	Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve	Richmond
Anslow Place Reserve		Lot 18 DP 10001	1,880 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Aotea Place Council Cottages Hill Street		Lot 17, 18 DP 8531 & Lot 2 DP 423616			Richmond
Apo Place Reserve		Lot 104 DP 450299	1,993 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Aporo Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 8 DP 439005	918 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Apple Valley Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 8 DP 315786	5,878 m^2		Moutere-Waimea
Appleby Bridge Recreation Reserve		Part Sec 2 Blk II Waimea Survey District	2.4539 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Appleby Bridge Reserve		Part Sec 2 SO 14797 Blk II Waimea Survey District	1,115 m^2	Local Purpose (Playcentre) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Appleby Esplanade Reserve		Lot 6 DP 10914	8,489 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Aranui Park		Lot 1 DP 8474	4.1265 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Aranui Road Esplanade Strip		Lot 3 DP 432685	1,506 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Aranui Road Local Purpose Reserve		Lot 4 DP 432685	3,042 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Aranui Road-Langford Drive Walkway		Lot 64 DP 18328, Lot 13 DP 19637, Lots 28 29 DP 17242	7,096 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Arbor Lea Embankment		Lot 20 DP 19314, Lot 81 DP 17209	5,896 m^2	Local Purpose (Recreation) Reserve	Richmond
Arbor Lea Reserve		Lot 13 DP 16521	1,868 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Arnold Lane Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16982	2,826 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
ASB Aquatic Centre					Richmond
Awaroa Esplanade Reserve		Lots 5 6 DP 11313, Lots 9 10 DP 8100, Lot 1 DP 11411	4.404 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Baigent Valley Road		Lot 3 DP 438207	3,730 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Reserve		Lots 6 8 DP 16046, Lot 4 DP 17895	5,951 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Bainham Cemetery Reserve		Sec 42 Blk III Aorere Survey District	2.313 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Golden Bay
Bainham Hall Reserve		Lot 7 DP 80	1,010 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Batchelor Ford Road Reserve		Lot 3 DP 17132	923 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Battery Road L/P Reserve		Lot 5 DP 301843	2,090 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Battery Road Reserve		Lot 3 DP 18260	1.3796 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Bay Vista Millennium Reserve		Lot 46 DP 16650	1,462 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Bay Vista Recreation Reserve		Lot 44 DP 16650	1.0128 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Belfit Lane		Pt Lot 2A DP 280	417 m^2		Moutere-Waimea
Belgrove Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 17219	948 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Ben Cooper Park		Part Lot 2 DP 6761, Lot 1 DP 11636, Lot 18 DP 10077, Lot 19 DP 10085	3.5628 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Best Island Esplanade Reserve		Lot 37 DP 5090	3.4491 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Best Island Golf Course		Lot 2 DP 8350	4,678 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Best Island Recreation Reserve		Lot 8 DP 5090	3.,540 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Best Island Road Reserve		Part Lot 1 DP 5478, Part Lot 1 DP 6849	1.6754 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Bill Wilkes Reserve		Lot 44 DP 16495, Lot 22 DP 14088, Lots 21 68 DP 15511, Lot 204 DP 12091, Lot 212 DP 14534, Lot 10 DP 15066	3.6227 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Borlase Avenue Recreation Reserve		Lot 24 DP 20252	906 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Boyle Street Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 19878	1,214 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Brightwater Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 10225, Part Sec 18 Blk IX Waimea Survey District	3.7164 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Bronte Esplanade Reserves		Lot 5 DP 520, Lot 4 DP 14727	5,197 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Bronte Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 7 DP 431683	1.2092 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Bronte Road Walkway		Lot 8 DP 431757, Lot 8 DP 431683	1,952 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Brooklyn Reserve		Part Lot 1 DP 5289	4.6101 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Brooklyn Stream Reserve		Lot 26 DP 9307	2,343 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Burbush Park		Lot 6 DP 4144	2,092 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Busch Recreation Reserve		Lot 4 DP 19777	2.5561 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Bydder Recreation Reserve		Lot 14 DP 7582	1,873 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Cambridge Street Playground		Lots 5 6 DP 2720	1,292 m^2	Fee simple	Richmond
Cederman Drive Rec Reserve (Little Kaiteriteri)		Lot 58 DP 20350	3,728 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Cederman Drive Walkway Reserve		Lot 38 DP 18158	1,858 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Centenary Place Reserve		Lot 16 DP 15627	785 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Chaytor Reserve		Lot 10 DP 16467	2,325 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Chelsea Avenue Reserve		Lot 12 DP 14470, Lot 5 DP 12742, Lot 49 DP 12204	6,889 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Claire Place Reserve		Lot 40 41 DP 326788 Lot 18 DP 306837	9,541 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Clifton Cemetery Reserve		Sec 133 Sq 11 Town of Clifton Blk VII Waitapu SD, Part Sec 65 Town of Clifton	8,852 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Golden Bay
Clifton Recreation Reserve		Secs 132 140 Sq II Blk VII Waitapu Survey District	46.7486 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Coach Place Reserve		Lot 16 DP 15864, Lot 8 DP 9795	2,841 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Collingwood Cemetery		Res A Town of Collingwood	6.0739 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Golden Bay

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Collingwood Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 17635	2,322 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Collingwood Fire Station (Leased land)					Golden Bay
Collingwood Memorial Hall		Lot 1 DP 7277	1,019 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Collingwood Memorial Reserve		Lot 6 DP 15844	193 m^2	Unclassified (fee simple)	Golden Bay
Collingwood Motor Camp		Lot 3 DP 1201, Lots 4 5 DP 1067, Part Sec 200 Blk XV Pakawau Survey District	2,656 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Collingwood Quay Walkway		Lot 31 DP 323801	1,560 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Collins Road Reserve		Lot 40 DP 4046	5,248 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Cornwall Haven Reserve		Lot 14 DP 9720	975 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Cornwall Place Reserve		Lot 2 DP 12422	1,789 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Cornwall Place Reserve		Lot 1 DP 12422	705 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Corriedale Close Walkway		Lot 18 DP 429313	97 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Cotterell Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 9 DP 18160	1.1953 ha	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Dawson Road Walkway		Lot 2 DP 20482	9,810 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Decks Reserve		Part Lot 2 DP 5945, Part Sec 153 Motueka Survey District, Part Sec 293 Motueka Survey District, Lot 1 DP 11529	1.9595 ha	Local Purpose Reserve Proposed Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Dellside Reserve		Lot 26 DP 15725, Lots 18 19 DP 12914, Part Lot 2 DP 18376, Part Lot 1 DP 12631, Part Sec 3 Sq 1 Blk VII Waimea Survey District, Part Sec 85 Waimea East District Blk VII Waimea SD	22.5633 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Dominion Flats Walkway		Sec 1 Survey Office Plan 441669	1.3566 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Dovedale Church Reserve		Part Sec 72 Sq 2 Blk II Wai-iti Survey District	4,558 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Dovedale Recreation Reserve		All DP 1181, Part Sec 72 Sq 2 Blk II Wai-iti Survey District, Lots 1 2 DP 2000	3.5856 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Dumont Place Reserve		Lot 31 DP 18773	502 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Easby Park		Lot 88 DP 7551, Lot 68 DP 11145	8,128 m^2	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
East Takaka Esplanade Reserve		Lot 11 DP 11641	2.2250 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
East Takaka Recreation Reserve		Part Section 24 Sq 11 Blk III Takaka Survey District	5,686 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Edward Baigent Reserve		Lot 2 DP 4029	1.2173 ha	Scenic Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Edward Street Walkway		Lot 3 DP 339820	1,982 m^2	Local Purpose walkway	Moutere-Waimea
Eginton Park		Lot 27 DP 9588, Lot 35 DP 8621	8,278 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Eighty Eight Valley Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 12882, Lot 2 DP 17067	5,293 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Fairose Drive Walkway		Lot 68 70-71 73-74 76 DP 418996	2,961 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Faraday Rise Reserve		Lot 12 DP 13852	1,876 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Faulkner Bush Reserve		Part Sec VII Blk XVI Wai-iti Survey District, Part Lot 3 DP 8325	15.3162 ha	Scenic Reserve / Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Feary Crescent Reserve		Lot 16 DP 8351	3,896 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Fenwick Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 12 DP 8450	2.6481 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Firestones Reserve		Lot 1 DP 984	2.7482 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Fletts Road Cemetery Reserve		Part Sec VI Moutere District Blk VII Motueka SD	2,016 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Foxhill Cemetery Reserve		Sec 196 Waimea South District Blk XV Wai-iti SD	1.1446 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Franklin Street Reserve		Lot 18 DP 16076	787 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Genia Drive Reserve		Lot 50 DP 343385	5,571 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Golden Bay Community Centre		Lot 1 DP 17809	1,053 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Golden Bay Community Centre and Hall		Lot 1 DP 15561, Lot 2 DP 13413		Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Golden Bay Recreation Park		Lot 2 DP 13180, Part Sec 1 of 22 Blk X Waitapu Survey District, Part Lot 1A DP 2371	8.4788 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay

