

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1 GENERAL POLICIES	
TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
FOREWORD	2
PART ONE – INTRODUCTION	3
SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE PLAN	3
STATUTORY AND POLICY CONTEXT	12
PART TWO – GENERAL POLICY	19
INTRODUCTION	19
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	19
2. ENGAGEMENT.....	27
3. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT.....	29
4. RESERVE ASSET MANAGEMENT	36
5. PUBLIC USE AND ENJOYMENT.....	44
PART THREE – ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES	53
6. ALLOWED ACTIVITIES.....	53
7. MANAGED ACTIVITIES.....	55
8. ACTIVITIES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION.....	58
9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.....	59
PART FOUR – ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION	61
10. CONTEXT.....	61
11. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSMENT	62
12. PROTECTION OF / PROVISION FOR QUALITY VISITOR EXPERIENCES.....	63
13. PROTECTION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL OR HERITAGE VALUES FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS.....	63
14. UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES (INCLUDING WORKS, BUILDINGS, LIGHTING, SIGNAGE, HOARDINGS AND OTHER FACILITIES).....	64
15. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES.....	65
APPENDICESI
APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARYI
APPENDIX 2: RESERVES ACT POWERS AND DELEGATIONS.....	IV
APPENDIX 3: SPORTS GROUND AND COURT POLICY	XIII
APPENDIX 4: PROTOCOL FOR THE HANDLING AND CARE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS.....	XVII
APPENDIX 5: OVERNIGHT CAMPERVAN PARKING.....	XIX
APPENDIX 6: EXCERPT FROM THE PROPERTY LAW ACT 2007.....	XXV
APPENDIX 7: RESERVES BYLAW	XXVII
ENDNOTES	XXXIII
VOLUME 2 PART FIVE – RESERVE INFORMATION AND PLANNED OUTCOMES FOR RESERVES	
A RESERVE INFORMATION	
B RESERVE OUTCOMES	
HOW TO READ THE RESERVES DESCRIPTIONS	
RESERVE FINDER	
RESERVE LISTINGS	
VOLUME 3 MAPS	

FOREWORD

We are privileged to live in a city with many wonderful parks and reserves on our doorsteps. We need to care for these places so that future generations will also be able to play and to enjoy our heritage.

The Porirua City Reserves Management Plan (the Plan) sets out how the Council will administer the land we manage under the Reserves Act 1977, both generally and by spelling out the planned outcomes we want for our individual reserves. The Plan outlines our general intentions for providing for and ensuring the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and development of the various types of reserves through a series of objectives and policies. It also incorporates and ensures compliance with the principles for each type of reserve.

Together with the Long Term Plan and the Recreation and Open Space Strategy it provides a strong strategic overview for the management of our parks and reserves. In addition to guiding land managers about what is envisaged for reserves, we also want this plan to provide clarity for both reserve managers and reserve users (present and future), about what is considered appropriate for our reserves.

***E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā karangatanga maha kei waenganui i a tātou,
nau mai, haere mai ki raro i te korowai mahana nei o Ngāti Toa Rangatira.
He mihi tēnei ki a koutou katoa o te hapori nei o Porirua.***

***Mai rā ano, he whenua rongonui, he whenua haumako tēnei rohe o tātou.
He mea taketake ana ki a tātou katoa, ko te ahua me te oranga o tō tātou nei rohe a
Porirua. E whai ake nei ētehi kōrero rautaki hei hāpai i ngā mahi e pā ana ki te āta
tiaki i ngā papa rāhia o tātou.***

“Greetings to the many peoples, to the many voices, and to the many affiliations that we share together within our community of Porirua. Ngāti Toa Rangatira extends a warm welcome to you all.

Recorded in myth and legend, and throughout history, Porirua has been renowned for its lush forests and bountiful natural resources. The health and sustainability of our parks and recreational spaces is a matter of importance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira and all people within our local and extended communities.”

PART ONE – INTRODUCTION

Porirua City Council (Council) is responsible for managing open space, and administering parks and reserves in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act). Parks and reserves are a major contributor to health, and to social and cultural wellbeing. They also support economic development.

