

TARARUA DISTRICT COUNCIL OMNIBUS

# Reserve Management Plan 2025



**TARARUA**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## Part 1: Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

Tararua parks and reserves are a major contributor to health and well-being, cultural identity of the people of the district and a sense of place. There are many benefits including:

- providing opportunities for sport, recreation, and experiencing nature.
- adding to the amenity, character, and identity of our neighbourhoods.
- providing areas to meet, play and socialise with other members of our community.
- protecting our history and providing areas to celebrate our heritage and culture.
- maintaining and improving our district's biodiversity and ecosystems.
- providing economic benefits by encouraging people to visit or live in our towns.
- providing for our physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing.

This Reserve Management Plan covers 79 parks and reserves that Tararua District Council (the Council) are responsible for managing.

#### 1.1.1 Purpose and scope of this plan

The Reserves Act 1977 requires the development of reserve management plans and a formal planning process for the management of public reserves in New Zealand. The management plan shall:

*“Provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out...” S41 (3)*

This management plan covers land which Council has decision making powers over. It includes both reserves held under the Reserves Act and other land held for park purposes under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). It also includes land owned by the Crown but controlled and managed by Council as a reserve. It is Council's intention that the policies within this plan will apply to all land included in this plan, regardless of the legal status of the land so they can be managed consistently. The term 'reserve' in this plan has been used to cover both parks and reserves.

While the Reserves Act does not require a management plan to be prepared for local purpose reserves, some have been included in this plan where they form part of a wider reserve, such as being an esplanade reserve adjacent to a recreation reserve. Stand-alone local purpose reserves will be included in the scope of the plan. This plan does not cover land administered by the Department of Conservation, Manawatu-Wanganui (Horizons) Regional Council or beaches unless they are legally part of a reserve.

Determining community preferences and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients of good management planning. A management plan sets out how Council intends to manage each park based on its primary function and guides Council's decision-making. It also makes the day-to-day management of reserves more streamlined because public notification or ministerial consent is not then required for routine matters.

This plan, **General policies**, is in three parts:

**Part 1:** Explains what the Tararua District Reserve Management Plan is all about, describes the district, explains the statutory context and how the plan fits together with the other Council plans and policies, outlines the process to develop and review the plan.

**Part 2:** Outlines Council’s strategic goals planning issues were considered in the development of the plan.

**Part 3:** Contains general policies for all reserves in the district.

**Appendices:** provides supplementary information referenced in the Plan.

**Appendix 1:** Leases and licences occupied on Council reserves captured within the Plan.

**Appendix 2:** Overnight accommodation on reserves.

**Appendix 3:** Glossary.

**Appendix 4:** Outlines all land in scope of the Plan.

**Appendix 5:** Maps of all parks and reserves in scope of the Plan.

## 1.2 About the Tararua District

Tararua district is steeped in history, a history of beautiful lands, abundant forests and flowing rivers. As our whenua has cared for our people, it is our role to care for our whenua. We are committed to working together with our iwi and community to ensure we take care of our environment, facilitate opportunities for more connected communities and contribute to a thriving district.

Tararua is our unique whenua with 95% of the district utilised as farming land. Made up of four towns, (Dannevirke, Woodville, Pahiatua and Eketāhuna) and three villages (Pongaroa, Norsewood and Ormondville), with the coastal settlements of Ākitio and Herbertville, we are predominantly rural and proud of our connections within our local towns and wider community settlements. We are resilient and resourceful; with our very own community dedicated to caring for its members.

Ko te pae tawhiti whāia kia tata, Ko te pai tata, whakamaua kia tina!

Seek out the distant horizons and cherish those you attain!

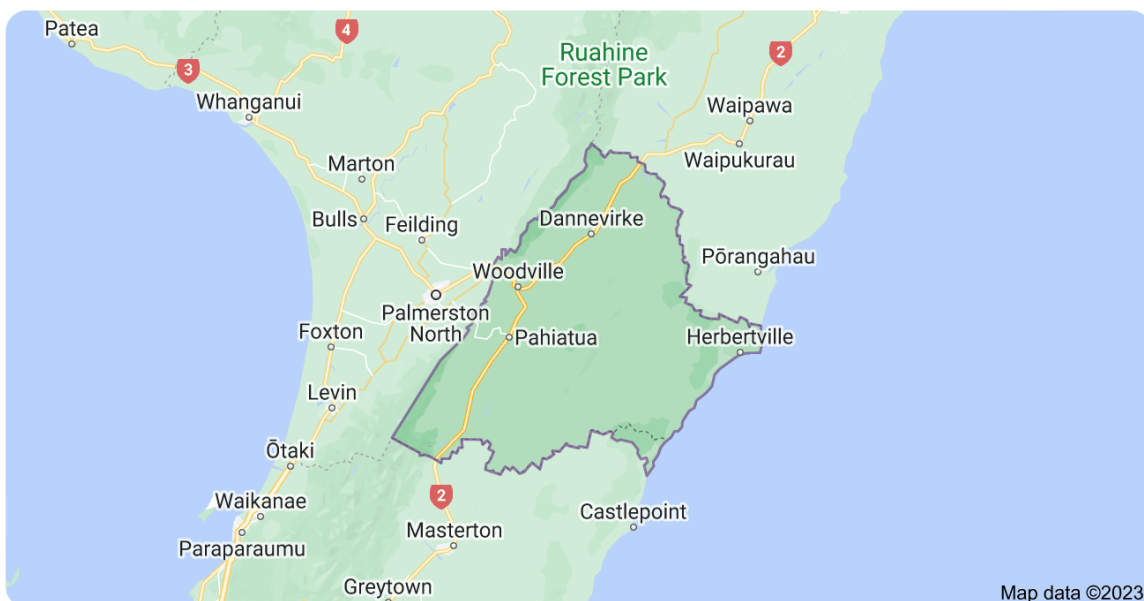


Figure 1 Tararua District

## 1.3 Statutory Context

### 1.3.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) is the founding document of New Zealand. Section 4 of the Conservation Act, which references the Reserves Act in its First Schedule, contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. As such, in performing functions and duties under the Reserves Act, Council must also interpret the Act to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti.

Council has statutory, constituent, and organisational obligations to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making. These specific principles and requirements are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes. Through aligning with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Council can pave the way for a more inclusive and just society where indigenous voices are not only heard but also respected and acted upon.

Council is committed to its role as Tangata Tiriti. Council acknowledges its relationship with both iwi in the Tararua District, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and will continue to act respectfully and reasonably as a Treaty partner for iwi and Māori alike. Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua, who represent their many hapū with their own whenua and awa tributaries, have both signed deeds of settlement with the New Zealand Government and have partnership agreements with Tararua District Council. These memoranda of partnership recognise the relationship and responsibility of Council to support iwi aspirations for the future of their whānau. While Council has obligations to all Māori, it has a further responsibility to act in good faith and in a manner of mutual respect with its iwi partners. This includes acknowledging and respecting iwi priorities, their traditions, particularly ancestral land, water, sites of significance, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna as well as other taonga.

Together with Council, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua share a vision for a prosperous and healthy district that supports its people and their cultural values. These are the principles of kotahitanga and kaitiakitanga, where sustainability, care for the environment and appropriate management of natural and physical resources is achieved through working together. To give effect to the relationships, all necessary information must be shared for iwi and Māori to make informed contributions to Council decision-making. This will not only allow for open and transparent engagement, but the foundation to build enduring trust and opportunity, for Council to iwi and iwi to Council.

Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977. Council has a requirement to consult to determine the appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider management decisions that may impact on future return of land to iwi.

Council will continue to work with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua regarding how Māori will be engaged in all future reserve management. It is recognised this plan provides an opportunity to develop deeper relationships that lead to greater Māori involvement in reserve management, resulting in benefits for iwi and Māori, and the wider community.

### 1.3.2 Reserves Act 1977

The purposes of the Reserves Act 1977 are:

- Providing for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna.
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public.
- Providing for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape.

- Promoting the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers.

The objectives of the Act are:

- Emphasise retention of open space for outdoor recreation.
- Maximise freedom of access to reserves for all people, rather than just a few.
- Encourage multiple use of reserve land and facilities when feasible and appropriate.
- Facilitate greater involvement of the public in reserves administration and decision-making.

The policies in this document should be read in conjunction with the Reserves Act.

### **1.3.3 Local Government Act 2002**

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.

It also promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

The long-term plan and annual plans, local bylaws, asset management plans and development of Council policy are all undertaken in accordance with the LGA.

For parks held under the LGA there is no statutory process for determining the land's primary purpose. The land is simply held under the Act and utilised as parkland. However, these parks also have unique attributes that shape how the park is used and valued. In order to recognise the main purpose of parkland held under the LGA and guide decision making, this plan assigns categories to parks held under the LGA.

## **1.4 Wider Planning Framework and Council Roles**

There is no obligation for Council to provide reserves, however where it does, there are fairly comprehensive legislative requirements in place that set out how reserves must be acquired, classified and managed. The development and management of reserves and the implementation of this plan is guided by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies and Council plans and strategic documents. The main Council documents influencing the management of reserves are described in the following section.

It is important to note that where land is a reserve under the Reserves Act, the statutory decision-making context in this plan is the Reserves Act. Where the land is a park held under the LGA there are a number of different statutory considerations that may be relevant to decision-making.

Please note that nothing in this plan avoids the need for activities and development on parks to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

### **1.4.1 District Plan**

The Tararua District Plan, currently under review, became fully operational in 2019 and sets a framework for the development and management of resources in the district. It establishes objectives and policies for managing the environmental effects of development in accordance with the Resource Management

Act. It defines the various zones (residential, rural, business, open space, etc.) and the rules for what activities are permitted in each zone. In this way the District Plan has a very strong influence over all activities that occur in the district.

#### **1.4.2 Tararua District Strategy 2023**

The Tararua District Council Strategy outlines a 30-year plan to adapt to environmental and social changes, ensuring the prosperity of the district's infrastructure, land, and people. It aims to balance a long-term vision with the need for flexibility in response to various external changes, such as government policies, economic shifts, and technological advancements.

Key focus areas include a thriving district, environmental improvement, connected communities, and an interactive council, reflecting community priorities.

#### **1.4.3 Urban Growth Strategy**

The purpose of this Strategy is to understand the growth requirements, outline challenges faced with increased housing demand and provide recommendations for how Council can meet these demands efficiently and effectively. The Strategy sets out the policy considerations, explores aspirations for growth, and provides a summary overview of the key development constraints like flood management and infrastructure. A key part of the strategy is providing rezoning recommendations. The focus of the Strategy is on spatial growth within Dannevirke, Woodville, Pahiatua and Eketāhuna.

Recommendations within this Strategy also consider how future development might contribute to the expansion or development of community facilities, either through the provision of land such as the creation of new parks or through development levies.

#### **1.4.4 Play, Active Recreation and Sport Strategy**

The Strategy provides guidance to Council on the future direction of play, active recreation and sport in the district over the next 10-30 years to meet the changing demands and needs that are already impacting current provision.

#### **1.4.5 Activity Management Plans**

Activity Management Plans provide detail about each of the separate activities Council undertakes. The plans are used as the basis of work programmes and budgets included in the long-term plan. Specifically, they provide the following information.

- Description of the activity and the assets needed to undertake the activity.
- The level of service to be provided to the community over the ten-years of the Long-Term Plan.
- Performance measures we will use to monitor whether the activity is delivering the level of service we set out to achieve.
- How the activity will be funded.
- Details of any new project or expenditure planned during the ten years.
- Assumptions used in preparing the plan and the uncertainties and risks involved in undertaking the activity.

Activity management plans are prepared for parks and reserves and community buildings.

### 1.4.6 Bylaws

Council has a number of Bylaws which are relevant for reserve management. Where a bylaw exists, the reserve management plan will defer to the bylaw and nothing in this management plan (including its objectives and policies) overrides a rule in a bylaw made by the Tararua District Council. If any part of this management plan is inconsistent with a bylaw, the bylaw prevails, and the plan has no effect to the extent of the inconsistency.

The Bylaws current at the time of writing and relevant to the management of reserves are listed below.

- Public Places Bylaw 2024
- Alcohol Bylaw 2018
- Cemeteries Bylaw 2018
- Dog Control Bylaw 2022
- Solid Waste Bylaw 2018
- Water Supply Bylaw 2019.

Bylaws are regularly updated. Check the Council’s website for most current iterations of the relevant Bylaws.

## 1.5 Process to develop the management plan

This plan has been prepared in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the public, using the process set out in section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 outlined in the table below.

**Table 1 Process prescribed by the Reserves Act**

Relevant sections of the Reserves Act	Description of Activity
Section 41(5)	Council notifies its intention to prepare the management plan and calls for suggestions.
Section 41(5)c	Public feedback is received and incorporated into a draft management plan.
Section 41(6)a-c	The draft plan is made available to the public to for comment or objections (2 months).
Section 41(6)d	A hearing is held to consider the submissions, and the draft plan is edited to reflect the decisions of the hearings panel.
Section 41(6)d	The final plan is presented to council for adoption.

This Reserve Management Plan has been prepared having considered:

- The provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.
- The history and development of reserves so far.
- Current and anticipated future trends in use.
- The value of sport and recreation in the development of the district and its people.
- Council’s vision and community outcomes outlined in the Long-Term Plan.
- Long-term direction for reserves in the district overall, identified through the Play, Active Recreation and Sport Strategy for Tararua District.

The process started with engaging Iwi with a request for them to partner in the development of the plan. Domain Boards were also engaged early and played an important role in the preparation of this plan.

## **1.6 Plan Review**

Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act provides that Council must regularly review Reserves Management Plan, so that the Plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge or legislation changes.

This management plan may be subject to minor alterations from time to time and will accordingly be updated. Should a major change in policy be proposed or additional reserves are to be added to the plan, then a review of the management Plan would take place. This type of variation to the plan would include public notification and provide the opportunity for submissions from the community to be considered.

