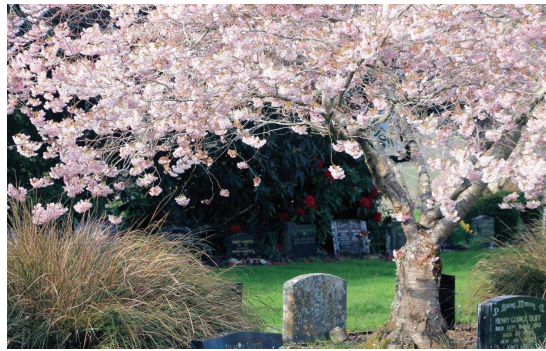




RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN VOLUME 1: GENERAL POLICIES

Gore District Council



RURAL CITY LIVING

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TIMELINE

This reserve management plan has been prepared by Xyst Limited for the Gore District Council (the Council) under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 41.

Document status as at 10 May 2016: Adopted Management Plan.

Process timeline

Call for suggestions	25 September 2015
Draft Management Plan released for submissions	18 January 2016
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Management Plan adopted by Full Council	10 May 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Determining community preferences and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients of good management planning.

A management plan provides the community with certainty about the management of each reserve by the Council. It also helps ensure that management decisions are consistent with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977.

This plan provides **general** policies that apply to the individual reserves described in this plan and administered by the Gore District Council. This management plan should be read in conjunction with the *Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 2: Policies Relating to Individual Reserves*.

It identifies clear objectives and establishes directions for planning, management and maintenance of public open space. It clarifies and establishes Council policy and direction, for both the Council staff and the public.

1.1 Reserve management plan requirements

The Gore District Council (the Council) has a responsibility as an administering body under the Reserves Act 1977, Section 41, to prepare management plans for the reserves and parks that it manages.

Management plans should: "... provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation ... and, ... the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified".

In accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977, the Gore District Council has prepared this management plan for the reserves administered by the Council.

1.2 Structure of this plan

The plan first sets out the purpose of management plans and the process used to adopt a management plan (Sections 1 to 3).

Section 4 discusses general goals and objectives of the management plan. Objectives and polices are set out in Sections 5 – 9 organised with the following themes:

- Section 5. Development
- Section 6. Use
- Section 7. Occupation
- Section 8. Neighbours
- Section 9. Management

This management plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure that the policies are appropriate and relevant for the communities within the Gore District. It is intended that a comprehensive review will take place every ten years.

1.3 Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku

The Council has rights and responsibilities with regard to management of reserves under Reserves Act 1977.

The Council has a requirement to consult to determine appropriate management of Crown land under Council control and to consider management decisions that may impact on future return of land to iwi.

1.4 Delegations

The Minister of Conservation has delegated a number of procedural and decision-making responsibilities to the Council under the Reserves Act 1977. These delegations are made to “Council as a whole” and cannot be delegated to committees of Council or staff. Decisions that must be made by a resolution of the full Council include adoption of reserve management plans, classification of reserves and granting of leases.

Other decisions, such as approval for events, removal of trees, issuing of permits, etc., can be delegated from the Council to the Chief Executive and to the parks and recreation staff. As delegations change from time to time, the term Council is used throughout the document. Staff should refer to the *Delegations Register* to determine if they have the authority to make decisions in accordance with the policies in this management plan.

Where the delegated powers conferred upon the Council by the Minister of Conservation permit, the Council has further delegated powers to the Parks and Recreation Manager. Where decisions are made under delegated authority by the Parks and Recreation Manager, the manager is required to report such decisions back to full Council.

2.0 SCOPE

This management plan applies to all reserves administered by the Gore District Council and that are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 at time of notification of the draft plan. These reserves are listed in Schedule 1.

There are other properties that are administered by the Council that are either reserve land held under the Reserves Act 1977 but not classified in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Act or is general land managed as if it were reserve.

It is the Council's intention that it will apply the policies within this plan to all land managed for parks and recreation purposes by the Council, regardless of the legal status of the land. As land is either vested in the Council or classified in accordance with Section 16 of the Act they will be added to Schedule 1 when the management plan is reviewed.

2.1 Relationship with specific policies

The general policies contained within this plan will apply to all reserves within the Gore District. Where there is a conflict between the specific policies contained within other management plans and the general policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in the *District Wide Reserve Management Plan* or other individual plan will take precedent.

The *Draft District Wide Reserve Management Plan* is also being released for public comment at this time.

Individual plans for Dolamore Park and the Town Belt reserves are to be prepared recognising the significance of these reserves.

2.2 Relationship with District Plan

It is important to note that the provisions of the District Plan apply to reserves and while an activity may be permitted under a policy in this plan, resource consent and other consents may be required from the Council or other authorities.

Within the Gore District Plan, reserve land does not have any special zoning. It therefore may be zoned residential, commercial, rural etc. and generally has the same zoning as adjoining properties. Any activity not complying with the reserve management plan will be considered under the rules of the underlying zone.

Rule 4.2.2 states:

"All land use activities in areas administered under the Reserves Act 1977 are permitted where they comply with a Management Plan that has been approved by the Minister under that Act."

The management plan process therefore has particular significance as any activity complying with the approved reserve management plan is a permitted activity under the operative District Plan.

2.3 Relationship with other Council documents

This management plan provides policy direction with respect to reserves managed under the Reserves Act 1977. In general, policies have not been prepared where legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002 or Council bylaws provides adequate clarity.

At the time of writing the Council the following bylaws which are of relevance to reserve management:

- Cemeteries Bylaw 2008
- Dog Control Bylaw 2008
- Fire Prevention (Vegetation) Bylaw 2008
- Liquor Ban Bylaw 2008
- Long Grass Overhanging Foliage Bylaw 2008
- Mobile Trading Bylaw 2011
- Skateboard Ban Bylaw 2008
- Subdivision and Development Bylaw 2011

Bylaws are generally reviewed every five years and the current bylaw should be referred to.

Other current Council policy documents that have relevance to reserve management include:

- District Tree Policy
- Cemeteries Operational Policies 2003
- Parks and Recreation Facilities Strategy 2013
- Streetscape Strategy
- Electioneering Signs Policy

2.4 Revocation of previous policies

When adopted, this management plan will replace all previously adopted reserve management plans for reserves listed in Schedule 1 with the exception of the Town Belt Reserves and Dolamore Park. These management plans will remain in place until such time that they are reviewed, however should the existing plans not provide direction on a specific policy issue that is included in this plan (e.g. Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems) then the policies in this plan shall apply.

The policies contained within this management plan will apply from the date of adoption by the Gore District Council under delegation from the Minister of Conservation.

3.0 PROCESS

The following table summarises section 41 of the Reserves Act (1977) – Management Plans, and the statutory process used to develop this management plan.

3.1 Management planning process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (5)	Optional	The Council notifies the public that it is preparing a management plan and calls for suggestions
Section 41 (5)c		Public suggestions are received and incorporated into a draft management plan
Section 41 (6) a-c	Mandatory	A draft management plan is made available to the public for comment (2 months)
Section 41 (6) d		The draft management plan is edited to incorporate decisions resulting from the consideration of public submissions and hearings
Section 41 (6) d		The final document is presented to the Council for adoption

3.2 Implementation process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (6) e	The Council adopts management plan
Section 41	All policies come into effect and are enforceable by Council
Section 41 (4)	The management plan is continually monitored and reviewed

4.0 GENERAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Goal

On behalf of the community, to administer, manage and develop the district's parks and reserves in accordance with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977 to ensure their full and proper use.

4.2 General objectives

To preserve and protect the districts parks and reserves for the enjoyment of the general public, and in consideration of the needs of future generations.

1. To provide and maintain to a high standard parks, reserves and gardens which both beautify the environment and provide a respite from built infrastructure.
2. To encourage and facilitate the use of reserves for the welfare and enjoyment of the public.
3. To allocate land within the reserves for a variety of sporting, recreational, ecological and cultural activities having due regard to the public's right to freedom of entry and access to reserves and the purpose for which they are classified.
4. To have regard for the views of the present and future users and the wider community.
5. To provide support for events in the District, which cater for local residents and visitors, offer fun and entertainment, together with engendering pride in the District and what it has to offer.
6. To ensure the Council makes optimum use of existing infrastructure and sets out the location and investment required for new infrastructure to accommodate anticipated demand.

5.0 DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Buildings and other structures

This policy seeks to ensure that buildings and structures do not compromise the open space values of the reserve unless the provision of buildings and structures supports the use and enjoyment of the reserve.

Objectives

- 1 *To ensure the provision and maintenance of necessary buildings and other structures of a design and scale suited to the environment and appropriate to facilitate public recreational use and enjoyment of outdoor spaces.*

Policies

- 5.1.1 Buildings may be provided for the specific proven needs of the users where this does not detrimentally affect the appearance or utilisation of the park.
- 5.1.2 A new building will only be erected where it is not suitable to use a modified existing building, or possible to share facilities with other users.
- 5.1.3 New buildings shall be located only where:
 - a. Neither they, nor associated car parking, unduly restrict the area useable for outdoor recreation.

- b. They do not obstruct the entrances to the park, either physically or visually.
- c. They do not detract from the open nature of the park, especially as seen from surrounding properties and roads.

5.1.4 The design of all buildings and structures proposed to be erected shall be referred to the Council or it's delegated representative for approval.