In 2011 there were 954 hectares of reserves and open space in Porirua, in over 600 land parcels, including 765 hectares of classified reserve. This includes 53 winter sports fields, 35 courts, 6 skate parks, 2 public swimming pools, and 47 children’s playgrounds. The Council manages a mix of reserve types, including recreation and scenic reserves, and local purpose reserves managed for their environmental, landscape or other values.

Reserve management plans enable the Council to establish the desired mix of uses and activities for reserves, and to set in place policy to guide day to day management.

Although not required by the Act, local purpose reserves and other land owned by Council may be included in a plan if Council wishes. The management of unclassified reserves can be guided by the Plan, but the Plan is not legally binding for such reserves, except where it is supported by bylaws or other statutory instruments. Council has decided that this Plan will cover all land that is owned or administered by the Porirua City Council as reserve or open space.

This Plan was approved by Council on 22 September 2013.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE PLAN

This Plan is a reserve management plan in accordance with the Act.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

This Plan has been prepared to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and development of all land managed as reserve by the Council. It also incorporates and ensures compliance with the principles for each type of reserve.

The Plan will assist the Council to:

- protect the values for which the various reserves have been established;
- enhance, or restore where appropriate, the values for which the various reserves have been established;
- facilitate recreational use of reserves while protecting the values of each reserve where appropriate;
- allow for appropriate development in reserves, where this is consistent with the purpose and values of a reserve;
- promote the use and enjoyment of several major outdoor attractions in Porirua.

WHAT THIS PLAN COVERS

This Plan applies to all land in Porirua declared and classified as a reserve under the Act and of which the Council is an administering body. The following classified reserve types are managed by the Council^[1] and are addressed in this plan:

Recreation Reserves established under section 17 of the Act. The main purpose of Recreation Reserves is the provision of areas for recreation and sporting activities for the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public and for protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities.

Historic Reserves established under section 18 of the Act. Historic Reserves protect and preserve; places, objects and natural features of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational and other special interest, in perpetuity.

Scenic Reserves established under section 19 of the Act. In general, Scenic Reserves protect and preserve in perpetuity, (for their intrinsic worth and for the public enjoyment, benefit and use), areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape worthy of protection and preservation in the public interest.

Land classified in accordance with section 19(a) is known as a ‘Scenic (A)’ reserve. Scenic A reserves contain particularly high natural or scenic values, and are subject to more rigorous protection requirements than land classified as a ‘Scenic (B)’ reserve (classified under section 19(b)).

Local Purpose Reserves established under section 23 of the Act. These reserves are held for the local purposes specified, such as esplanade, neighbourhood, environmental protection or drainage.

These policies also apply to other land that Council manages for reserve purposes (but which) is not declared or classified as such in accordance with the Reserves Act, for instance land that is:

- managed as reserve but not vested or classified (some leasehold land, for example); or
- in the process of being secured for reserve purposes.

This Plan contains general policies that apply to all reserves in Porirua. It also provides additional policies for reserve types, or for individual reserves where necessary. The hierarchy between the general and specific policies is explained in the “Plan Structure” section.

WHAT THIS PLAN EXCLUDES

There are several matters relating to reserve management that are not encompassed within this Plan. Some are due to the geographical mandate of the Plan, others because there are more efficient ways of achieving the outcomes sought, others due to the fact that Council has roles under both reserves and local government legislation.

STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

Council’s decision-making over where to put development effort within the reserve network occurs through several mechanisms in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and Reserves Act mandates. Although efforts must be consistent with reserve classifications and other provisions of the Act, the overall priority for works in reserves is set by the Recreation and Open Space Strategy.

DETAILED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The general, activity-based, and reserve specific policies in this plan will be sufficient to guide decision-making for most of the reserves in Porirua.

The Plan does not detail overall site layouts of each reserve – this is undertaken through the preparation of a development or landscape concept plan. Rather, the Plan sets the parameters for the development and use of the reserves, highlighting items that need further consideration or addressing management issues (for example, weed control, stormwater management). Sometimes development opportunities or improvements are identified (for example, signage or walking network connections).