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Goodman Ponds Reserve		Part Lot 1 DP 16330	2.0202 ha	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Goodman Recreation Park		Part Lot 1 DP 16330	6.1474 ha	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Green Tree Road Reserve		Lot 3 DP 6817	5,665 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Greenwood Street Walkway		Lot 17 DP 12796	512 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Grossi Point Esplanade Reserve		Lots 10 11 DP 4542, Lot 4 DP 7570, Lot 15 DP 6482, Lots 9 11 DP 5006	2,939 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Grossi Point Recreation Reserve		Part Lot 2 DP 417	1.1087 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Hampton Street Restrooms		Lot 3 DP 1724	827 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Harriet Court Reserve		Lot 31 DP 425924	1,009 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Hart-Paton Road Drainage Reserve		Lot 4 DP 431455	2,177 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Hart-Paton Road Walkway Reserve		Lot 3 DP 431455, Lot 5 DP 431455	1,432 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Harwood Place Reserve		Lot 12 DP 15834	886 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve (Borck Creek)		Lot 23 DP 431433	7,646 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Heritage Crescent Reserve		Lot 43 DP 18679	74 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Higgs Reserve		Sec 15 Part Sec 29 Block II Moutere Survey District	3.9052 ha	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Highfield Grove Walkway		Lot 28 DP 303808	388 m^2	Local Purpose (walkway) Reserve	Richmond
Hill St North End Walkway		Lot 5 DP 324500	912 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Hill Street (South End) Walkway		Lot 5 DP 17821	2,732 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Hoddy Road Reserve		Lot 6 DP 5074	3,245 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Holdaway Grove Reserve		Lots 4 5 DP 17032, Lot 14 DP 17720	2,136 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Richmond
Hollis Hills Council Cottages Starveall Street		Lot 24 & Pt Lot 14 DP 9598	1,815 m^2		Richmond
Homepark Reserve		Lot 3 DP 13500	1,810 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose	Richmond

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Hope Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 5356, Lot 3 DP 5109	3.9099 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Hotham Street Esplanade		Lot 3 DP 410098	5,088 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Hunter Avenue Walkway		Lot 18 DP 12247, Lots 3 5 DP 12202	3,739 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Idesia Grove Reserve		Lot 22 DP 14088	150 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Jean Berriman Park		Lot 4 DP 11542	1,188 m^2	Local Purpose(Playground) Reserve	Richmond
Jessie Street Reserve		Lot 24 DP 16541	1,621 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Jimmy Lee Creek Reserve		Lot 6 DP 19745, Lot 16 DP 12551	2.6409 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Jubilee Park		Part Secs 100 102 Waimea East District, Lot 1 DP 7506, Lot 1 DP 10976, Lot 1 DP 9418, Part Lots 3 4 DP 945, Part Lot 1 DP 819, Lots 1 2 DP 9698, Lot 1 DP 5950, Part Lot 1 DP 11787	11.6750 ha	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Kilkenny Place Walkway		Lot 9 DP 372973	4,406 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Kina Beach Recreation Reserve		Lot 7 DP 564	2.5167 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Kina Peninsula Esplanade Reserve Walkway		Lot 8 DP 20423	1.0466 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Kina Reserve		Lots 6 7 DP 5524, Lot 3 DP 13707, Lots 4 5 DP 6547	1.5659 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Kings Reserve		Lots 1 11 DP 6313, Lot 2 DP 9675, Lot 12 DP 7003	8,061 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Kotinga Cemetery Reserve		Part Sec 3 Sec 138 Takaka District	4,059 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Golden Bay
Kotinga Hall Reserve		Sec 264 Takaka Dist Blk X Waitapu Survey District	2,834 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Kowhai Crescent Reserve		Lot 6 DP 16023, Lot 28 DP 18265, Lot 22 DP 15666	2,578 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Lake Killarney Reserve		Lot 8 DP 6841, Lots 1 2 DP 17300	2.0050 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Lake Killarney Reserve		Lot 3 & 4 DP 34991		Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve		Pt Sec 92 SO Plan 9257 & Pt Sec 92 Sq 146 Blk XIII Motupiko SD	7,985 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Ledger Goodman Park		Lot 16 DP 12796, Lot 36 DP 9080, Lot 25 DP 9975	5,043 m^2	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve		Lots 3 4 DP 17556, Lot 2 DP 17543	1.1086 ha	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea

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Lee Valley Recreation Reserve		Lot 8 DP 15699	4,738 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Ligar Bay Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 9236, Lot 3 DP 376909, Lot 4 DP 376909, Lot 5 DP 376909	1.2195 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Linden Place Reserve		Lot 25 DP 9307	3,931 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Little Sydney Valley Esplanade Reserve		Lot 7 DP 447622	4,721 m^2	Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve	Motueka
Little Kaituna Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 9525	1.1323 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Lodder Lane Reserve		Lot 2 DP 16043, Lot 4 DP 16043	2,361 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Long Plain Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 439695	2,915 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Long Plain Road Reserve		Lot 5 DP 18774	5,890 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Lord Rutherford Memorial		Lot 1 DP 9151, Lot 1 DP 14795, Part Lot 2 DP 9151, Lot 2 DP 5360	2,225 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Lord Rutherford Park		Lots 10 22 DP 18760, Lot 1 DP 19228	5.9345 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Lower Maruia Reserve		Lot 1 DP 4584	8,676 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Lower Moutere Hall Reserve		Part Sec 2 Blk VII Motueka Survey District, Part Sec 1 Moutere District	9,686 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Lower Moutere Recreation Reserve		Part Sec 2 Blk VII Motueka Survey District	2.2216 ha	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Maiseys Road Reserve		Lot 1 DP 13658	2,276 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Maling Cottages Croucher Street Richmond		Lot 6 & & DP 11542	2,213 m^2		Richmond
Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 17476	250 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Lakes-Murchison
Mapua Esplanade Reserve Iwa Street		Lot 2 DP 20152	316 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Mapua Play Centre Reserve		Lot 11 DP 9998	759 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Mapua Recreation Reserve		Lots 1 2 DP 3840, Lot 12 DP 9998	3.9563 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea

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Marahau River Esplanade True Left		Lot 9 DP 422928	1,133 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Marahau River Esplanade True Right		Lot 6 DP 422928	2,484 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Mararewa Cemetery Reserve		Sec 129 Upper Motueka District Blk XIII Wai-iti SD	8,040 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Martin Point Reserve		Lot 1 DP 2327	806 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve		Sec 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	4,253 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Matakitaki Scenic Reserve		Sec 27 Blk II Matakitaki SD	6,629 m^2	Scenic Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
McDonald Place Walkway		Lot 30 DP 323801	163 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
McIndoe Reserve		Part Lot 1 DP 14160, Lot 1 DP 17353	2.2970 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
McKee Memorial Recreation Reserve		Sec 134 Blk I Moutere Survey District	6.1129 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
McKee Memorial Scenic Reserve		Sec 133 Blk I Moutere Survey District	5.8709 ha	Scenic Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Meadow Lane Walkway Reserve		Lots 28, 29 DP 361354	4,891 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Meads Bridge Reserve		Lots 7 9 DP 15210, Lot 1 DP 9798	1.2381 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Meads Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 9798	1.6190 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Mears Have Council Cottages Motueka		Lot 5 DP 364	6,179 m^2		Richmond
Melia Place Walkway				Accessway	Richmond
Memorial Gardens		Lot 2 DP 3621	991 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Memorial Hall		Lot 1 DP 3874			Motueka
Memorial Park (TDC/Wakatu)		Lot 35 DP 1599, Lot 16 DP 1599, Lot 1 & 3 DP 5839	3.6973 ha		Motueka
Memorial Park (TDC)		Pt Lot 33 DP 1599	1.2223 ha		Motueka
Miles Reserve		Lot 15 DP 6577	4,239 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Milnethorpe Quay Reserve		Section 1 SO 14529	1.5510 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay

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Moreland Place Reserve		Lots 19 20 21 DP 12594	4,720 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Moreland Place Reserve (new part)		Lot 5 DP 304288	2,520 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Moreland Place Reserve (new part)			253 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Moreland Place Reserve (new part)		Lot 6 DP 304288	474 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Moreland Place Reserve (new part)		Lot 4 DP 414200	1,833 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Motueka Beach Reserve (Beach Camp Reserve)		Lots 2 3 DP 4706, Sec 289 Blk IV Mouteka Survey District, Lot 2 DP 14481	2.1992 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Motueka Cemetery Reserve		Part Secs 145 146 Motueka District Cemetery	5.9685 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Motueka
Motueka Moutere Inlet area					Motueka
Motueka Museum Frontage		Sec 299 Blk IV Motueka Survey District	988 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Motupiko Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 16564	1.6858 ha	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Lakes-Murchison
Motupipi Esplanade Reserve		Lots 20 22 DP 4840	2,264 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Motupipi Esplanade Reserve		Pt Sec 73 Square II Blk IX Waitapu SD	1.6516 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Moutere Bluff Reserve		Lot 2 DP 11134	6,018 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Moutere Hills RSA Memorial Library		Part Lot 6 DP 657	1,016 m^2	Local Purpose (War Memorial) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Moutere Inlet Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16035	152 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Moutere Inlet Walkway Reserve		Lot 3 DP 425537	80 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Mrs Falconer's Corner Reserve		Part Lot 18 DP 65	1,324 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Murchison Cemetery Reserve		Sec 90 & 92 Square 170	1.2950 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Murchison Council Cottages		Lot 1 DP 335020	4,974 m^2		Lakes-Murchison
Murchison Playground		Pt Sec 41 & Pt Sec 42	1,889 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison

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Murchison Recreation Reserve		Sec 18 SQ 170	6.0616 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Murchison RSA Hall		Lot 5 DP 2324	813 m^2	Fee simple	Lakes-Murchison
Murchsion Camp Ground		Pt Sec 94A Sq 170 Lot 1 DP 10575	2.7704 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Naumai Street Reserve		Lot 3 DP 14432, Lot 11 DP 15895	1,146 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Ngaio Bay Reserve		Lot 6 DP 4884	1,038 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Ngatimoti Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 4898, Lot 4 DP 15783	644 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Ngatimoti Esplanade Reserve		Sec 5 SO 371045, Sec 3 SO 371045, Sec 1 SO 371045, Lot 1 DP 370766, Lot 3 DP 370766	2.5852 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Ngatimoti Hall Reserve		Part Sec 22 Sq 7 Blk X Motueka Survey District, Sec 114 Sq 7 Blk X Motueka Survey District	1,950 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Ngatimoti Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 17558, Lot 5 DP 16565	1.2209 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Norm Large Park		Lots 17 18 DP 8550, Lot 1 DP 10085	2,278 m^2	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Norman Andrews Place Reserve		Lot 6 DP 14389	679 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
North Street Reserve		Lot 1 DP 4706	6,455 m^2	Recretion Reserve	Motueka
Nyhane Drive Reserve		Lots 16 17 DP 19064	9,693 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Oak Tree Reserve Lower Queen Street		Lot 24 DP 429772	5,474 m^2	Local Purpose	Richmond
O'Connor Creek Reserve		Lots 2 4 DP 16267	5,654 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Old House Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 9725	351 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Old Mill Road Reserve		Lot 2 DP 4843	8,196 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Old Mill Walkway		Lot 12 DP 16467, Lots 1 2 DP 17367, Lot 13 DP 16467, Lot 7 DP 10904	6.7702 ha	Local Purpose Reserve Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Old Mill Walkway L/P Reserve		Lot 16 DP 336741	290 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Old Mill Walkway L/P Reserve		Lot 17 DP 336741	978 m^2	Local Purpose Reesrve	Moutere-Waimea

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Old School Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 17160	3.234 ha	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Lakes-Murchison
Olympus Way Reserve		Lot 81 DP 17247	1,011 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Onahau Estuary Esplanade Reserv		Lot 15 DP 8450	4.2128 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
One Spec Road Reserve		Lot 4 DP 4390	1,012 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Onekaka Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 11849	5,266 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Onekaka Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 17702	2,508 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Onekaka Recreation Reserve		Part Sections 22 92 95 Blk II Waitapu Survey District	8,790 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Onekaka River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 4085	1,181 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Owen River Recreation Reserve		Lot 3 DP 2787 & Pt Lot 2 DP 2787 (all DP 4077) & Sec 5 Square 146 Blk VII Matiri SD	2,5156 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Pakawau Beach Esplanade Reserve (North)		Lot 15 DP 9663	8,163 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pakawau Beach Esplanade Reserve (South)		Lot 10 DP 8000	2,801 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pakawau Esplanade Reserve (Tom Front)		Lot 4 DP 5847, Lot 20 DP 5716	1.6544 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pakawau Hall Recreation Reserve		All DP 2459	386 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Palmer Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 19534	1,463 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Pangatotara Reserve		Lot 6 DP 18982	3,218 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Paradise Way Recreation Reserve		Lot 45 DP 16650	5,268 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Paramu Place walkway		Lot 28 DP 20520	79 m^2	Local Purpose	Richmond
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 8871, Lot 1 DP 17559, Lot 2 DP 8922, Lot 3 DP 13617, Lot 2 DP 9757	1.9101 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay

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Parapara Peninsula Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 8871, Lot 5 DP 6410, Lot 16 DP 6577	2.1851 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pariwhakaoho Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16804	5,403 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Park Drive Reserve		Lot 5 DP 324500	1,990 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Parker Street Reserve		Lot 103 DP 369079	922 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve		Lot 15 DP 7582, Lots 4 5 DP 5800, Lot 5 DP 6483	1.3569 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Patons Rock Recreation Reserve		Part Section 71 Blk III Waitapu Survey District	3,800 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Pearless Flats Council Cottages Wakefield		Lot 1 DP 11181	3,323 m^2		Moutere-Waimea
Pearse Valley Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 14140	330 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Peninsula Road Recreation Reserve		Lot 2 DP 19247	496 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Pethybridge Rose Garden		Lot 13 DP 319 & Part Sec 155 Blk IV Motueka Survey District	2,025 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Pine Hill Heights Reserve		Lot 27 DP 13646, Lots 24 25 DP 15280, Part Lot 24 DP 15280, Lot 5 DP 16139, Lot 29 DP 13646	5.1572 ha	Scenic Reserve Presently Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Pine Hill Heights Walkways		Lot 27 DP 13646, Lots 24 25 DP 15280, Part Lot 24 DP 15280, Lot 5 DP 16139, Lot 29 DP 13646	685 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Pinehills Recreation Reserve		Part Lot 13 DP 4955, Sec 129 SO 11036 Moutere Hills District	2,784 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Pioneer Park and Museum		Lots 1 2 DP 3053, Lot 1 DP 2871	671 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pioneer Park Historic Cemetery		Part Sec 155 Blk IV Motueka Survey District	2,336 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Pohara Beach Reserve		Lots 1 - 14 DP 1703, Lot 7 DP 6385	4.9327 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Pohara Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 14874	1.3600 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Pohara Valley Reserve		Lot 34 DP 14874	284 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Poplars Recreation Reserve		Sec 2 SO 14168	4,722 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison

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Porika Track Reserve		Lot 18 DP 9770	2,248 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 411962	1,094 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waikoropupu Springs Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 14799	2,612 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rangihaeata Esplanade Reserve		Lots 9 10 DP 6203	1.2561 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rangihaeata Inlet Esplanade Reserve		Lot 7 DP 9899	4,568 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rangihaeata Local Purpose Reserve		Lot 3 DP 20170	2,077 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rangihaeata Recreation Reserve		Secs 28 30 Town of Rangihaeata Blks V VI Waitapu Survey District	8,458 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Research Orchard Road Reserve		Lot 1 DP 18638	6,090 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Reserarch Orchard Road Reserve		Lot 18 DP 410968	1.2588 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Reservoir Creek Walkway		LOT 3 DP 362961 LOTS 3-4 DP 352146 LOT 74 DP 20038 LOT 106 DP 18519 LOT 14 DP 20 129 LOT 108 DP 19222 LOT 73 DP 315526	1.1157 ha	Local Purpose reserve	Richmond
Reservoir Creek Walkway Reserve			4,269 m^2	Local Pupose Reserve	Richmond
Richards Reserve (Wildman Road Reserve)		Lot 24 DP 4037	3,101 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Richmond Cemetery		Lot 1 DP 11447 & Pt Sec 22 Waimea East SD	4.9902 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Richmond
Richmond Road Stormwater Reserve		Lot 74 DP 20032	512 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Richmond Town Hall		Pt Sec 25 Waimea East Dist Lot 3 & 3 DP 2720 Lot 1 DP 2989	2,198 m^2		Richmond

