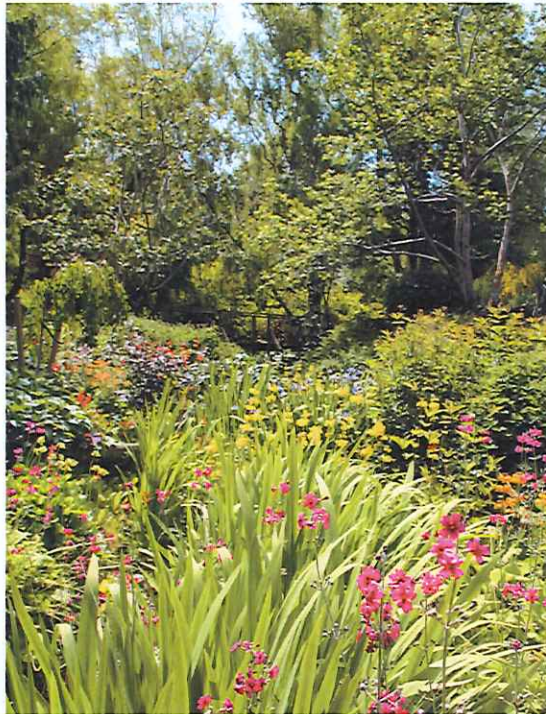




RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN VOLUME 3: TOWN BELT RESERVES

Gore District Council



RURAL CITY LIVING

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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 1 May 2017: Final draft for adoption

Process timeline

Call for suggestions	12 August 2016
Draft Management Plan released for submissions	19 December 2016
Submissions close	24 February 2017
Hearing held	27 April 2017
Management Plan considered by full Council	27 June 2017

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

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 the Town Belt reserves by Council. It also helps ensure that management decisions are consistent with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977.

This plan provides policies **specific** to the Town Belt reserves. This management plan should be read in conjunction with the *Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies*.

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

1.2 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".

1.3 Format

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

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.

The reserves are then described in general terms, key issues with the reserve are identified, and specific policies are set out to help address these issues.

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.

1.4 Iwi consultation

Ngāi Tahu is the Iwi, Hokonui are the Kaitiaki Runanga. 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.

1.5 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 “the Council as a whole” and cannot be delegated to committees of the 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 Manual* 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.

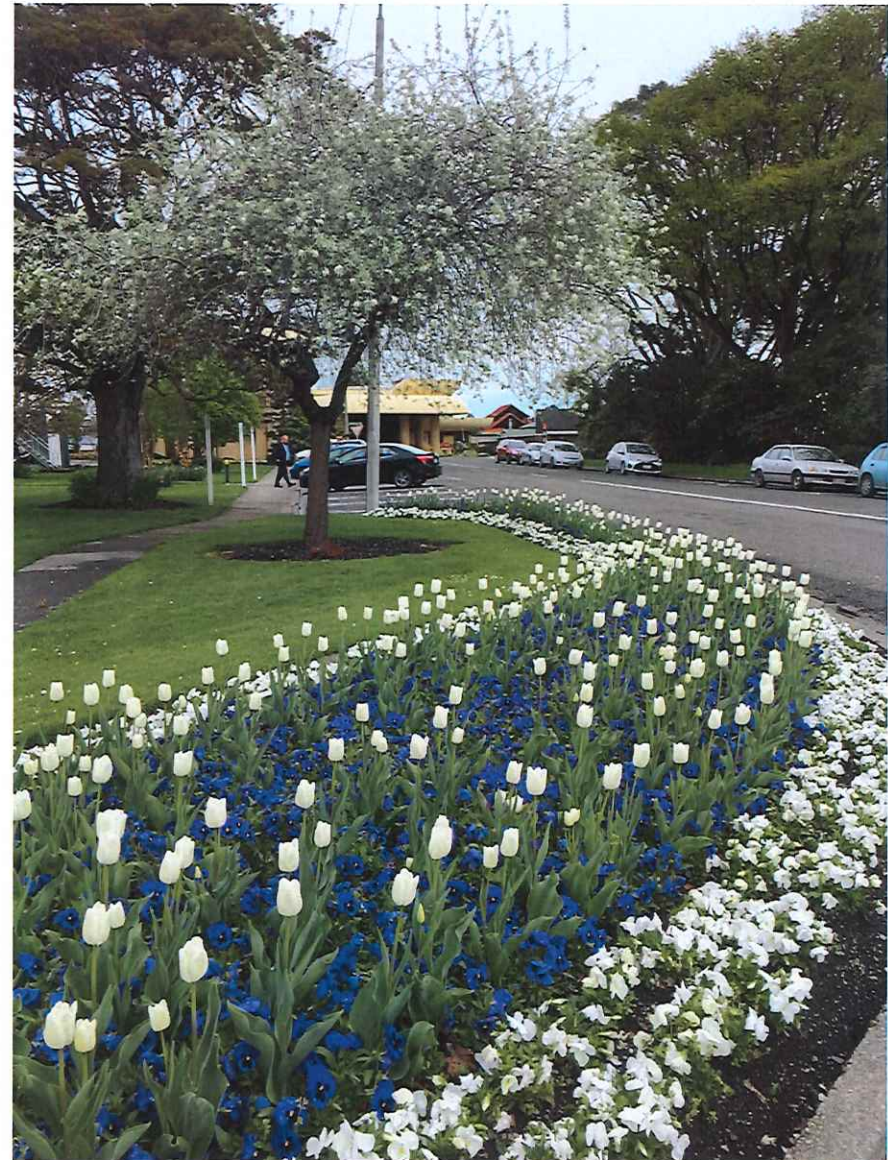


Figure 1 Block J Town Belt Reserve

2.0 SCOPE

This management plan applies to the Town Belt reserves which are administered by the Gore District Council and is classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation reserves with control vested from the Crown to the Gore District Council.

The areas covered by this plan are for those areas which collectively make what is known locally as the Gore Town Belt, consisting of blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and J as per plan (see appendix 1).

Being portions of the Town Belt marked a, b, c, d, e, f, g and j, Town of Gore. Balance Certificate of the title 8/86, SO Plan 1085, 5622 and 7567.

9.5294 hectares Recreation Reserve gazetted Thursday 14 July 1983 page 2175, being those portions of the Town Belt marked a, b, c, d, e and g, Town of Gore.

1.3302 hectares Recreation Reserve gazetted Thursday 14 July 1983 page 2175, being Lots 3 -15 inclusive DP 2971 situated in part of the Town Belt (Block F).