Development plans for reserves will be prepared in consultation with the community when major changes to the amenity landscape or facilities on a reserve are proposed. This Plan contains high-level policy guidance for development plans (at section 4.2), but does not include the level of detail for reserves that a development plan would provide.

IMPLEMENTATION Implementation involving expenditure is directed by the local government annual planning process, which in turn is directed by the Long Term Plan. The detail of reserve and facility maintenance is set by Levels of Service Agreements as part of the Asset Management process.

EFFICIENCY There are some issues that are better dealt with in existing or new bylaws, asset management plans or landscape and development plans. These include:

- restrictions or prohibitions on the use of public land e.g., dogs or liquor;
- management and development of existing Council-owned buildings;
- development of particular amenity landscapes, tracks and footpaths.

Where existing bylaws or asset management plans are relevant, this Plan does not duplicate the material. It does however, indicate where a new bylaw may be the best means of implementing reserve policy.

Similarly, there are some matters that are already addressed appropriately in the Porirua City District Plan (District Plan) zone provisions, including rules (noise and light, for example). This Plan does not duplicate those existing provisions, although it may provide for tighter controls on activities in reserves than those found in the District Plan.

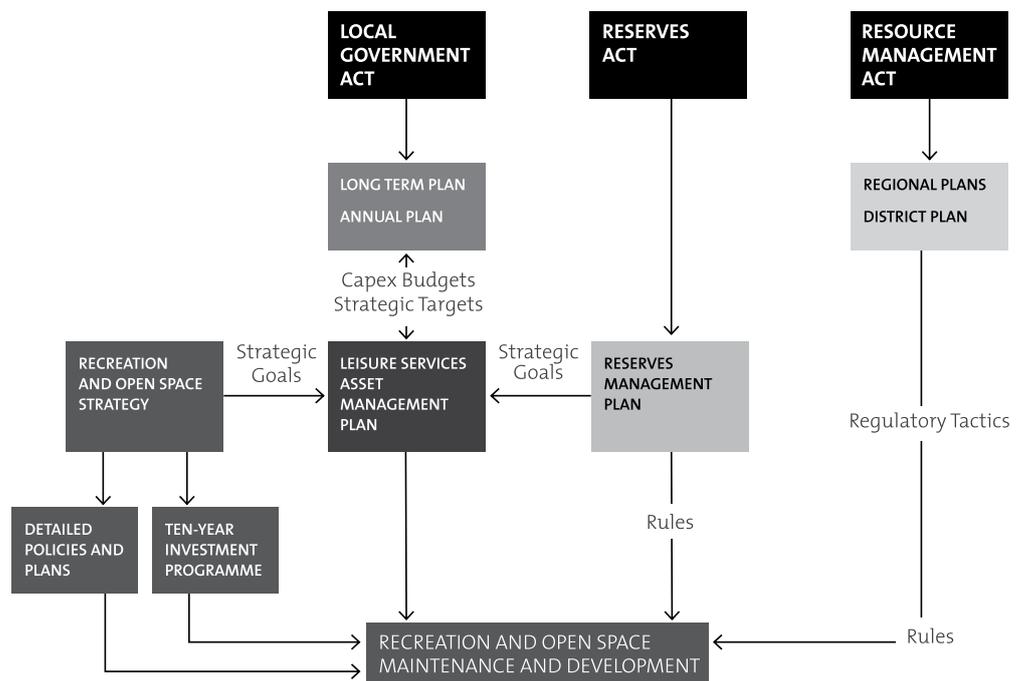
ADMINISTRATION Other land managers (particularly Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Department of Conservation) also play a major role in providing places for recreation and caring for our open spaces.

Whitireia Regional Park is under the joint management of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira. Belmont and Battle Hill regional parks are managed by Greater Wellington. The Department of Conservation manages Colonial Knob Scenic Reserve, Mana Island and reserves around the Pauatahanui Inlet, while the QEII National Trust manages the Taupo Swamp. Most of this land is protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

Regional authorities control the use of lake and river beds and the coastal marine area (CMA) for RMA matters such as soil conservation, water quality, ecosystems and natural hazards.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS Issues such as the management of nuisance or danger to property or life are regulated (at least in part) through other legislation. This Plan may provide additional policy detail on reserve management matters where this is consistent with the legislation, but does not duplicate regulation.