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Rintoul Place Reserve		Lots 10 24 26 DP 16254 Lot 25 DP 14155 Blk IX Waimea SD - Local Purpose Res	3,894 m^2	Loca Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Riverview Recreation Reserve		Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD	2.81326 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Riverview Scenic Reserve		Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD	3.1392 ha	Scenic Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Robson Reserve		Lot 2 DP 20395	5.2634 ha	Scenic Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Rockville School Reserve		Lot 3 DP 17935	3,771 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Rototai Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 5 DP 17264, Lots 4 5 DP 15429	6,156 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rototai Cemetery -Takaka		Pt Sec 7 Takaka District	2.0234 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Golden Bay
Rototai Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 7931, Lot 3 DP 9526	5,159. m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Rototai Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 5423, Section 131 Sq 11 Takaka District Blk VI Waitapu Survey District, Secs 1 2 Res H Sq 11 Takaka District Blk VI Waitapu Survey District	1.9310 ha	Recreation	Golden Bay
Royden Place Walkway		Lot 39 DP 307304	66 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Ruataniwha Reserve		Lot 32 DP 323801	3,110 m^2	Recreation Reserv	Golden Bay
Sandeman Road Reserve		Lot 5 DP 18918	3.9925 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Sanderlane Drive Reserve		Lot 18 DP 19324	2,304 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Sandy Bay Cemetery Reserve		Part Sec 29 Sq 9 Blk III Kaiteriteri SD	2,181 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Motueka
Sauer Pond		Lot 1 DP 13355	1,149 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Saxton Field - Avery Oval		Lot 1 DP 20000 Lot 1 & 2 DP 8366 Lot 2 DP 326169			Richmond
Shuttleworth Reserve		Lots 1 2 DP 20184	4,249 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Six Mile Esplanade Reserve		Pt Section 1 & 4 Blk I Tutaki SD	2.7847 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Snowden Place Reserve		Lot 5 DP 10022	749 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Sportspark Motueka		Part Lot 28 DP 1575	3.8878 ha		Motueka
Spring Grove Cemetery		PT Sec 54 Waimea District 54A Cemetery	2.0234 ha	Cemetery Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Spring Grove Hall Reserve		Lot 1 DP 5978	4,071 m^2	Local Purpose (Public Hall) Res	Moutere-Waimea

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Spring Grove School Reserve		Lot 2, DP 14970	1.1476 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
St James Avenue Reserve		Lot 21 DP 19848	2,986 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Stanley Brook Cemetery		Part Sec 88 Upper Mouteka District Blk V Wai-iti SD	5,412 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve		Sec 185 Sq 6 Blk VIII Wangapeka Survey District	2.5240 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Starveall Street Reserve		Lot 68 DP 20400	2,139 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Starveall Street Walkway		Lots 10 24 26 DP 16254, Lots 1 25 DP 14155, Part Lot 2 DP 10225, Lot 28 DP 9598	4,470 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Stephens Bay Esplanade Reserve		Lot 13 DP 5771, Lot 17 DP 8455, Lots 44 45 DP 5620	2.7803 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Stephens Bay Recreation Reserve		Lot 40 DP 5620	1,994 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Sunbelt Crescent Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 & 4 DP 372722	2,406 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Sunbelt Crescent Reserve		Lot 2 DP 9024, Lot 35 DP 9729	7,971 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Sunview Heights Walkway		Lot 26 DP 364407	5,177 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Takaka Council Cottages		Lot 3 DP 315032	873 m^2		Golden Bay
Takaka Memorial Reserve		Part Sec 18 Takaka District	1,933 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Takaka River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 439695	2,688 m^2	Local Purpose	Golden Bay
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve		Lot 19 DP 2610	4.4356 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Tapawera Playground Reserve		Lot 60 DP 13973	1.9880 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway		Lot 1 DP 302811	5,705 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Tapu Place Reserve		Lot 14 DP 13047	4,258 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Tarepa Court Walkway		Lot 15 DP 372570	150 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Tasman Memorial Recreation Reserve		Lot 5 DP 14638, Part Sec 101 DP 4522, Part Sec 101 DP 3872	1.8624 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Pt Lot 3 DP 6052	4,984 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 33 DP 5768	928 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 9 DP 7100	1,686 m^2	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 32 DP 5768	7,485 m^2	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 5 DP 11104	3.0037 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 5531	1,838 m^2	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 30 DP 5768	6,263 m^2	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 15 DP 5768	809 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 14 DP 5768	809 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 10 DP 7100	804 m^2	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 395596	1,007 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve - Esplanade	Golden Bay
Tata Beach Esplanade Reserve		Lot 5 DP 395596	58 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve - Esplanade	Golden Bay
Tata Heights Reserve (walkway lookout)		Lot 6 DP 11827	2.2633 ha	Esplanade Reserve	Golden Bay
Tawa Place Playground		Lot 59 DP 13973	4,669 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Te Kakau Stream Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 9107, Lot 2 DP 19872	551 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Te Kakau Stream Reserve		Lot 3 DP 17810, Lot 2 DP 17735, Lot 7 DP 10418	6,795 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Teapot Valley Road Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16373, Lot 3 DP 18391	8,600 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Ted Reed Reserve		Part Blk XI Kaiteriteri Survey Dist	303 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Templemore Ponds		Lot 27 DP 19079	6,281 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Templemore Ponds		Lot 1, 2 DP 306483	6,287 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Templemore Ponds		Lot 27 DP 19079	6,870 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Templemore Ponds		Lot 35 DP 307871	288 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Thorp Bush		Part Lot 1 DP 4811, Lot 5 DP 16000	4.7012 ha	Recreation Reserve Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Titoki Place Reserve		Lot 24 DP 15666	1,366 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Tokongawa Drive Reserve		Lot 66 DP 14471, Lot 19 DP 14472	4.9625 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Tomatea Point Recreation Reserve		Lot 13 DP 6185	4,383 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Torrent Bay Recreation Reserve		Lot 33 DP 1612	3,090 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Torrent Bay Waterworks Reserve		Part Sec 1 Blk III Kaiteriteri Survey District, Lots 10 11 DP 1612	22.2799 ha	Unclassified	Motueka
Toru Street Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 331815	40 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserve		Lot 16 DP 6442, Lot 29 DP 6816	2.8001 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Totara Avenue Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 6442, Lot 17 DP 6816	4,548 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Totara Park		Lot 24 DP 14061	1,245 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Totara Street Reserve		Lot 1 DP 18882	1.0631 ha	Recreation Reserve	Lakes-Murchison
Trewavas Street Foreshore Reserve		Part Sec 4 Blk IV Motueka Survey District	3.0110 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Tui Close Walkway		Lot 124 DP 320460	210 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Tukurua Creek Esplanade Reserve		Lot 10 DP 9282, Lot 2 DP 12784	3,111 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Tukurua Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 13522	2,115 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Tukurua Point Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 12265	3,869 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Twin Bridges Reserve		Lot 1 DP 18073	2.8290 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Upper Moutere Recreation Reserve		Lot 1 DP 3456, Lot 1 DP 19230	3.1508 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Upper Takaka Recreation Reserve		Part Sec 62 Sq 8 Blk XV Takaka Survey District	4,311 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Upper Takaka Reserve		Part Secs 46 47 Sq 8 Blk XI Takaka Survey District, Lot 1 DP 5578	7,113 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Uruwhenua Recreation Reserve		Secs 91 92 Sq 8 Blk XI Takaka Survey District	4.0329 ha	Recreation Reserve	Golden Bay
Vosper Street Council Cottages Motueka		Lot 2 DP 4230	6,059 m^2		Motueka
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve		Secs 189 190 191 Waimea South District	3.0184 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Wai-iti River Bank Reserve		Sec 5 Blk IX Waimea Survey District	6,440 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Wai-iti River Reserve		Lots 5 6 DP 16950	8,800 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Waikato Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 15629	3,252 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Waimea Estuary Local Purpose Reserve		Lot 4 DP 392320	521 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea Estuary Reserve		Lot 3 DP 13527	4,222 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 411290	2,279 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 363658	1.7181 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea River Park		Lot 3 DP 424007 Lot 3 5-6 DP 363658 Lot 1 DP 368437 Lot 1 DP 368439 Lot 1-4 DP 3 70973 Lots 11-13 DP 5969 Sec 202 Waimea South Dist Sec 203 So 10988	390.86 ha	Unclassified	Moutere-Waimea and Richmond