5.1.5 All new buildings and structures shall be of a size and design that:

- a. Is appropriate for the needs of the intended and future users.
- b. Is to an acceptable architectural standard for a public building including the use of durable and timeless materials.
- c. Is in scale with, and suited to, the character of the park and surrounding area.

- 5.1.6 If possible, they shall be sited so that they can be extended to provide such further facilities as may be required at a later date.
- 5.1.7 Buildings shall be designed or modified to facilitate multi-purpose use and adaptation wherever practicable.
- 5.1.8 Existing buildings that will become surplus to requirements following the construction of new buildings shall be removed from the reserve as part of the construction programme and approval for new buildings.
- 5.1.9 Where existing buildings are no longer required and no compatible alternative use for the building can be found, then the building or structure shall be either removed or demolished.

5.2 Car parking and access

Most recreational uses will generate demand for parking spaces at reserves. Occasionally groups demand exclusive use of car parks for special events. While this use can be legitimate, particularly when it applies to car parks used by groups other than general park users, exclusive users obtain a benefit greater than that of the public at large.

While car parks are provided for sports facility and field users, members of the public at large may also use these car parks. This may be to the detriment of sports facility and field users. Apportioning the costs of car park provision can be difficult.

As with buildings, the location and design of parking areas should not be at the expense of areas useable for outdoor sports, particularly those parking areas established to cater for peak times that may only be used on a few days each year. Forward planning in the layout of

parking areas can promote their use for other activities when not in use for car parking.

The provision of barrier-free access for pedestrians, caregivers and physically impaired persons is important. Bollards, fences and gates should always be designed in such away as to provide access for these users.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide and maintain car parks, where appropriate, to a level that is adequate for servicing the usual activities carried out within the reserve.*
- 2 *To provide additional motor vehicle access and parking areas in response to proven needs but within the limitations set by the need to preserve as far as possible the natural qualities of the reserve.*
- 3 *Ensure car parks are accessible to park users at all times unless security or operational reasons require control of access to car parks.*
- 4 *Ensure access to reserves for pedestrians, wheel chair users and caregivers with pushchairs is free of obstructions.*
- 5 *To recover the costs of car park provision and maintenance from users where appropriate.*

Policies

- 5.2.1 Prohibit the parking of vehicles outside recognised car parking areas or in any way that causes damage to the reserve.
- 5.2.2 Permit the development of car parking areas for vehicles associated with recreation or other legitimate use of the park. Car parking areas shall only be provided where there is a District Plan or resource consent condition or a proven requirement directly related to the use of the park, and it is both physically and financially feasible to provide a car parking facility. A detailed site plan set in the context of a plan for the whole park shall be prepared for any proposed access way or car parking area.
- 5.2.3 Prohibit the use of car parks for regular overnight, residential and long-term parking other than where freedom camping is permitted in the specific policies for individual reserves.
- 5.2.4 Parking in areas other than recognised parking areas may be allowed by special permit from the Council to accommodate extra demand for car parking during events. This permission may be varied or rescinded if it is anticipated that damage to grounds may be incurred.
- 5.2.5 Exclusive use of car parks may be allowed for special sporting and recreation events for up to six days at a time and up to a total of 40 days per annum at any one reserve.
- 5.2.7 Permit the establishment of pay and display parking where there is excessive demand for parking on reserves or where

use is being made of parking facilities by people other than legitimate users of the reserve.

5.3 Lighting

Lighting is sometimes required to improve the safety and functionality of reserves, or to extend the period by which the reserve can be used, or to enhance the amenity of reserves.

Good lighting design can reduce the impact of lighting on neighbours and the environment and significantly enhance the safety, use and appearance of reserves. Likewise, poor lighting design and installation can have negative effects for neighbours and the environment. Particular care must be taken with flood lighting and security lighting.

In some cases, lighting has been installed at facilities where the level of use no longer justifies the need for lights. These existing installations may not have been maintained and may neither be safe or required. Removing such installations will improve the safety and amenity of the reserves.

Consideration of new lighting will be assessed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. In some instances, perceived or real safety issues cannot be addressed by lighting alone. In these cases, lighting may encourage people to enter a park, where it may be unsafe to do so.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide lighting to facilitate night time use and access where appropriate.*

2 *To ensure all lighting has minimal effect on neighbours and the environment including the preservation of the night sky.*

3 *To remove lighting that is either unsafe or no longer required for its intended purpose.*

Policies

5.3.1 The Council will provide lighting where there is a clear public benefit, and where it supports the principles of CPTED including choosing not to provide lighting to discourage night time use of some parks.

5.3.2 Installation of exterior lighting by park occupiers is subject to the approval of the Council. Lighting must at all times meet the relevant electrical safety standards, district plan requirements and comply with the policies of this plan. Energy supply costs will be the responsibility of the occupier. Lighting that has reached the end of its useful life, or is no longer required for its intended purpose, or is unsafe shall be removed.

5.3.3 Lighting of cycle and pedestrian paths may be provided where appropriate for the safety and convenience of the public and where CPTED principles can be met.

5.3.4 Cables for light fixtures shall be underground wherever possible.

5.3.5 Hours of operation of lights shall be limited to those approved by the Council. The use of adaptive lighting controls to limit the hours or intensity of light output is encouraged.

5.3.6 Lighting installations shall be designed to avoid excessive light spill and glare into surrounding residential areas and the night sky. All new luminaires shall have a maximum upward light ratio of zero and be tilted no more than five degrees above the horizontal. The maximum illuminance at the boundary will be as determined by the District Plan.

5.3.7 Sports lighting shall be controlled to prevent operation between 10PM to 6AM seven days a week unless required for a special event.

5.3.8 Security lighting shall be controlled by proximity sensors or have other controls to limit the intensity of the output during the hours of darkness unless persons are within proximity of the asset requiring security lighting.

5.3.9 All car park, road and pedestrian lighting shall have a minimum Colour Rendering Index of greater than 65 and the colour temperature shall be no cooler than 4000K with a preference towards warm white at 3200K.

5.4 Park furniture

The placement of park furniture such as seats, tables, barbeques, litter bins and drinking fountains supports the use of reserves, protects public health and encourages people to congregate at certain places.

The donation of park furniture is popular way for communities and individuals to contribute to their local park or commemorate individuals and events that have an association with the reserve.

Unmanaged, the haphazard installation of park furniture can add to visual clutter, and is an ongoing burden of maintenance on the Council and the community as a whole. Unauthorised furniture may be removed at the Council's discretion.

Using park furniture of the same design within a locality helps mitigate visual clutter, and reduces the cost for supply and repair.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide sufficient seats, drinking fountains, picnic tables, barbeques, litter receptacles and other furniture of a design and location appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.*
- 2 *To minimise the range of designs and styles of park furniture.*
- 3 *To support the donation of park furniture where such furniture is required and where the design and construction meets the Council's standards.*

Policies

- 5.4.1 The Council may install furniture where there is a demonstrated need and where the furniture is appropriate to the type and location of the reserve.
- 5.4.2 The Council may remove furniture where the condition of the furniture is below an acceptable standard, where the furniture is not in keeping with the reserve, where a particular style/design has been adopted for the reserve, or where there is no longer a demonstrated need.

- 5.4.3 Park furniture shall be of standard design and appropriately placed in its surroundings.
- 5.4.4 People wishing to donate furniture shall donate the full sum required, and the Council will manage the purchase, delivery and installation. An approved plaque commemorating the donation may be affixed to the furniture item.
- 5.4.5 A register will be kept of all donated park furniture identifying the item donated, who donated it, when it was donated, and a copy of any wording used on commemorative plaques.
- 5.4.6 The Council will not be obliged to replace donated park furniture when it comes to the end of its useful life, or to keep donated park furniture in the same location. The donation is accepted by the Council for the natural life of the asset donated after which the gift and commitment is seen as complete.

5.5 Play facilities

Reserves provide important open space areas for children and teenagers to play, whether that is through using natural features, or through the provision of formal playgrounds, skate parks and bike parks.

Objectives

- 1 To provide creative and diverse play opportunities for children and teenagers by the extension and enhancement of the natural or artificial environment.*

Policies

- 5.5.1 Permit the enhancement and development of play facilities with reference to the Council's Parks and Recreation Facilities Strategy and community demand.
- 5.5.2 Ensure play facilities are located to enable passive surveillance by passers-by's.
- 5.5.3 All new play equipment and associated safety surfaces shall be designed, constructed and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards for playground equipment and surfaces (currently NZS5828: 2004).
- 5.5.4 When the council considers the redevelopment of, or is conducting maintenance on playgrounds and reserves, that it considers the principals of universal design. Universal design is the design of products and environments to be useable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaption or specialised design."
- 5.5.5 Permit the removal of playgrounds where alternative play facilities are located within 500m of existing playgrounds and there is insufficient demand to justify the continued maintenance and/or renewal of the playground.

5.6 Public art

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

Objectives

- 1 To allow the installation of public art within reserves where appropriate.

Policies

- 5.6.1 Permanent public art may only be installed in reserves with the formal approval of the Council.
- 5.6.2 The Council may require that an application to install a piece of permanent public art be accompanied by a landscape assessment undertaken by a qualified landscape architect.
- 5.6.3 The location of any public art installation must be in keeping with the scale and values of the reserve, and it must not unduly impact on the cost of reserve maintenance and operational activities or detract from reserve use.
- 5.6.4 All permanent art works shall be constructed to withstand the rigours of public environments and be made of durable materials such as bronze.