Figure 1: Key Legislation in Reserves Management



PLAN STRUCTURE

The printed version of the Plan is presented in five parts, in three volumes. An on-line version of the Plan is also available on the Porirua City Council’s main website, under Porirua City Reserves Management Plan.

VOLUME I: PART ONE – CONTEXT

This section provides the context for the Plan and explains how it can be used.

VOLUME I: PART TWO – GENERAL POLICIES

Part Two contains the general policy guiding reserve management decision-making. It includes policy for different activities undertaken in reserves, by both Council and reserve users;

- Section 1 – General administration;
- Section 2 – Engagement;
- Section 3 – Heritage Management;
- Section 4 – Reserve Asset Management;
- Section 5 – Public Benefit and Enjoyment.

The first policies presented are those which are generally relevant to all reserves. Many smaller reserves do not require any additional policy.

However sometimes more detailed management direction is required, or the reserve classification directs a more targeted policy approach. Where necessary, there are additional policies specific to a particular reserve grouping (eg. Historic Reserves), or policies for individually named reserves (eg. Pauatahanui Burial Ground). The reserve-specific policies are derived from the information and outcome statements of Part Five.

VOLUME I: PART THREE – ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

General policies in Part Two state that certain activities are allowed, managed, requiring authorisation, or prohibited. The policies of Part Three must also be considered where applicable, and where indicated, the assessment considerations for activities requiring an Authorisation (Part Four).

Part Three contains definitions and policy for the management of the different activity categories. Part Three groups activities as follows:

- Section 6 – Allowed Activities;
- Section 7 – Managed Activities;
- Section 8 – Activities requiring Authorisation;
- Section 9 – Prohibited Activities.

Allowed Activities may be undertaken in reserves without formality. Managed Activities may be subject to bookings, fees or other procedures. Activities requiring authorisation must receive an Authorisation before they can occur, and are subject to the provisions of Part Four (Assessment). Prohibited Activities are considered inappropriate in reserves.

Note: The specifically Allowed Activities in the general policies of Part Two are for clarity in the case of those activities. In general however, allowed activities are defined at section 6, and are not specifically listed in the Plan.

VOLUME I: PART FOUR – ASSESSMENT

This Part outlines the assessment criteria or principles that will be applied to applications for Authorisations.

VOLUME I: APPENDICES

The Appendices attached to Volume I provide additional supporting material referred to in the policies of Parts Two and Three.

VOLUME II: PART FIVE – RESERVE INFORMATION AND PLANNED OUTCOMES

If you are interested in a specific reserve, look to Part Five first.

Part Five is presented in Volume II of this Plan. It contains the legal descriptions of each reserve managed by Council, and other land that is not classified as reserve, but is managed as reserve. It also identifies significant reserve values and uses.

Part Five contains the planned outcomes for individual reserves. References throughout this Plan to the ‘planned outcomes’ for individual reserves are referring to Part Five.

The reserves in Part Five are in alphabetical order, although indexes are also provided to enable reserves to be found by locality, type, and by name.

As well as the pdf maps in Part Five, online interactive maps can be used to locate or identify particular reserves in Volume II and their values.

**VOLUME III:
RESERVE MAPS**

Volume Three contains the maps showing the location of all reserves, maps showing reserve classifications, and zone maps for some reserves.

As well as the PDF maps in Volume Three, online interactive maps can be used to locate or identify particular reserves in Volume II, their values and outcomes.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE TO POLICIES FOR ACTIVITIES IN RESERVES

The following guide may be useful in finding your way around the topics and policies in this document.