Table 1 Reserve legal description, classification and zoning

BLOCK	ADDRESS	PARCEL	GAZETTE	AREA (HA)	ZONE
A	9 Lyne Street	Section A Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.9198	Residential B
B	40 Ardwick Street	Section B Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1983 p 2175	2.0911	Residential B
C	26 - 28 Ardwick Street	Section C Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.5881	Commercial
D	17 & 22A, 22B Ardwick Street	Section D Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.5933	Commercial
J	29 Bowler Avenue	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.1426	Commercial
E	10A Ardwick Street	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.5496	Commercial
E	184 Main Street	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.3448	Commercial

BLOCK	ADDRESS	PARCEL	GAZETTE	AREA (HA)	ZONE
F	15 Oldham Street	Lots 3 – 15 DP 2971,	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.3302	Mixed Use
G	Cnr Hyde and Gorton Streets	Section G Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 3061	2.3269	Mixed Use

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.

2.1 Relationship with general policies

The specific policies contained within this plan will apply to the Town Belt reserves. Where there is a conflict between the general policies contained within the *Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies* and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will take precedent.

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.

The Town Belt reserves are zoned either Residential B, Commercial or Mixed Use under the Gore District Plan and as shown in the Table 1. 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 Bylaws

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

- Cemeteries Bylaw 2008
- Dog Control Bylaw 2013
- Fire Prevention (Vegetation) Bylaw 2008
- Liquor Ban Bylaw 2008

2.4 Relationship with other Council documents

- 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
- Road Stopping Policy 2011

2.5 Revocation of previous policies

When adopted, this management plan will replace the policies contained in the Gore Town Belt Reserve Management Plan 1996.

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 the Council
Section 41 (4)	The management plan is continually monitored and reviewed

4.0 RESERVE GOALS

4.1 Reserve Act requirements

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out specific purposes and requirements for recreation reserves. Recreation reserves are classified:

“for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside..”¹

The Act requires the Council to:

- provide freedom of entry subject to any restrictions considered necessary for the protection of the reserve
- manage and protect flora and fauna, scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve

- conserve those qualities that which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve
- Maintain its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area

These overarching requirements set the scene for goals and objectives for the Town Belt reserves.

4.2 Goals

1. To provide and present the reserves to a high standard, recognising the significance of the reserves as a green belt within the town centre
2. Encourage the use and enjoyment of the reserves in a manner compatible with protection of the features and conservation of their unique qualities.
3. Provide recreation opportunities in close proximity to the town centre for the enjoyment of the residents of Gore and visitors to the District.

¹ Reserves Act 1977 section 17 (1)

5.0 DESCRIPTION

5.1 Overview

The area covered by this plan is the existing reserve commonly known as the Town Belt. It consists of individual reserves loosely surrounding the commercial area of Gore on three sides.

The park can be broadly divided into nine areas which are labeled Block A to G.



Figure 2 Town Belt reserves

The Gore Town Belt unquestionably forms the most important reserve within the Gore District as a whole. The mix of passive and active recreation provided for by the open green space is unrivalled.

The ease of accessibility too and the Town Belt's location one street west of Main Street places the Town Belt in the best possible location to serve its users both local and otherwise, and this location should be further capitalised for the greater benefit of the district.

The maintenance of the entire Town Belt area including those areas maintained by Council or other organisations is at a high standard and this is one of the features that sets Gore's Town Belt apart from others around New Zealand. This is something frequently commented on by visitors to the town.

The fact that no utilities or services pass through any of the Town Belt also enhances the reserves quality. Some attempts have been made in the past for this but were vigorously and successfully opposed.

Early History

The earliest history of the Town Belt is very sketchy. The present layout dates from the survey of Gore carried out by G. F Richardson in 1874 when the original survey of Gore was extended to take in all the area within the Town Belt boundary. Unlike the southern section of the Town Belt which extends to the Mataura River the northern part goes as far as Hokonui Drive. To many people over the years this has seemed a great pity as a complete "green belt" around the towns business area and down to the Mataura River would have meant the people of Gore had an almost continuous ring of reserve similar to that of some of the great cities of the world.

The reason for this seems to stem from the instructions given to Mr Richardson to leave Hokonui Drive as it was and survey the growing town north and south, hence the awkward angles in the inner area. In this survey he left a large area to the north side of Norfolk Street, which at the time was an extension of the Town Belt on the Maitua River side of Hokonui Drive to the river.

Up until 1878 this area was used for horse racing meetings and for some unknown reason the land was broken up and sold apart for the area on which the Community Centre now stands. Gore seemingly lost forever the Town Belts northern connection with the Maitua River.

He apparently followed the standard system, developed from long practice in other countries, devised for the layout of new towns.

"The speculative orgy of urbanisation was not restricted to the United States. Elsewhere in the world where immense tracts of land were being opened up thanks to the railroad story repeated itself. Mechanical and open-ended grids... are the parallels of processes... that produced the phenomenal gridded spread of Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, the simple town grids were framed by parkland not open to development and the later suburbs which grew beyond this greenbelt had their own encircling green."²

The domain was not extended eastwards beyond Hokonui Drive probably because this land was not part of the grid plan but left as open space. When it was subdivided the extension was apparently thought to be unnecessary. Part of it had been used for a period as a racetrack.

On an unknown early date, Sir George Grey visited Gore and was then interviewed by M.R. Bree. The Town Belt comprises of seven blocks alphabetically named from A to G with a subsequent adjustment to include the letter J. These letters were given to the blocks by the Gore Domain Board at a meeting held 22 March 1884.

² The City Shaped. Kostof.

The first administrators of the Town Belt were the Gore Domain Board, which had a career of 20 years and 20 days, its tenure of office being quite precarious at times. The ten-year period from when the Town Belt was first surveyed and the first meeting of the Domain Board held in Howell's Railway Hotel on March 10 1884 is not known. That the land was either leased for grazing by the Town Board or left in its 'natural' swampy state.

The first members of the Town Board were Messrs F.S Canning (Chairman), M.R Bree, James Beattie, John Nicholson and W.M Henderson. To kick things off the Gore Town Board gave the Gore Domain Board the sum of £50.

In 1885 a move to extend Mersey Street through the domain to connect with Ardwick Street was successfully opposed by the Domain Board. If this had been allowed to happen the Town Belt would have been even more fragmented than it is at present. In 1889 the Gore Borough Council unsuccessfully tried to take over the Domain Boards activities resulting in less than cordial relations between the two parties peaking in 1893 when the Domain Board asked for the Mayor, Mr William Macara, an ex-officio member of the Domain Board to apologise which he would not do. The Domain Board passing a motion regretting his actions as it disturbed the harmonious relations existing between the Domain Board and Council.