5.7 Signs

Signs play an important role in reinforcing a reserve's identity and status. Signs are also essential in aiding identification of hazards that visitors might be exposed to and in providing direction. Some areas have important or special stories to tell, and the use of interpretive signage in these instances is appropriate.

The use of promotional or advertising signage is one way that organisations are able to raise income over and above levying their membership. However, this situation needs to be carefully managed so that its presence does not adversely affect the amenity of the park.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.*
- 2 *To control the displaying of advertising and sponsorship signs on reserves.*

Policies

- 5.7.1 Provide the minimum amount of signage necessary to ensure the effective communication of park related, public information, identification, directions, rules and regulations.
- 5.7.2 All public signs (other than regulatory signs) will be designed to the the Council's standard for park signs and/or brand guidelines.
- 5.7.3 All signs on reserves, other than those erected by the Council, shall require approval of the Council. A resource consent may

also be required in accordance with the District Plan requirements.

- 5.7.4 All advertising billboards and other commercial signs (as defined in the Council's operative District Plan) shall be prohibited unless facing into the reserve or approved by the Council as part of a naming right or in conjunction with a specific temporary event. The Council will work with clubs to phase out existing signs that can be viewed from outside the reserve.
- 5.7.5 Permit the erection of temporary scoreboards and large format television displays or similar for approved events.

5.8 Trails

Recreational trails are used for walking, cycling and horse riding. In general, walkers and cyclists can be accommodated on the same trail, whereas horses typically require dedicated trails.

Many reserves may provide convenient access as an alternative to footpaths adjacent to roadways. The Reserves Act 1977 allows for "footpaths" on parks where these are for public recreation or enjoyment or are necessary for the public using the park. While pathways are not primarily for public recreation or enjoyment, they do have a value for recreation and are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

Objectives

- 1 *To facilitate walking, cycling and horse riding by providing trails of standard appropriate for the recreational setting and expectations of users.*

Policies

- 5.8.1 Permit the construction and maintenance of trails for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to facilitate the use and enjoyment of the reserves subject to the policies 5.8.2 – 5.8.6.
- 5.8.2 Design trails to accepted industry standards and best practice according to the intended trail user requirements.
- 5.8.3 Where new trails are proposed, approval for construction shall only be given where a detailed plan is prepared showing the trail standard, route, environmental mitigation measures and plan for funding on-going maintenance.
- 5.8.4 Permit cyclists (including electric assisted bicycles) and dogs (where kept under continuous control) on trails unless specifically prohibited as indicated by a sign or bylaw.
- 5.8.5 Prohibit horses from walking and cycling trails unless a specific exemption is indicated by way of a sign.
- 5.8.6 Prohibit motorbikes from all trails unless a specific exemption is indicated by way of a sign.
- 5.8.7 Organised mountain-bike races, bicycle races, cross-country events and other similar events are generally permitted on trails within reserves subject to the written permission of the Council being obtained.

5.9 FootGolf and DiscGolf

FootGolf is a relatively new sport and is similar to regular golf. The goal is to get the ball (in this case a standard #5 size football) from the teeing ground into the hole (53cm in diameter) in the least number of kicks possible.

The facility requirements for FootGolf are relatively basic with the requirements being a course set out with tee markers and purpose made holes with flags. Some larger reserves within the district may be suitable for the establishment of FootGolf.

DiscGolf (or Frisbee golf) is well established in many parks around the world. DiscGolf is similar to regular golf. The goal is to get a Frisbee (or disc) into a purpose made chain net from the teeing ground into the hole in the least number of throws possible.

Objectives

- 1 *To facilitate the use of suitable reserves for sports such as FootGolf and DiscGolf.*

Policies

- 5.9.1 To permit the construction and maintenance of FootGolf and DiscGolf facilities on suitable reserves subject to the preparation of a feasibility report and plan for the safe operation and sustainable maintenance of facilities.

6.0 USE

6.1 Piloted Aircraft

General aircraft including fixed-wing planes, helicopters and paragliders may at times use reserves. See also *Policy 6.7 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems*.

Aircraft use may impact negatively on reserve users and neighbours due to noise, occupation of space or the potential for injury.

Objectives

- 1 *To prohibit the use of reserves for aircraft operations other than for approved purposes.*

Policies

- 6.1.1 Prohibit the launching and landing of aircraft (including paragliders and hang-gliders) from reserves unless for park management, emergency or search and rescue purposes, or unless otherwise permitted in an individual or group reserve management plan.
- 6.1.2 Temporary permission may be given to aircraft operators to use aircraft from certain reserves where there is no other practical launching/landing place or for special events. In every case an application shall be made in writing to which the Council will attach conditions. The Council may charge a fee for the use of the reserve for commercial purposes.

6.2 Circuses and side-show operators

The Council occasionally receives requests from circus, sideshows, gypsy fairs and like operators for use of parks and reserves. Such events provide short-term entertainment opportunities for local communities. These types of use can have effects greater than those of other forms of temporary commercial use.

Generally, these types of events adversely affect the health of turf, cause short, medium and long term compaction, and can interfere with competition use.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow occasional use of reserves for circuses, sideshows and similar uses where the occupation does unduly impact on other reserve users.*

Policies

- 6.2.1 Permit by way of a temporary licence, circuses, side shows, gypsy fairs and like operations where such occupation does not unduly interfere with other reserve users including organised sport. Policies 6.3.1 – 6.3.9 will apply to all such events.
- 6.2.2 A fee and bond may be required for all organised uses of reserves. The fee and/or bond will be set as per the Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

6.3 Events

Any proposed use for special events requires due consideration of the extent of possible damage to reserves, any effects on other use or users, and any effects on adjoining land use or users, before approval is given. The Council reserves the right to close reserves or to decline applications for use where conditions warrant.

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 park and its neighbours. The Council therefore needs to retain full discretion over the number, nature and organisation of any event on Council reserves or in a Council owned/operated building or facility.

Use of reserves for an organised event requires prior approval of the Council. See also *7.2.2 Licences (other than Grazing)*.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow reserves to be used for public and private events and other occasional use.*
- 2 *To manage the use of reserves for events and occasional use so that it is consistent with the reserve values and existing use.*

Policies

6.3.1 Events, social activities, religious gatherings, weddings, functions and exhibitions will be allowed on reserves, provided that the adverse effects on other users or lessees, the park and park neighbours of such activities can be avoided, mitigated or remedied and meets statutory and policy obligations. District Plan rules apply and resource consent may also be required.

6.3.2 Application for temporary use of reserves must be received by the Council in writing at least three weeks (21 days) prior to the proposed event.

6.3.3 Where necessary, for the maintenance or protection of reserves or for the safety of park users, part or all of the reserve, may be closed to public access.

6.3.4 Where part or all of a reserve is to be closed to the public for event use, notification of this will be made prior to the activity causing the closure. Notification will be made via suitable digital media and in the public notice column in the local community newspaper at least one week before the closure. Where closure is required by a body other than the Council, that body will be responsible for meeting the cost of public notification.

6.3.5 Reserves are required to be left in the condition on which it was found prior to the event, to the satisfaction of the Council.

6.3.6 A fee and bond may be required for all organised uses of reserves. The fee and/or bond will be set as per Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

- 6.3.7 Bonds may be waived at the discretion of the Council. Applications for the waiver of bonds need to be made in writing at least five working days before the event. Considerations for applications for waiving bonds will include:
- a. The willingness and ability of the applicant to repair any damage by non-cash means such as labour and supply of materials.
 - b. The adoption of damage avoidance or mitigation measures.
- 6.3.8 Bonds will be set at such a level that any possible damage can be repaired at no cost to the Council. Amounts in excess of repair costs will be refunded to users. If bonds do not adequately cover the cost of repairing damage, then the difference will be charged to the group using the reserve.
- 6.3.9 Event organisers shall be responsible for ensuring that their activity and any associated buildings, structures or other devices complies with the Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991 and its instruments (including the District Plan), the Building Act 1991 and any other relevant statutory instruments or requirements of road control authorities.

6.4 Fireworks displays

Groups occasionally wish to use reserves for fireworks displays. These organised displays are controlled by legislation other than the Reserves Act 1977 and require the operator to be an approved handler for outdoor pyrotechnic displays by WorkSafe New Zealand. As long as the adverse effects of firework displays on park values are avoided, remedied or mitigated, short duration fireworks displays are an acceptable use of reserves.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow fireworks displays on reserves subject to all adverse effects on park values being avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

Policies

- 6.4.1 Fireworks displays are only permitted where the Council is satisfied that the potential for damage to the reserve and adjoining properties can be adequately addressed.
- 6.4.2 Written applications should be made at least 20 working days before the proposed event. Conditional approval will be given upon written application to Council. Final approval will be given once the required external permissions have been obtained.
- 6.4.3 A condition of approval will include the requirement for sufficient public liability insurance.

6.5 Freedom camping

At present the Council does not have bylaws made under the Freedom Camping Act 2011 controlling freedom camping on public land. As such freedom camping is generally permitted on public land controlled by the Council with the exception of reserves. Camping on reserves is prohibited under the Reserves Act 1977 unless the camping occurs on areas set aside for that purpose or within areas defined on management plans (Sec 41(1) e).

It is therefore appropriate that the Council establishes its policy with respect to freedom camping on reserves covered by this management plan.