Table 1: Quick Reference Guide to policies in Parts Two and Three of this plan affecting activities in reserves (remember that policies in Parts Four and Five may also apply)

ACTIVITY	KEY WORDS	ALLOWED ACTIVITIES	MANAGED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION	PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC POLICIES IN PART FOUR	POLICY OUTCOMES
Access	Restrictions to public access		7.2(d), 7.3			15.5(b)	
	Access to private land through reserves		1.11.5 7.8 (a)-(c)				
	Vehicle Access	<i>See – Car Parking</i>					
Aircraft	Take-off and landing, helicopter. Also see model airplanes	5.2.1 6.3 6.8.(a) – (c)		5.2.2		15.1	5.2
	Model Airplanes, motorised,			5.1.12			
Animals	Animals	5.3.1 6.4 - 6.7 7.3		5.3.2 – 5.3.4	5.3.5 – 5.3.6		5.3
	Caged, contained, circus	5.3.1(b) 6.5			5.3.5 - 5.3.6		5.3
	Dogs	5.3.1(a) 6.4		5.3.2 - 5.3.4			5.3
	Horses	5.3.1(c) 6.6		5.3.2 – 5.3.4			5.3
	Stock, grazing, fencing			5.3.2 , 5.3.4			5.3
Ashes	<i>See – Scattering of Ashes</i>						
Buildings	Building, structure, fixture Construction, alterations, extensions <i>Also see – Club Facilities, Utilities</i>			4.7.5			
Camping	<i>See – Campervans</i>						
Campervans	Campervans, camping, overnight car parking, Ngatitooa Domain.	5.6.2 6.10.(a)-(g) Appendix Five		4.5.5(c) and (d)	5.6.1		5.6
Car Parking	Carparks, car parking / use of vehicles in reserves, car parking at Gear Homestead and Ngatitooa Domain, Exclusive use of carparks <i>Also see – Campervans</i>	4.5.4(a), (b) 4.5.7 6.9	4.5.6 7.2	4.5.5	4.5 intro	15.2 15.3	4.5
Change of Use	Abandonment, Change in agreed use			1.2.1			1.2
Circus	Circuses, <i>Also see Animals: Caged animals</i>	5.3.1(b), 6.5 6.7	5.5.1(a) 7.2, 7.3				5.5
Club facilities	Club buildings, facilities <i>Also see – Buildings, Sports Infrastructure, Lighting, Liquor, Signage, Sponsors</i>			4.7.5			4.6 4.7
Collection of plant material	<i>See – Vegetation Removal, and Cultural Heritage: Cultural Harvest</i>						
Commercial	Trades, Businesses, Occupations		5.5.1(c) and (d)	5.1.7		15.12.(b)	5.10

Uses	<i>Also see – Events, – Circuses, – Filming, – Fireworks, – Leases, Licences and Easements, – Signage, Sponsors</i>			5.10.2			
ACTIVITY	KEY WORDS	ALLOWED ACTIVITIES	MANAGED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION	PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC POLICIES IN PART FOUR	POLICY OUTCOMES
Cultural Harvest	Cultural harvest, flax <i>Also see – Vegetation: Taking of materials</i>	3.3.27		3.3.14		13.2e(vi)	2.2
Easements	<i>See – Leases</i>						
Emergency	Emergency and Essential activities, Emergency services, police, military, training <i>Also see Aircraft</i>	5.1.4 6.8.	5.1.11.(c) 7.3				
Events	Events, outdoor events, Aotea Lagoon Rose Garden, Gear Homestead, Takapuwhia Park, Bedford Reserve, Mungavin Hall, Ngatitoa Hall, Plimmerton Pavilion, Weddings <i>Also see – Car parking, Circuses, Filming, Fireworks, Liquor, Non/Commercial Uses, Sponsors, Sports Use of Reserves, Exclusive Occupation or Use, Trades & Occupations</i>		5.5.1.(a)-(d)				5.5
Exclusive Occupation or Use	Temporary exclusive use of a reserve, <i>Also see – Car parking, – Commercial uses, – Filming, – Sport</i>		5.1.11(b) 5.5.1(c) 5.10.1 7.2 7.3	5.1.7		12.1(b)	7
Farming	Farming <i>Also see – Animals: Stock, – Leases, – Fencing</i>					15.10	
Filming	Commercial filming, photography		5.4.1 7.3 7.4	5.4.2		15.5	5.4
Fire	Fire hazard, campfires, stoves.	3.2.5			3.2.6		3.2
Firewood	<i>See Vegetation removal</i>						
Fireworks	Fireworks. <i>Also see – Events</i>			5.5.2		15.8 - 15.10	
Fishing	<i>See – Part Five Reserve Information for Whitby Lakes</i>						
Flax	<i>See – Cultural Harvest</i>						
Forestry	Forestry						5.7
Gardening	Gardening, community gardens			5.10			5.7
Golf		5.1.16			5.1.13		5.1
Grazing	<i>Also see – Animals: Stock, – Farming, – Leases</i>					15.11	
Leases	Leases, licences, easements, agreements, permits					11.3(g) 15.12	5.7
Licence	<i>See – Leases</i>						
Liquor	<i>Liquor, liquor licence, liquor consumption. Also see - Events</i>	5.8.2			5.8.2		5.8
Lighting	Sportsfield lighting, Floodlights, night-time recreation, <i>Also see – Buildings</i>			4.3.4 4.7.5			4.3 4.7