Thankfully the Domain Board continued its tree-planting and other beautification activities, but finally went out of office on March 31 1904, since which date the Borough and subsequently the District Council has administered domain affairs.

Around 1890 Sir George Grey, visited Gore on an election tour of the Country to drum up support for himself and his policies. Sir George addressed the free and independent electors in the Town Hall. After this meeting Sir George was interviewed by Mr M R Bree who as a member of the Domain Board was responsible for much of the early plantings of the Town Belt. The two men must have got on well and both being keen plantsmen quickly struck a rapport.

This resulted in Sir George promising to send a selection of young trees from his own garden at Kawau. The plants duly arrived and were used in planting a complete belt around block D known then as the domain block. These trees apparently grew very well and there is a good chance that some of the older trees on this block as well as likelihood that some of these trees are placed on other parts of the Town Belt as well as Hamilton Park in East Gore are from these original plantings.

Block A – Preston Street

The Preston Street reserve includes all the land between Preston Street and Lyne Street extending from the Waimea Highway (SH94) through to Fairfield Street.

At the Waimea Highway end of the reserve is a small playground consisting of a swing, seesaws and climbing frame separated from the highway by a planting of Lawson Cypress, ash and London plane trees.

The west side of the playground is bounded by the Hokonui Bowling Club established on the site in with clubrooms, bowling shelters and associated facilities. The bowling green is bounded by a Macrocarpa hedge on the South and North sides. This area is maintained by the Club.

To the west of the Hokonui Bowling Club is a small access lane bounded by the combined tennis and netball courts. This paved area contains in summer six tennis courts and five netball courts (although netball is now based and played at Wayland Park) overlooked at the west end by the prior combined courts pavilion. The Combined Courts Association was disbanded in early 2016. Gore Tennis has expressed an interest to retain their use of the entire site.

History

Originally the Hokonui Bowling Club extended out over the playground which included an old Reservoir Tank sunk into the ground. The outline of this can still be seen in dry periods at the Lyne Street side.

In the early 1960's Council successfully negotiated with the Hokonui Bowling Club to consolidate the club areas so that Council could erect a children's playground for the expanding north Gore population. The boundary fence between the playground and the Bowling Club somewhat resembles a security fence and was erected as part of the deal between the club and Council, as the club feared children using the playground might damage the green.

The Hokonui Bowling Club was the second bowling club to be established on the Town Belt following a meeting on 30 May 1908 but it wasn't until September 10 1908 that the club was formally established.

The first task was to find a suitable piece of land and the Gore Borough Council was approached on 5 October 1908 to request that about 100 yards at the east end of the Lyne Street domain be rented to the club. This was agreed and around one acre of land was given at 5 pound per annum rental, which was to be spent by the Borough in beautifying the ground.

The green was then constructed and opened for play on Wednesday 6 October 1909 at a cost of 129 pounds. At the same time a pavilion 20 feet by 10 feet was built and opened for 50 pounds. This was situated at the Hokonui Drive end of the Reserve where the playground is now, but was shifted in 1911 to the present site.

A second pavilion (two stories high) was purchased from the Gore Racing Club and opened on October 3 1928. This was subsequently replaced with the present pavilion on 4 October 1975. The original pavilion was sold to the Women's Hockey Club and sited on the west side of Hockey Park where the James Cumming Wing (JCW) now stands.

The courts were first erected on this site in the 1890's with a small pavilion eventually being replaced with the present modern building opening 1 June 1995. The entire court area is enclosed by a wire netting fence. The north side now sheltered by a Thuja plicata hedge planted in 1984 to replace a line of oak trees removed by Council because their roots were affecting the court surface and the acorn drop in the autumn also caused problems. The south side also had a row of English oak trees planted by the Gore Main School pupils on Arbor Day in 1943. These trees were also affecting the courts similar to those on the north side and after repeated approaches to Council in the late 1980's and early 1990's all but two were eventually removed in 1993. The health of several of these trees was also questionable. They have been replaced with Thuja plicata "Old Gold".

The Combined Courts Association was established in October 1952, but tennis was established as early as 1883. It is unclear where the first courts were.

Occupation

The following lease is in place:

Hokonui Bowling Club Expiry 2023

The Combined Courts Association lease expired in September 2016. Gore Tennis Club has expressed an interest in obtaining a lease.

Block B – Gore main school reserve

This section of the Town Belt is known as the Gore Main School Reserve as it is frequently used by this school for sporting activities. It is also used regularly by the Gore Volunteer Fire Brigade for competitions and practices.

The reserve is largely open with a large stand of oaks at the northern end, specimen trees in the centre of the reserve and along the Fairfield Street boundary, and a further mixed planting of mature trees at the Southern end surrounding the depot.

A path extends from the corner of Fairfield Road and Preston Street towards the school.

Football goals (in disrepair) are at the northern end and centre of the reserve. Alongside the southern goal are the training stands for fire brigade practices.

At the southern end of the reserve is a parks maintenance depot. Three Pétanque terrains have been constructed nearby.

History

Prior to this use, permission was given to the Gore Cricket Club at the Domain Board meeting on 14 April 1884 to lease this block for one pound per annum, the club had to erect a fence in its first year.

The sports field area of this part of the Town Belt were almost planted to become an extension of the Public Gardens in the late 1960's early 1970's but the area had long been regarded by the near-by Gore Main Schools as its own ground. Opposition from this quarter successfully forced Council to reconsider its decision, but only after three specimen trees were planted, these three trees remain.

Around the late 1960's a small depot was erected at the south end of Part B for use by the Parks Department. It was designed by Mr Alan Bickers, assistant borough engineer. It was designed to be as unobtrusive as possible

and is referred to as the Irwell Street depot. Today this area is essentially a sporting ground bounded in the north and south by a grove of English oaks (*Quercus*) dotted with several conifer species including *Sequoia* and *Tsuga-Thuja*.

The Southern trees were planted around 1910 by the Council's first gardener Mr A.T Newman. The trees at the northern end were planted Arbor Day 1903 organised by D.L Poppelwell. During the second World War these trees were used as bomb shelters for the school.

An agreement between Gore Borough Council, Gore Fire Brigade and Gore School Committee (agreement No 276 - 1921) allowed for the school use of Block B for a peppercorn rental and also to allow the Fire Brigade to use the area for demonstrations.

Occupation

There are no formal occupation agreements in place apart from the unsigned agreement between the Gore Borough Council, Gore Fire Brigade and Gore School Committee mentioned above.

The Council occupies the Southern end of the reserve with the Irwell Street Depot.