Freedom camping can have a number of impacts. These include:

- disposal of toilet and other waste contaminating the environment
- loss of views and the visual dominance of camping vehicles
- perceived or real appropriation of public land for extended residential activity
- displacement of other recreational users due to occupation of car parks, loss of privacy or overuse of facilities and resources (such as water)
- damage to the environment with overuse of popular areas

Where warranted, controlling numbers, limiting the length of stay and requiring the use of self-contained vehicles, can usually mitigate these impacts.

Freedom camping also offers a number of benefits including:

- increased security and passive surveillance
- economic benefits to small communities
- private benefits to the freedom campers

- giving communities the opportunity to host large numbers of people for special events

Camping vehicles that are certified self-contained, in accordance with the New Zealand standard of waste containment (NZS 5465:2001), are considered to have less impact on the physical environment because of their ability to contain their waste and dispose of waste appropriately at designated dumping stations. 'Self-contained' refers to a motorhome or campervan that can store waste for a minimum of three days.

In recognition of the value of camping as a recreational activity, allowance for overnight stays in self-contained vehicles has been made for limited periods on certain reserves. Gore has recently been recognised as a Motorhome Friendly Town.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow organised camping events provided that the adverse effects of camping can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*
- 2 *To protect reserves from the effects of uncontrolled freedom camping unless those effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated at specific locations.*

Policies

- 6.5.1 The Council may approve camping events where there is evidence that the adverse effects of camping can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Adverse effects include those affecting:
 - a. waste;

- b. water;
- c. damage to the park or wider environment; and
- d. effects on park use, users and neighbours.

All applications are to be in writing and forwarded to the Council at least 20 working days before the event. Policy 6.3 (1-9) will apply to all such events. Any approval must comply with the relevant legislation including health, safety and fire regulations.

- 6.5.2 Prohibit freedom camping on all reserves unless in accordance with the above policies or specifically provided for in the policies within any other operative reserve management plan.

6.6 Liquor licenses

The selling of liquor is seen as one means of reserve occupiers raising funds for their activity. The consumption of liquor can, however, have adverse effects on the park, other users and neighbours. Adverse effects arise from club's requirements to extend buildings to allow for the sale of liquor and from noise and damage. These effects may diminish the recreation and landscape values of the reserve.

Reserve users can request liquor licenses for regular liquor sales in association with their activity (e.g. sports clubrooms) or for special or one-off types of events where liquor is to be sold or supplied incidental to the principal purpose of the occasion or event being held. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 governs liquor licenses.

In its role of reserve administrator, the Council can support or oppose the granting of a liquor license, and may (depending on the delegation)

be the decision-maker in regard to authorisations involving sale of liquor.

In terms of liquor consumption, the Gore District Council Liquor Ban Bylaw 2008 regulates liquor consumption in certain public places. A total prohibition is in place for those reserves within the Gore Liquor Ban Area and the Mataura Liquor Ban Area.

Objectives

- 1 *Lawful liquor consumption is allowed where provided for under the Council's liquor control bylaws and the effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

Policies

- 6.6.1 When considering support of or opposition to the granting of a liquor license for premises located on reserves, or special licenses for one-off types of events, support will generally be offered where:
- a the granting of permission is consistent with the purposes of the reserve and the adopted Local Alcohol Policy;
 - b the effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users, and reserve neighbours can be avoided, or mitigated to a level that is less than minor;
 - c there is no history of non-compliance from the Applicant.

Licenses may be conditional on a requirement that no glass be permitted and appropriate time limits are imposed.

- 6.6.2 The environmental impact of increased traffic and parking demand and other factors, which may be associated with ancillary use of facilities, shall be carefully assessed in considering any application for a liquor licence.
- 6.6.3 Applicants will be responsible for ensuring that all relevant statutory consents are obtained and that the conditions of these consents are met.
- 6.6.4 The use of clubrooms for social purposes shall be ancillary to the principal purpose of the reserve i.e. sport and recreation.

6.7 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems

Model aircraft, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles are controlled by the Civil Aviation Rules as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

The recreational and commercial use of RPAS is becoming more commonplace and will no doubt increase as technology improves and RPAS reduce in cost.

The persistent and uncontrolled use of RPAS can have negative effects on neighbours and other park users including noise and the potential for injury.

While RPAS use has similar impacts to those of conventional model aircraft with respect to noise and potential for injury, the frequent inclusion of on-board cameras also introduces issues of privacy, which park users have a right to expect. Reserves may also be ideal places for commercial RPAS photographers and surveyors to launch RPAS from given their generally open nature.

The Civil Aviation Rules require unlicensed operators of RPAS which weight less than 15kg and who wish to fly their aircraft under 120m during the day to keep clear of all aircraft and not fly:

- beyond line of sight
- within 4km of an aerodrome
- above people who have not given their consent
- above property unless consent has been obtained from the property owner

These policies set the Council's policy with respect to the operation of RPAS from reserves and where permitted, provide the operator with the necessary consent to operate from the reserve.

Objectives

- 1 *To limit the use of model aircraft and RPAS on reserves to authorised or emergency use only unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.*

Policies

- 6.7.1 Prohibit the use of RPAS on reserves unless required for reserve management purposes, search and rescue (including search and rescue training) or as provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.
- 6.7.2 Temporary permission may be given to licensed RPAS operators to use RPAS from reserves where there is no other practical launching place. In every case an application shall be made in writing to which the Council will attach conditions. The Council may charge a fee for the use of the reserve for commercial purposes.

6.8 Motor vehicles

Unauthorised use of motor vehicles on reserves is prohibited under the Reserves Act 1977. Whether deliberate or not, vehicles can cause damage to reserves and assets, and can also pose a safety risk to other park users. Reserves are also generally people places where pedestrians have the unconditional right of way. However, sometimes it is necessary to take vehicles onto parks. This is usually for maintenance of the reserve and associated facilities such as grass mowing, for the maintenance of utility services, and in emergencies such as in the event of a fire or an injury, for access to the scene by emergency services and the police.

Objectives

- 1 *To limit the use of motor vehicles on reserves to authorised or emergency use only unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.*

Policies

- 6.8.1 Only authorised motor vehicles or emergency services appliances may have access to reserves unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.
- 6.8.2 All other motor vehicles, including motorbikes, can only use designated roads and car parks unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.
- 6.8.3 Temporary permission may be given to members of the public and neighbours to use motor vehicles on certain reserves where there is no other practical access to the property they

are trying to access. In every case an application shall be made in writing to which the Council will attach conditions. A bond may be required at the discretion of the Council to cover the cost of reinstatement to the Council's satisfaction.

- 6.8.4 Damage caused by unauthorised use of motor vehicles will be repaired by the Council, with the costs being recovered from the offender.
- 6.8.5 Abandoned vehicles will be removed by Council, and the costs recovered from either;
 - a. The offender; or
 - b. The vehicle owner; or if unknown
 - c. The disposal of the vehicle.
- 6.8.6 Permit vehicle access associated with the ongoing operation, maintenance, development and upgrade of the National Grid transmission lines.

7.0 OCCUPATION

7.1 Multipurpose facilities

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

Sub-letting of facilities by sports bodies can generate revenue and spread the load of paying for overheads such as power. Such uses must however be consistent with the purposes for which the reserve is held. For example, commercial activities such as offices may not be appropriate on recreation reserves whereas a childcare facility may be if it can be demonstrated that the facility is ancillary to the use of the reserve (i.e. children are cared for while caregivers use the reserve).

Objectives

- 1 *To encourage the sharing of existing facilities to prevent unnecessary duplication or expansion of facilities.*
- 2 *To support the utilisation of buildings on reserves where such use is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is managed.*

Policies

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

7.2. Occupation agreements

The term occupation agreement refers to any lease, licence, easement (including right-of-way and telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between the Council and a person, organisation, or company that is occupying part of a reserve (including below ground assets).

A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require a specific authorisation for the occupation of space. Leases, licenses, or easements are the most common forms of authorisation granted by the Council to a person, organisation, or company that is occupying or using part of a reserve, long term.

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

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

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

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

The Council's power to grant leases, licenses and easements over parks varies depending on the status of the reserve concerned and the rights transferred from the Crown. Each particular agreement will need to refer to specific sections of the Reserves Act 1977 dealing with the particular type of reserve under consideration.

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

This policy is to be read in conjunction with *7.1 Multi-purpose facilities*.

Objectives

- 1. To confirm the current occupation of reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting of occupation agreements where users can demonstrate the sustainability of their occupation.*
- 2. To protect reserve values by minimising the number of buildings, easements and utilities on reserves.*

- 3. To ensure adequate compensation is provided to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of all utility, stormwater discharge, drainage rights, and underground facilities on reserves.*
- 4. To require compensation for all temporary or permanent effects on reserve values caused by right-of-ways, easements, access ways, leases, licences, or network utilities.*
- 5. To permit reasonable access to holder of easements for the inspection and maintenance of their assets and networks on or across reserves.*
- 6. To limit timeframes for easements and rights-of-way agreements (e.g. linked to the life of the building or activity). Applications will be assessed on an individual basis, with an intention that the reserve values will be reinstated at the completion of the agreement period.*
- 7. To permit the leasing of existing residences on reserves only where such occupation can provide a passive surveillance benefit to the reserve.*

7.2.1 Leases

Policies

7.2.1.1 Any permanent exclusive use of reserves, including buildings, will be subject to a lease.

7.2.1.2 *New Leases*

Land may be leased to groups and organisations for the following purposes:

- a. The construction of sports facilities and associated buildings at the group's or organisation's expense.
- b. The construction of buildings and other structures that increase or improve the use of the reserve for recreation at the group's or organisation's expense.