Memorials	Memorials, Personal memorials			4.4.3(b)		15.13 - 15.16	4.4
	<i>Also See – Scattering of Ashes</i>						
Model airplanes	<i>See Aircraft</i>						
ACTIVITY	KEY WORDS	ALLOWED ACTIVITIES	MANAGED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION	PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC POLICIES IN PART FOUR	POLICY OUTCOMES
New recreational opportunities	Commercial recreation opportunities involving structures, <i>Also see – Events, – Non/Commercial Uses, – Exclusive Occupation or Use, – Sports use of Reserves</i>			5.1.7		10.1(h), (k),(l) 11.3(e)	
Noise	Noise Adverse effects of noise		7.2(n)			14.1(a) 15.1	1.11
Non-Commercial uses of reserves	Use of reserves for games or other activities. <i>Also see – Gardening, - Sports use of reserves, Vegetation Removal</i>		5.1.11.(b) 5.10.1				5.10
Permits	<i>See - Leases</i>						
Scattering of Ashes				4.4.3	4.4.2	15.13 - 15.16	4.4
Signage	Advertising, commercial information, sponsors, commercial signage, temporary signage, signage structures	5.9.6. 6.11 6.12 6.13		5.9.7		14 15.17 - 15.18	5.9
	Sponsors, advertising, reserve names	5.9.6 6.11-6.13		5.9.7		15.17	5.9
Sports	Sports use of reserves, tournaments, <i>Also see Non/Commercial use of reserves, – Signage, – Sponsors</i>		4.6.2 5.1.11.(a)-(b) 5.10.1				5.10
	Sports Infrastructure. Courts, Sportsfields <i>Also see Lighting, and Club Facilities</i>		4.6.2 5.1.11.(a)				4.6 5.10
Stock	<i>See – Animals</i>						
Trades	<i>See – Commercial Uses, – Leases, Licences, Easements, – Commercial uses</i>						
Utilities	Utility structures, new capital works, pipes,			4.7.7		14.1 - 14.3	
Vegetation removal	Vegetation removal or destruction not specifically provided for			3.3.3	4.2.13	13.2.(e)	3.3
	Removal of wood, Firewood,		4.2.12 7.7 (a)-(e)	3.3.13	4.2.13		4.2
	Taking of plant material, Collection, Research, Sourcing seeds and cuttings		3.3.12.(a)-(b) 7.6.(a)-(i)	3.3.13	4.2.13	15.4	3.3
	Maintenance of utilities		4.7.6				
	<i>Also see – Cultural Harvest</i>						