Block C – Gore Gardens

These formal gardens are well presented with mature tree collections and high amenity gardens including annual displays, roses and a rose arbor and collections of camellias, rhododendrons, conifers and peonies.

This entire block is devoted to a collection of botanical specimen plants, the nature of which has been recognised in the Gore District Plan with the protection classification of a 'Tree Precinct'.

The Gore Gardens contain an extremely wide variety of hardy plants and is recognised nationwide as a real botanical jewel, the citizens of the Gore District are very fortunate indeed to have such a well maintained and respected plant collection in such a wonderful setting.

At the southern end of the gardens is located a substantial bird aviary and winter garden along with public toilets. The gardens are in close proximity to the town centre and are well utilised by residents and visitors alike.

The gardens are used for a variety of passive recreational pursuits from people just passing through to get to work or town. The Southland Rhododendron Group's, Rhododendron Festival is held each year since 1993 with over 70 stalls and attracting a large crowd. The gardens are also used for picnics, carol singing, weddings, photography, botanical education, painting and many other activities.

History

The site of the gardens was surveyed in 1874 and gazetted for that purpose in 1884. They were initially managed under the tenure of the Gore Domain Board. It appears little apart from levelling and draining and lease for grazing was achieved.

However, when the Council took over the Domain Board affairs, moves were quickly taken to develop this area. It would appear from Domain Board minutes that this area was designated for gardens from day one.

Formal development began in 1906 with Mr David Tannock Curator of the Dunedin Botanic Gardens being engaged to develop a layout (landscape) plan for the area. The plan was adopted by Council the basis of which is still evident today, and in that same year, Council appointed its first Borough Gardener Mr A.T Newman who set about establishing many of the trees still evident on the Town Belt as well as other areas of Gore today.

Originally the reserves department depot was in the Gardens where the present Bird Aviary stands. This was a small brick building and yards. Brick public toilets built around 1930 also situated on the southern Ardwick Street side. These were demolished in June 1988, having been replaced in 1974 by the present public toilets associated with the Dolamore winter gardens.

Gore has been fortunate over the years that those superintending the reserves have all been dedicated plantsmen resulting in today what is probably an unrivalled collection of quality plants in any public gardens in New Zealand.

The Gore Gardens contains a number of trees associated with early history of Gore, or planted to mark official occasions including the Bowler elm donated by Ethel Mary Bowler in 1916. This tree was apparently already a sizeable tree when moved from the Bowler Garden further up Ardwick Street to be planted to its present position. The gardens also contain a tree that is visible from most parts of Gore and is one of the original Newman plantings. This is the giant Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*).

Now 39 metres tall this tree has five leaders supposedly a result of vandals breaking out the central leader early in its life and the resultant multi-leaders all being allowed to fully develop. Until the mid 1980's this tree was Gore's official Christmas Tree with coloured lights being strung over it every December. Unfortunately increasing vandalism and costs forced this to cease. Also around 1985 it was thought one of the leaders might be split off in a gale so an arborist was employed to tie them all together with steel rope. After this remedial work was undertaken the tree had its Christmas tree status reinstated – on an annual basis.

Near the Sequoia is an English oak (*Quercus robar*) planted in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V. As is a medlar (*Mesphilus germanica*) planted in 1987 by Mr I.D Gilchrist M.B.E a long time superintendent of reserves to honour his work in beautifying Gore over many years. A number of other trees also commemorate various people and activities for a complete list refer to Gore District Council list of protected trees found in the Gore District Plan.

The only buildings in the gardens are the Aviary and Dolamore Winter Gardens complex.

The Aviary was designed by Mr I.D Gilchrist to replace a much smaller structure attached to the former reserves depot on that same site. The complex was opened in 1978 with the Council's Reserves staff and the Gore Rotary Club combining to build the complex with funds donated to the project by Gore Garden Club, Gore Rotary Club and the Council.

Donations towards stocking the new Aviary came from private citizens. The Dolamore Winter Gardens were built in 1974 largely funded by monies left to Council by the late Mr J.H Dolamore. Monies also came from the Gore Garden Club. The complex contains public toilets and was conceived instead of a conventional show house as it was seen to be more economical to operate and plant theft would be eliminated.

The erection of a winter garden was considered from time to time by Council following the Dolamores gift. With the completion of this building Council resolved as a matter of policy that no additional buildings were to be permitted on the public gardens area.

The gardens like many areas of the Town Belt were once surrounded by large hedges but gradually over the years most of these have been removed or replanted with smaller growing plants creating a less formal open atmosphere.

The gardens are used extensively by people walking to work, picnics, bus tours, garden festivals, public concerts, fetes and many other passive recreational activities. There are no gates to the gardens thus encouraging public access at all times.

In 1986 a single light pole containing three lights was erected by funds forming part of the contribution to reserves in Southland, from the Comalco Aluminum Smelter. This was replaced in 2016.

A sundial was situated at the southern end of the gardens, the Gnomon and dial being donated by late Mrs R.B Bannerman in 1978 from a sundial that once graced her garden. The inscription on the dial showed the dial was built in 1925.

Occupation

There are no formal occupations of the gardens.

Monuments and memorials

The following monuments and memorials are located within the reserve:

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
Ethel Mary Bowler	Donation	Plaque and Elm	1916
Gore District Council (tree planted by Mayor Ian Tulloch)	Commemorate formation of the Gore District Council 1 November 1889	Plaque and tree (Abies concolour "candiacans")	1991
Womens Christian Temperance Union	Commemorate Franchise Centenary 1893 -1993	Plaque in garden bed	1993
Mary Ogg (first Woman mayor of Gore)	Donation	Plaque and tree (Cedrus alantica 'glauca')	1998

Block D

The centre piece of this part of the Town Belt is the Gore Memorial. The balance of the reserve accommodates various sporting uses.

Gore Bowling Club

A modern pavilion, sheds and cotula bowling green are maintained by the club while Council maintains the surrounding gardens. The green is floodlit for night games.

Citizens Tennis Club

The small wooden pavilion and three hard surface tennis courts are maintained by the club with Council mowing the grass. The fences are also the club's responsibility.

The courts are principally used during the summer for tennis only, both by the club and casual users. Casual users are also seen frequenting the courts during the winter months.

Gore War Memorial

The relatively formal setting of this area is in keeping with the significance of the monument. The back drop of mature trees behind and to the south of the monument, frame the area with the open grass area to the front and hard surface on the road side provide ample space for formal occasions.

The War Memorial is made of Oamaru Stone a material not really suited to Gore's damper climate so regular maintenance will be required to keep it in good condition. Substantial stone work was completed in 2016.