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Waimea River Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16911	2.4175 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea West Cemetery Reserve		Part Sec 120 Blk V Waimea Survey District	8,005 m^2	Cemetery Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waimea West Recreation Reserve		Sec 170 Blk V Waimea Survey District	6,329 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waingaro River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 5 DP 15918	1.4711 ha	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Waingaro River Esplanade Reserve (Moulder Road Rec Reserve)		Lot 3 DP 16093	460 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Waingaro-Takaka Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 16093	4,614 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Wainui Bay Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 13440	3,146 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Wainui Bay River Esplanade Reserve		Lot 3 DP 430629	4,648 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Wainui Inlet Esplanade Reserve		Lots 18 19 20 DP 19802	2,004 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Wairoa Gorge Esplanade Reserves		Lot 3 DP 15136, Lot 16 DP 19390, Lot 2 DP 17531	2.2768 ha	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Wairoa Gorge Reserve		Lot 3 DP 8124	1,979 m^2	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Res	Moutere-Waimea
Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve		Lots 14 15 DP 19390	3.0936 ha	Scenic Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Waitapu Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 5879	561 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Wakatu Place Reserve		Lot 21 DP 12802	209 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Wakefield Hall		Lot 2 DP 7510	1,052 m^2	Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Wakefield Library Memorial Gardens		Part Section 85 Blk XII Wai-iti Survey District	501 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Wakefield Old Library		Part Sec 85 Waimea Sth Dist Blk XII Wai-iti Survey District	244 m^2		Moutere-Waimea
Wakefield Railway Reserve		Lot 5 DP 16542	8,374 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Wakefield Recreation Reserve		Lots 1 2 DP 19250, Lot 1 DP 10557, Part Sec 206 Blk XII & XIV Wai-iti Survey District	4.0736 ha	Recreation Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Walker Place walkway		Lot 73 DP 315526	111 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Wall Street walkway		Lot 58 DP 20350	3,730 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Warren Place Reserve		Lot 12 DP 18043	1,629 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Washbourn Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 13251	4,537 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Golden Bay
Washbourn Gardens		Part Lot 180 DP 12091, Lot 203 DP 12091, Lot 1 DP 9490, Part Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East District, Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 16457, Lot 1 DP 15187, Lot 1 DP 13802, Part Lot 2 DP 9490	1.7025 ha	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Westdale Road Esplanade Reserve		Lot 4 DP 20551	4,739 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Wharepapa Grove Reserve		Lot 33 DP 17252	2,052 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Wharf Road Reserve		Lot 3 DP 7296	1,572 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Motueka
Wharf Road Reserve (Link Park)		Lot 5 DP 19984	5,994 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Whitby Green Reserve		Lot 1 SO 14091	2,796 m^2	Proposed Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
Whitby Road Walkway		Lots 1 3 DP 16542	8,408 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
White Gate Reserve		All DP2170	5,375 m^2	Proposed Recreation Reserve	Richmond
White Gate Reserve (new part)		Lot 5 DP 20452	1.4500 ha	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Wilson Park		Lot 51 DP 9043	4,189 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Motueka
Windleborn Place walkway		Lot 15 DP 16241	101 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Winston Park		Lot 58 DP 7076, Lot 13 DP 7027	4,008 m^2	Recreation Reserve	Richmond
Woodstock Reserve		Lot 5 DP 13427	1,408 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Moutere-Waimea
York Park		Lot 131 DP 2619	1.6109 ha	Recreation Reserve	Motueka

NAME	Maori Name	Legal Description	Area (m^2/ha)	Reserve classification	Ward
Esplanade reserve beside nursery and pool		Lot 4 DP 18824	2,812 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Meadow Lane Walkway Reserve		Lot 8 DP 18941	1,383 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Meadow Lane Walkway Reserve		Lot 10 DP 19426	2,241 m^2	Local Purpose Reserve	Richmond
Pakawau Inlet Esplanade Reserve		Lot 2 DP 450379	1,835 m^2		

Appendix 2: Reserve management plan development and review schedule

Management plan and development date	Proposed review year
Richmond Ward Reserves – 1999 with later amendments for Hope Reserve	2013
Rabbit Island – 1989 updated 1997 and 2001	2013
Memorial Park – 1997 with a minor amendment 2003	2014
Moutere Waimea Ward Reserves – 2000	2014
Motueka Ward Reserves – 2001	2014
Golden Bay Ward Reserves – 2003	2015
Lakes Murchison Ward Reserves – 2004	2015
Tata Beach Reserves – 1996, updated 2001 and 2007	2016

Appendix 3: Standard licence template

Licence TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(Licensor)

and

(Licensee) Dated xx 20xx

THIS LICENCE made the xx day of 20xx

BETWEEN TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL a local authority pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and having its offices at 189 Queen Street, Richmond (**the Licensor**)

AND (**the Licensee**)

WHEREAS

A. The Licensor is the owner of the Premises described in the First Schedule.

B. The Licensor has agreed to grant, and the Licensee accepts the grant of, a Licence to occupy the Premises on the terms and conditions contained herein.

C. The parties wish to record their agreement in writing.

THIS LICENCE WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS

1. Interpretation

1.1 Where words appear in this Licence and also in the First Schedule then the words shall mean and include the details provided after them in the first schedule.

1.2 Any schedules to this Licence shall have the same force and effect as if set out in the body of this Licence.

1.3 Licence means the deed of licence between the Licensor and the Licensee.

2. Licence to Occupy

2.1 The Licensor grants to the Licensee a licence to occupy the Premises for the Term commencing on the Commencement Date unless previously terminated in accordance with this Licence, upon the terms and conditions contained in this Licence.

2.2 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Licence expressed or implied, the Licensor may at any time during the term, or any renewed term hereof, terminate this Licence by notice in writing to the Licensee whereupon the giving of such notice, the Licence shall immediately terminate without prejudice to the rights and remedies of either party against the other for any antecedent breach of the provisions of this Licence.

3. Licence Fee

3.1 The Licensee shall pay the Licence Fee to the Licensor annually in advance. The first payment due and payable on .

4. Outgoings

4.1 The Licensee shall, in addition to the Licence Fee, pay to the Licensor the following outgoings as they fall due:

(a) All land tax and rates levied or assessed in respect of the Premises; and

(b) All power, water, telephone, sewage, storm water, refuse disposal and collection charges, and all other utility and service charges, levied or assessed in respect of the Premises.

4.2 If such outgoings are not separately assessed or levied in respect of the premises, then the Licensee shall pay such a fair proportion thereof as shall be agreed upon between the Licensee and the Licensor or, failing agr

5. Goods and Services Tax

5.1 The Licensee shall pay to the Licensor all Goods and Services Tax (or any similar tax levied in substitution thereof) paid or payable in respect of the Licence Fee or any other payments due under this Licence. The tax shall be payable on each occasion when any Licence Fee payment falls due.

6. Review of Licence Fee

6.1 The Licensor may review the Licence Fee on the Licence Fee Review Dates in the manner provided in this section 6 PROVIDED THAT in no event shall the new Licence Fee so determined ever be less than the Licence Fee payable for the period immediately preceding the review.

6.2 The Licensor shall give to the Licensee notice in writing of the Licence Fee for the relevant period considered by the Council to be the current market Licence Fee for the Premises.

6.3 If the Licensee does not accept the Licence Fee notified by the Licensor then the Licensee shall inform the Licensor of the Licensee's disagreement, by notice in writing to the Licensor, given within 28 days of receipt of the Licensor's notice. Unless the Licensor and the Licensee are able to reach agreement within 14 days of the Licensee informing the Licensor that the Licensee does not agree with the new Licence Fee, then the amount of the Licence Fee shall be such amount as may be determined by two registered valuers (one to be appointed by each party) who shall act as experts not arbitrators. If the valuers are unable to agree within one month of their appointment on the new Licence Fee then either party may at any time require the new Licence Fee to be determined by an umpire who shall be appointed by the valuers.

6.4 If the Licensee fails to give notice of its non-acceptance of the Licence Fee within 28 days of the Licensor's notice then the Licence Fee stated in the Licensor's notice shall be the Licence Fee payable for the relevant Licence Fee period.

6.5 Pending determination of the Licence Fee the Licensee shall pay the Licence Fee nominated in the Licensor's notice as an estimated or interim Licence Fee, to be paid until such time as the actual Licence Fee has been determined. Immediately on the determination of the actual Licence Fee an appropriate adjustment shall be made between the Licensee and the Licensor.

6.6 Any review of the Licence Fee pursuant to this Licence shall take effect from the relevant Licence Fee review date regardless of whether the Licensor gave the Licensee notice prior to the Licence Fee Review Date.

7. Permitted Use

7.1 The Licensee will not use or permit the use of the Premises for any purpose other than the Permitted Use. If the Licensee breaches this condition the Licensor after making such enquiries as it thinks fit and giving the Licensee an opportunity to explain its actions may terminate the licence in the manner as provided for in clause 14.2.

7.2 The Licensee will not carry on or permit to be carried on upon the Premises any noisy or offensive business or permit anything in or about the Premises which is or may become a nuisance or annoyance to either the Licensor or the owners or occupiers of land in the vicinity of the Premises.

8. Compliance with Laws

8.1 The Licensee shall at all times comply with the provisions of all Acts, by-laws and regulations and lawful requisitions of any authority having jurisdiction over the Premises and with any conditions arising pursuant to any operative or proposed District Plan of the territorial authority as it relates to the Premises and the Permitted Use.

9. No Assignment

9.1 This Licence is personal to the Licensee. Accordingly, the Licensee shall not sub-licence, assign, part with possession of the Premises or any part of the Premises or this Licence to any person.

10. Licencee's Obligations

10.1 The Licensee will not erect any buildings or other improvements on the Premises without the prior consent in writing of the Licensor. The Licensor may decline to grant approval to the erection of structures or may approve the erection of structures on such reasonable conditions as it considers appropriate.

10.2 The Licensee in constructing or altering any structure shall comply with the provisions of all Acts, by-laws and regulations and the lawful requisitions of any proper authority having power with respect to the use of the Premises and with any conditions imposed by the Licensor or otherwise arising pursuant to the territorial authority's operative or proposed District Plan.

10.3 The Licensee will at all times keep improvements erected on the Premises in good order, repair and condition.

10.4 The Licensee will not require the Licensor to contribute towards the cost of the erection or maintenance of any fence dividing the premises from any adjoining land of the Licensor.