HIERARCHY OF POLICY

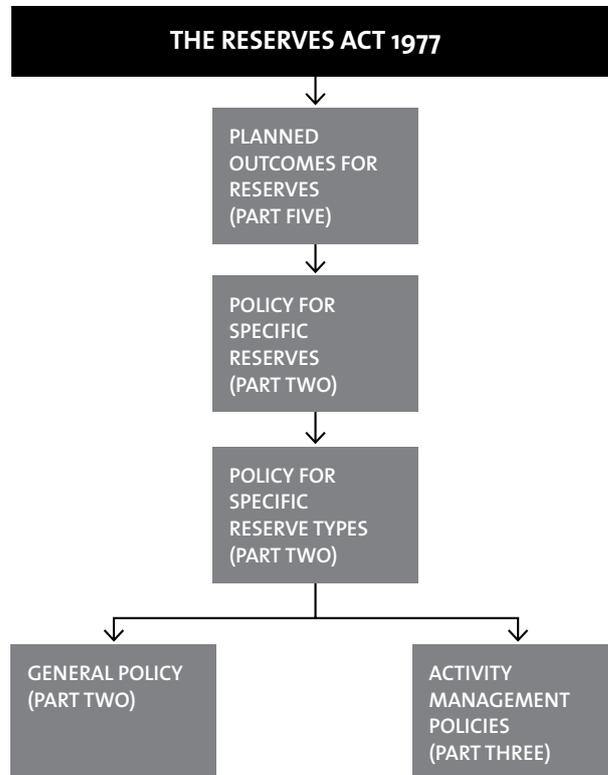
This Plan contains policy that has been developed in accordance with the Reserves Act. It is important to note that the policies derived from the Act take precedence over any other Council policy when it refers to reserves that are classified under the Act. For example, in the case of a scenic reserve classified under s.19(1)(a) of the Act, policies for the protection of scenic and natural values would prevail over (Local Government Act-derived) policies regarding the importance of utilities.

General policies apply to all reserves in Porirua. Where inconsistent, any specific ‘reserve type’ policies override general policies, and any specific policies for individual reserves in Part Two override both the general policies and the ‘reserve type’ policies.

All of the policies in parts Two and Three are subject to the planned outcomes for each reserve (in Part Five).

Where a policy may appear to be contradictory to another, the more specific policy overrides the more general policy, subject to the planned outcomes of Part Five.

Figure 2: Policy Hierarchy



STATUTORY AND POLICY CONTEXT

The management of Porirua’s reserves is influenced by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policy.

Activities undertaken in accordance with this Plan must therefore also be in accordance with any other relevant legal requirement of New Zealand law, (eg. the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, the Crimes Act 1961, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010). Activities must also be in accordance with relevant District or Regional Plan requirements, Council bylaws, and the requirements of any resource consent. The policies in this plan do not repeat these compliance requirements.

STATUTES AND POLICY OPERATING AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

RESERVES ACT 1977 (THE ACT)

The role of Council under the Act as an administering body is to act on behalf of the owner (if it isn’t the owner) and the beneficiaries of the reserve (the public).

The general purpose of the Act is to:

- provide for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public;
- ensure, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna;
- ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public;
- provide for the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape;
- promote the protection of the natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of lakes and rivers.

The policies in this document should be read in conjunction with the Act. The provisions of the Act are not restated in the policies of this Plan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002 (LGA)

The LGA is the primary legislation enabling and governing Porirua City Council as a local authority.

The LGA states the purpose of local government, provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them, promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; and provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

The Long Term Plan and annual plans, local Bylaws, asset management planning, and Council policy are all undertaken in accordance with the LGA. The LGA and the Reserves Act provide the legal platform for Council to manage the reserves in its care.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 (RMA)

The RMA is the main piece of legislation that governs management of New Zealand’s land, air and water, including the use, development and protection of these. The RMA provides Councils with specific powers, functions and duties in giving effect to the purpose of the RMA, (ie. the sustainable management of natural and physical resources). These include:

- RMA policy planning roles^[2];
- the control of actual or potential effects from land use, protection or development (including management responsibilities to do with natural hazards, hazardous substances, contaminated land, and indigenous biodiversity);
- the control of noise and mitigation of its effects;
- control of effects on the surface of lakes or rivers.

The RMA establishes many environmental management mechanisms. The following are relevant to reserve management: National Policy Statements, Regional Policy Statements and Plans, District Plans and Resource Consents.

The RMA applies to all reserves. For example, it can be used to ensure that activities on reserves don't have adverse impacts on adjacent land^[3]. However in terms of protecting reserve values, it is likely that policies, objectives, and outcomes established under the Reserves Act will ensure a higher level of protection for reserves than required under the RMA.

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS (NPS)

NPS are statements of national-level policy that drive national consistency in local RMA planning and decision-making while allowing for an appropriate level of regional flexibility. They shape the content of policy and plan development, and guide decision-making under RMA processes.