The memorial provides a convenient route to town from west Gore, this route must be maintained.

Gore Croquet Club - Shelton Green

This area contains four rinks and covered by fine browntop grass. The area is principally used exclusively by the Croquet Club from October through April for matches and practise.

A number of shelters around green are of corrugated iron and provide shelter for the players. The clubrooms are situated in the centre of the green on its western side, backing on to Ardwick Street.

The mature trees surrounding this block have great historical significance, many planted to mark specific occasions. They have been recognised in the District Plan as a tree precinct worthy of protection.

History

The Gore Bowling Club was established in May 1897 and sought a suitable piece of land on which to establish their green. Several areas around town were considered but the Club eventually decided to approach the Gore Domain Board to lease part of Block D.

The Domain Board considered this and agreed to lease part Block D for one pound per annum.

The green was constructed and opened on 23 February 1898 costing 72 pounds 8s 6d. The pavilion was opened 1901 which cost 50 pounds. The Domain Board beautified the surrounds.

Water was a problem so Council permission was given to sink a well in 1904, this was used until 1905 when the Councils reticulation scheme became operative.

A second pavilion was erected in 1911 on the present site with 'rooms for women' added in 1947. The present pavilion was erected 1961 with the lounge extension added 1983.

Neighbouring the Gore Bowling Green on the south side is the Citizens Tennis Courts and pavilion. Established in 1897 it is assumed that the area they now occupy on the Town Belt was leased to them from the beginning. Reports are sketchy but the present pavilion was opened in 1905 by Mayor Popplewell who stated it was Council policy (as the Domain Board) to

improve reserves as far as possible, giving encouragement to such institutions as the bowling and tennis clubs to beautify their grounds.

The pavilion was built by Mr A Hartley painting by Mr G Peterson. This pavilion is still in use today.

To the south of Citizens is the Gore War Memorial dedicated 25 April 1924. Alterations were made after World War II to allow the addition of those names of soldiers who fell during that war.

Over the years, vandalism, time and weather had significantly tarnished this monument. In 1991 Council spent \$30,000.00 to totally refurbish this handsome structure. The soft stone was re-sanded, inscriptions and freezes recut. It was also discovered that structure was slightly off plumb leaning slightly to the south west. The marble statue on top took some unexpected work as it looked as though it was erected in a hurry as it had not been finely sanded to smooth out the chisel marks which were highly visible. The torch in her right hand was hollow to allow for a light to be attached - this was never carried out. The monument was again extensively restored in 2016 with the aid of central government funding to commemorate the centenary of WWI.

The Box (Buxus) hedge surrounding the herbaceous perennial border, previously a rose garden, between the monument and the tennis courts originally came from an old established garden at 2 Avon Street and is at least 100 years old. A very old Camellia is all that now remains of this garden.

To the south side of the War Memorial is the Gore Croquet Clubs, Shelton Green named after Club Stalwart and former Mayor of Gore Mr W.D Shelton. The Croquet Club was formed on 28 June 1922, and immediately prevailed on Council to lease them the grounds. The pavilion was opened in 1923 at a cost of 700 pounds.

This pavilion was used until 1987 when a mysterious fire almost totally destroyed it. After some consideration the Council granted a licence to rebuild.

In the years before the establishment of the Croquet Club the Borough Gardener Mr A.T Newman intended to create a formal rose garden on the site but found the soil unsuitable so the idea was abandoned.

Surrounding Block D are many well established trees most probably dated from early plantings of the Gore Domain Board up until 1905. On 24 May 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, four Macrocarpa Trees were planted in a small square in the centre of the domain. The four trees flourished but were neither use nor ornament and were removed on July 18 1905.

The two Eucalyptus trees, various English Oaks (Quercus) and native Beech (Nothofagus) on the block of the Town Belt require special mention due to their age and likely past history.

Monuments and memorials

On the north east corner of block D stands the Rotary Club of Gore Drinking fountain erected in 1948 with rocks from Dolamore Park.

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
People of Gore	WW1 Memorial	Cenotaph	1924
Gore District Memorial RSA	Millenium 2000 Project	Flagpole and plaque	2000
Gore Rotary Club	Gore Rotary Club memorial to Paul Harris, founder of Rotary and to W.Gee, E.C.Smith, A.S.Fleming, I.Harper former Rotary presidents and F.R.Wallis, J.H.Barton, sons of Rotarians, World War II	Memorial wall (material from Dolamore Park) and drinking fountain	1948

Occupation

The following leases are in place:

Gore Bowling Club	Expiry 2050
Gore Croquet Club	Expiry 2023

The Gore Citizens Tennis Club does not have a current lease.

Block E and J

To the North of the Council administration building is a small section of reserve (Block J) forming the frontage to the building. It is attractively planted including a commemorative tree. This section was re-lettered as Block J Gore Domain with Block E continuing from the end of the James Cumming Wing south, incorporating the triangle area known as the Eccles Street Reserve.

A freehold section of land contains the Gore District Council's administration building and community meeting rooms, the James Cumming Wing. At the rear of these buildings, located on reserve (Block E) is the Gore District Senior Citizens Clubrooms incorporating a car parking area for both members and Council staff in adjoining area.

Beyond this is the RSA Bowling Club, with its clubrooms backing on to Ardwick Street with the Cotula green in front. Again this area is used exclusively by the club. The southern side is sheltered by a magnificent row of *Fagus sylvatica* (English beech), under planted with *Rhododendrons*. Floodlights exist around this green for night games.

Block E is bisected by Eccles Street and then continues in the form of the 'Eccles Street' playground. This playground is the Districts most popular play area, principally because it is adjacent to S.H.I. Public toilets are located adjacent to the playground and a pump station is at the South end of the reserve. A mature avenue of red beech forms the western border of the reserve.

History

Originally this block was much larger than it is currently. Firstly 1 rood 12.99 perches were taken in 1945 for the extension of Eccles Street to the Main Road. Next the centre portion was changed from reserve land to local government purpose land in 1964 to enable Council to build the James Cumming Wing which opened in 1974 and the Council administration building which opened in July 1968. Then the expansion and joining of the two buildings to form the Gore District Council Civic Centre was undertaken and this opened in February 1994.

The areas from Ashton Street (the named Civic Avenue and now Bowler Avenue) to Eccles Street was once known as Hockey Park and devoted to women's hockey from 1924 to 1964. Once Council had subdivided the area, approaches were made by several organisations with a view to site their activities onto the Town Belt.