This Reserves Management Plan will be formally reviewed every ten years to ensure details about the reserve and reserve users is kept current.

## **2 Strategic Goals and Planning Issues**

### **2.1 Local Strategic Direction**

Council's strategic direction consists of a vision, desired outcomes, focus areas and strategic enablers. This direction is outlined in Council's long-term plan. Council's vision Thrive Together - Vibrant and connected communities where our land and waters are nurtured, and our people flourish. Community outcomes look to the future and take a 'whole of community' view. They integrate social, cultural, environmental, and economic well-being. Council's desired outcomes and focus areas set out how it will function and deliver activities and services to its communities.

The four community focus areas identified are (in no particular order):

- a. thriving District.
- b. improving our environment
- c. connected communities
- d. interactive council

### **2.2 Domain Boards, volunteers and community partnerships**

Domain Boards, volunteers, and other community groups play a unique and invaluable role in the advocacy, planning, development, and care of Tararua's reserves.

Their efforts contribute significantly to delivering programmes, services, and infrastructure that enhance park environments and provide recreational and community opportunities enjoyed by many. These groups and individuals deliver reserve outcomes efficiently and cost-effectively, supporting activities such as park maintenance, environmental management, operation of community halls, supporting early childhood education, and more.

Community partnerships like these are essential to the effective management of Tararua parks and reserves. They not only foster collaboration but also help build stronger, more connected communities.

Community-led initiatives encourage local ownership, pride, and engagement, strengthening the bond between people and their local parks, reserves, and domains.

This plan encourages and supports community partnerships and volunteering activities on parks and reserves that align with the outcomes and policies of this plan and provide mutual benefits for the Domain Boards, community groups and other volunteers.

Following the adoption of this management plan it is anticipated that the public will have ongoing participation in decision-making and the development and management of Tararua parks and reserves. There will be a number of opportunities for Domain Boards, community groups, and the public to be engaged on further decisions. Specific sections in this plan, such as Authorisations and approvals (section 3.3.5) General Park development (section 3.4.1), Commercial Use of Reserves (section 3.3.6), Naming of Reserves (section 3.4.8) or Occupation Agreements (section 3.3.1) also outline when further engagement with the local or wider community may be undertaken to ensure their views are considered in decisions on these types of activities.

## 2.3 Trends Impacting Reserve Use and Management

The following trends are expected to have some impact on reserve use and management:

- a. The population of the Tararua District is approximately 19,200 projected to grow at a medium rate with the forecast population expected to reach 20,650 by 2038. The number of dwellings in the district is also forecasted to grow from, 13,690 in 2013 to 18,632 in 2048.
- b. The aging population will affect the type of facilities needed for the future, for example, there will be less demand for playgrounds, and more focus on accessibility, walking tracks and perhaps attractive gardens. While all age groups in the district are expected to grow, it is projected that the 65 years and over age group will grow the most, followed by 40–64-year-olds.
- c. In the 2018 Census, those who identify as the European ethnic group made up 84.4% of the district's population, which is much higher than the national average of 70.2%. Ethnic diversity is expected to increase slowly over time.
- d. Information from the 2023 Census shows a significant increase in those who identify as being of Māori Descent to 29% (from 24.7% in 2018 Census, the NZ average is 20%). Parks and reserves provide opportunities to acknowledge, celebrate and incorporate cultural, environmental and social aspects that honour te Ao Māori (the Māori worldview).
- e. The district has a high level of Deprivation with 63% being identified as high deprivation in 2018 (national average is 30.5%) and 37% medium deprivation (national average 39.9%). Residents in deprived areas might have less access to recreational activities, affecting their health and well-being. The provision of parks and quality recreation spaces in them can contribute towards more social equality.
- f. There is an overall trend in the decline in participation in organised sport and increasing interest in less formalised activities including active recreation like walking and biking.
- g. Impact of climate change are increasing, with heat retention across the world exceeding UN accepted climate models. The management of parks and reserves will need to focus on mitigating the impacts of climate change, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Adapting to the impacts of climate change will also become increasingly important. This may mean creating spaces that are more resilient to flooding due to more extreme weather events and adapting the

management of for example trees, amenity horticulture and sports fields, which will likely need greater irrigation due to dry periods.

- h. Public satisfaction with services and facilities provided at Council's reserves, measured by Council's annual satisfaction survey has been in decline in recent years. In the mid-2010s, satisfaction was consistently above the target of 90% of residents ranking parks and reserves as fairly satisfactory or very satisfactory in the community survey. Since 2021, satisfaction has dropped below the target with 89%. This trend continued in 2022/23 with the level of satisfaction dropping to 83%. Council's 2022-2023 Annual Report states that 'This measure is following the trend across Council for an overall reduction in satisfaction with services experienced in 2022 and continuing in 2023. No specific responses were provided as an explanation for this result as part of the survey.'<sup>1</sup>

## 2.4 Reserves Classification

The Reserves Act requires each reserve or parcel of land held under the Act to be classified according to its primary purpose.

Classification is a mandatory process under section 16 of the Reserves Act which involves assigning a reserve (or parts of a reserve) the appropriate classification. The classification determines the principle or primary purpose of the reserve. When determining the primary purpose, the present values of the reserve are considered as well as the future "potential" values and the possible future uses and activities on the reserve. Classification is the crucial element in management planning.

There are seven types of reserve classification: recreation, historic, scenic, nature, scientific, government, and local purpose. The Reserves Act does not require a management plan be prepared for local purpose reserves; however, for the purpose of this Plan they have been included for consistency of reserve management across the district.

Every reserve classification is subject to specific requirements set out in the Reserves Act to help ensure land is managed in accordance with the purpose for which it is held. These requirements must be adhered to by law and guide the planning, management and decision making about what happens on all land held under the Reserves Act.

A large number of reserves were identified as being unclassified and a small number incorrectly classified during the process of preparing this Plan, and a classification/reclassification procedure took place prior to notification of the plan.

Below outlines the most common classifications for Tararua District reserves and the primary purpose for each classification as set out in the Reserves Act.

**Recreation Reserves** are for:

*"...the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside." (Reserves Act 1977, Section 17 (1))."*

**Scenic Reserve 1(b)** are held:

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<sup>1</sup> Tararua District Council Annual Report Summary 2022/23, page 24

*“For the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.”*

**Local Purpose reserves** are held:

*“For the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve” (Reserves Act 1977. Section 23 (1)). These areas of land (or land and water) are suitable for a specified local educational or community purpose which does not duplicate any other purpose. Secondary purposes are to manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological or natural features, and/or maintain soil, water and forest conservation areas.”*

### 3 General Objectives and Policies

#### 3.1 Reserves and Open Space Network Objectives

- (1) To partner with mana whenua in the management of the reserve and open space network, recognising ancestral taonga, and their special relationship with the whenua within their rohe in the district.
- (2) To protect and enhance the cultural, ecological, geological and landscape values that underpin the reasons why these areas were created as reserves.
- (3) To encourage and facilitate the use of reserves for the well-being and enjoyment of the public, including providing for a range of recreational opportunities that meets the different interests, age groups and abilities of the local communities the reserves' serve.
- (4) To provide places to be active, come together, connect with nature, or find respite.
- (5) To recognise the importance reserves, play in providing connections to water, the coast, natural areas and neighbourhoods, through the provision of ecological linkages and through provision of walking and cycling opportunities.
- (6) To allocate space within the reserves for a variety of sporting and active recreational pursuits, optimising the use of infrastructure required to support this by encouraging the development of shared or multi-use facilities across the district where required.
- (7) To manage the reserve network in a sustainable way, considering:
  - (a) the approach to design, development and management of reserves and the life cycle of the materials used.
  - (b) responding and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
  - (c) recognising and being flexible to the changing demands of communities, including being open to change as new activities emerge and established activities decline.

#### 3.2 General Reserve and Open Space Network Policies

##### 3.2.1 Mana Whenua Partnerships

###### Context

Many of the reserves in the district, such as Mākirikiri and Mangatoro, are remnants of Te Tapere nui o Whatonga (otherwise known as 70 Mile Bush). They are highly valued by Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua. These pockets of native bush not only hold cultural and historical connection and values, but they also provide rongoā and kai for many whānau.

As Te Tiriti partners, it is essential Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua have meaningful opportunities to input into how reserves are developed and managed. Reserves provide opportunities for Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua to express kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over the land, including restoring, protecting, and enhancing natural areas, biodiversity, and cultural heritage sites and landscapes.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua seek to ensure the reserve management plan is robust and thorough, so all reserves are managed appropriately and iwi, hapū,

whānau and community see the results. As outlined in relevant legislation and through memoranda of partnerships, Council will continue to work with local iwi regarding future reserve management.

### **Policies**

- (1) Council will work with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua to understand their aspirations and priorities for reserves across the Tararua District.
- (2) Council will identify ways to give effect to partnering with Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua on the planning and management of reserves, that takes account of tikanga and enables practical expression of kaitiakitanga, including:
  - (d) ensuring iwi review of reserve environmental plans, and if required, undertake cultural monitoring to assess current state and develop action plans to restore reserves.
  - (e) developing an inventory of significant rākau (native bush) for each reserve to allow for monitoring and maintenance.
  - (f) developing plant and animal pest control plans.
  - (g) exploring opportunities for iwi to lead planting projects and provide maintenance, including weed and pest control.
  - (h) identifying Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua values, sites and landscapes of significance and understanding how these are best protected.
- (3) Council will explore opportunities to support Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua associations and the expression of Māori identity within the reserves including:
  - (a) Te reo Māori names for reserves.
  - (b) interpretation and storytelling of their connection to the whenua.
  - (c) restorative programmes, including recognition of mātauranga Māori.
  - (d) incorporating Māori design in reserve developments and wayfinding.
  - (e) supporting customary activities, including cultural harvest practices.
- (4) Affirm cultural authenticity and appropriateness of Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua with any proposal regarding:
  - (a) the Māori identity and cultural narratives,
  - (b) value of significant sites,
  - (c) cultural heritage, art, interpretation and public displays,
  - (d) significant planting, using culturally appropriate methodologies,
  - (e) any other proposal requiring cultural advice, i.e. signage.

### **3.2.2 Cultural and Historic Heritage**

#### **Context**

It is important to recognise and retain heritage features, where practicable, which may include historic structures and archaeological sites. Such sites provide physical evidence of historical events and add to the depth of experience for visitors and local residents when they visit the reserves.

The Reserves Act requires that historic and archaeological features are managed and protected in a way that is compatible with the reserve's primary purpose. In addition, there may be relevant requirements under the District Plan and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

In addition, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides legal protection for all pre-1900 archaeological sites (including recorded and non-recorded) and those post 1900 sites gazetted for

protection under the Act. An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand is required to modify or destroy any archaeological site.

### **Policies**

- (1) Enable historic and cultural heritage in reserves to be managed and conserved in proportion to their significance and the level of threat posed to them, in accordance with:
  - (a) mana whenua preferences and tikanga (protocols).
  - (b) the International Council on Monuments and Sites New Zealand Charter 2010.
  - (c) legislation, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
  - (d) Council statutory and non-statutory policy, such as the District Plan.
  - (e) Heritage Asset Management Plans.
- (2) Sites of historical significance will be protected, preserved, and maintained as resources permit.
- (3) Where kōiwi, archaeological sites or other places or items of cultural heritage value are discovered during reserve operations or development, mana whenua will be consulted in the first instance and any established accidental discovery protocols will be followed, i.e. where identified in Iwi Environmental Management Plan/s.
- (4) Council will encourage public appreciation and enjoyment of historic and cultural heritage in reserves through education, public art, interpretation e.g. panels, story boards and opportunities for community participation and involvement.
- (5) Council will encourage the use of historic buildings, where the use does not compromise the historic values of the building.

### **3.2.3 Water**

#### **Context**

Many reserves contain streams, ponds, lakes or beaches that support natural ecosystems, provide access to water, manage flood flows and store and treat water. Tributaries of the Manawatū Awa are particularly important including; Mangatoro, Makakahi, Tiraumea, Mangahao and Mangatainoka. As well as, Ākitio and Wainui Awa and their tributaries.

Under the Reserves Act, a reserves value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area is to be maintained, to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of a reserve, its classification.

The importance of water and public access to water is recognised in legislation. The Resource Management Act (1991) notes the preservation of the natural character of coastal, wetland, lake and river areas, and public access is a matter of national importance.

The health and mauri (life force of waterways) is very closely connected with activities that are happening on the surrounding land. Some streams are surrounded by native bush and have clean water. However, others may be impacted by farming activities or activities in urban areas and have poor health and degraded mauri.

This policy applies to all types of waterways and coastal waters within reserves and ways in which water is used in maintaining reserves.

### **Policies**

- (1) Council will work with mana whenua to support the mauri of water in reserves, including initiatives to monitor, protect and enhance water quality of waterways, lakes and coastal waters, and to support retention of rainwater for use in reserves.
- (2) When planning reserve development or new activities within reserves Council will consider ways to preserve and enhance water quality and natural habitats through a range of mechanisms including:
  - (a) managing access to waterways and planting riparian areas.
  - (b) incorporating water sensitive design including measures to mimic natural processes, reduce impermeable surfaces, protect waterways from pollutants or reduce and treat water on site including run-off from carparks.
  - (c) limiting the size of structures and the extent to which they extend into waterways.
- (3) When considering the renewal or development of pathways or infrastructure to access water for cultural, recreational and food harvesting needs consider the relevance of section 3.4.1 General reserve development and the following:
  - (a) for boat ramps, jetties and wharfs, whether there is an unmet need for additional water access alternatives to direct access to the water such as lookouts to support views of water or walkways on adjacent land.
  - (b) the impacts of access on water quality and natural habitats such as increased sedimentation, litter and depletion of kaimoana (seafood).
- (4) Use a range of measures to manage existing access to waterways and the coast to protect water quality or natural values including:
  - (a) options to rationalise multiple accessways.
  - (b) restricting access during specified times, including where a rāhui is put in place, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements.
- (5) Consider ways to reduce the unnecessary use of potable water on reserves, such as:
  - (a) using rain or recycled water on site including retaining rainwater for use in watering gardens and sports fields.
  - (b) designing and selecting assets which minimise the use of water.
  - (c) choosing drought tolerant plants for gardens, including trees.
- (6) Provide potable water for drinking, especially at sports fields, large playgrounds or reserves in town centres.
- (7) Assessment of an application to locate water utilities on a reserve or to upgrade an existing utility will consider the authorisation assessment approach in section 3.3.5 and section 3.3.12 public and private utilities.