Provided that the proposed activities cannot satisfactorily take place in existing facilities (including those occupied by other reserve users), or elsewhere in the locality.

7.2.1.3 Existing Leases

Whenever possible, existing leases will be renegotiated. In cases where they do not comply with the policies of the Management Plan or, in the case of land that is subject to the Reserves Act 1977, with the requirements of the Act, the occupation may be required to cease.

7.2.1.4 Expired Leases or Occupancies without Leases

Where users have occupied reserves without formal leases or where previous leases have expired, the Council will review the use, sustainability and suitability of the occupation prior to issuing a new occupancy agreement. The Council may decline issuing a new lease where the use is insufficient or the sustainability or suitability of an occupation cannot be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council.

7.2.1.5 Leases shall incorporate the appropriate provisions of the Reserves Act 1977, except where the Council's tenure of the land requires otherwise, and shall incorporate where

necessary, the policies detailed in this management plan document and other Council documents.

7.2.1.6 Any new or renegotiated lease shall include:

- a. A clause requiring that all details of financial income and expenditure be made available on request to the Council.
- b. A clause requiring that there will be no subletting of the leased land or of the building erected thereon without the prior approval of the Council.

7.2.1.7 Car parking requirements of a potential lessee should be considered. *Policy 5.2 - Car Parking and Access* applies.

7.2.1.8 The notification of proposed leases within publically notified management plans shall serve as public notice for the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977.

7.2.1.9 All outgoing costs associated with leases and other agreements are the responsibility of the lessee or holder of the agreement.

7.2.1.10 Rents will be payable on all leases, in accordance with current Council policy. Rents for approved users (e.g. voluntary recreation facilities, approved community users) will be set at an agreed level. Other rents (e.g. commercial use, residential tenancies) will be based on 'market' levels.

7.2.1.11 Existing residential properties located on reserves may be leased to a private individual on the condition that they provide passive security to the site through monitoring inappropriate

activity, and are required to notify the appropriate Council officer or the police as required.

7.2.2 Licences (other than grazing)

Licence to occupy grants the non-exclusive right to use a park for a specific purpose.

Licences for commercial activities such as events, entertainment, street trading, vending, filming, commercial photography, product launches, personal training etc. may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and the likely benefits of the proposed activity in terms of recreation and reserve promotion or use.

The Reserves Act 1977 permits the granting of licences for communication stations and any works connected with the station.

Policies

7.2.2.1 Licences may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and the likely benefits of the proposed activity in terms of recreation and reserve promotion or use.

7.2.2.2 Applications for licences will need to be made in writing.

7.2.2.3 Licences will include provision for public access where this is appropriate and desirable.

7.2.2.4 Should a licence holder wish to enclose part of a reserve and/or charge an entry fee (including for car parking) for a temporary event, this shall only occur as detailed in the conditions of any

licence granted. Exclusive use may be allowed for special sporting and recreation events for up to six days at a time and up to a total of 40 day per annum at any one reserve. The Council may set a charge for this exclusive use.

7.2.2.5 A rental may be charged for all licences. The Council may charge a rental other than a market rental for approved recreational or management purposes.

7.2.2.6 It shall be a condition of all licences negotiated that the Council may, before expiry, cancel all or part of the tenancy at one month's notice, should the land be required for recreational use or if the licensee fails to meet the conditions of the licence.

7.2.2.7 It shall be a condition of every licence that the Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement.

7.2.2.8 It shall be a condition of every licence that the tenant may not sublet or assign the licence to any other party.

7.2.2.9 Licences may be granted for communication stations and any works connected with the station, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 where adverse effects are mitigated.

7.2.3 Grazing licences

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

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

7.2.3.1 Grazing licences may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and effects of grazing on the reserve values.

7.2.3.2 Applications for licences will need to be made in writing.

7.2.3.3 Licences will include provision for public access (subject to conditions) where this is appropriate and desirable. Such conditions may include a restriction on dogs or seasonal closures for lambing.

7.2.3.4 A rental may be charged for all licences. The Council may charge a rental other than a market rental for approved recreational or management purposes.

7.2.3.5 It shall be a condition of all licences negotiated that the Council may, before expiry, cancel all or part of the tenancy at one month's notice, should the land be required for recreational use or if the licensee fails to meet the conditions of the licence.

7.2.3.6 It shall be a condition of every licence that the Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement.

7.2.3.7 It shall be a condition of every licence that the tenant may not sublet or assign the licence to any other party.

7.2.3.8 All licences shall include a condition providing adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of or damage to any natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora and fauna.

7.2.4 Easements (above ground)

An easement lawfully grants the rights for one person to use another person's land for a specified purpose, in this case the use of reserves for access or utility facilities.

Easements, in particular for assets above ground, can have a negative effect on reserve values and as such they will be limited and may be declined by the Council where alternatives exist or where the impact on the reserve is considered unacceptable.

Easements granted will have limited timeframes (e.g. linked to the life of the building or an activity) and annual fees for rental may be required. Existing easements may also be required to pay rental fees. Conditions regarding reinstatement of the site at the completion of the agreement period may also be included with any permission granted. By not granting easements in perpetuity, and requiring reinstatement of the site, the values of the reserves will be re-established.

Policy 8.1 - Encroachments should be considered in conjunction with this section.

Policies

7.2.4.1 Applications for easements must be made in writing and contain the following information :

- a. A statement of alternative location or options and their costs;

- b. Discussion on why these alternative options cannot be used;
 - c. Evidence that the easement will not unduly detract from the purpose of the park; and
 - d. A diagram of the proposed works and a survey.
- 7.2.4.2 An easement will be required for all above ground facilities crossing a reserve. The term of the easement shall be set to reflect the life of the asset or activity.
- 7.2.4.3 An as-built plan of all infrastructure shall be provided to the Council.
- 7.2.4.4 All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.
- 7.2.4.5 Payment for the benefit of a an easement shall be made as a yearly rental or lump sum.
- 7.2.5.6 The Council will require those holding easements for services crossing reserves to meet the costs of maintaining the service. The Council will provide reasonable access for the maintenance of services and network utilities.
- 7.2.5.7 Permit vehicle access associated with the ongoing operation, maintenance, development and upgrade of the National Grid transmission lines.
- 7.2.5.8 When access or utilities are no longer required, they shall be removed from the site, the area reinstated to Council's

satisfaction, with the costs recovered from the services/utility owner.

7.2.5.9 The Council as the administering authority is not required to obtain an easement for public works undertaken by the Council.

7.2.5 Easements for underground facilities

Property owners may be responsible for maintaining utility facilities (stormwater /wastewater/sewerage/water and gas pipes/electrical/telecommunication cables) connecting between their property and the main network operator's facilities. Where network operators are not responsible for these connecting facilities, the owner of the private property being serviced by these facilities is responsible for the maintenance of pipes or lines etc. and the reinstatement of reserve following work being carried out on facilities.

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

Policies

- 7.2.5.1 Applications for pipes, cabling, discharge or drainage rights must be made in writing and contain the following information :
- a. A statement of alternative pipe location or discharge options and their costs;
 - b. Discussion on why these alternative options cannot be used;

- c. Evidence that the pipes or discharge will not detract from the purpose of the park; and
- d. A diagram of the proposed works and a survey.

7.2.5.2 An easement or formal agreement will be required for every pipe, cable, or discharge on a reserve.

7.2.5.3 An as-built plan of all infrastructure shall be provided to the Council.

7.2.5.4 All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.

7.2.5.5 Payment for the benefit of a pipe, cable or drainage easement shall be made as a yearly rental or lump sum.

7.2.5.6 The Council will require those holding easements for services crossing reserves to meet the costs of maintaining the pipes or cables. The Council will provide reasonable access for the maintenance of services and network utilities.

7.2.5.7 When services and utilities are no longer required, they shall be removed from the site, the area reinstated to the Council's satisfaction, with the costs recovered from the services/utility owner.

7.2.5.8 The Council as the administering authority is not required to obtain an easement for public works undertaken by the Council.

7.3 Facilities and chattels abandonment

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

Objectives

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

Policies

7.3.1 The owner of a building or structure will dispose of the facility under the terms of the lease agreement and in conjunction with this policy.

7.3.2 Where a building or other structure is no longer required by an occupier or the Council, the following steps will be taken in priority order:

- a. The occupier will be required to find a new approved occupier (as permitted by relevant Acts, or policies) or remove the building or structure from the park;
- b. If the occupier cannot either find a new suitable occupier or remove the building or structure, then the Council will take reasonable efforts to find a new suitable occupier or use for the building;
- c. If no suitable occupier or use can be found, the Council will consider moving the building or structure;
- d. If no suitable occupier can be found and the building or structure cannot be relocated and there is no reasonable foreseeable use for the building or structure, then it will be demolished.
- e. The Council will have the option to tender or sell the building (not the land) as an alternative to demolishing it, providing it can be removed from the site.
- f. Where the building or structure is not compatible with the primary function and values of the park, it will be removed from the park.
- g. Where the Council does not own the building, feasible costs associated with removal or demolition of the building and or structure and reinstatement of the park to the Council's satisfaction shall be charged to the owner.

8.0 NEIGHBOURS

8.1 Encroachments

An encroachment is the use or development of a part of a reserve for private purposes that has not been authorised by the Council in writing. This includes, but is not limited to, fences, structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, access ways, retaining walls, dumping of fill for reclamation, and other usage that gives the appearance of private ownership or restricts public access.