The Gore and Districts Senior Citizens Club was formed on 7 March 1974. Their present building was completed and opened in 1976. Between the G.D.S.C.C and Fairfield Street is a one-way access road. This originally started as an access track for builders so as not to cut up the reserve, however in

1977 Council decided it would be appropriate to use it as a through traffic route.

In 1988 the G.D.S.C.C applied to Council to increase the available car parking space in the vicinity of their building. Council did not want to encroach onto the Town Belt having given an undertaking at the time of construction of the clubrooms that it wouldn't. The only option available was to use a small area of land on the southeast side of the James Cumming Wing, which Council took in 1964 for its own purposes. This car park was constructed in 1990 and named the "Farry" car park to honour Mr G.A Farry a former Mayor and supporter of the club. The RSA Bowling Green was established on the corner of Eccles Street and Fairfield Street in 1962. This was at the south end of Hockey Park. Since the late 1950's the RSA had been enquiring from Council for a suitable site for the construction of a green.

It would seem that this club suffered somewhat from being the last sporting group to become established on the Town Belt as by this time Council was aware that the open space was rapidly diminishing. As in June 1962 the club applied to erect a tool shed, this was the scene of considerable Council debate before being reluctantly approved. It took the club a further ten years to gain permission to erect clubrooms finally opening these in 1972.

During this time, the club also tried to freehold the land but to no avail due to it being Town Belt. The final additions to the clubrooms were approved and completed in 1984.

The play equipment located at the Eccles Street reserve was erected in 1950 being one of the first Council projects to use the newly available Dolamore bequest money. The slide, swings and climbing frame were imported from the English Play Company Wicksteed Ltd and were of exceptional quality being still in use after sixty-six years.

The original public toilets were erected in 1956 the plan, drawn by, Councillor Fred Wiles. They were built by the Invercargill firm of McLachlan. This unique design was enhanced in 1989 when Mr Lindsay Crooks a

Dunedin artist was commissioned to brighten the exterior with an original design. These were later replaced by the current toilet block.

This reserve also once contained a paddling pool donated by the Gore Rotary club but removed in 1987. Amongst the grove of mature Oaks planted by Mr A.T Newman is Council's South Gore Drainage Control station constructed in 1989.

Immediately across S.H.1 from Block E is a small reserve taken in 1994 by Council as reserves contribution from the sub-division of former railway land between there and the old railway station site. The land was taken with a view to once again having a continuous "green" area from S.H.1 to the river. This area has been developed as a passive recreation area.

The rock garden on the east side of the Civic Centre was constructed 1960. After Council took over the management of the rockery and plants in front of the Hamilton house in Albany Street and agreed to move the rocks to their present location.

A collection of Alpine plants and bulbs were given to the Council after Mr G C Hamilton's death.

Monuments and memorials

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
H.L. Smith Mayor of Gore	Centennial of Gore being proclaimed a Town District.	Tree (Golden Elm) and plaque	1982

Occupation

The following leases are in place:

Gore & Districts Senior Citizens Club Expiry 2025

The Gore RSA Bowling club does not have a current lease.

Block F –

This part of the Town Belt is set out as football playing fields. As well as accommodating the clubrooms for the Gore Wanderers Associated Football

Club the ground is currently set out with three mini fields and two junior football fields. The fields have basic flood lighting.

During summer months this field is seldom utilised.

History

This ground is the old Caledonian ground occupied by the Caledonian Society from its formation on the 29 January 1884 and where the first games were held.

This ground was the original sports centre for Gore and had a banked running and cycle track. The Caledonian ground was the towns first multi-use ground with an agreement in 1886 between cricket, rugby and the Caledonian Society being cemented for all to use the grounds at the appropriate times of the year.

Cricket remained at the Caledonian ground apart from one year 1910/11 at the A & P grounds until 1963 when it moved to Hamilton Park.

The Caledonian Society flourished until the First World War when emphasis on sports rapidly diminished due to war commitments etc. In the early 1920's the idea of forming the Gore Woollen Mills Company was floated and the proximity of this piece of land to the rail line was thought to be ideal for such a project, so the land was converted into a reserve to be leased as the mill site. The project failed to attract sufficient financial backing from investors and fell through and the company wound up.

The lease was then taken over by a private investor who subdivided the land into 18 sections. With the onset of the depression this project also fell through and the land reverted back to the Council.

During the depression years Council used unemployed labour to cover over and level out the old cycle and running track. Stones were removed and the area sown out in grass after topdressing etc. In the post war years, this area was used for amateur athletics, rugby with the Albion Rugby Football Club

having its headquarters there until 1 April 1981 when it sold its pavilion to Gore Wanderers Associated Football Club for \$15,000.00. It would appear that these clubrooms were erected around the late 1920's or early 1930's, the exact date being unknown.

The right to have the building was granted in the early 1970's after much debate at Council level. Apparently, approval was given by Council in April 1969 to extend the building, but it took the Albion Football Club until 1972 to find the necessary funds. But during the intervening period Council formulated a policy that the inner Town Belt areas were to be developed for passive recreation only and not for active sport. This type of sport was to be based at Hamilton Park.

Until this time football was played on Block G of the Town Belt. Council decided to lease Lot 1 DP 2971 to the British Petroleum Company of New Zealand Ltd on 1 February 1951. By the mid 1970's this area became surplus to the company's requirements so Lots 1 and 2 DP 2971 were taken for railways purposes by gazette notice 021257.1 on 17 February 1977, from there it was transferred to Rail South Ltd on 27 June 1994.

Lots 16, 17, 18 DP 2971 were part of Town Belt F exchanged for other land (Newman Park) as a result of Section 36 Reserves and Other Land Disposal Act 1926 as set out in order in Council published in New Zealand gazette 1927 page 3045. The 1926 Act of Parliament states that this land is held in trust by the Gore District Council without power of sale. The Certificate of Title for this land is dated November 1928 and was issued in the Gore Borough Council's name.

The Reserves and Other Land Disposal Act 1949 revested Lots 3 - 15 DP 2971 (originally set aside for the woollen mill project) back in the Council.

The fields were regularly used for softball when that sporting code was peaking in the late 1980's early 1990's.

Occupation

The Gore Wanderers Associated Football Club does not have a current lease.

Block G – Hyde Park

The final section of the Town Belt is set out in football playing fields comprising one full size senior field and one junior field.

An avenue of Conifers lines the southern border of the reserve and provide some shelter. The shallow depth of topsoil on this ground limits its uses and is prone to drying out during the summer as no irrigation system exists.

Overhead power lines limit the heights these trees can grow unless the lines are placed underground or transferred to aerial bunched cabling. Floodlights exist on this ground.