### **3.2.4 Biodiversity**

#### **Context**

The network of reserves within the district is important for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological values.

The purpose of the Reserves Act is for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, this includes protecting the natural heritage present in reserves.

The purpose of reserves classified as Scenic Reserve specifically is to protect and preserve, in some cases in perpetuity, areas of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape for their intrinsic value. Most other reserve classifications in the Reserves Act provide for the protection of indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife, to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

Many of Council's reserves abut riparian margins and adjoin remnant and/or regenerating indigenous bush. These environments are important for their natural character values, contribution to biodiversity and the reduction of impacts of climate change. Council has an opportunity to demonstrate best practice in ecological restoration and the protection and enhancement of these natural values through the management of its reserves.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be significantly threatened by some introduced plants and animals. The Horizons Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council, in its responsibility for biosecurity within the region, has developed the Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037 in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993. This provides a strategic and statutory framework for the management of pest plants, animals and pathogens.

## **Policies**

- (1) Council will maintain restoration and biosecurity programmes on the district's reserves, recognising the Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2038 (including any subsequently updated plan), and giving priority to:
  - (a) the importance of existing indigenous biodiversity values associated with Significant Natural Areas identified in the District Plan.
  - (b) reserves where volunteer groups provide capacity to deliver programmes.
  - (c) collaboration efforts with the Horizons Regional Council and other relevant management agencies to co-ordinate and compliment efforts across the Tararua District.
- (2) Any plantings undertaken on reserves will:
  - (a) be consistent with the overall character and function of the reserve.
  - (b) utilise species appropriate to soil and microclimatic conditions.
  - (c) generally, be indigenous and sourced from the same ecological area.
  - (d) generally, be nurturing natural regeneration, be low maintenance and self-sustaining.
  - (e) will give regard to retaining and enhancing significant views from the reserve.
- (3) Naturally occurring native trees on reserve land will not be pruned or removed to create or maintain private views.
- (4) Consideration may be given to the planting of exotic species where there is:
  - (a) a desire for a deciduous species.
  - (b) a need for a fast-growing species to control erosion (in the short-term) where native alternatives are not practical or effective.
  - (c) the advantage of fruit or specimen feature trees or hedging.Note: exotic species will not include any species identified in the Horizons Regional Pest Management Plan or considered to be an ecological threat.
- (5) Consider assisting maintenance and enhancement of water quality and minimising and mitigating the impacts of climate change, in streams, lakes and wetlands, and indigenous aquatic ecosystems, through but not limited to:
  - (a) riparian planting of ecologically appropriate indigenous species.
  - (b) avoiding earthworks near streams.
  - (c) planting steep slopes to prevent erosion and sedimentation.

- (d) replacing stormwater infrastructure with naturalised streams.
  - (e) providing for green stormwater infrastructure, such as wetlands, as part of integrated improvements to reserves.
- (6) Enable a range of programmes to address and manage disease and pathogen incursions, including: public awareness, phytosanitary measures, research and surveillance, treatment, and addressing access through upgrade or realignment of tracks and temporary or long-term track closures/rāhui or quarantining of areas.

### **3.2.5 Specimen Trees**

#### **Context**

Trees are a desirable feature of reserves, contributing to habitat provision, carbon sequestration and to amenity values. They provide shade and shelter, break up large spaces, provide variety and relief on the skyline, screen buildings and carparking, provide play spaces, and can be of botanical, cultural and historical interest. Trees can present public safety risks such as falling branches as they age which must be considered in their management.

#### **Policies**

- (1) All protected trees identified in the District Plan will be managed in accordance with their significance.
- (2) Specimen tree planting in reserves will take into account:
  - (a) landscaping considerations.
  - (b) the public interest regarding the reserve's amenity value.
  - (c) the need to provide shade and shelter and delineate areas of the reserve.
  - (d) the likely effects on existing underground and overhead services.
- (3) The felling of trees within a reserve will only be considered when this is:
  - (a) necessary for the proper management or maintenance of the reserve, i.e., the tree has reached end of life.
  - (b) for the management or preservation of other trees or bush.
  - (c) in the interests of the safety of persons or property on or near the reserve.
- (4) Where removal of trees is approved this will be undertaken to minimise impact on the reserve and provision will be made for replanting or restoration of the affected area.
- (5) Public requests to prune or remove trees planted on reserve land will be assessed in accordance with 3.3.5 Authorisation and Approvals will consider:
  - (a) if the tree is causing, or likely to cause, significant damage to buildings, services or property (both public and privately owned).
  - (b) to provide necessary clearances to infrastructure such as power lines, lights and other overhead services.
  - (c) to improve public safety. This may include but is not limited to pruning to improve sightlines or pruning for crime prevention purposes.
  - (d) trees are impeding consented legal access and all other alternatives have been explored and are not viable.
  - (e) wilding trees are considered to be a potential threat as a pest species or cause a nuisance in a particular location.

- (f) for health reasons where there is confirmation from the applicant's medical practitioner that removing the tree is the sole most practicable solution to significantly improving the applicant(s) condition.
- (6) Council will not consider pruning or tree removal to alleviate tree issues such as:
- (a) to reduce shading.
  - (b) to establish, retain or enhance views from private property.
  - (c) to minimise obstruction of commercial signage.
- (7) If tree removal or pruning requests are approved, tree work shall be carried out in accordance with Council's instruction by a practicing qualified arborist employed or contracted by Council or a network utility operator and the costs will be covered by the person requesting the removal or pruning.

### **3.2.6 Climate Change and Natural Hazards**

#### **Context**

Climate change will result in changes to natural physical processes, ecosystems and habitats on many of the district's reserves. Altered weather patterns may have negative impacts such as an increase in plant and animal pests and the spread of pathogens. It could also change recreational access to areas if the ground is saturated for longer periods. Some reserves may be impacted by natural hazards such as coastal inundation and river erosion, flooding and land instability with sea levels rising and an increase in the frequency and severity of storms.

Council will manage climate change by focussing on mitigation and adaptation. This is essential to protect our communities and ensure the long-term resiliency of the district. The policies provide a basis for actions that reduce vulnerabilities, as well as the future costs incurred related to climate events.

Planting programmes across the network will support the resilience of reserves by maximising the carbon sink benefits and assist flood control.

The underlying principle for control of coastal and river erosion will be to understand as fully as possible, the natural processes affecting the particular coastline or riverbank and to work with these as far as is practicable. Council will avoid, wherever possible, hard protection structures and will prioritise natural planted systems to provide a buffer zone. Monitoring the impacts of changes in coastal and river processes will be important. In some reserves there will be a need to plan for managed retreat of infrastructure such as toilet facilities.

#### ***Policies:***

- (1) Adapt to climate change impacts and natural hazards including:
- (a) promoting as a general policy, a managed retreat from erosion zones and coastal areas that are increasingly inundated.
  - (b) when structures affected by coastal hazards fail or when other trigger points are reached, in general then prefer to move them to less vulnerable sites or remove entirely rather than repair them.
  - (c) follow best practice guidance for hazards risk management.
- (2) Adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change and coastal and river erosion by:

- (a) undertaking restoration and planting programmes.
  - (b) promoting soft engineering solutions to limit erosion and achieve shoreline stabilisation and to strengthen natural features (such as salt marsh, beaches and dunes) in preference to using hard protection structures to manage natural hazards.
  - (c) continuing to maintain and restore dunes to help stabilise them and slow down the rate of erosion.
- (3) Decision making in response to the impacts of coastal or river hazards or land instability on reserves and reserve infrastructure should be consistent with:
- (a) the outcomes and policies in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and national guides on climate change projections and adaptive planning.
  - (b) relevant council policies.
  - (c) any site-specific hazard assessment.
- (4) In areas affected by land instability and erosion where access becomes unsafe, physically impractical or is cost prohibitive to retain, consider restricting access, managed retreat of infrastructure, planting and/or naturalisation of coastal or riverbank areas.

### **3.2.7 Sustainability**

#### **Context**

Sustainability is a process of ensuring all resources are used and managed for a balance of environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing. It means meeting the needs of today without adversely impacting the needs of future generations.

There is a suite of sustainable practices that can be employed on reserves from choosing materials for reserve developments that have greater longevity to decrease maintenance and increase the life of assets to utilising environmentally friendly technologies to reduce energy costs. These will evolve over time and Council needs to keep abreast of new innovations in this space.

#### **Policy**

- (1) Ensure that sustainable management practices are taken into account in the design, operation, maintenance and development of the reserves within the district. This may include:
- (a) enhancing biodiversity as set out in policies 3.2.4.
  - (b) taking into account the life cycle of products used for reserve development and maintenance.
  - (c) considering renewable and reusable materials in reserve design elements.
  - (d) considering low energy efficient technology, such as solar lighting, for new or replacement services.
  - (e) low impact design practices for stormwater management.
  - (f) conservation and re-use of all forms of heritage items, as well as buildings, structures, fixtures such as paving, and trees, where appropriate.

## 3.3 Recreation and Use Policies

### 3.3.1 General recreational use and enjoyment

#### Context

Reserves are provided for the public's general use and enjoyment. They cater for a wide range of recreational opportunities from informal activities such as walking and picnicking to highly organised activities such as sporting events. All recreational activity needs to be managed in a way that minimises the impact on reserve's values and is consistent with the reserve classification (where the reserve is held under the Reserves Act).

Most everyday activities on reserves are allowed as of right. However, some activities on reserves that have the potential to impact either the environment or other users, or require the temporary allocation of space, may be allowed subject to meeting conditions. These may be by way of a bylaw or a code of conduct.

Everyday activities that are permitted without the need for approval from Council, are those that:

- are informal or casual in nature and are consistent with the values of the reserve, such as walking, relaxing, picnicking and the like.
- meet conditions in a bylaw or code of conduct to avoid any potential impact on either the environment or other reserve users, such as dog walking.
- are not identified in this Plan or by the Reserves Act as requiring authorisation or regulated in a bylaw, and do not unduly interfere with the use and enjoyment of other users of the reserve.

#### Policies

(1) Facilitate recreational use of reserves where this is compatible with:

- (a) the reserve classification, where held under the Reserves Act.
- (b) the objectives and general policies in this Plan.

(2) Provide for and manage the impacts of recreational use through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to:

- (a) managing recreational use on a district-wide basis, recognising not all opportunities can be provided in every reserve.
- (b) utilising bylaws or codes of conduct to set parameters or conditions on activities.
- (c) utilising a booking system to manage the allocation of reserve land.
- (d) requiring the authorisation of activities that have the potential to impact the reserve's values or other reserve users.

(3) Enable recreational use and enjoyment of reserves through:

- (a) responding to changes in demand for recreational activities.
- (b) activating reserves through events, programmes and other initiatives including authorised activities.
- (c) developing or naturalising reserves to increase their resilience and capacity.

- (d) promoting opportunities that may broaden reserve user’s experiences, such as public art and interpretation signage.
- (e) recognising the value of reserves in providing respite.
- (f) Māra kai and community gardens

### **3.3.2 Access**

#### **Context**

Access applies to arriving at a reserve, travelling through the reserve, and accessing what the reserve offers. Accessibility enhances reserve utilisation, supports active recreation and reserve user enjoyment. Pedestrian access and circulation within a reserve needs to be coherent and appropriate to the site and safe. It is important that access points are clear and where applicable, clearly define a direct route through a reserve to enhance user experience.

Council is committed to increasing the use and enjoyment of reserves by people with limited mobility, the aged and those with young children. This can be achieved by reducing physical or design barriers that compromise access to and within a reserve.

Paths and tracks in reserves should be constructed so they are durable and resilient for high use. The development of future access also needs to consider the increasing trend in cycling and use of electric bikes and scooters.

For safety reasons and/or in order to better manage reserve use it may be desirable or warranted to limit or exclude access to a reserve or part of a reserve at certain times. This includes restricting vehicle access at night to reduce undesirable behaviour or restricting access to a reserve or an area of a reserve at certain times of the year as a result of authorised activities, requirements to undertake maintenance or remedial works, or to recognise or protect the reserve’s natural and/or cultural values. Council will use its discretion to best manage the balance between public access and reserve management.

Council bylaws can also be used to restrict pedestrian and vehicular access to help ensure public safety, avoid public nuisance, and prevent damage and misuse of reserves. For example: the Public Places Bylaw 2024, currently provides for council to restrict entry to all of, or any portion of, a reserve at such times as are considered necessary to prevent damage, allow maintenance of the reserve or for exclusive use (for example an event).

#### **Policies**

- (1) Provide and maintain safe and accessible routes into and through reserves and to facilities located on reserves.
- (2) Support the development of tracks and trails through reserves that provide connectivity to the wider community, that form attractive networks for active recreation and include good directional signage.
- (3) When renewing or developing reserve infrastructure that supports access, consider catering for multiple forms of active transport, micro-mobility solutions and all-ability access.
- (4) The alignment of paths and any adjacent planting will generally be designed to consider user safety and security following CPTED<sup>2</sup> principles.