Encroachments from neighbouring properties into reserves are exacerbated when these properties are sold without the purchaser realising that land they believe they are buying is actually part of the reserve.

Where the encroached land is reserve, the Council is unable to lease or otherwise formalise the occupation unless the occupation is consistent with the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977. Council must therefore enforce the removal of encroachments.

Objectives

- 1 *To prohibit encroachments and seek to remove encroachments where they occur.*

Policies

- 8.1.1 Prohibit encroachment of reserve land.
- 8.1.2 Require encroachments to be removed by the encroaching property owner including reinstatement of the reserve to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 8.1.3 Require the fencing of property boundaries in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978 where encroachment is recidivist.
- 8.1.4 Consider disposal or exchange of encroached reserve land only where the land is owned by the Council (and not derived from the Crown) and there is a clear and substantive public benefit and rationale for disposal or exchange. In such cases all costs associated with the investigation and disposal are to be met by the applicant.

8.2 Fencing

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

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

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

Objectives

- 1 *To erect fences or barriers where necessary to protect park values.*
- 2 *To erect fences or barriers to ensure that the park can be used safely.*
- 3 *To erect fences or barriers where necessary to avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects of park use on neighbours.*
- 4 *To define the boundaries of the park, exclusive use areas or playing surfaces where necessary.*
- 5 *To minimise the responsibility of the Council for providing and maintaining boundary fences on reserves*

Policies

- 8.2.1 Where greenfield development or subdivision occurs adjacent to reserves, the Council will seek a fencing covenant to be placed on the title, in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978, to exempt the Council from contributing to fencing costs.
- 8.2.2 Where a fencing covenant is not in place, the Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 by meeting up to a half-share costs of boundary fences in accordance with its current fencing contribution policy.
- 8.2.3 The Council shall in each case determine the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the park, and follow the procedures prescribed by the Fencing Act 1978.
- 8.2.4 Where, in the opinion of the Council, a standard fence is adequate, an adjoining owner who wishes a non standard fence shall contribute to any costs in excess of the cost of a standard fence.
- 8.2.5 Where an occupier of a reserve seeks the enclosure of its facilities, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of the Council shall be borne by the park occupier.
- 8.2.6 The erection of pedestrian gates in fences bounding private properties may be permitted with the written approval of the Council. In considering applications for such gates, the Council will consider the likely effect of the use of the gate on park values, particularly recreational and ecological values. The Council will not contribute to the costs associated with pedestrian access gates.

9.0 MANAGEMENT

9.1 Hazardous substances

Hazardous substances such as chemicals and biological agents, in some circumstances, may need to be used in the maintenance of reserves or operation of facilities on reserves such as swimming pools. It is important to assess the risks and if needed minimise the effects for reserve users and neighbours.

Objectives

- 1 *To ensure that where it is considered necessary to use hazardous substances, application is undertaken in a manner that minimises the potential risk to reserve users and neighbours.*
- 2 *To ensure the application of hazardous substances such as chemicals is undertaken in a safe, efficient manner that minimises disruption to the public and achieves the desired end result.*

Policies

9.1.1 Where hazardous chemicals are to be applied, the entire operation shall be undertaken in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Agri-chemical User Code of Practice.

- 9.1.2 The Council will minimise the use of hazardous chemicals and aim to use the least toxic option available to be effective.
- 9.2.2 Where hazardous chemicals are to be used, consideration shall be given to the times for application and methods undertaken to ensure the risk to reserve users and neighbours is minimised.
- 9.2.3 The Council or contracting staff shall be suitably qualified to undertake the application or disposal of hazardous substances and are provided with at least the minimum level of safety equipment required.
- 9.2.4 The applicator may erect warning signs on site where the park has been sprayed or applied with pesticides and insecticides.
- 9.2.5 Hazardous substances such as herbicides shall only be used where there is no practicable or financially feasible alternative control measure.

9.2 Heritage conservation

It is important to recognise and retain heritage features, 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. Some heritage features are protected through being listed in Table 2.5.1 of the Gore District Plan. In addition, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides legal protection for archaeological sites.

An archaeological site is described in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014 as any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that – (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and (ii) provides or may provide, though investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand;

All archaeological sites are automatically protected regardless of whether they have been previously recorded or not. An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand is required to modify or destroy any archaeological site.

Objectives

1. To ensure that sites of heritage significance are identified, recorded, accorded an appropriate level of protection and maintained for the enjoyment and education of future generations.
2. To work with the community to assist with site restoration and interpretation.

Policies

- 9.2.1 Sites of historical significance will be protected, preserved and maintained as resources permit.
- 9.2.2 Any development work carried out on or adjacent to historic structures shall be sympathetic to their historical context and carried out in liaison with Heritage New Zealand and Tangata whenua.
- 9.2.3 Work (repairs, maintenance and alterations) carried out on historic structures will be informed and carried out by appropriately skilled consultants and contractors and be in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value.
- 9.2.4 In the case of development work on reserves that has the potential to impact on known or suspected archaeological sites, Heritage New Zealand will be consulted at as early a stage as possible, and an archaeological authority will be obtained if one is required.

9.3 Natural heritage conservation

The network of reserves within the District is important for the protection and enhancement of natural heritage, biodiversity and ecological values. This includes the protection and enhancement of native flora and fauna. It also includes the protection of landscape and geological features.

The Reserves Act ranks the protection of the natural environment (including native flora and fauna, biological associations and intrinsic worth) highly for a suite of reserve types. These include scenic and nature reserves.

The Council's District Plan contains provisions for protecting natural heritage, and resource consent may be required for some activities that may affect those values. The Council has an opportunity to demonstrate best practice in ecological restoration and the protection and enhancement of natural values through the management of its reserves.

Objectives

1. To ensure existing areas of significant natural value within the District's reserves are protected and preserved in perpetuity.
2. To improve biodiversity values, ecological integrity and ecological connections present within the District's reserves.
3. To restore degraded ecosystems and native biodiversity within reserves as resources permit.
4. To ensure scenic and nature reserves protected primarily for their natural or scenic values, and public enjoyment is consistent with the protection of these values.
5. To demonstrate ecological restoration techniques and best practice through Council projects and community partnerships taking place in reserves.

Policies

9.3.1 Where reserves have identified significant natural values, management attention will focus as a minimum on preventing net loss of existing natural values, including the ecological processes underpinning them.

9.3.2 Activities or development will be managed in ways that avoid the loss of identified significant natural values and avoid where possible, or otherwise remedy or mitigate, adverse effects on the quality of ecosystem services, intrinsic values of landscape, landform and geological features on reserves.

9.3.3 Existing natural native vegetation cover will be maintained in reserves, and particularly where the reserve contributes to:

- a. an ecological corridor
- b. waterways and wetlands
- c. sites with high biodiversity values

9.3.4 Planning and implementation of natural heritage improvement initiatives should:

- a. encourage native wildlife through the provision and maintenance of suitable habitat;
- b. be directed to nurturing natural regeneration, and restoration work in reserves containing significant natural values as the highest priority, along with any reserve found to contain threatened plant or animal species.
- c. seek to achieve or enhance ecological connections between natural areas;
- d. when undertaking restoration planting, source native species from the same ecological district and preferably from the same locality except where other native species or introduced species are the most appropriate means of achieving the purposes of section 51(1) or 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977;
- e. support other agencies in implementing threatened species recovery plans.

- 9.3.5 Pest management programmes will implement the Regional Pest Management Strategy collaborating with Environment Southland and other relevant management agencies to co-ordinate and complement pest management efforts across the District.
- 9.3.6 Pest management outside of the Regional Pest Management Strategy priorities should be targeted to protection of significant natural values. Where infestation is expanding and total control is not feasible, pest management will focus on containment. Where pest species are entrenched and total control is not feasible, pest management will target suppression.
- 9.3.7 Pest control should be undertaken in a manner that minimises pesticide inputs into the waterways.
- 9.3.8 Biological control organisms may be used for pest control, subject to the relevant provisions of the Biosecurity Act.
- 9.3.9 With the permission of the Council, permit the sourcing of seeds and cuttings from recreation or local purpose reserves, for reserve restoration projects and the collection of exotic plant material for non-commercial scientific research or educational purposes from historic or scenic reserves. The Council will consult with and have regard to the views of iwi regarding applications for authorisation to take plant material for cultural harvest purposes.
- 9.3.10 Prohibit the release of any domestic or non-native animals including fish into reserves and waterways.

9.4 Memorials and scattering of ashes

Monuments, plaques or other memorials may be sited in places associated with people, traditions or events of exceptional importance in the district.

Memorial planting can enhance the natural character or ecological restoration of a reserve, but care needs to be taken that memorials (and particularly any structures they are attached to), are appropriate for the site in terms of design. On-going access to view the memorials may also be an issue to consider, depending on the existing access, as are any on-going maintenance demands arising from the memorial.

The scattering of ashes from cremation is a deeply significant experience for a loved one's family and friends, 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 on reserves can also cause difficulty for park management. Families who have buried placenta on reserves may be concerned if such sites are disturbed during redevelopment. For this reason, placenta should not be buried within reserves unless done so with the consent of the Council.

Reserves may be able to accommodate the scattering of ashes or burying of placenta in some cases, but only in managed circumstances.