10.5 The Licensee will at all times keep the Premises in a clean and tidy condition.

10.6 The Licensee will not at any time post, paint or otherwise affix or allow to be posted, painted or otherwise affixed any advertisement on any part of the Premises without first obtaining the written consent of the Licensor.

10.7 The Licensee shall ensure that the Licensee's use and occupation of the Premises does not interfere with or any way obstruct the right of the Crown, the Licensor, or of any other person authorised by any legislation to construct, place, maintain, alter, remove, or otherwise deal with the Licensor's road or any electric wires, telephone wires, conduit pipes on, over, or under the Premises except with a prior written consent of the Licensor and, if required by law, the person that is responsible for any such services or utilities, and (if necessary) the relevant Minister of the Crown.

10.8 The Licensee shall make good any damage to any part of the road forming the Premises caused by the Licensee, the Licensee's contractors, agents, employees and invitees.

10.9 The Licensee shall permit the Licensor, as contractors, employees and agents at reasonable times to come on to the Premises for the purposes of carrying out works on, over or under the road of which the Premises form part.

11. Insurance

11.1 The Licensee shall take out and maintain a public liability policy for the sum of not less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.00) in respect of any expense, liability, loss, claim or proceedings which the Licensor may incur or sustain as a result of any act or omission of the Licensee.

12. Licensor's Right of Inspection

12.1 The Licensor its employees, contractors, and agents may at all reasonable times enter upon the Premises to view the condition thereof.

13. Right to Repair

13.1 If the Licensee defaults in the due and punctual compliance with any repair notice given pursuant to this licence then without prejudice to the Licensor's other rights and remedies express or implied the Licensor may by the Licensor's agents, employees and contractors with all necessary equipment and material at all reasonable times enter the Premises to execute such works. Any money expended by the Licensor in executing such works shall be payable by the Licensee to the Licensor upon demand together with interest thereon at the Default Interest Rate from the date of expenditure by the Licensor to the date of payment by the Licensee.

14. Termination

14.1 If the Licensee defaults in payment of the Licence Fee, outgoings, or any other monies payable under this Licence and the default continues for 14 days after the due date for payment then the Licensor shall be entitled to charge Default Interest at the Default Interest Rate on such money due and owing from the due date for payment down to the date of payment to the Licensor.

14.2 If and whenever the Licence Fee or other monies payable by the Licensee pursuant to this Licence shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of 14 days after such payment is due then whether the same shall have been legally or formally demanded or not, or if the Licensee shall make breach in the performance or observance of any of the covenants, conditions or agreements herein on the part of the Licensee contained or implied then and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the Licensor forthwith and without making any demand or giving any notice whatsoever to re-enter upon and take possession of the Premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole whereupon the Term hereby created shall cease and determine without releasing the Licensee from any liability for Licence Fee, outgoings or other monies then due or for any antecedent breach of covenant.

14.3 The parties acknowledge that this Licence and the Lease are collateral documents and if for any reason whatsoever the Lease expires or is terminated, the Licensor may terminate this Licence whereupon the rights and obligations of both parties hereunder shall cease immediately without prejudice to the rights of one party against the other for any antecedent breach of this Licence.

15. Arbitration

15.1 If any dispute or difference arises between any of the parties in any way arising out of or in connection with this Licence it is agreed that the parties shall negotiate in an attempt to resolve the dispute but if the dispute is unable to be resolved within one calendar month of the date on which the parties commence such negotiation then the dispute or difference shall be referred, at the request of either party, to the arbitration of a single arbitrator on the following terms:

(a) the arbitrator is to be jointly agreed upon by the parties;

(b) if the parties fail to agree upon an arbitrator within seven (7) days of the issue being submitted to them either party may require the President or other chief presiding officer of the Nelson District Law Society to nominate an arbitrator and that nomination will then bind the parties;

(c) A referral to arbitration is a submission to arbitration under the Arbitration Act 1996 which Act shall to the extent not inconsistent with anything in this Licence, apply to any such submission;

(d) The arbitrator's decision is final and binding and may include:
(i) an order for costs;
(ii) an order for enforcement;
(iii) interest on monies payable.

Provided that either party may appeal to the High Court on a question of law.

15.2 In the event of a dispute any money payable under this Licence shall continue to be paid as if there were no dispute and if any amounts are the subject of a dispute then the full amount claimed shall be paid to the arbitrator who shall hold such money until the matter is resolved whereupon the money or portion thereof shall be immediately paid to the party entitled to such amount.

16. Removal of Fixtures and Chattels

16.1 The Licensee may at the expiry or earlier termination of this Licence remove the Licensee's improvements and, if so shall at the Licensee's cost make good any resulting damage and if the Licensee's improvements fixtures and fittings are not removed from the Premises within three months of being requested to do so by the Licensor, then ownership of the Licensee's improvements, fixtures and fittings that remain on the Premises at the expiration of the said three months shall pass to the Licensor.

16.2 The Licensor shall not be obliged to pay the Licensee compensation for any improvements on the Premises.

16.3 Upon the expiration or termination of this Licence, the Licensor may remove from the Premises any chattels in the possession of the Licensee or any person under the control of the Licensee and place them outside the Premises without being responsible or liable for any resulting loss or damage.

17. No Mortgage

17.1 The Licensee shall not be entitled to mortgage or otherwise grant as security the Premises, or any land of which the Premises is a part.

18. Health and Safety

18.1 The Licensee shall comply with all statutes, regulations, rules codes of practice, by-laws and the provisions thereof (as amended, substituted, or re-enacted), requisitions and notices affecting or relating to the Premises or any improvements thereon or to the use thereof, and with all requirements or notices or orders which may be given by any competent authority in respect of the Premises or any improvements thereon or to the use thereof, and to the extent permitted by law the Licensee shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Licensor from an against all actions, suits, claims, demands, losses, damages, fines, penalties and payments suffered or incurred by the Licensor arising directly or indirectly out of non-compliance with this clause by the Licensee.

18.2 Without limiting anything in this Licence, the Licensee shall at all times during the term of this Licence comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 and regulations, rules, guidelines, and codes of practice made thereunder, as amended, substituted, or re-enacted and shall, but not by way of limitation, take all practicable steps to:

(a) Provide and maintain a safe working environment; and

(b) Ensure that persons on, or on land in the vicinity of the Premises are not exposed to hazards that are under the control of the Licensee;

(c) Develop procedures for dealing with emergencies that may arise;

(d) Ensure there are in place effective methods for identifying existing hazards and new hazards and determining whether a hazard is a significant hazard, and shall keep a written record of hazards and significant hazards identified by the Licensee, available for inspection by the Licensor;

(e) Immediately give notice to the Licensor of any accident that harms (or, as the case may be, might have harmed) any person at the Premises, or the occurrence of serious harm to any person at the Premises.

18.3 If the Licensee shall default in carrying out its obligations under this section and if the Licensor shall choose to carry out any necessary work to remedy the default then the Licensee shall forthwith upon demand reimburse to the Licensor all money so expended or incurred by the Licensor.

19. Warranties

19.1 No representation or warrantee expressed or implied has been given by the Licensor that the Premises are or will remain suitable or adequate for any of the purposes of the Licensee. To the extent permitted by law, all implied warranties as to suitability are expressly negatived.

20. Indemnity

20.1 The Licensee hereby indemnifies the Licensor from and against all claims, costs, losses, damages and liabilities howsoever arising in favour of any person as a result of the Licensee's use of the Premises and all claims, costs, losses, damages, and liability howsoever arising in favour of any person from any act or omission of the Licensee, its members, contractors, agent, employees, invitees or other persons under the control of the Licensee, the use of premises or any erection or improvement thereon.

21. Resource Management Act

21.1 Nothing in this Licence shall be deemed to amount to a resource consent by the Licensor under the Resource Management Act 1991, or a representation or warranty that any such consent shall issue.

22. Fences

22.1 The Licensee shall not erect any fence on the Premises without the prior written consent of the Licensor.

23. Costs

23.1 The Licensee shall pay the costs of and incidental to the preparation, negotiation and execution of this Licence and of any variation or renewal of this Licence and the stamp duty (if any) payable thereon.