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<sup>2</sup> Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

- (5) Access to a reserve or an area of a reserve may be temporarily restricted for a specified time, subject to statutory and bylaw requirements, including where:
- (a) limiting vehicular access at night is desirable.
  - (b) an activity or event has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its conditions of use.
  - (c) maintenance works are being carried out on the reserve.
  - (d) there are unfavourable ground conditions or a biosecurity risk.
  - (e) the reserve or area requires remediation, for example to address a physical hazard or to undertake field renovations.
  - (f) a rāhui is in place.

### **3.3.3 Sports And Active Recreation**

#### **Context**

There is plenty of research that testifies to the benefits of physical activity on well-being. Council supports residents and visitors to be active in a range of ways by providing and promoting the use of reserves.

As the District grows there may be more demand for the development of sporting facilities on reserve land. Council's preference is that any new and/or upgraded facilities built on reserve land are multi-purpose and planned to accommodate a range of sporting needs to encourage community participation and manage operating costs.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will support the development of sports facilities on reserves where enabled in reserve management plans.
- (2) Wherever possible, Council will encourage the consolidation, co-siting and shared use of sporting facilities.
- (3) In addition to policy 3.3.2 above re track developments forming a legible network, Council will look to promote various walking and cycling opportunities through reserves.

### **3.3.4 Play**

#### **Context**

Reserves provide important open space areas for children, teenagers, and families to play, whether this is through using natural features, or the provision of playgrounds, skate parks and biking circuits. These are important community facilities that encourage people to come together, be active and relax.

Council needs to consider their legal requirement and responsibility to demonstrate that the structures, equipment, and surfacing are safe. In 2017, NZS 5828:2015 was set as the New Zealand standard for playground equipment and surfacing. For all playgrounds outside the education sector, this standard is recognised as the industry 'best practice'.

#### **Policies**

- (1) The development of new play facilities or redevelopment of existing ones will take into account:

- (a) meeting the local community's needs for play opportunities.
  - (b) the effect the play infrastructure may or does have on other reserve users.
  - (c) the siting of sunshade and shelter from wind, and the ability for passive observation by other reserve users and passers-by.
  - (d) diversity of play opportunities, providing for all age ranges.
  - (e) universal design to make the play as accessible as possible.
- (2) All new play equipment and associated safety surfaces and renewal of play areas shall be designed, constructed and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards NZS 5828:2015 for playground equipment and surfaces or any subsequent update to these standards.
  - (3) Consider development of more spaces to engage youth/rangatahi, such as including skateparks and half courts.
  - (4) Explore opportunities to provide more natural play that encourage exploration, including the provision of māra hūpara (traditional Māori playgrounds).
  - (5) In consultation with the local community, consider removing or rationalising play equipment where there is insufficient demand to justify the continued maintenance and/or renewal of the playground.

### **3.3.5 Authorisation And Approvals**

#### **Context**

Some people or groups will want to use reserve space for activities that might have a lasting or temporary impact on the reserve or might prevent others from also using the reserve. Under these circumstances, people will need to apply for specific permission or an 'authorisation' to use the reserve.

The starting point for all land held under the Reserves Act is that decisions made about any proposed use of reserves space must comply with the provisions of the Act.

The purpose of the authorisation is to ensure impacts on the reserve and it's users are considered and managed, and a consistent and balanced approach is taken to assessing proposals to ensure the reserve is protected.

Throughout the life of this Plan, new activities may arise which have not been contemplated or addressed within this plan, other Council policies, or bylaws. This provides a framework for considering their authorisation.

Activities will need to be authorised if they:

- require authorisation or a permit under the Reserves Act 1977.
- require exclusive use of a reserve or an area of a reserve (which could be in the form of a permit for an event).
- change the physical reserve environment, e.g. ground disturbance, plant removal or planting.
- require a temporary or permanent building or structure to be built or installed.
- are commercial in nature, are for private gain or financial reward, such as a coffee cart or commercial filming.
- create an interest in land in favour of a third party, such as a lease or licence.

The likely impact of that activity will be determined by the type of activity, how long it will take, how many people might be involved, what effect it will have on the reserve itself, and whether the reserve will be able to recover easily. Higher-impact activities will need more in-depth assessments.

The Reserves Act requires Council to enable mana whenua to provide input into the decision-making process. In some cases, formal public notification will also be required by legislation, either under the Reserves Act or under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Even if the legislation does not require public notification, Council may choose to speak to key stakeholders or, if it believes it is in the public interest, undertake public consultation to better understand the wider community's views.

### **Policy**

(1) Ensure a consistent approach is taken to assessing proposed activities requiring authorisation, including:

- (a) the requirement for a permit or approval under the Reserves Act 1977.
- (b) compatibility with the reserve's classification defined under the Reserves Act (if applicable)
- (c) compatibility with the reserve category, reserve values and where applicable specific management or development intentions.
- (d) the capacity of the reserve to accommodate the activity.
- (e) any potential impacts on the physical reserve environment and current users of the reserve. such as any exclusive use of the reserve or part of the reserve.
- (f) any relevant bylaws.

### **3.3.6 Commercial Use**

#### **Context**

Reserves are for the use and enjoyment of the public. In general reserves provide respite from commercial facilities and provide opportunities for families, groups and individuals to pursue recreational activities away from commercial environments. From time to time, however, there will be temporary and/or permanent recreation-related commercial activities that are fully compatible with the purpose of the reserve and that can assist or enhance the use and enjoyment of the reserve for a significant number of users. Council will consider applications for commercial use on reserves and where appropriate provide for such activities as an adjunct to the reserve.

The statutory purpose and reserve classification of a reserve under the Reserves Act places constraints on whether commercial activity is permissible. Public notification of a commercial proposal may be necessary.

Council bylaws also regulate commercial activities on reserves. Currently the Trading in Public Places Bylaw requires approval for most commercial activities.

The requirements of the legislation and bylaws is the basis for authorising appropriate activities for reserve areas.

Revenue gained from any fees related to commercial activities can assist with the ongoing maintenance of a reserve or renewal or development of its assets. Public notification of a commercial proposal may be necessary, and a resource consent may also be required.

## **Policies**

- (1) Subject to the Reserves Act and any relevant bylaws, the assessment of an application for a commercial activity should consider:
  - (a) the relevance of the activity's objectives and the authorisation assessment approach in section 3.3.5.
  - (b) whether there is a community benefit component that is compatible with the reserve classification and reserve values.
  - (c) how the activity activates a reserve and/or enhances reserve users' experience of the reserve.
- (2) Permits and licences granted to commercial operators should include the following information as a minimum:
  - (a) specify the nature of the activities the commercial operator can provide.
  - (b) define the area within which the activity is to be carried out.
  - (c) specify the times (over the year and during the day) during which the permit holder or licensee can operate.
  - (d) define the signage (if any) permitted in association with the permit or licence.
  - (e) specify the fee and/or bond amount.
  - (f) will not be transferable to another operator.
- (3) Permits or licences may provide for the exclusive use of part of a reserve for a specific period.
- (4) The applicant will be responsible for ensuring that they fully comply with any other statutory requirements, the District Plan and any relevant bylaws.

### **3.3.7 Events And Firework Displays**

#### **Context**

Events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of reserves and contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community. Events with large numbers of people and activities can also adversely affect the reserve and its neighbours. Council therefore needs to retain full discretion over the number, nature and organisation of any event on reserve land.

From time-to-time Council receives requests from organisations wishing to use a reserve for a fireworks display. Such displays are governed by the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 and require the permission of Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Any proposed event on a reserve will be assessed by the delegated Council officer, in accordance with authorisation policy 3.3.5 and consider:
  - (a) the nature and purpose of the event including how it will provide for public access and enjoyment.
  - (b) the date(s) and duration of the event.
  - (c) how provision for safety, security, and waste on the site will be managed, including the safe preparation and sale of food.

- (d) the effect on neighbours.
  - (e) the financial resources of the event organiser and/or its sponsors.
- (2) The cost of organisation and running of any approved event on a reserve will be the responsibility of the event organiser.
  - (3) Any reserve used for an approved event will be left in the condition in which it was found prior to the event to the satisfaction of the delegated Council Officer.
  - (4) Council will retain the right to require a refundable bond from any event organiser and retain the discretion to expend the bond to reinstate the reserve should this be required.
  - (5) Event organisers for any approved event will be fully responsible for securing in advance all consents and approvals for the operation of the event and will ensure they respect any relevant bylaws or District Plan requirements (such as noise controls).
  - (6) Where any event covers 2-3 days the event organiser is encouraged to provide security personnel to patrol overnight.
  - (7) Where provided for on a reserve any organisation wishing to present a fireworks display shall make written application to Council at least one calendar month before the event. The organisation must seek the prior permission from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and provide proof of public liability insurance.
  - (8) Council may place whatever conditions it finds appropriate on an approval for a fireworks display, for example conditions may relate to the management of fire risk, safety and noise.

### **3.3.8 Overnight Accommodation**

#### **Context**

Overnight accommodation in this plan includes both outdoor camping and indoor accommodation on reserves. Outdoor camping ranges from formalised campgrounds to informal camping on open spaces within reserves. It includes freedom camping on reserves and rough sleeping.

Indoor accommodation is often associated with particular lease activities where accommodation is ancillary to the lease purpose. For example, marae, surf-lifesaving clubs, civil defence or emergency services centres, may provide accommodation especially in remote locations.

Overnight accommodation on reserves can be regulated by Council through a combination of the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and Freedom Camping Act 2011, and any bylaws made under these Acts.

#### **Reserves Act**

Section 44 of the Reserves Act does not permit use of a reserve for personal accommodation, including camping, unless an exception under the Act applies.

Exceptions can apply where consent is granted by the Minister of Conservation (which is delegated to Tararua District Council), or if the exception is defined in the individual reserve section of this management plan. In regard to indoor accommodation within a leased area, provision of accommodation must be explicitly agreed in the lease.

Appendix 4 does not provide for overnight accommodation on Reserves Act land except for particular situations including:

- leased facilities where accommodation is part of their lease.
- in designated areas for overnight camping in self-contained vehicles.

### **Freedom Camping Act 2011 and Self-contained Motor vehicles Legislation Act 2023**

Under the Freedom Camping Act 2011, freedom camping is permitted in any local authority area unless it has been restricted or prohibited in a bylaw or other enactment. Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023 amends the Freedom Camping Act 2011 and introduces a new default position that freedom camping on local authority land in a non-self-contained vehicle is prohibited or in other words, the default position is that freedom camping on local authority land is restricted to self-contained vehicles only.

### **Local Government Act 2002**

Council has a permissive policy allowing limited freedom camping by self-contained vehicles on Council land. The Public Places Bylaw 2024, enacted under the Local Government Act, currently provides for camping on land managed by community boards at the boards discretion and currently prohibits staying in a tent overnight in a reserve.

### **Policy**

- (1) Subject to the Reserves Act and any relevant policies and bylaws, the assessment of an application for overnight accommodation should consider the authorisation assessment approach in policy 3.3.5, and access to amenities such as toilets and potable water.

## **3.3.9 Drones And Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems**

### **Context**

Drones and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) or Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) referred to as unmanned aircraft can be flown for fun or operated commercially, for example filming. Currently, rules or conditions for the use of unmanned aircraft are set out in:

- Civil Aviation Authority rules
- Public Places Bylaw 2024

Drones and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) or Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) also have a number of applications for the management of reserves including aerial photography, plant and animal pest control, asset and tree inspections etc. Semi-automated maintenance equipment may also be a future possibility.

### **Policy**

- (1) Remotely piloted aircraft systems, such as drones, may be operated in council reserves, in accordance with the Public Places Bylaw 2024 and the authorisation and approvals policy 3.3.5.
- (2) Drones and remotely piloted aircraft systems may be used by Council (and persons authorised by Council) for reserve management purposes.

### **3.3.10 Occupation Agreements (Leases, Licenses and Easements, Other Than Grazing)**

#### **Context**

A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require a specific authorisation for the occupation of space. Leases, licences or easements are the most common forms of authorisation granted by Council to a person, organisation, or company that is occupying or using part of a reserve long term. One of the principles of the Reserves Act is to preserve public access to reserve land. This directive must be explicit in the leasing arrangements.

The Act also emphasises the retention of open spaces and the public accountability of reserve management. The intent is that any type of agreement for the use of a reserve should be granted only where it will:

- result in recreational opportunities for the public.
- facilitate the full use and enjoyment of the reserve and its facilities.
- benefit the management of the reserve.
- not greatly hinder public access.

Council will only enter into lease agreements when the intended use is deemed appropriate to the principles of the Reserves Act and to the individual reserve.

Changing demographics and interest in leisure activities can result in clubs disbanding, amalgamating or becoming inactive. Where this results in the abandonment of facilities Council needs the power to have such facilities removed or turned to the use of other users.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Any proposed occupation of a reserve will be assessed in accordance with authorisation and approval policy 3.3.5.
- (2) Where relevant, when assessing proposals for a community lease or licence Council will consider any reduction in open space and impact on the functionality of the reserve.
- (3) Any permanent use of a reserve, including buildings, will be subject to a lease or licence agreement.
- (4) Where a lease or licence is not contemplated in this management plan, Council shall give public notice, in accordance with section 119 of the Reserves Act, specifying the lease or licence proposed to be granted and give full consideration to all objections and submissions received in relation to the proposal.
- (5) The lessee/licensee will cover the costs to prepare the agreement.
- (6) Unless otherwise agreed to, the maintenance of buildings such as clubrooms and associated facilities is the responsibility of individual clubs and organisations. These buildings will be maintained to a high degree of visual amenity determined by Council staff.
- (7) Council holds the discretion to charge a rent for leases, licences or easements. Rental for commercial lease shall be set at market levels.
- (8) Council will not provide compensation for improvements to land, buildings or equipment at the termination of a lease/licence.
- (9) Where an occupation agreement has expired or been terminated, Council will retain the right to:

- (10) require the occupier to remove or dispose of any facility they are responsible for, at the occupier's expense, in line with their occupation agreement and the First Schedule of the Reserves Act 1977,
- (11) remove the facility and on-charge the costs of removal and disposal to the appropriate lessee/licensee, or
- (12) allocate use of the facility to other users within the community and no compensation for facilities will be payable to a lessee/licensee in this instance.
- (13) An easement or formal agreement will be required for every pipe, cable, or discharge on a reserve authorised under 3.3.12 and legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.