Objectives

- 1 *To appropriately commemorate people, traditions or events of exceptional significance to the people of the District*

- 2 *To ensure personal memorials do not detract from or damage reserve and cultural values.*

Polices

- 9.4.1 The Council may provide, maintain, repair and replace commemoration trees, plaques or other memorials in places associated with significant people, traditions or events.
- 9.4.2 Prohibit the scattering or placement of ashes from cremation or burying of placenta in reserve gardens, or in any place that is easily or frequently accessed by the public.
- 9.4.3 Permit the placement of personal memorials subject to:
- a. Assessment and authorisation by the Council
 - b. The cost of the memorial and its maintenance being met by the applicant

In assessing personal memorials, the Council will have regard to the significance of the person or event being commemorated, the proposed location, the scale and nature of the proposed memorial, the maintenance requirements and the cumulative effects of memorials within the locality.

9.5 Planting of commemorative trees

The Council sometimes receives requests from people wishing to plant commemorative trees. With the passage of time, these plantings assume a historic significance, (i.e. a record of past events) and as such need to be properly identified, recorded and maintained to a standard consistent with their status.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow the planting of commemorative trees and other plants in accordance with Council's tree policy.*

Polices

- 9.5.1 Permit the planting of trees or other special plantings to commemorate significant events in the life of the district. These events may include visits by dignitaries, commemoration of international, national and local events, anniversaries of community organisations and other events of a civic nature considered appropriate for formal recognition.
- 9.5.2 Permission will be subject to the Council approving the species, planting grade, staking and location of commemorative trees.
- 9.5.3 Plaques associated with commemorative plantings shall be of a size and made of materials that suit the location, taking into consideration the effects of vandalism and the cost of the plaque.
- 9.5.4 Plaques are to be mounted on a concrete plinth that is then set into the ground at the base of the tree or other plant. There could however be exceptions (e.g. where the tree is planted in a formal setting with pavement or other built structures) in which case the plaque may be better set direct into the pavement or structure concerned.
- 9.5.5 The Council will maintain trees and other plants planted to commemorate civic events.
- 9.5.6 The Council will maintain a register of commemorative trees.

- 9.5.7 If commemorative plants need to be removed, because they are dead, dying or diseased, then they may be replaced. Where replacements are made these will be with the same species or cultivar where possible. Exceptions occur when the species is inappropriate for the location or are a nuisance.
- 9.5.8 All commemorative tree planting will be undertaken in accordance with Council's tree policies.

9.6 Waste management

The provision of litterbins in reserves enables the convenient disposal of waste. However, it also has a number of negative 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

As most waste generated is brought to parks in the form of food and drink, many park agencies are encouraging visitors to take their litter home with them. Such policies are known as “carry in/carry out”.

Many people walking dogs now carry bags to correctly dispose of dog waste. Litter bins associated with walking tracks are frequently used for this purpose.

Objectives

1. *To encourage the removal of litter from parks by users so that it can be appropriately disposed or recycled at home or within an urban centre.*
2. *To provide litter bins only where there is significant volume of litter generation or dog waste from on-site activities.*

Policies

- 9.6.1 The Council’s first approach to waste management issues on reserves will be to encourage users to ‘carry in - carryout’.
This may require the removal of litterbins in some instances.

9.6.2 The Council may install or remove litterbins as required to minimise waste issues within reserves and to 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 park users; and
- b. There is a clearly demonstrated need; and
- c. Insufficient litter bins currently exist where it has been determined that a carry-in/carry-out policy will not operate.

9.7 Public health

The provision of quality parks and reserves contributes to an active and healthy community. The Council can also contribute to the health of the community by providing adequate opportunities for protection from the sun in reserves and by supporting Smokefree environments.

Smokefree outdoor areas protect young people from the negative role-modeling effect of smoking. The less young people see smoking around them, the less 'normal' smoking becomes and the less likely they are to take up smoking themselves.

Smokefree reserves also lessen the risk of damage by fire.

In terms of current best practice, committing to smoke free recreation areas is nothing new or extraordinary. Many local authorities have already contributed towards the established Government goal of a smoke free New Zealand by 2025 and adopted smoke free outdoor public places policies that cover areas like playgrounds, parks, sports fields, reserves, and skate-parks.

Users protecting themselves and limiting their exposure to the sun during times of high UV conditions can mitigate the harmful effects of

ultraviolet light. The Council can assist by providing shade in reserves where practical. This will generally take the form of tree planting but may also take the form of shade structures where appropriate.

1. *To make all sports parks and playgrounds smokefree.*
2. *To provide shade in high use reserves where practical and as resources permit.*

Policies

9.7.1 All sports parks and playgrounds shall be smokefree.

9.7.2 Council will use a mix of education and signage to promote all reserves as Smokefree.

9.7.3 Provide shade in high use reserves, primarily through tree planting, where practical and as resources permit.

9.8 Reserve naming

Most reserves within the Gore district, both existing and new, are informally named after the name most commonly used by the local community or after the nearest street in the locality. Section 16 (10) of the Reserves Act sets out the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves.

This policy does not include the naming of geographic features. The New Zealand Geographic Board is the statutory board responsible for assigning official names to geographical features and places in New Zealand. The Board has the following responsibilities:

1. Assigns place names for small urban settlements, localities, mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, harbours and any other natural features
2. Investigates any proposed alteration of a place name or any proposed new name
3. Adopts rules for naming
4. Examines cases of doubtful spelling
5. Investigates and determines the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature
6. Collects original Maori place names for recording on official maps
7. Encourages the use of original Maori place names on official maps
8. Determines what foreign names should be replaced by Maori or British names.

Where the Council wishes to name a geographic feature, it will make a recommendation to the New Zealand Geographic Board.

Objectives

- 1 *The names of reserves will reflect the district's natural, cultural and historic heritage.*

Policies

- 9.8.1 Official names for reserves will be established after consultation with iwi in the first instance. Following iwi consultation, the recommended name or names will be referred to the local community board (in the case of reserves located in the Mataura Ward) for recommendation to the Council.

- 9.8.2 When the name of a reserve has been adopted by Council resolution, the Council will arrange the publication of the name in the New Zealand Gazette.
- 9.8.3 The name of a reserve should reflect the relevance of the site, its history and use and the purpose for which it was reserved.
- 9.8.4 Reserves may be named after deceased individuals if those people have made a significant contribution to the open space and recreational heritage of the Gore district. Preference will be given to naming areas or features within reserves.
- 9.8.5 Reserve names will not include sponsor names however facilities within reserves may include sponsor names with the approval of Council.
- 9.8.6 Names will follow the conventions outlined below.

Conventions for naming of parks and reserves

Style guide

The following is a list of “rules” that any proposed name should conform with. Use of the style guide will ensure consistency of naming. Any name suggested needs to be assessed against the style guide.

- 1. Duplication of names should be avoided.
- 2. Possessive form (for example John Smith’s reserve) should be avoided. If used the apostrophe should be dropped.
- 3. In general hyphens should be avoided. Preferably, the name should be written either as one word or as separate words.

- 4. Words should be spelt correctly, including the use of diacritical marks such as macrons as appropriate.
- 5. Names, which would be considered in poor taste or likely to cause offence, should not be used.
- 6. Established geographical names should not be altered unless for reasons such as to avoid confusion, ambiguity or to standardise spelling.
- 7. Where an incorrect name has become established by local usage the Council may in its discretion retain such incorrect form.

Park or reserve?

Section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 defines the meaning of the word reserve as any land set apart for any public purpose. As such its meaning is very broad and applies to much of the land held by the Council whether it is administered under the Reserves Act or not.

Many reserves are formally named as a “park” and in practice the two descriptive terms, park and reserve, are interchangeable in New Zealand.

The term reserve may however imply a more restrictive and formal tone whereas the term park may be more open and welcoming. As such the noun used as part of the naming of open space should generally be park rather than reserve unless the land is held under the Reserves Act and has a classification of scenic, nature or scientific reserve. In these cases, it is desirable to reinforce the restrictive nature of the reserve classification and use the noun *reserve* in preference to *park*.

Other suitable nouns for the naming of public places include domain, square and green, forest, wetland etc. The term common should be

avoided as it may suggest shared private ownership or a right of harvest.

Selection criteria

These criteria may be used to establish the relative merits of any suggested names and enable officers to arrive at a recommended name. They are listed in order of merit.

1. Historical Person or Event

This can be for example Tangata Whenua, settlers, early notable people or events with local association. Naming after persons living or recently deceased should generally be avoided where the issue is potentially sensitive. In all cases the family of deceased persons should be consulted wherever possible.

2. Local Usage

Proof of establishment and the extent of common usage needs to be determined.

3. Significant geographical feature, landscape, flora or fauna

Naming after minor features should be avoided.

4. Published name in any work

The work needs to be authoritative in the opinion of the Council. However, publishing will not confer establishment.

5. Personal name (surname) for special service

This can be for conservation, sport, community service or other sphere of activity with local association, which can be duly recognised. Naming after persons living or recently deceased should generally be avoided where the issue is potentially sensitive.

6. Associated name

That is a part of an association or grouping of names in a suburb.

7. Adjacent street or name of suburb

The name of the adjacent street or suburb that the park is within.

Sample notice for publication in the New Zealand Gazette

Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, Gore District Council hereby gives notice that a resolution to the following effect was passed by the Council on [Date]:

"That, pursuant to section 16 (10) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Gore District Council hereby declares that the land vested in the Council and described as [full legal description] being [area] square metres, more or less shall henceforth be known as [adopted name]."