DATED the day and year hereinbefore written

THE COMMON SEAL of the
TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL was

Hereunto affixed in the presence of:

Mayor _____
Councillor _____
Signed by:
Signatory _____
Signatory _____

FIRST SCHEDULE

PREMISES:
TERM: Five Years
COMMENCEMENT DATE:
EXPIRY DATE:
ANNUAL RENT: $ including GST
RENT PAYMENT DATES: Annually in advance commencing 1st day of June 2012
RENT REVIEW DATES: Annually
PROPORTION OF OUTGOINGS: 100%
USE:

Appendix 4: Ngā Tikanga O Ngā Kupu Māori – Māori Glossary

Aituā	ill omen, trouble, disaster, accident, fatality, misfortune, death.
Aorere	the Tasman District
Ariki	paramount chief, high chief
Aruhe	wild fern root
Atua	god, spiritual guardian
Awa	river, stream
Hapū	1. (noun) tribe, subtribe, clan, kinship group
	2. (stative) be pregnant, conceived in the womb
Hui	to gather, congregate, assemble, meet
Iwi	1. (noun) extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality
	2. (noun) strength, bone
Kai	1. (verb) to eat, consume, feed oneself, patake, devour
	2. (noun) food, meal
Kaitiaki	trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, keeper
Kaitiakitanga	guardianship, stewardship, trustee
Karakia	incantation, ritual chant
Mahi	work, job
Mahinga	place where work is done, activity, garden, fishery
Mana	prestige, authority, control, power,
Mana whenua	territorial rights, associated with possession and occupation of customary land
Manaakitanga	hospitality, kindness
Mātaitai	seafood, shellfish – fish or other food obtained from the sea
Mātauranga	education, knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge – the body of knowledge originating from Māori worldview
Ngā Taonga tuku iho	treasures inherited from the ancestors
Pā	fortified village, fort,
Pakanga	battle, hostility, war,
Pākohe	argillite, metamorphosed indurated mudstone – a dark grey stone often used for weapons and sometimes musical instruments.
Pou	post, upright, support, pole, pillar, sustenance
Pounamu	greenstone, nephrite, jade
Pūhā	perennial sowthistle, *Sonchus arvensis,* sowthistle
Rāhui	to put in place a temporary ritual prohibition, closed season, ban, reserve - traditionally a *rāhui* was placed on an area, resource or stretch of water as a conservation measure
Rangatira	chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess,
Rāranga	weaving
Rohe	boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rongoā	remedy, medicine, cure, treatment, tonic

Tangata whenua	local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried
Tangihanga	weeping, crying, funeral, rites for the dead
Taonga	treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered of value
Tapu	be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection
Te Reo Māori	the Māori language
Tikanga	correct procedure, custom
Tino rangatiratanga	self-determination
Tohunga	skilled person, chosen expert, priest
Tūāhu	sacred place for ritual practices by a tohunga
Tūpuna/tipuna	ancestor, grandparent, grandfather, grandmother
Tūpuna/tīpuna	ancestors, grandparents
Waka ama	outrigger canoe
Wāhi	location, locality, place, piece, portion, section
Wāhi pakanga	battle ground
Wānanga	tribal knowledge, learning, lore
Wāta kirihi	watercress
Whakapapa	geneology, genealogical table, lineage, descent.
Whānau	extended family, family group
Whenua	1. Land – often used in the plural, ground, country, , nation, state
	2. placenta, afterbirth
Whenua papatipu	land under customary title, ancestral land – the base upon which the hapū was nurtured
Whenua Rāhui	Reserve - land set aside for a particular purpose
Ūrupā	burial ground, cemetery, graveyard

Appendix 5: The cultural significance of reserve lands to mana whenua iwi

This appendix has been provided by Tiakina te Taiao via their Māori cultural impact assessment (MCIA) of a draft of this policy document. The MCIA has the following acknowledgement:

> *This report could not have been written without the working group members who gave their time to this project. The Tiakina Board (B Thomas, M Stephens, J Morgan, J Katene, F Hippolite) K Johnson and M Ingram (Wakatū Inc), D Horne, K Stafford. Thank you to Teresa Foster for writing up the draft MCIA and Māori translations and Ursula Passl for guidance and feedback on this document.*

Ngā tikanga ake o ngā whenua Rāhui

The cultural significance of reserve lands – mana whenua iwi worldview

This section provides an overview of Māori cultural values and the relationship mana whenua iwi have with Council reserve lands to raise Council awareness and understanding of the importance of Tiakina and Council working in partnership together to prepare the draft TDCRGP document for public notification. The history of the Tenths Reserves and Occupation Reserves will be outlined to explain why mana whenua iwi continue to maintain an interest and association to those lands Council designates as a reserve under the Reserves Act or any other legislation.

The four Tainui-Taranaki iwi in western Te Tau Ihu – Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa – are recognised as mana whenua on the basis of acquiring Māori customary title through a combination of take raupatu (conquest) and tuku (gift) and ahi kā roa (keeping the fires alight, by occupation or in other recognised ways). Over time, the whakapapa of the migrant iwi from the north became, as the Waitangi Tribunal has put it, 'embedded in the whenua through intermarriage with the defeated peoples, the burial of placenta (whenua) and the dead, residence, and the development of spiritual links.'

As tangata whenua, mana whenua iwi have lived in Aorere (Tasman) since pre-European times. Whenua unites kinship and individual identity – providing a link between the past, the present and the future. For Māori therefore, the relationship between humans and other living elements of the environment such as natural resources including land and water originates through whakapapa (genealogy). Māori connected and related to the world as their very survival and wellbeing was tied to the environment and resources. It is in this connection that Māori identity and belonging is shaped and affirmed. Land is recognised by Māori as a taonga of paramount importance and kaitiakitanga is the obligation of mana whenua iwi to be responsible for the well-being of the landscape.

The climate and supply of kai (food), freshwater and resources along river margins, estuaries, wetlands, bordering flax swamps and the coastal beaches of islands and the mainland were highly regarded and protected and sustained Māori communities for centuries. Resources included whenua (land), ngahere (forest), wai (water), nga awa (streams and rivers) and nga moana (the seas) as well as ika (fish), kaimoana (seafood), tuna (eels) and manu (birds).

The access to land, freshwater and natural resources was an important consideration as to where tūpuna ancestors settled. Some of the archaeological records show the importance of the location of coastal settlements, occupation areas and seasonal camps adjacent to rivers and estuaries in Aorere. Not all sites are recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association, but those known to mana whenua iwi continue to be significant to them. For

example, some of the significant settlements existed at various times beside the Waimeha River, the islands of Waimeha estuary, Mapua, Motueka and Riuwaka and many other locations in this rohe. The spatial and temporal distribution of these wāhi tapu (scared sites) indicates that these lands sustained whānau tūpuna for generations.

Continued occupation by mana whenua iwi in Aorere and the surrounding areas resulted in traditional and contemporary Māori knowledge and encompasses tikanga and kawa (values and practises), te reo Māori (language), kaitiakitanga, mātauranga o te Taiao (environmental knowledge), whakairo, raranga, rongoā (oral and visual arts), whakatauaki, pepeha (whanau, hapū narratives), korero tawhito, pakiwaitara (stories and legends).

Te hītori o ngā whenua rāhui - History of Tenths Reserves and Occupation Reserves

The historical creation of the Tenths reserves and occupation reserves are a result of the NZ Company and Crown policies introduced almost 170 years ago. A key issue is the current legislation places numerous constraints on management and administration of these areas for mana whenua iwi as well as severely limits the access and enjoyment to resources by mana whenua iwi.

The New Zealand Land Company (commercial enterprise formed in Britain and supported by the Crown) developed a principle that any land purchased from the customary Māori owners for European settlement would have one-tenth set aside for the future prosperity of the Māori vendors (this land became known as the 'Tenths Reserves')

It is estimated that as much as 450,000 acres were surveyed for the Nelson District. Only 151,000 acres was reserved for the New Zealand Company for the Nelson settlement, therefore 15,100 acres should have been put into the Tenths Reserves. Only 5,100 acres was set aside (10,000 acres short).

Furthermore, the Government enacted legislation allowing lessees rights of perpetual renewal and historically was 99 year leases (now 21-year rent reviews, which severely restricted the income received by the Māori owners). As a result of this history, the Māori customary owners lost ownership of important occupation sites, Pā sites, urupā, wāhi tapu and cultivated lands.

The Crown intended to hold the Tenths Reserves on trust on behalf of and for the benefit of the tangata whenua who were those families who held Māori customary title to the 151,000 acres in the 1840s. Despite the guarantees and the provisions stipulated in the 1845 Crown Grant, the Crown failed to reserve a full one-tenth of land or exclude urupā, wāhi tapu and cultivated land from European settlement.

From 1882 onwards, the Public Trustee, Native Trustee and Māori Trustee administered the Tenths Reserves and occupation reserves on behalf of the original owners and their descendants. During this period, a great deal of land was either sold or taken under public works legislation for schools, road, airports, infrastructure works - in many cases without the owners' consent and without compensation for the loss.

The establishment of Wakatū Inc was the result of recommendations made by the Sheehan Commission of Inquiry that the Tenths Reserves should be returned to the direct ownership and control of the Māori land owners. This recommendation was implemented by the Wakatū Incorporation Order 1977, which according to its explanatory note constituted "the proprietors of the land commonly known as the Nelson-Motueka and South Island Tenths".