### **3.3.11 Grazing Licences**

#### **Context**

Grazing licences on reserves enable Council to maintain land prior to any future development of the reserve, and benefit from a small income towards the cost of maintenance. Stock selection is important as some stock can be incompatible with public access.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Grazing of undeveloped recreation reserve land will be permitted and encouraged as a technique for holding the land asset until Council is ready to develop the reserve.
- (2) Where grazing licences are granted, Council will provide guidance on:
  - (a) the type of stock to be grazed in accordance with good animal husbandry and stock control practices.
  - (b) the cost implications to Council of options for site management, in order to provide adequate safeguards for those features and values (e.g. archaeological values) in existence on the land.
  - (c) whether public access is to be provided and how this will be managed.
  - (d) Grazing licences may be granted for a term of between one and five years.

(Note: This is to allow for Council to be able at any time to give three months written notice to terminate the licence to develop the reserve).

### **3.3.12 Public And Private Utilities**

#### **Context**

Reserves are often identified as convenient locations for the placement of utilities' infrastructure and services. Individually and cumulatively, these can have significant impact on a reserve both by impacting on the character and amenity and by restricting the scope of development possible and thereby the reserve's use. Once in place utility facilities can restrict activities on, and management of the reserve. It is therefore not desirable to have utilities on reserves.

Any siting of network utilities on neighbourhood reserves is subject to the provisions of Section 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977. Proposals for the location of new or upgraded utility through or over a reserve should be fully considered, including the identification of alternative sites or alignments and the avoidance, remedy or mitigation of adverse effects on the reserve.

### **Policies**

- (1) Council as landowner, does not want private or public infrastructure, utilities and service assets to be located on reserve land (unless it is associated with an authorised project for the benefit of the reserve). However, in cases where it is clearly demonstrated that no other viable alternatives are available, applications will be considered.
- (2) Where utilities, other than those required for the servicing of the reserve, are proposed to be located through or over a reserve, or where existing utilities are to be upgraded, the authority responsible will undertake early (i.e. at the preliminary scoping stage) and full consultation with Council's delegated officer.
- (3) Any proposed utility structures or services on a reserve will be assessed in accordance with authorisation and approval policy 3.3.5 and consider minimising the potential impacts on the use, enjoyment or general amenity of reserve by:
  - (e) locating the utility underground where possible.
  - (f) avoiding locations that compromise the reserves' function or future development and use of the reserve or recreation access to and from water.
  - (g) minimising the footprint or scale of utility structures where feasible.
  - (h) clustering around the perimeter of the reserve or co-siting with existing compatible reserve and utility structures.
  - (i) considering how the utility will be accessed for servicing.
- (4) All costs associated with the location of services through or over a reserve including the cost of fully making good the affected area as well as any mitigation and/or remediation works shall be borne by the authority undertaking the works to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

## **3.4 Development Policies**

### **3.4.1 General Reserve Development**

#### **Context**

Reserve development can protect and enhance the landscape and natural values, assist with activating a reserve and enhance community appreciation and enjoyment of the reserve. This covers many aspects, from designing and developing reserves in new subdivisions or upgrading existing reserves.

Council needs to ensure that reserves are developed to meet the community's aspirations and deliver the types of recreational experiences they are seeking whilst ensuring the natural values of the reserve are retained and potentially enhanced. For a number of key reserves across the district this may include the development of a concept plan or master plan that will provide a more detailed guide as to how the development of the reserve will be co-ordinated.

## **Policies**

- (1) Reserve development should comply with the Reserves Act classification and consider the following:
  - (a) outcomes and recommendations of concept plans and/or relevant specialist assessments.
  - (b) any relevant policies in this plan.
  - (c) the potential to work with partners to deliver the reserve development.
  - (d) the impact that the location and design of the infrastructure has on the natural and cultural, landscape and open space characteristics of the reserve.
  - (e) working with mana whenua to identify how any cultural features or landscapes may be acknowledged in the design.
  - (f) technologies, materials or design that enable greater, more flexible use and consider health promoting environments, and the impacts of climate change.
  - (g) minimising the opportunities for vandalism and crime including using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) techniques.
  - (h) universal design and how people of all ages and abilities use, access and enjoy the reserve.
- (2) Development proposals for reserves may require a concept or development plan. These will be approved by Council.
- (3) Council may develop a spatial plan to guide the development of a reserve where this is not sufficiently detailed in this management plan. Reserve development requires a coherent approach to the reserve's wider use, balancing complex matters and protecting its environmental values.
- (4) Council will consult the community over any major development of a reserve, including the development of any spatial plans and consider all applicable Council policies and bylaws.

### **3.4.2 Buildings And Structures**

#### **Context**

Buildings and structures are necessary to facilitate public use of reserves and include toilets, changing rooms, club rooms, bridges, viewing platforms or lookouts. Buildings on reserves can also provide a place for other core functions that Council delivers or supports, including community halls. They can, however, also reduce the open space character and amenity of reserves and need to be carefully sited and designed to complement the reserve. Buildings and structures also represent significant investment and require ongoing maintenance. Duplication of such facilities should be avoided with multi use, management and funding promoted.

#### **Policies**

- (1) In proposing to locate a new building or structure on a reserve (by Council or by others), or when considering proposals for the extension or upgrade of an existing building or structure, the following shall be considered:
  - (a) The Reserves Act classification of the land and whether the development is contemplated for in the individual reserve section of this plan.
  - (b) the need for the building or structure to be located on reserve land, taking into account evaluation of other sites, the potential to co-locate the activity in an existing building, to adapt an existing building and the opportunity to cluster buildings if a separate building is required.

- (c) the scale of the proposed building or structure in relation to the reserve and its potential impact on foreseeable use of the reserve for outdoor recreation, the amenity of the reserve and the conservation of open space, views, significant vegetation and significant landscape features.
  - (d) the siting, design, materials and colour of the proposed building or structure.
  - (e) the financial position of the applicant to properly construct and maintain the buildings and structures, and ongoing associated costs, including the potential impacts generated by ancillary activities used to provide ongoing funding.
  - (f) potential impacts generated by ancillary activities including parking and access to service areas.
  - (g) establishing clear time limits for temporary or relocatable buildings and structures.
  - (h) the ability of the applicant to construct and operate the proposed activity in accordance with generally accepted safety protocols and consequently indemnify Council from any claims arising as a result of their presence and/or activity.
- (2) Where Council determines to approve the location and design of any building or structure on reserve land, the applicant will be responsible for obtaining all necessary resource and building consents before any work commences on site. In addition, the applicant must comply with all bylaws, regulations and statutes pertaining to the construction and operation of the building or structure.

### **3.4.3 Car Parking**

#### **Context**

Any use of reserve land can create a demand for car parking. Council intends to provide car parking that will be relevant to the purpose and meet the likely demand from reserve users.

Car parks can alienate significant areas of open space from a reserve. Parking cars on areas not intended for that purpose can also damage reserve land and adversely affect the amenity value.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will provide, where possible, adequate car parks on reserves for vehicles associated with legitimate parking demand by reserve users during non-peak use of the reserve.
- (2) Long-term or regular overnight parking of vehicles is not permitted.
- (3) Parking cars on areas other than designated parking areas is not permitted.
- (4) Exclusive use of car parks may be allowed for special events subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) organisers will need to apply to Council for exclusive use.
  - (b) if successful, Council will arrange for public notification where required and may set an appropriate charge.
- (5) If a new car park is to be developed the general reserve development policies in 3.4.1 and the following will be considered:
  - (a) the site should not create a need for extensive internal roading.
  - (b) the site should be suitable for the development of easy foot access to other parts of the reserve.
  - (c) the site should not include any of the areas of the highest recreational or natural quality.
  - (d) the design should be chosen to minimise visual impact and construction problems by using suitable landscape forms, planting, and materials.

### **3.4.4 Lighting**

#### **Context**

Council sometimes considers the provision of lighting to improve the safety and functionality of reserves or to extend the period for which they can be used. Good lighting design can reduce the impact of lighting on neighbours and the environment and significantly enhance the safety, use, and appearance of reserves.

There is a growing awareness of the need to protect the night sky from light pollution and to minimise the effects of uncontrolled light on human health and wildlife. Reserves are intrinsically dark places and should generally be maintained as such.

New lighting will be considered in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. Sometimes, perceived or real safety issues cannot be addressed by lighting alone. In these cases, lighting may encourage people to enter a reserve where it may be unsafe to do so.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council may provide lighting on Council-owned land where there is regular use of the reserve after sun set and a clear public benefit.
- (2) Where lighting is provided, lighting will be designed to minimise the effects of light pollution and spill lighting by using 'full cut-off fixtures' that point light downwards and prevent light emitting above the horizontal plane (other than for limited time controlled decorative amenity lighting).
- (3) Where lighting is required, lights are controlled to minimise light pollution and nuisance. The operating hours shall be approved by Council.
- (4) Electrical supply cables for lighting (other than for tree bud lighting) should be installed underground.
- (5) Council may designate reserves as a 'dark sky place' and seek accreditation by the International Dark Sky Association for some or all reserves, including preparing a light management plan that may place further restrictions on the use of lights in designated reserves.

### **3.4.5 Furniture**

#### **Context**

Reserve furniture such as seating, picnic tables, barbeques, and drinking fountains encourages people to gather within reserves, supports various activities, encourages longer stays, and plays an important role in public health.

It is important to manage reserve furniture and take the time to consider its installation. If unmanaged, reserve furniture can add to visual clutter and detract from landscape and amenity values.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Reserve furniture may be provided at key locations to facilitate public use and enjoyment of a reserve. The design and location of this will take into account:
  - (a) minimising the range and styles of reserve furniture.

- (b) sitting furniture to take advantage of views, be orientated with regard to the sun, and shelter from the wind.
- (2) Council may remove furniture if its condition is below an acceptable standard, if it is not in keeping with the reserve, or if there is no longer a demonstrated need.

### **3.4.6 Signs And Interpretation**

#### **Context**

Signs are necessary to identify reserves, assist access and orientation within reserves, encourage the appropriate use of reserves, and ensure the safety of reserve users. Signs also provide an opportunity for Council to 'brand' public land and clearly identify public resources. However, signs can individually or cumulatively detract from a reserve's amenities and need to be designed, located, and maintained to avoid visual clutter.

Interpretive material on reserves can enhance the visitor experience by increasing awareness of a reserve's history and special features and inspiring visitors to explore the reserve. This can be achieved in a number of formats, such as signs, displays, audiovisuals, and public art, which can also contribute to an area's unique character.

Reserve users and occupiers sometimes place signs in reserves to advertise events or club buildings and also as to acknowledge sponsors. Clear guidelines are needed for providing signs within a public area. The District Plan limits the type, location, and size of signs on reserves, including commercial signs.

#### **Policies**

- (1) All signs within reserves will comply with Council's District plan rules and brand guidelines to ensure consistent sign branding, styles and information throughout the district.
- (2) Signs will generally be combined, grouped, or clustered within a reserve to avoid visual clutter, assist visitors with orientation, and allow them to easily access all relevant information.
- (3) Reserve occupiers wishing to erect signs on buildings they occupy will require approval from Council's delegated officer. They will be responsible for obtaining all relevant statutory consents and meeting the costs of producing, erecting, maintaining and replacing signs relating to their activity and removal if lessee/licensee ceases their activity or on the expiry of their agreement with Council.
- (4) No commercial signs will be permitted on reserves except with the specific approval of Council and in accordance with section 3.3.5.
- (5) Council retains the right to request the removal and/or removal of any inappropriate, poorly located, poorly maintained, or obsolete signs.
- (6) On-site interpretation and signage will be utilised to:
  - (a) contribute to people's understanding and appreciation of the reserve's values, history, or significant features.
  - (b) increase awareness of mana whenua's role as kaitiaki and their connection to a reserve taking account of mana whenua partnerships policy 3.2.1.4 (e)
  - (c) raise awareness of environmental issues, community-led activity, or restoration programmes.

### **3.4.7 Fencing**

#### **Context**

Where private land abuts reserve land, there is the potential for encroachment to occur if the legal boundary is not clearly defined. Determining the boundary assists Council's maintenance and reduces incremental encroachment over time. It also helps to reduce the perception of 'privatisation' due to the nature of adjacent land development.

Surveillance of reserves from adjacent residential properties assists in their security and safety. High fences should be avoided, and desirable surveillance and access to reserves should be encouraged.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will meet its obligations under the Fencing Act 1978, where reserves adjoin private property. Council will encourage the use of hedging as an alternative to fencing, the use of low or visually permeable fencing, passive surveillance of reserves, and minimisation of graffiti.
- (2) Pedestrian gates in boundary fences for residents to access the reserve will be allowed, provided they do not negatively impact the ecological, public enjoyment, or other values of the public open space. The gate's design must be compatible with the style of the adjoining fence, and the cost must be entirely borne by the landowner benefiting from the gate.

### **3.4.8 Naming Of Reserves**

#### **Context**

When new reserves are created, or existing reserves have names poorly related to the locality, cultural associations, purpose, or nature of the reserve or its community use, it is desirable to name or rename them to ensure ease of identity and consistency.

Reserve names should tell the place's story and reflect the area's natural and cultural heritage and identity.

Naming or renaming a reserve with a Māori name makes a significant contribution to increasing the visibility of Te Reo Māori in our communities. It will allow communities to see, hear, learn, and share some of the district's rich Māori history.