SCHEDULE 1 - THE RESERVES

This reserve management plan applies to the following reserves administered by the Gore District Council.

GORE

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 9305	SL5B/406	0.387	1996	1695
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 5335	SLA3/459	0.4371	1996	1695
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 10863	SL6D/183	2.886	1984	1173
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 6 DP 5335	SL5B/213	0.2276	1999	439
A & P Association Showgrounds	Pt Sec 1 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	SL5B/213	4.5001	1999	439
Aotea Crescent Playground	Lot 74 DP 7307		0.17		
Bannerman Park	Lot 3 DP 10635	SL6D/294	0.0695	1996	1695
Bannerman Park	Sec 47A Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	543911	1.1331	1983	2175
Bannerman Park	Sec 91 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore		0.4285	1983	2175
Bannerman Park	Sec 92 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore		2.9972	1983	2175
Bannerman Park	Lot 1 DP 8790	SL10A/540	0.5847		
Bannerman Park	Lot 2 DP 8790	SL10A/541	0.1015	1996	1695
Bannerman Park	Sec 43 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	SL171/132	2.3269	1983	2175
Bannerman Park	Lot 27 DP 7296	SL10A/541	0.0003	1996	1695
Bannerman Park	Lot 16 DP 5348		0.0675	2015	
Bannerman Park	Lot 21 DP 7157	25083	0.106		
Broughton St Playground	Lot 10 DP 7757		0.0506		
Broughton St Playground	Lot 13 DP 9477	SL5B/1294	0.0305		

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 11 DP 7291		0.0073		
Dale Crescent Playground	Pt Lot 18 DP 6429		0.1447	2015	
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 17 DP 6429		0.0030	2015	
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 18 DP 6429		0.1447	2015	
Gordon Terrace Recreation Reserve	Pt Lot 1 DP 4011	SL9A/882	0.1714	1980	756
Gore Camping Ground	Sec 25 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	SL8/82	2.7493	1983	2175
Gore Triangle	Sec 1 Block IIIA TOWN OF Gore	SL11A/817	0.263	1983	2175
Hamilton Street Playground	Lot 49 DP 6282	SLB2/112	0.4462	1983	2175
Hamilton Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 2894		7.9294	2015	
Hamilton Park	Pt Sec 17 Block IV Waikaka SD	SL117/166	2.3067	1999	-
Hamilton Park	Block XIX TOWN OF East Gore	-	19.4755	2012	210
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 10 DP 9224		0.0291		
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 9 DP 9224		0.0465		
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 23 DP 9224		0.0595		
Koa Street North Playground	Lot 12 DP 7696	SL1A/61	0.0936	1996	1695
Koa Street North Playground	Lot 13 DP 7696	25084	0.4328		
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 13 DP 9098	SL5B/1221	0.4606		
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 11 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore	SL4A/322	0.0076	2015	
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 11 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore	SL4A/322	0.0771	2015	
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 12 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore		0.0865	1996	1695
Milton St Playground	Lot 3 DP 6532	SLB3/1221	0.2297	1996	1695
Moa Place Playground	Lot 1 DP 8081	SL3A/619	0.0726	1996	1695
Moa Place Playground	Lot 25 DP 7005	SL6D/50	0.1452		
Newman Park	Sec 1186 Hokonui SD	SLB1/963	5.3419	1983	2175
Oxford Street Playground	Lot 1 DP 8249		0.6172	2015	
Richmond St Community Centre	Pt Block XXVI TOWN OF Gore		3.3892	1983	2175
Salford Street Playground	Lot 7 DP 7453	SLB4/153	0.0536	1996	1695
Salford Street Playground	Lot 8 DP 7453	SLB4/154	0.0536	1996	1695
Sword Street Playground	Lot 24 DP 7591		0.1745	1983	3061

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Town Belt (Eccles St Playground)	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore		0.344	1983	2175
Town Belt (Eccles St Playground)	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore		0	1983	2175
Wayland Park	Lot 1 DP 13827	SL11A/898	1.4916	2002	214
Wayland Park	Lot 3 DP 13827	SL11A/899	4.6931	1996	1695
Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation	Sec 10 Block XXI TOWN OF East Gore	109050	1.9501	1996	1695
Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation	Sec 11 Block XXI TOWN OF East Gore	109050	1.6339	1996	1695
Town Belt	Section G Town Belt Town of Gore		2.3269	1983	3061
Town Belt	Section A Town Belt Town of Gore		0.9181	1983	2175
Town Belt	Section D Town Belt Town of Gore		1.5833	1983	2175
Town Belt	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore		0	1983	2175
Town Belt	Section C Town Belt Town of Gore		1.5833	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 7 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.107	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 9 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 14 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 12 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 4 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 10 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 13 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 6 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 8 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 11 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 5 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 3 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
Town Belt	Lot 15 DP 2971	SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
Town Belt	Section B Town Belt Town of Gore	-	2.0892	1983	2175

The following reserves are classified as scenic reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Dolamore Park	Sec 1386 Hokonui Survey District	SL11A/187	95.128	1996	1184

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (cemetery):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Charlton Park Cemetery	Lot 1 DP 7612		8.0937	2015	
Gore Cemetery	Sec 57 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	-	1.9374	1983	2175
Gore Cemetery	Sec 58 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore	-	1.6137	1983	2175

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (Plunket rooms):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Gordon Terrace Plunket Rooms	Sec 17 Block XXIII TOWN OF East Gore	SL9A/882	0.032	1980	756

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (community reserve):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Richmond St Community Centre	Sec 1 Block XXVI TOWN OF Gore	SL9A/882	1.6187	1983	2175

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (access way):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 6 DP 10710	-	0.024	1983	2175
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 13 DP 10709	-	0.0241	1983	2175

GREENVALE

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Greenvale Domain	Sec 16 Block XI Greenvale SD	SLB2/1122	4.1379	1986	3640

KAIWERA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Kaiwera Domain	Sec 49 Block IX Waikaka SD		2.729	1979	525
Kaiwera Domain	Sec 48 Block IX Waikaka SD		3.9429	1979	525

MATAURA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Albion Street / Scott Street reserve	Lot 16 Block III DP 1237	SL95/50	0.0895	1996	1695
Doctors Road Reserve	Sec 1 Block XVI TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL11C/344	0.1037	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 2 Block IV DP 1237	SL2A/541	0.2168	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 1 Block IV DP 1237	SLB2/454	0.2185	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 16 DP 3402	SL152/197	0.3963	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 15 DP 4143	SL211/91	0.0809	1996	1695

Henderson Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 489	SL211/91	0.9864	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 11 DP 5851	SL9A/347	0.9288	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 2 DP 5915	SLA4/601	0.0728	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 1 DP 5915	SL228/57	0.0754	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 6 DP 6131	SLA4/602	0.0746	1999	2344
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 1 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL5C/783	0.0835	2015	
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 15 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL9D/634	0.0803	2015	
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 17 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL5C/783	0.0420	1996	1695
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 16 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL9D/634	0.0253	1996	1695
Lodge Street Reserve	Lot 2 DP 5007	SL216/85	0.045	1996	1695
Mataura Town Hall	Sec 3 Block X TOWN OF Mataura Bridge		0.1012	1985	4323
Mataura Town Hall	Sec 4 Block X TOWN OF Mataura Bridge		0.1012	1985	4323
Mataura Walkway Reserve	Lot 1 DP 11501	42598	0.7968	1996	1695
McKelvie Heights Playground	Lot 1 DP 13512	SL10D/775	0.4194	1999	439
Queens Park	Sec 6 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1012	1985	4323
Queens Park	Sec 7 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1012	1985	4323
Queens Park	Sec 12 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1416	1996	1695
Queens Park	Sec 13 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1568	1996	1695
Trust Bank Park	Lot 1 DP 12954	SL10C/229	0.9355	1996	1695
Tulloch Park	Lot 6 DP 1157		2.1246	1985	4323
Tulloch Park	Sec 13 Block XII TOWN OF Mataura		2.0083	1985	4323
Tulloch Park	Pt Lot 4 DP 1157	SLA4/600	1.4607	1996	1695
Tulloch Park	Lot 5 DP 1157	SL230/96	2.074	1980	3006
Tulloch Park	Pt Sec 14 Block XII TOWN OF Mataura	SL68/188	2.0614	1980	3006

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Mataura Cemetery	Sec 77 Block XVII TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SLA3/561	4.0469	1985	2986

PUKERAU

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 8 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		0.4047	1881	1482
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 9 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		0.4047	1881	1482
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 10 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		0.4047	1881	1482
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Lot 1 DP 7511		0.8278	1970	1572
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 11 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		0.4047	1881	1482
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 12 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		0.4047	1970	1572

The following reserve is classified as a historic reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Willowbank Windmill	Sec 59 Block I Chatton SD	645388	0.0509	2013	4004

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Pukerau Cemetery	Sec 31 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		3.2223	1981	3733

WAIKAKA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Waikaka Domain	Sec 8 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 9 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 17 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 10 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 3 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 19 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 1 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 6 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 5 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 7 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 2 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1416	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 15 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 4 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	29362	0.1366	2002	2804
Waikaka Domain	Sec 16 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 18 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 14 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1695	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 11 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	1.3481	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 12 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	1.1331	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 1 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1568	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 13 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	2.0158	1979	1042

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Waikaka Cemetery	Sec 2 Sec 18 Block XIV Chatton SD		1.2141	1981	3236