As with Block E, Block G is bounded by residential houses across Hyde Street

History

This block of the Town Belt has a sketchy history and it is assumed that this area was also laid out in its present state during the depression and since that time football and presumably cricket have been played with a small pavilion on the south side of the ground being erected for football in 1930. The floodlights were erected in 1977.

The ground was originally surrounded by a Macrocarpa hedge, this has long since been removed and was a windswept ground until 1989 when the present shelter trees were planted. The only other trees are at the extreme east and where a line of oaks (Quercus) were planted around 1960.

6.0 POLICIES

6.1 General policies

The majority of policies relating to the reserve can be found in the Gore District Council Reserve Management Plan Volume 1: General Policies. Where there is a conflict between the General Policies and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will have precedent.

General policies address such matters as:

5.1 Buildings and other structures

5.2 Car parking and access

5.3 Lighting

5.4 Park furniture

5.5 Play facilities

5.6 Public art

5.7 Signs

5.8 Trails

5.9 FootGolf and DiscGolf

6.1 Piloted Aircraft

6.2 Circuses and side-show operators

6.3 Events

6.4 Fireworks displays

6.5 Freedom camping

6.6 Liquor licenses

6.8 Motor vehicles

7.1 Multipurpose facilities

7.2. Occupation agreements

7.2.1 Leases

7.2.2 Licences (other than grazing)

7.2.3 Grazing licences

7.2.4 Easements (above ground)

7.2.5 Easements for underground facilities

7.3 Facilities and chattels abandonment

8.1 Encroachments

8.2 Fencing

9.1 Hazardous substances

9.2 Heritage conservation

9.3 Natural heritage conservation

9.4 Memorials and scattering of ashes

9.5 Planting of commemorative trees

9.6 Waste management

9.7 Public health

9.8 Reserve naming

6.2 Adjoining land use

Adjoining land use has the potential to impact on park values. For example, commercial development in the town centre, has the potential to positively or negatively affect the use and values of the park.

Objective

To the extent possible, ensure adjoining land uses do not negatively impact the reserve values, and instead make a positive contribution to the use and preservation of the qualities of the reserve.

Policies

- 6.2.1 Maintain good communication with adjoining landowners to discuss potential land use changes and possible effects on the reserve.
- 6.2.2 Where changes in adjoining land use require a resource consent, ensure the assessment of environmental effects adequately addresses risks to the Town Belt and includes appropriate mitigation.

6.3 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 park users including noise and the potential for injury.

When used responsibly, operating RPAS is fun activity and can be used to film or photograph the natural beauty of the reserve and recreational activities taking place within the park.

See General Policies 6.7 also.

Objective

To enable the use of RPAS systems for the enjoyment of recreational users and for the promotion of the scenic values of the park.

Policies

- 6.3.1 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes within Block B (School Reserve) and Block G (Hyde Park).
- 6.3.2 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for commercial purposes subject to General Policy 6.7.2

6.4 Occupation agreements

A number of the existing club buildings and activities on the reserve no longer have current leases or licences. This does not provide an adequate level of certainty for either the organisation concerned or the Council and it is Council's desire that all occupations of the reserve have current leases or licences where clubs wish to continue to occupy the reserve.

Demand for recreation activity changes over time. These changes can be influenced by changes in population (quantity and makeup), new sports and recreation opportunities and improved facilities at other locations, club management and participation cost to name a few. Bowls for example is a recreation pursuit that has seen many changes over the years and Gore has seen, as in the case in other towns, the consolidation or closure of bowling clubs. The fact that three separate bowling clubs and two tennis clubs occupy the town belt highlights the issue of sustainability of these clubs in the future.

The Council is keen to support the continued use and occupation of the reserve for recreation, however if any of the current clubs become unviable over the term of this management plan, alternative uses should be sort for the facilities or they should be returned to the public for general recreation use.

Polices relating to leases and licences are set out in the Volume 1: General Polices 7.1 to 7.2.

Objective

- 1 To ensure that all approved occupations of the reserve have an appropriate lease or licence setting out the obligations of both the lease and the lessor.
- 2 To ensure that all buildings located on the reserve continue to be utilised for purposes consistent with the Reserve Act in the event that any of the existing occupants cease their occupation.

Policies

- 6.4.1 Permit the granting of a lease to the Hokonui Bowling Club Incorporated for the club building and greens located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.2 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore Tennis Club for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1., incorporation of the society and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.3 Permit the granting of a licence to Fire and Emergency New Zealand for the use of the fire training stands on reserve Block B and subject to General Policy 7.2.2.
- 6.4.4 Permit the granting of a lease to the Citizens Tennis Club for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1., incorporation of the society and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.5 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore Bowling Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.6 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore and Districts Senior Citizens Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.7 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore RSA Bowling Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block E subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

- 6.4.8 In the event that Specific Policy 6.6.1 and 6.6.2 cannot be implemented, permit the granting of a lease to the Gore Wanderers Association Football Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block F General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4
- 6.4.9 Where any existing occupation fails to satisfy the Council of its viability under General Policy 7.2.1.4, voluntarily winds up or merges with another organisation, the Council will first seek an alternative use for the building that is compatible with the reserve. Where no alternative use can be found, then Council may remove the buildings and return the site to open space for general public use.
- 6.4.10 Where any existing occupation ceases as described in Policy 15.13.1 the Council may permit the granting of a lease to any voluntary organisation who wishes to use the vacant buildings for a recreation purpose subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

6.5 Commercial occupation

In general, the reserves shall be kept free of commercial occupation other than temporary commercial use as part of specific events.

There may however be opportunities in the future for the reuse of existing buildings on the reserve where the use would be consistent with the values of the Reserves Act 1977 and could contribute to the use and enjoyment of the reserve. The Reserves Act enables the Council to lease part of the reserve to any *“trade, business, or occupation on any specified site within the reserve, ...provided that the trade, business, or occupation must be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve”*

Examples of commercial use of existing buildings might include providing a “pay for play” facility like a gym, or a cafe with the reserve which could be convenient for persons using the reserve.

Policies relating to leases and licences are set out in the Volume 1: General Policies 7.1 to 7.2.

Objective

To permit the granting of leases for commercial use of existing buildings within the reserve subject to General Policy 7.2.1

Policies

- 6.5.1 Where any existing occupation ceases as described in Policy 5.3.9 the Council may permit the granting of a lease for a trade, business or occupation that is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve.

6.6 Disposal of reserve land

The future of Hyde Park as a recreational facility is expected to be critically reviewed during the period in which this management plan is operative. Over

the past 15 years there has been an intensification of sporting and recreational interests centered around Wayland Park and surrounds in West Gore. This together with pressure on quality industrial land and the creation of a heavy traffic bypass around Hyde and River Streets, is impacting on the quality of Hyde Park. If anything the growth in the dairying sector in Southland over the past decade or so has increased heavy traffic using the bypass which runs around half the perimeter of Hyde Park.