#### **Policies**

- (1) The naming or renaming of a reserve should reflect one or more of the following:
  - (a) The historical significance of the location.
  - (b) The cultural significance of the area to mana whenua.
  - (c) People important in the history of an area (once they are deceased).
  - (d) Events, people, and places of international, national, or local significance to the community.
  - (e) Flora and fauna significant to the history of an area.
- (2) Renaming of reserves may be supported where:
  - (a) A new name would better meet the objectives of the policy to promote local identity and mana whenua connections.

- (b) A significant change to reserve infrastructure or primary purpose.
  - (c) The current name is culturally inappropriate or addresses a significant grievance.
  - (d) To correct inaccuracies or spelling errors.
  - (e) To avoid confusion with other common names or locations.
  - (f) Any other reason Council considers to be appropriate.
- (3) While Te Reo Māori or English monolingual names are preferred, Council supports dual naming in the following limited circumstances:
- (a) Where there is an opportunity to promote Te Reo Māori by use of a direct Te Reo/English translation of an existing reserve name.
  - (b) Where both English and Te Reo Māori names are already in current use in the community for the same reserve.
- (4) Where there is dual naming, the Te Reo Māori name shall be placed first unless there are exceptional circumstances, such as where there are considerations for emergency services, or a gazetted English name exists.
- (5) Generally, contiguous reserves will be given the same name and identifiers such as North or West are not required.
- (6) Council is responsible for all decisions approving or declining requests to formally name, rename, or dual-name reserves.
- (7) The process for assessing a name or renaming a reserve is:
- (a) Where the Council initiates the project, Council will facilitate a discussion with mana whenua and the applicant and/or landowner to identify suitable names to be used.
- OR
- (b) Council receives a written application for a reserve name with detail on how the name meets the reserve naming policies in this plan,
- AND
- (c) Council staff assess the merit of each application to ensure it aligns with legalisation, regulation, and the policies above.
  - (d) Council will undertake consultation in partnership with the local community board or committee, as well as Domain Boards, other community groups connected to the reserve, and the wider public. The extent of consultation will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
  - (e) When Council requests a Te Reo Māori name from mana whenua and a name is gifted, the significance of this gift will be recognised and honoured by using the name given. In recognition of the cultural importance of this gesture, and the mana associated with the gifting process, further consultation for broader community approval will not be required.
  - (f) The final decision on the choice of names shall be taken by Council by way of resolution and gazetted in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

### **3.4.9 Gifts, Memorials and Commemorative Trees**

#### **Context**

Council is keen to work with community groups or individuals interested in sharing their resources for the public's benefit.

Members of the public frequently request that features be placed on reserves. While such commemorations can assist in developing community values and marking important historical events, the location and number of such features need to be managed within the long-term plan for each reserve.

Commemorative features can also add cost to the ongoing maintenance of reserves and cause difficulties when they are damaged, vandalised, or require significant maintenance. They may also create a feeling of exclusivity for some people.

Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number, and location of such features, allowing them where they enhance a reserve and not detract from the natural setting or create a proliferation of commemorative elements.

Memorial and commemorative tree plantings can enhance the natural character of a reserve. With time, some plantings can assume historical significance. However, memorial and commemorative trees can also cause problems for reserve maintenance as they age, become diseased, or can be vandalised and, in some instances, may need to be removed to facilitate the use or ongoing development of the reserve. The "overuse" of commemorative trees in reserves can change the character of a reserve.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will consider requests from individuals and/or organisations within the community for the sponsorship, partnering and/or gifting of reserve features, including the appropriate recognition of the benefactor. Any such proposals will be assessed in relation to the following criteria:
  - (a) The compatibility of the proposed feature's location, scale, and nature of the memorial in relation to the character and use of the reserve.
  - (b) The significance of the person or event being commemorated.
  - (c) The benefit to the reserve users.
  - (d) The ease and cost of maintenance, and who is responsible.
  - (e) The relevance of the feature to the community and its appropriateness.
  - (f) The cultural appropriateness of the proposal.
- (2) Where a gift or the sponsorship of a reserve feature is approved by Council, the benefactor may generally be acknowledged through the appropriate attachment of a small plaque associated with the item. Other arrangements for acknowledging the donor will be considered on a case-by-case basis in relation to the nature of the gift. Donated plaques will not then be the responsibility of Council to maintain or replace.
- (3) Commemorative plaques identifying a deceased person not covered by policy 3.5.3 (1) shall not be permitted in reserves.
- (4) Where a significant gift is involved, Council and the donor will develop a protocol that sets out the principles of the gift.

- (5) The gifting of an asset does not infer a permanent right of occupation, and the Council may remove any gifted asset without compensation where its condition is below an acceptable standard, it is no longer in keeping with the reserve, or there is no longer a demonstrated need.
- (6) Where an individual or organisation wishes to plant a commemorative tree to mark a significant community event or other national or international significance, this will be subject to approval by Council's delegated officer, who shall approve the species, planting grade, staking and location/s of the tree/s.
- (7) Unless stated explicitly in any approval for commemorative trees, ongoing maintenance of commemorative trees will sit solely with Council. This includes pruning and removal of the tree, by legislation and specialist advice, where vegetation:
  - (a) Presents a safety risk to people or essential assets.
  - (b) are diseased, significantly damaged or failing, present a biosecurity risk, or are a weed species.
  - (c) may impact other existing values in the reserve, such as historic or cultural heritage, recreational values, or the enhancement of indigenous biodiversity over the long term.
  - (d) pruning or removal is part of a Council-approved plan to improve the reserve or wider park network.

### **3.4.10 Public Art**

#### **Context**

Public art is one of the more visible and accessible forms of art. Some forms of public art, such as permanent installations like paintings, sculptures, or carvings, can often be best appreciated if located within reserves. However, public art can be emotive and controversial and, if located in the wrong place, can conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve.

Council may require that any public art be accompanied by a landscape assessment detailing how the art will fit within the proposed setting. Art may also be received as a gift to the community. In this scenario, a written agreement will be established with Council and the 'gift giver' on the acceptance or decline and suitable location of the art piece. Refer to policy 3.5.2 on gifts and memorials.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Permanent public art may only be installed in reserves with the formal approval of Council in accordance with the authorisations and approval policy 3.3.5 and:
  - (a) the location of any public art installation must be in keeping with the scale and values of the reserve.
  - (b) must not unduly impact on the cost of reserve maintenance and operational activities.
  - (c) must not detract from reserve use.
  - (d) must meet any required consent.
- (2) Explore opportunities to engage with mana whenua and Māori artists to provide cultural pieces on reserves, such as whakairo or pou whenua.

- (3) Applications to install public art will require a supporting maintenance plan and arrangements for removal at end of life.

### **3.4.11 Public Health and Safety**

#### **Context**

Vandalism and security are a problem in some reserves. Increasing surveillance and activating a reserve is vital to improving this. Residents can be encouraged to participate in reserve design, maintenance, and ultimately use to encourage community 'ownership'.

Where security has been identified as a problem, for example, in parking areas, Council may install signs to warn the public about not leaving valuables in their cars. Council will also work with the police and other agencies to promote the security of reserve users.

Smoke-free and vape-free outdoor areas protect young people from the negative role modelling effect of smoking and vaping. The less young people see this around them; the less 'normal' smoking becomes and the less likely they are to take this up themselves.

The public is also now more aware of the need to limit their exposure to the sun and seek out shade. Council can assist by providing shade in reserves where practicable. This will generally be from tree planting but may take the form of shade structures where appropriate.

#### **Policies**

- (1) The design, development, and management of reserves will consider public safety and promote the appropriate use and protection of the reserve.
- (2) The security of the private property of any member of the public visiting or using a reserve remains the responsibility of the visitor/user. Council will retain the right to limit access to any reserve or advise the public, through appropriate signage, where any security issue within a particular reserve is of concern, e.g. theft from cars.
- (3) Advocate for Tararua reserves as Smokefree and Vape free zones. A mix of education and signage will be used to promote this.
- (4) Provide shade in high-use reserves, primarily through tree planting, where practical and as resources permit.

### **3.4.12 Ashes, Whenua and Pito**

#### **Context**

Council supports education around the adverse impacts of scattering ashes and burying placenta/whenua and pito/umbilical cord, on reserves. Scattering ashes from cremation is a deeply significant experience for a loved one's family and friends, and the dispersal of ashes into waterways is a special part of the cultural beliefs of some religions. However, it can be alarming for people working in or using a reserve to realise that they may have inadvertently disturbed ashes from cremation.

The burying of placenta/whenua and pito/umbilical cord on reserves can also cause difficulty for reserve management. Families who have buried placenta on reserves may be concerned if such sites are disturbed during redevelopment. For this reason, the placenta should not be buried within reserves

unless it is an area specially designated for that purpose and with the consent of Council.

### **Policy**

- (1) The scattering of ashes in reserves or placement of ashes from cremation or burying of placenta/whenua is not permitted unless it is an area designated for that purpose.

### **3.4.13 Fire Control**

#### **Context**

All fires, whether lit naturally, accidentally, or deliberately, can pose a risk to reserve visitors, native vegetation species, historic places, reserve assets, and adjoining property. The risk of fire is likely to increase as a result of climate change, as our climate is likely to be hotter and drier on average.

Education about fire dangers, restricting certain activities, and attaching conditions to permission granted for activities also helps minimise the risk of fires starting.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Lighting of fires is prohibited on Council reserves. Council will work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand and local fire services to prevent, detect, control, and suppress fires within reserves.
- (2) Council will take all reasonable measures to ensure the reserves are kept clear of all fire hazards, including restricting field operations that pose a risk of fire, such as using machinery that generates sparks during high-fire risk periods.
- (3) Ensure all long-term planning for capital development and renewals considers fire risk. For example, carparks and facilities should be accessible by fire trucks, have access to a water supply, and be planned for fire defensibility.

### **3.4.14 Bylaws And Enforcement**

#### **Context**

Unacceptable activity does occur on reserves. Sometimes, this is unlawful behaviour, such as dumping household waste. Other times it involves using a reserve in inappropriate ways that cause a safety hazard to other users, such as golf ball driving.

Council uses bylaws to make rules about a range of behaviours and activities in public places, including reserve. This is to help ensure public safety and enjoyment of reserves by all who want to use them. Current Council Bylaws are available to view on Council's website.

Education and signs will be used to encourage good behaviour. Council will pursue prosecution in serious cases

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will focus on educating the public about appropriate behaviour on reserves and, where offences do occur, using warnings to obtain compliance where offenders can be identified.

- (2) Education signage may be erected in areas which are prone to offences.
- (3) Individuals committing offences against reserve property will be prosecuted in accordance with Council's Bylaws and the Reserves Act 1977.

### **3.4.15 Waste Management**

#### **Context**

Litter is unsightly and unpleasant, can be hazardous, and is perceived to negatively impact the environment. The provision of litter bins in reserves enables the convenient disposal of waste. However, it also has several adverse effects, including:

- the high cost of providing, emptying, and maintaining litter bins.
- visual effects of litter bins and potential waste overflows during peak times.
- encouraging vermin such as possums, wasps, and rodents.
- lack of waste separation/recycling.

Generally, Council will minimise the provision of bins and encourage individuals and groups to take their own rubbish away.

Depositing domestic refuse, trade waste, garden refuse, rubble, or debris on a reserve without Council approval is prohibited. Such activities are an offence pursuant to Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 and carry fines.

#### **Policies**

- (1) Council will promote "rubbish-free" reserves that encourage people to take rubbish away with them. Where rubbish bins are provided, Council will, where appropriate, move toward providing facilities for recycling and general rubbish.
- (2) Council may install or remove litter bins to minimise waste issues within reserves and encourage users to take responsibility for their waste. New litter bins will only be installed where:
  - (a) litter or dog waste is being generated by reserve users and
  - (b) there is a demonstrated need and
  - (c) there is evidence that the number or capacity of litter bins is insufficient, and the rubbish-free policy does not operate.
- (3) Council will seek to prosecute perpetrators of illegal dumping on reserves, where these can be identified.
- (4) Where a reserve is used for an event or tournament, the organisers are responsible for collecting and the disposal of all associated litter and waste.
- (5) Charity-type recycling centres and clothing bins will not be located in reserves.

## **4 Appendices**

### **Appendix 1 - Leases and licences**

This section identifies the types of lease and licence activities that are contemplated within existing lease area footprints or proposed lease areas.

It will generally reflect the lease/licence activities on the park and identify the legal description or the classification of the area where these types of lease or licence activities can occur e.g. Lot 27 DP 47622 or Recreation reserve areas. In some cases, these lease or licence activities will only occupy part of the land parcel.

If proposed future lease types/activities are contemplated, subject to the satisfactory completion of all statutory processes and approvals, these are identified in the specific considerations/conditions column of the table below.

If there are any discrepancies between this section and the existing lease and licences, the correct information is as specified in the legal lease or licence documents.