Mana whenua iwi continue to uphold kaitiaki obligations and responsibilities for their cultivated lands, customary lands, urupā, wahi tapu areas, pa, occupation areas, camp sites and fortified food storage areas. Current Council reserve lands therefore may have the above

cultural layers as well as may be traditional harvest areas for mahinga kai (native foods) such as aruhe (fern root), rongoā and rāranga species, pūhā and kōwhitiwhiti/wāta kirihi (watercress) patches, native fisheries and freshwater. Likewise, Council reserve lands may be links and access ways to customary lands and paakohe trails or areas used for ceremonial purposes, historical hui or wāhi pakanga – the site of historic battles. In addition, customary practices and traditions such as waka taua landing areas and wananga areas may have been used on reserve lands. For these reasons, mana whenua iwi continue to have an enduring relationship and association with the Tenths Reserves and reserve lands designated under the Reserve Act and other legislations.

Me mōhiotia te mana me te tino rangatiratanga o ngā iwi

Recognition of mana whenua iwi rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of nga taonga tuku iho

Mana whenua iwi demonstrate rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga, an obligation and responsibility inherited from their tūpuna ancestors, to ensure Te Taiao – the environment and its resources – are maintained, enhanced and protected, and that the obligation passes to the next generation. The management of Council reserve lands must be inclusive of mana whenua iwi and can extend to co-management and joint management arrangements. Where policies and plans are developed without mana whenua iwi participation, mana whenua iwi are unable to practice kaitiakitanga (guardianship). Consequently, mana whenua iwi cannot contribute their mātauranga (knowledge) to the decision-making processes and cannot play a role in the protection and maintenance of nga taonga tuku iho.

In addition, if mana whenua do not participate in management processes associated with nga taonga tuku iho, their rangatiratanga (chieftainship), guaranteed under Article II of Te Tiriti o Waitangi cannot be recognised. This guarantee protected mana whenua iwi lands and other taonga, but also the mana (authority) to control them in accordance with their own customs and traditions and having regard to their own customary preferences.

Therefore it is important Tiakina and Council work together to develop the draft TDC Reserves General Policy for public consultation to uphold mana whenua iwi rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga roles and responsibilities and will ensure cultural values are incorporated in pollicies.

Whakangungua te mauri o te whenua me te wai - Protecting the mauri of reserve lands and waterways

The concept of mauri is important in Māori worldview. All elements of the natural environment (including people) have a mauri or life force and all forms of life are interconnected and interrelated. Mana whenua iwi are responsible for protecting the mauri (life force) of all elements of the natural environment including lands, waterways, springs and native flora and fauna, fisheries and coastal environments. For mana whenua iwi the maintenance and enhancement of the mauri of all living things in, on or adjacent to reserve lands is imperative to the sustainable management of resources and a key environmental principal to ensure the health and well-being of taonga resources and people.

The degradation of coastal and freshwater resources is a key concern for mana whenua iwi. The decline in water quantity and water quality has impacted on the cultural values and traditional uses for mahinga kai resources. A water body with a healthy mauri will sustain healthy ecosystems, support cultural uses and mahinga kai (food sources), and be a source of pride and identity to the people.

Tiakina te wao nui a Tāne - Protecting indigenous habitats, biodiversity and associated mātauranga

The protection, maintenance and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and associated habitats are an integral part of Māori environmental management. The health and wellbeing of coastal wetlands, estuaries, rivers and lakes and forests are vital to sustain the diversity of indigenous flora and fauna. The utilisation of natural resources for traditional customary practices such as weaving, building waka and pā and the use of rongoa plants are important to mana whenua and ensure the transmission of mātauranga Māori from one generation to the next.

Coastal development and activities in and around reserve lands have led to degradation of, damage and destruction of wāhi tapu, cultural heritage and sites of significance to mana whenua iwi. Activities on reserve lands and reserve management approaches may destroy or damage habitats supporting indigenous flora and fauna. The loss of indigenous biodiversity affects mana whenua iwi cultural values.

For example Higgs Reserve is important to mana whenua iwi as a mahinga kai area and nesting area for the taonga kotuku bird. Furthermore, wāhi tapu here includes hangi sites and part of occupation area of matāhua. Unfortunately contractors working nearby destroyed native trees and vegetation at Higgs Reserve. The loss of cultural resources and areas results in a loss of indigenous habitats, biodiversity and associated mātauranga as well as access and use to taonga resources. The inclusion of mana whenua iwi in the management of reserve lands will ensure cultural values and biodiversity values are enhanced and protected.

Kia mau kē ki ngā tikanga o ōu mātau tūpuna - Maintaining customary use

The customary practices of collecting and harvesting inanga, ngā tūmomo ika (fish species), ngā tūmomo manu (bird species), tuna, kaimoana, native flora and fauna from or adjacent to reserve lands continues to be an important part of mana whenua iwi life. Traditional food gathering areas continue to sustain the spiritual and physical well being of mana whenua iwi. Although fewer māhinga mātaitai exist today, they are still an important part of cultural life. Therefore the maintenance and enhancement of these areas is even more critical. The practice of manaakitanga – harvesting local kai from the area for manuhiri (visitors) is an indication the food baskets are healthy and reflects on the mana (status) and well being of mana whenua iwi and their ability to look after local resources as the kaitiaki of this rohe.

Whakamarumarutia ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi taonga - Protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga associated with reserve lands

There are many wāhi tapu areas (sacred places and sites) associated with or adjacent to reserve lands. Wāhi tapu provide mana whenua iwi with a physical and spiritual link to tūpuna ancestors and are places or sites associated with customary tapu practices, kōiwi (human remains), historical events, pā sites or wāhi pakanga (sites of battles). Wāhi tapu can also signify ahi kā roa (long-term residency) and the historical association mana whenua iwi have with their customary lands. For example, the Motueka public cemetery reserve is a known historical occupation area. Other examples include: Kaka Point, Little Kaiteretere, Māpua, Kina Peninsula and Anawhakau Pā at Tapu Bay. The Anawera crescent reserve (a recreational reserve) surrounds this historic location. As kaitiaki, mana whenua iwi are responsible for the protection of these wāhi tapu areas in their rohe.

The protection of remains of traditional camp sites used as a base from which to gather seasonal food and waka landing sites are widespread in the Tasman rohe. For example, river margins and estuaries were used by mana whenua iwi to access food and other resources.

Sites are often found near wetlands or at the confluence of tributaries. Wāhi tapu associated with rivers include, but are not limited to: urupā (burial grounds), sites used for ceremonial purposes, mahinga mātaitai (food gathering areas), riu waka (landing sites), camping sites, work areas and places for harvesting rongoā. For example, Stephens Bay and Anawera are known areas for the supply of kawakawa a native plant used for medicinal purposes by mana whenua iwi.

Kia mau ki ngā tikanga Māori me te mātauranga Māori - Use of mātauranga and application of tikanga

The use of mātauranga (knowledge) and tikanga (customary practices) is fundamental in the management of Council reserve lands. Reserve lands may sustain a diverse range of indigenous habitats, flora and fauna, fisheries and bird life. Mātauranga associated with those habitats and indigenous species underpin the cultural identity of mana whenua iwi – this mātauranga forms the basis of manawhenua iwi tikanga and kawa. The loss of biodiversity results in the loss of cultural identity through the inability to apply mātauranga and tikanga connected with those resources. The physical and spiritual wellbeing of mana whenua iwi is therefore compromised. The value manawhenua iwi attach to reserve lands is reflected in the use of wāhi ingoa (names), whakataukī (proverbs), karakia (prayer) and waiata (song) to describe different parts of the landscape, including features relating to mountains, hilltops, rivers, estuaries and costal environments. Customary names and whakatauki describe the cultural value tūpuna (ancestors) placed on their relationship with the natural environment. For example Puketawai and Pukekoikoi Pā are significant Occupation reserves for Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa whānau and hapū.

Appendix 6: Minister of Conservation approval of policies in relation to Scenic Reserves

RESERVES GENERAL POLICIES DOCUMENT APPROVAL

This document has been prepared by Tasman District Council, and submitted for approval (in part), in accordance with section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

Acting pursuant to delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation, I hereby approve (in part) the Reserves General Policies September 2013, as it relates to the scenic reserves owned and/or administered by Tasman District Council. This approval does not operate as an approval or a consent for any other purpose of the Reserves Act 1977.

Dated this 28th day of January 2014.

Jan Hania
Conservation Partnerships Manager
North and Western South Island Region
Nelson District Office
Department of Conservation

Feel free to contact us:

Tasman District Council
Email info@tasman.govt.nz
Website www.tasman.govt.nz
24 hour assistance

Richmond
189 Queen Street
Private Bag 4
Richmond 7050
New Zealand
Phone 03 543 8400
Fax 03 543 9524

Murchison
92 Fairfax Street
Murchison 7007
New Zealand
Phone 03 523 1013
Fax 03 523 1012

Motueka
7 Hickmott Place
PO Box 123
Motueka 7143
New Zealand
Phone 03 528 2022
Fax 03 528 9751

Takaka
14 Junction Street
PO Box 74
Takaka 7142
New Zealand
Phone 03 525 0020
Fax 03 525 9972