The sport of football therefore faces increased safety concerns with young children watching and playing alongside soccer games, next to a busy heavy traffic bypass. The question therefore needs to be posed whether recreation on this ground would be better relocated to the expansive Wayland Park Complex to further embed the vision of a multi-sports facility and alleviate concerns of recreation being accommodated within the midst of a burgeoning industrial hub.

Preliminary consultation with football interests has revealed support for this concept, which admittedly is still in its infancy. Any proposed change in status for Hyde Park will be the subject of a formal consultation process under the Reserves Act 1977.

Previous management plans have considered the semi contiguous nature of the Town Belt as being very important. Certainly the contiguous nature of the reserves to the West of State Highway 1 and 94 is a fundamental feature of the town belt, however this is somewhat lost to the East of the State Highway and railway line.

Previous disposals of Lots 16 to 19 in Block F have proceeded without significant impact on the success of the Town Belt as a recreation resource. Given the poor soils on Block F and G and the potential provide improved football facilities as Wayland Park, in part funded by the disposal of Block F, consideration should be given to the relocation of football to Wayland Park and the disposal of Block F and G.

Objective

To consider disposal of land not ideally suited to recreation use where such use can be relocated to improved facilities.

Policies

- 6.6.1 Relocate the Gore Wanderers Association Football Club to Wayland Park or similar suitable location.
- 6.6.2 Revoke the reserve status of Block F - Lots 3 – 15 DP 2971 and Section G Town Belt of Gore and either lease or dispose of the properties.

6.7 Memorials

The General Policies provide direction for the placement of memorials and commemorative tree plantings. The Gore Gardens already contains a number of memorials to events and donations received.

There is a risk that significant parks, like the Gore Gardens, can become inundated with memorials over time, lessening the significance of the existing memorials and changing the character of the site.

Objective

Limit the placement of memorials within the Gore Gardens to those recognising the most significant of civic events.

Policies

- 6.7.1 Prohibit the placement of personal memorials within the Gore Gardens.
- 6.7.2 Permit the placement of significant civic memorials within the Gore Gardens should there be no other suitable location.
- 6.7.3 Encourage the planting of commemorative trees in the Town Belt, outside of the Gore Gardens, subject to General Policy 9.5.1 to 9.5.8.

6.8 Car parking and access

The Town Belt is surrounded and intersected with roads, the majority of which include provision for unrestricted parking. Pedestrian access through the reserves is largely informal with the exception of the path network within the Gore Gardens.

Objective

To minimise the impact of parking on the reserves and encourage public access to the reserves.

Policies

- 6.8.1 Prohibit the development of car parks within the Town Belt Reserves.
- 6.8.2 Maintain and improve circulation through and between the reserves for pedestrians, wheelchair users and cyclists through maintenance of good quality path surfaces, removal of barriers and provision of safe crossing points between the reserves.
- 6.8.3 Improve the connectivity with the Town Centre through the provision of safe crossing and access points and the installation of direction signs within the Town Centre to the Gore Gardens.

6.9 Aviary

The aviary has been a feature of the Gore Gardens since 1978 and includes a variety of exotic birds such as parrots, parakeets, cockatoos, finches, canaries and peacock. A native Kea has also been displayed and the Council holds a permit from the Department of Conservation to enable this.

The Council manages the aviary in accordance with best practice ensuring the wellbeing of birds are met through:

- a) appropriate and sufficient food and water to sustain health and vitality;
- b) sufficient area with appropriate environmental features to maintain their wellbeing and in which they can exhibit normal behaviour;
- c) protection from predation;
- d) protection from injury and disease, including providing veterinary treatment;
- e) protection from extremes of climate; and
- f) protection from pain, distress and suffering.

Objective

To maintain a display of exotic and native birds for the purpose of education.

Policies

6.9.1 Permit the display of exotic and native birds within the existing aviary subject to holding the appropriate permits from the Department of Conservation and maintaining best practice standards for aviary management.

6.9.2 Upgrade and keep current signs providing information of the species and natural habitat of birds on display.

6.10 Playgrounds

Two playgrounds are located within the Town Belt. The first is the small playground at Preston Street. This playground is wedged between the

Hokonui Bowling Club and a block of trees to the adjoining road. The use of this playground would appear somewhat limited.

The second playground is located on Block E at Eccles Street. The improved visibility, amenities and play equipment associated with this playground makes it one of the highest use playgrounds in the District.

Objective

To maintain play facilities within the Town Belt for the benefit of children and young people.

Policies

6.10.1 Retain and further enhance the Eccles Street playground as resources permit.

6.10.2 Monitor and review the use of the Preston Street playground. Should use be minimal, consider the removal or relocation of the playground to Block B.

6.11 Reserve naming

The various parts of the Town Belt have rather unflattering (e.g. Block D) or inconsistent names. It would not appear that any of the names used have been formalised by way of a Council resolution and listing in the New Zealand Gazette as required by the Reserves Act

Official naming of reserves assists way finding, promotes a sense of place and reminds us of the history of the reserve.

Objective

To provide clear, relevant and consistent names for each portion of the Town Belt.

Policies

- 6.11.1 Formally name each reserve block in accordance with General Policy 9.8 Reserve naming and identify each block by way of a consistent reserve sign.

APPENDIX 1: TOWN BELT PLAN

GORE TOWN BELT

1:3000 @ A3

OCTOBER 2016



- 1 CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND
- 2 HOKONU BOWLING CLUB
- 3 GORE TENNIS CLUB
- 4 GORE MAIN RESERVE
- 5 FIRE BRIGADE PRACTICE STANDS
- 6 PETANQUE COURTS
- 7 PARKS DEPOT
- 8 GORE MAIN GARDENS
- 9 PUBLIC TOILETS
- 10 WINTER GARDENS
- 11 AVIARY
- 12 MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
- 13 GORE BOWLING CLUB
- 14 CITIZENS' TENNIS CLUB
- 15 CENOTAPH
- 16 GORE CROQUET CLUB
- 17 GORE COUNCIL CIVIC CENTRE
- 18 JAMES CUMMING WING
- 19 GORE SENIOR CITIZENS
- 20 RSA BOWLING CLUB
- 21 ECCLES STREET PLAYGROUND
- 22 PUBLIC TOILETS
- 23 SOUTH GORE PUMP STATION
- 24 HYDE PARK
- 25 GORE WANDERERS FC CLUBROOMS