<b>Reserve/Park</b>	<b>Land parcel or land classification</b>	<b>Contemplated leases and licences within existing footprints for:</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Future proposed leases/licence types/activities are contemplated:</b>	<b>Specific considerations/conditions</b>
<b>Woodville Domain</b>	Section 1 Block XIII Woodville SD	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
	Section 2 Block XIII Woodville SD	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
	Part Section 27 Block I Mangahao SD	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
	Rural Section 78 Woodville	Organised sport and recreation including shooting sports	Lease	Organised sport and recreation including shooting sports	
<b>Woodville Recreation Grounds</b>	Land held under the LGA	Organised sport and recreation including swimming activities	Lease	Organised sport and recreation including swimming activities	
<b>Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve</b>	Recreation reserve – (Alfredton Road) Sbdn 1 Sec 40 Block VI Mangaone SD	Organised sport and recreation	Lease	Organised sport and recreation	
	Sbdn 1 Sec 40D Block VI Mangaone SD	Organised sport and recreation	Lease	Organised sport and recreation	

<b>Reserve/Park</b>	<b>Land parcel or land classification</b>	<b>Contemplated leases and licences within existing footprints for:</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Future proposed leases/licence types/activities are contemplated:</b>	<b>Specific considerations/conditions</b>
	Recreation reserve – (Stout Street), Section 185 TN OF Parkville	Campground	Lease	Campground	
<b>Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)</b>	Recreation reserve	Grazing	Lease/permit	Grazing	
<b>Kaitawa Domain</b>	Section 13 Kaitawa SBRN	Grazing	Permit	Grazing	
	Section 33 TN OF Kaitawa	Grazing	Permit	Grazing	
<b>Newman Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
<b>Makuri Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Organised sport and recreation Grazing	Permit	Organised sport and recreation Grazing	
<b>Nireaha Domain</b>	Section 76 Block VII Tararua SD	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	
<b>Mangamutu Recreation Reserve (Mangamutu Domain)</b>	Section 63 Scarborough SBRN	Grazing	Permit	Grazing	
	Section 65 Scarborough SBRN	Grazing	Lease/permit	Grazing	
<b>Raumati Hall</b>	Section 25 Block XVI Norsewood SD	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	
<b>Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve</b>	Section 79 Pahiatua VILL	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	
	Section 30 Block XVII Mangahao SD	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	

<b>Reserve/Park</b>	<b>Land parcel or land classification</b>	<b>Contemplated leases and licences within existing footprints for:</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Future proposed leases/licence types/activities are contemplated:</b>	<b>Specific considerations/conditions</b>
<b>(Mangatainoka Domain)</b>	Section 31 Block XVII Mangahao SD	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	
	Section 32 Block XVII Mangahao SD	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	
<b>Kohunui Domain</b>	Section 23C Block I Makuri SD	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
<b>Weber Recreation Reserve (Weber Rugby Fields)</b>	Recreation reserve	Grazing	Lease/permit	Grazing	
<b>Umutaoroa Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Grazing	Lease/permit	Grazing	
<b>Ākitio Foreshore</b>	Recreation reserve (Lot 14 DP 46447)	Boating and water-based activities	Lease/licence	Boating and water-based activities	
<b>Dannevirke Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Organised sports and recreation Campground	Lease	Organised sports and recreation Campground	
<b>Esplanade Reserve at Smith Street Dannevirke</b>	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve		Lease	Grazing	
<b>Bush Sports Park</b>	Land held under the LGA	Organised sports and recreation	Lease	Organised sports and recreation	
<b>Norsewood War Memorial Community Centre</b>	Land held under the LGA	Health centre	Lease	Health centre	
<b>Victoria Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Grazing	Licence	Grazing	

<b>Reserve/Park</b>	<b>Land parcel or land classification</b>	<b>Contemplated leases and licences within existing footprints for:</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Future proposed leases/licence types/activities are contemplated:</b>	<b>Specific considerations/conditions</b>
<b>Hockey Park</b>	Land held under the LGA	Organised sports and recreation Grazing	Lease	Organised sport and recreation	
<b>Makotuku Domain</b>	Recreation reserve - Section 13 Block IX Takapau SD	Grazing	Lease	Grazing	
<b>Matthews Domain</b>	Recreation reserve	Organised sport and recreation Camping	Lease	Organised sport and recreation Camping	

## Appendix 2 – Overnight accommodation on reserves

This section identifies reserves where camping or using a reserve for overnight accommodation is permitted in accordance with section 44(1)(e) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Unless specified under specific conditions in the table below or the associated camping area maps below, operational decisions such as maximum length of stay, the requirement for self-containment or whether tent camping is permitted will be determined on a site specific basis and is subject to change based on seasonal demand, capacity of existing visitor facilities, impacts on the environment and other visitors use and experience.

The table below should be read in conjunction with the camping area maps that identify where camping or staying overnight in each reserve is permitted.

<b>Reserve/Park</b>	<b>Specific conditions</b>
<b>Woodville Domain</b>	Woodville Ferry Reserve only – Part Section 19 Block XIV Woodville SD
<b>Anzac Park</b>	
<b>Matthews Domain</b>	
<b>Makuri Domain</b>	
<b>Makotuku Domain</b>	
<b>Carnival Park Domain</b>	
<b>Pongaroa Domain (4 Mile Bush)</b>	
<b>Dannevirke Domain</b>	Dannevirke Campground – Suburban section 12 Dannevirke. Limited to existing campground footprint on Lower Domain Road.
<b>Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve</b>	Eketāhuna Campground – Section 185 TN OF Parkville
<b>Mangatainoka Reserve</b>	
<b>Ākitio Foreshore</b>	
<b>Mangamutu Recreation Reserve</b>	
<b>Alfredton Domain</b>	
<b>Marima Domain</b>	
<b>Tiraumea Domain</b>	
<b>Mangatoro Scenic Reserve</b>	

## Appendix 3 – Glossary

Term	Explanation
<b>Activation of/activating reserves</b>	Relates to attracting people to reserves or public spaces by making them more attractive, lively and vibrant. This can happen through events or by offering programmes, improving facilities in the reserve or enhancing accessibility to the space and making the space feel safe.
<b>Aquatic</b>	Relating to water.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world.
<b>Council</b>	Refers to governing body responsible for administering and managing local affairs within a specific geographic area, such as a city, district, or region. Councils are established under the Local Government Act 2002 and are comprised of elected representatives.  If this document refers to decisions that are made by Council, this includes those delegated to committees and staff.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.
<b>Indigenous biodiversity</b>	The living organisms that occur naturally in New Zealand, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including all forms of indigenous. flora, fauna, and fungi, and their habitats.
<b>Interpretation</b>	Providing interpretation in reserves means helping visitors learn about and appreciate the area. Interpretation can have many forms, including guided tours, signs and displays, brochures, visitor centres, etc.
<b>Kai</b>	Food/ meal
<b>Kaitiaki</b>	Guardian
<b>Kaitiakitanga</b>	The exercise of customary custodianship, in a manner that incorporates spiritual matters, by takata whenua who hold Mana whenua status for particular area or resource.
<b>Kotahitanga</b>	Is the concept of togetherness, unity or solidarity.
<b>Mana</b>	Authority, prestige, influence
<b>Mana whenua</b>	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu or individual in an identified area.

<b>Māra kai</b>	Gardening for food.
<b>Mauri</b>	Essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things both animate and inanimate.
<b>Mātauranga Māori</b>	Traditional Māori knowledge
<b>Rangatahi</b>	Youth
<b>Riparian</b>	Relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse; rivers, stream or stock water races
<b>Riparian area</b>	Land adjacent to streams, rivers and other bodies of water like ponds and lakes
<b>Rūnanga</b>	Local representative group or community system of representation.
<b>Soft engineering</b>	Refers to the use of natural processes and materials to manage water resources and reduce the impact of flooding and erosion. Examples of soft engineering are creating wetlands, planting riparian areas, reconnecting floodplains, etc.
<b>Tamariki</b>	Children
<b>Taonga</b>	Treasure
<b>Tapu</b>	Sacred
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Living or growing on land.
<b>Te Ao Māori</b>	The Māori worldview.
<b>Te tino rangatiratanga</b>	Sovereignty and self-determination
<b>Tikanga</b>	Customary values, practices
<b>Waterway</b>	Rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands and springs

## Appendix 4 – List of land in scope

Land in scope of this reserve management plan (in alphabetical order by reserve name).

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Ākitio Foreshore	Ākitio	Lot 14 DP 46447	3822332	5522	Recreation reserve
Ākitio Foreshore	Ākitio	Lot 16 DP 46447	3844350	7768	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Ākitio Foreshore	Ākitio	Lot 2 DP 73812	3863067	5288	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Ākitio Foreshore	Ākitio	Lot 24 DP 24268	3985082	7584	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Ākitio Foreshore	Ākitio	Lot 5 DP 90981	6520486	90	Local purpose (accessway) reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Lot 1 Block B DP 1236	3884542	7347	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Lot 2 Block B DP 1236	3811960	665	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Part Section 219 Block XII Manganone SD	6535825	4046	Local purpose (hall site) reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Section 220 Block XII Manganone SD	4064051	53924	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Section 221 Block XII Manganone SD	4064246	283532	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Section 222 Block XII Manganone SD	3859327	131449	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Section 235 TN OF Alfredton	4059937	8141	Recreation reserve
Alfredton Domain	Alfredton	Section 236 TN OF Alfredton	4053774	69234	Recreation reserve
Anzac Park	Norsewood	Section 185 Block V Takapau SD	4205214	64895	Recreation reserve
Baines Domain	Te Uri	Section 17 Block VII Mangatoro SD	4238494	4074	Recreation reserve
Bush Sports Park	Pahiatua	Lot 14 DP 361148	6843889	15248	subject to LGA
Carnival Park Domain	Pahiatua	Lot 4 DP 3223	3953594	15451	Recreation reserve
Coronation Park	Dannevirke	Part Lot 1 DP 6101	4185198	44420	subject to LGA
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Lot 1 DP 12823	4229558	29246	subject to LGA
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Lot 3 DP 1572	4161355	818	subject to LGA
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Lot 3 DP 469259	7571254	2067	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Lot 4 DP 1572	4166884	818	subject to LGA

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Section 94 Block III Tahoraiti SD	4189376	6406	Recreation reserve
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Section 95 Block III Tahoraiti SD	4194610	2144	Recreation reserve
Dannevirke Domain	Dannevirke	Suburban Section 12 Dannevirke	4238439	171274	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Part Section 182 TN OF Parkville	3933248	55234	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Part Section 186 TN OF Parkville	3772851	11940	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Sbdn 1 Sec 40 Block VI Mangaone SD	3994526	32174	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 159 Block IX Mangaone SD	3772556	9513	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 185 TN OF Parkville	3852519	38162	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 189 TN OF Parkville	3772867	149	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 191 TN OF Parkville	3852490	585	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 33 Block IX Mangaone SD	3864753	25218	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 40C Block VI Mangaone SD	3769799	7296	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 40D Block VI Mangaone SD	3993918	22749	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 40E Block VI Mangaone SD	3772839	1329	Recreation reserve
Eketāhuna Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 76 Block IX Mangaone SD	3772558	2828	Recreation reserve
Esplanade in Kumeroa	Kumeroa	Section 37 Block IX Tahoraiti SD	4217633	4496	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at 15 Empire Street	Dannevirke	Lot 4 DP 18441	4163139	233	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at 226 Kumeti Road	Dannevirke	Lot 2 DP 18886	4158855	4022	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at 37 Victoria Avenue	Dannevirke	Lot 6 DP 20657	4227457	1181	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at 45 Riverdale Road	Dannevirke	Lot 4 DP 18863	4225805	438	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at 854 Otope Road	Ākitio	Lot 5 DP 21740	4210760	579	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Esplanade Reserve at Castle Hill Road	Alfredton	Lot 7 DP 74376	3775531	5437	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Castle Hill Road	Alfredton	Lot 8 DP 74376	3775557	4303	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Coast Road Ākitio	Ākitio	Lot 2 DP 73315	4036446	775	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Gaisford Road	Kumeroa	Lot 2 DP 22237	4161965	2464	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Maharahara Road	Dannevirke	Lot 3 DP 21500	4209231	1062	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at McPhee Street	Dannevirke	Lot 4 DP 19262	4188323	3412	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Parkville Road Eketāhuna	Eketāhuna	Lot 5 DP 74574	3899759	52465	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Parkville Road Eketāhuna	Eketāhuna	Lot 6 DP 74574	3899913	53923	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Smith Street Dannevirke	Dannevirke	Part Lot 1 DP 16277	6935094	16382	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Tipapakuku Road	Dannevirke	Lot 3 DP 28801	6542606	1946	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Esplanade Reserve at Tipapakuku Road	Dannevirke	Section 3 SO 10332	4164367	1148	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Fontaine Square	Woodville	Suburban Section 1 Woodville	4228935	5021	subject to LGA
Fontaine Square	Woodville	Suburban Section 2 Woodville	4208265	4997	subject to LGA
George Street Reserve	Dannevirke	Section 25 SO 10172	4209719	2450	subject to LGA
George Street Reserve	Dannevirke	Section 26 SO 10172	4170883	3652	subject to LGA
Gravel Reserve at Waitahora Road	Waitahora	Section 24 Block XII Tahoraiti SD	4180210	1740	Local purpose (accessway) reserve
Gravel Reserve at Waitahora Road	Waitahora	Section 25 Block XII Tahoraiti SD	4204242	1366	Local purpose (plantation) reserve
Hall Street Reserve	Dannevirke	Lot 8 DP 998	4228795	1268	subject to LGA
Hamua Public Hall	Eketāhuna	Mangatainoka J4C Block	4034850	1107	Recreation reserve
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 2 DP 3850	4206724	6010	subject to LGA

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 21 DP 1929	4158889	1608	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 22 DP 1929	4180531	1603	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 23 DP 1929	4182927	1595	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 24 DP 1929	4168391	1631	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 25 DP 1929	4225626	1591	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 26 DP 1929	4187766	2098	subject to LGA
Hockey Park	Woodville	Lot 3 DP 3850	4216267	6577	subject to LGA
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 1 Block II TN OF Brownston	3752837	2128	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 10 Block III TN OF Brownston	3970579	3985	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 2 Block II TN OF Brownston	3823001	2231	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 3 Block II TN OF Brownston	3907230	2274	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 4 Block II TN OF Brownston	4014456	2150	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 5 Block II TN OF Brownston	3939343	2142	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 6 Block II TN OF Brownston	3807832	2229	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 7 Block II TN OF Brownston	3972445	2814	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 8 Block II TN OF Brownston	3969975	2419	Recreation reserve
Hukanui Recreation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 9 Block II TN OF Brownston	3966070	2179	Recreation reserve
Kaiparoro River Conservation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 35 Block XIV Tararua SD	3844932	6178	Local purpose (riverbank protection) reserve
Kaiparoro River Conservation Reserve	Eketāhuna	Section 36 Block XIV Tararua SD	3801308	3201	Local purpose (riverbank protection) reserve
Kaitawa Domain	Pahiatua	Section 13 Kaitawa SBRN	3938221	58754	Recreation reserve
Kaitawa Domain	Pahiatua	Section 33 TN OF Kaitawa	3756407	3949	Recreation reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Kohinui Domain	Kohinui	Section 23C Block I Makuri SD	3841197	40649	Recreation reserve
Kumeroa Domain	Kumeroa	Town Section 1 Block V Kumeroa	4176745	40158	Recreation reserve
Kumeroa Domain	Kumeroa	Town Section 14 Block VI Kumeroa	4184681	1007	Recreation reserve
Kumeroa Domain	Kumeroa	Town Section 2 Block V Kumeroa	4216736	27428	Recreation reserve
Lovell Road Esplanade Reserve	Woodville	Section 2 SO 10324	4157330	613	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Makotuku Domain	Matamau	Section 13 Block IX Takapau SD	4218235	20177	Recreation reserve
Makotuku Domain	Matamau	Section 66 Block IX Takapau SD	4222588	62632	Recreation reserve
Makotuku War Memorial	Ormondville	Section 75 Block IX Takapau SD	4193708	49	Local purpose (war memorial) reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 124 TN OF Makuri	4040115	3251	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 162 TN OF Makuri	3957072	44494	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 167 TN OF Makuri	3797158	40874	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 169 TN OF Makuri	3790114	13160	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 170 TN OF Makuri	4035534	13386	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain	Makuri	Section 174 TN OF Makuri	3950847	53683	Recreation reserve
Mangamaire Public Hall	Pahiatua	Lot 2 DP 19417	3986540	571	Recreation reserve
Mangamutu Recreation Reserve	Mangamutu	Section 63 Scarborough SBRN	3938061	48565	Recreation reserve
Mangamutu Recreation Reserve	Mangamutu	Section 65 Scarborough SBRN	4047226	25495	Recreation reserve
Mangamutu Recreation Reserve	Mangamutu	Section 67 Scarborough SBRN	4024625	7452	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 30 Block XVII Mangahao SD	4239529	2714	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 31 Block XVII Mangahao SD	3988880	3752	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 32 Block XVII Mangahao SD	3908441	4213	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 55 Block IV Mangahao SD	3949435	11423	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Recreation Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 79 Pahiatua VILL	4018041	89295	Recreation reserve
Mangatainoka Reserve	Mangatainoka	Section 90 Pahiatua VILL	4055534	19280	Recreation reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Makuri Domain Mangatoro Scenic Reserve	Mangatoro	Section 21 Block V Mangatoro SD	4187342	70931	Scenic reserve 19(1)(a)
Makuri Domain Marima Domain	Marima	Part Section 58 Block X Mangahao SD	3783726	87509	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain Marima Domain	Marima	Part Section 58 Block X Mangahao SD	3952960	2642	Recreation reserve
Makuri Domain Marima Domain	Marima	Section 129 Block X Mangahao SD	4025190	30238	Recreation reserve
Matthews Domain	Norsewood	Lot 1 DP 4996	4212782	23548	Recreation reserve
Newman Domain	Newman	Part Section 69 TN OF Newman	3945516	2115	Recreation reserve
Newman Domain	Newman	Section 108 TN OF Newman	3979495	3428	Recreation reserve
Newman Domain	Newman	Section 109 TN OF Newman	3769581	3361	Recreation reserve
Newman Domain	Newman	Section 115 Newman SBRN	4047449	31475	Recreation reserve
Newman Domain	Newman	Section 30 Newman SBRN	3772581	67656	Recreation reserve
Nireaha Domain	Eketāhuna	Section 63 Block VII Tararua SD	3796883	82736	Recreation reserve
Nireaha Domain	Eketāhuna	Section 76 Block VII Tararua SD	3932139	26738	Recreation reserve
Norsewood War Memorial Community Centre	Norsewood	Town Section 3 Block IV Norsewood	4225488	1022	Local purpose (community building) reserve
Norsewood Waterwheel Park	Norsewood	Lot 1 DP 14591	4212494	1645	Recreation reserve
Norsewood Waterwheel Park	Norsewood	Lot 1 DP 14625	4172976	3352	Recreation reserve
Norsewood Waterwheel Park	Norsewood	Suburban Section 219 Norsewood	4213043	3456	Recreation reserve
Norsewood Waterwheel Park	Norsewood	Suburban Section 225 Norsewood	4216805	211	Recreation reserve
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 1 Block I Ormondville	4217645	20144	Recreation reserve
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 19 Block VI Ormondville	4158177	1712	Recreation reserve
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 2 Block I Ormondville	4232353	31932	Recreation reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 23 Block III Ormondville	4190359	1014	Recreation reserve
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 3 Block I Ormondville	4190954	1696	Recreation reserve
Ormondville Domain (Ormondville Recreation Reserve)	Ormondville	Town Section 5 Block XIV Ormondville	4178959	23353	Recreation reserve
Pahiatua Domain (Pahiatua Recreation Reserve)	Pahiatua	Makakahi Island Survey Office Plan 15329	3855600	53944	Recreation reserve
Pahiatua Pongaroa Road Esplanade Reserve	Pahiatua	Lot 2 DP 55971	3995510	5604	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Parkland at 1028 Takapau Ormondville Road	Dannevirke	Section 48 Block VI Takapau SD	4215473	12486	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Parkland at Gordon Street Dannevirke	Dannevirke	Lot 15 DP 1057	4212979	1029	subject to LGA
Parkland at Princess Street Pahiatua (Pahiatua Recreation Reserve)	Pahiatua	Section 80 Block VIII Mangahao SD	3746153	11608	Recreation reserve
Pattisons Bush Scenic Reserve	Kumeroa	Lot 1 DP 19360	4216347	96743	Scenic reserve 19(1)(a)
Pattisons Bush Scenic Reserve	Kumeroa	Section 54 Block XIV Tahoraiti SD	4219720	11959	subject to LGA
Pattisons Bush Scenic Reserve	Kumeroa	Section 55 Block XIV Tahoraiti SD	4241587	483	Scenic reserve 19(1)(a)
Pattisons Bush Scenic Reserve	Kumeroa	Section 56 Block XIV Tahoraiti SD	4219705	585	Scenic reserve 19(1)(a)
Plantation Reserve Norsewood	Norsewood	Part Section 49R Block VI Norsewood SD	4159424	362	Local purpose (plantation) reserve
Plantation Reserve Norsewood	Norsewood	Part Section 49R Block VI Norsewood SD	4223849	172	Local purpose (plantation) reserve
Plantation Reserve Norsewood	Norsewood	Part Section 50R Block VI Norsewood SD	4197913	2246	Local purpose (plantation) reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Plantation Reserve Norsewood	Norsewood	Part Section 51 Block VI Norsewood SD	4218810	520	Local purpose (plantation) reserve
Pongaroa Domain (Pongaroa Recreation Reserve)	Pongaroa	Section 12 Block II Owahanga SD	3762039	119583	Recreation reserve
Pongaroa Domain (Pongaroa Recreation Reserve)	Pongaroa	Section 12 Pongaroa SBRN	4035409	52023	Recreation reserve
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 1 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3960769	2239	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 14 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3797141	67	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 14 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3877875	2900	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 15 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3971336	7006	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 16 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3800238	879	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 16 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3804902	3049	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 4 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3880324	283	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 5 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3800597	2288	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 5 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3794120	48	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 5 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	4038775	1132	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 6 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3951757	1792	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 7 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3957136	2409	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 8 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3875733	1658	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Part Section 9 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3959563	2646	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 1 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3950922	2234	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 1 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3877929	1163	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 10 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3873272	2038	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 10 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	4033350	1968	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 10 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	4035997	1922	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 10 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3869421	1782	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3879884	1777	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	3797267	1999	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3877939	2023	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block VIII TN OF Pongaroa	4041541	969	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3794130	1715	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 11 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3792351	2160	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 12 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	4038280	2285	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 12 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	4033535	2048	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 12 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3797664	1971	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 12 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3797322	1778	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3797703	6870	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	3870099	1781	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3958920	1552	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block VIII TN OF Pongaroa	3798780	996	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3954875	1662	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 13 Block XIII TN OF Pongaroa	3958462	3537	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 14 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3798017	3008	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 14 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3794689	1851	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 14 Pongaroa SBRN	3797092	77079	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 15 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3801651	2376	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 16 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	4051967	1516	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 18 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3877452	2001	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 18 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3791024	1171	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 19 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3871396	2484	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 2 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3807644	1570	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 2 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	4035371	1242	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 20 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3793199	2133	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 21 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3956935	2031	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 21 Block XIII Pongaroa SBRN	3793743	10757	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 22 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	4045455	1844	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 22 Block XIII Pongaroa SBRN	3874104	711	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 23 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3954915	2180	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 23 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3958459	5670	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 24 Block IX TN OF Pongaroa	3958796	2125	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 24 Block XII Pongaroa SBRN	3797507	3640	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 3 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3957917	1752	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 3 Block VII TN OF Pongaroa	3793190	1198	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 4 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3878002	1448	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 5 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3877638	1731	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 6 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3877159	1628	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 6 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3876581	1516	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 7 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	3954989	1771	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 7 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	4041283	1948	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 7 Block VIII TN OF Pongaroa	3790067	939	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 7 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3798155	1828	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 8 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	4033839	1915	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 8 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	3798234	1997	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 8 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3956784	1725	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 9 Block IV TN OF Pongaroa	4038189	1713	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 9 Block V TN OF Pongaroa	3961060	1938	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 9 Block VIII TN OF Pongaroa	3789766	998	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Pongaroa Scenic Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 9 Block XII TN OF Pongaroa	3789788	1746	Scenic reserve 19(1)(b)
Raumati Hall	Dannevirke	Section 25 Block XVI Norsewood SD	4206630	15937	Local purpose (community building) reserve
Rawhiti Street Reserve	Dannevirke	Lot 10 DP 1941	4178639	1690	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Recreation Reserve Opposite Te Rehunga Hall	Dannevirke	Section 63 Block I Tahoraiti SD	4222990	17222	Recreation reserve
School Road Esplanade Reserve	Matamau	Lot 4 DP 21670	4210770	5906	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
SH2 Esplanade Reserve	Pahiatua	Lot 5 DP 71772	3919300	736	Local purpose (esplanade) reserve
Tiraumea Domain	Tiraumea	Part Section 24 Tiraumea SETT	3777377	11182	Recreation reserve
Tiraumea Domain	Tiraumea	Section 27 Tiraumea SETT	3872778	9299	Recreation reserve
Tiraumea Domain	Tiraumea	Section 50 Tiraumea SETT	4030325	30195	Recreation reserve
Towai Road Reserve	Waimiro	Section 32 Block II Mount Cerberus SD	3793589	22121	Recreation reserve

Reserve Name	Township	Legal Description	LINZ ID	Area in square meter	Land Status/ Classification
Umutaoroa Domain	Dannevirke	Section 82 Block XIV Norsewood SD	4210433	33953	Recreation reserve
Victoria Domain	Papatawa	Section 42 Block X Woodville SD	4197153	96413	Recreation reserve
Victory Park (Pahiatua Recreation Reserve)	Pahiatua	Lot 199 DP 325	3938056	1861	Recreation reserve
Victory Park (Pahiatua Recreation Reserve)	Pahiatua	Lot 206 DP 325	3779704	2001	Recreation reserve
Wahipai Domain	Kumeroa	Section 87 Block III Tahoraiti SD	4191314	42859	Recreation reserve
Waione Domain	Waione	Part Section 14 Block III Mount Cerberus SD	3904903	15726	Recreation reserve
Waione Domain	Waione	Section 17 Block III Mount Cerberus SD	3960464	6502	Recreation reserve
Weber Recreation Reserve	Weber	Part Section 51 Block V Weber SD	4220228	41460	Recreation reserve
Whetukura War Memorial	Ormondville	Section 73 Block X Takapau SD	4233863	582	Local purpose (war memorial) reserve
Wimbledon Recreation Reserve	Pongaroa	Section 30 Block V Tautane SD	4196082	767	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 19 Block XIV Woodville SD	4181628	91147	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 19 Block XIV Woodville SD	4206437	3450	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 19 Block XIV Woodville SD	4225733	4132	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 27 Block I Mangahao SD	3778734	2002	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 27 Block I Mangahao SD	3954946	57258	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Part Section 27 Block I Mangahao SD	3986393	136489	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Rural Section 78 Woodville	4184926	161121	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 1 Block XIII Woodville SD	4185048	155254	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 1 Block XIII Woodville SD	4189803	28142	Recreation reserve

<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Township</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>	<b>LINZ ID</b>	<b>Area in square meter</b>	<b>Land Status/ Classification</b>
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 2 Block XIII Woodville SD	4227964	68082	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 24 Block I Mangahao SD	3794162	3868	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 26 Block I Mangahao SD	3954938	110152	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 43 Block I Mangahao SD	3954940	10202	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 55 Block I Mangahao SD	3874375	67320	Recreation reserve
Woodville Domain	Woodville	Section 56 Block I Mangahao SD	3859866	1389	Recreation reserve
Woodville Recreation Centre Campground	Woodville	Lot 1 DP 64	4228239	872	subject to LGA
Woodville Recreation Centre Campground	Woodville	Lot 2 DP 64	4238219	836	subject to LGA
Woodville Recreation Centre Campground	Woodville	Suburban Section 47 Woodville	4213300	2074	Recreation reserve
Woodville Recreation Centre Campground	Woodville	Suburban Section 51 Woodville	4216733	3050	Recreation reserve
Woodville Recreation Reserve	Woodville	Suburban Section 28 Woodville	4229157	23366	subject to LGA
Woodville Tennis and Basketball Courts	Woodville	Lot 1 DP 28514	4221182	1501	subject to LGA

**Appendix 5 – Individual reserve/park maps (refer to maps document)**