The three NPS that are relevant to reserve management are:

- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS);
- proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (2010);
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011.

These NPS have informed the policy in this Plan. Where consistent with achieving the purpose of the Reserves Act, reserve management policies acknowledge RMA processes and considerations. For instance, policies regarding vehicle access in reserves adjacent to the coastal marine area can complement the management of vehicle impacts on beaches (which is subject to NZCPS policies).

BUILDING ACT 2004

The Building Act regulates building work, and sets standards for buildings. Any building (including bridges) in a reserve is subject to the provisions and requirements of the Building Act.

HISTORIC PLACES ACT 1993

The Historic Places Act applies in addition to any other relevant legislation. Any physical works on an archaeological site first require consent under Section 11 of the Historic Places Act 1993. The provisions of the Historic Places Act must be complied with wherever a historic site exists in a reserve (whether known, or unknown).

Archaeological sites are those associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, and any other place that is, or may be able (through archaeological investigation) to provide historical evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

CONSERVATION ACT 1987

The Act is listed in the First Schedule of the Conservation Act 1987. The Section 4 requirement in the Conservation Act (that it should be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi), also applies to the Act. Consultation with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rāngatira is one means of giving effect to this.

Part 4A of the Conservation Act provides for marginal strips, (which are generally 20m wide strips of land along the foreshore, lakes and rivers) that are reserved from the sale of surrounding or adjacent Crown Land. Some marginal strips are associated with reserve land. Council's management of marginal strips must be in accordance with the Conservation Act.

Some land managed by the Department of Conservation under the Conservation Act lies alongside Porirua reserves managed by Council under the Act.

OTHER LEGISLATION

There is other legislation that binds Council in its reserve management role in the same way that any other person or body would be affected. These include:

- Fencing Act 1978;
- Property Law Act 2007;
- Biosecurity Act 1993.

Policy in this Plan is not intended to derogate from any other relevant legislative (or regulatory) requirement.

STATUTES AND POLICY OPERATING AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

RESERVES ACT

GREATER WELLINGTON PARKS NETWORK PLAN

The Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan provides policies and rules for the management of regional parks and forests by Wellington Regional Council. The Network Plan includes a number of reserves under the Act, and specifically addresses the management of Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and Belmont Regional Park which lie partly within the Porirua City boundary.

Policies in this Plan support the integrated management of reserves in Porirua, irrespective of the administering body.

The Wellington Region Open Space Strategy is a non-statutory strategy that provides a coordinated approach for the development, management and protection of open space across the Wellington region. The Strategy is not binding, but helps to guide collaborative planning for the public open space network in the region. Council has taken it into consideration in the development of the Recreation and Open Space Strategy.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT

WELLINGTON REGION OPEN SPACE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN, 2009

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL POLICY AND PLANS

There is a Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region. It gives direction (including direction for Territorial Authorities) and a framework for managing natural and physical resources within the region. District and regional plans must give effect to regional policy statements.

Regional plans control the use and management of natural resources, including air quality, fresh water, discharges to land, soil management, and the coastal marine area, using objectives, policies, rules and other methods. Regional plans govern reserve management activities such as land disturbance, stormwater management, foreshore activities and agrichemical spraying. Some activities that occur in reserves may need a resource consent from Greater Wellington Regional Council.

OTHER LEGISLATION

REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2002-2022 (RPMS)

The Biosecurity Act is the umbrella under which Greater Wellington has developed strategic management programmes for selected pest plant and animal species (being those that have the potential to impact on the region's economy, environment, human health, recreation or Maori culture and traditions).

The RPMS covers the land, rivers, lakes and coastal marine area that lie within the administrative boundaries of Greater Wellington including all Porirua City Council reserve land.

The RPMS is binding on Council, setting responsibilities and priorities for the management of identified plant and animal pests. In support, Greater Wellington contributes resources for this management and collaborates with the Council to implement the RPMS. The pest management policies in this Plan acknowledge this relationship.

STATUTES AND POLICY OPERATING AT A LOCAL LEVEL

<p>RESERVES ACT RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS</p>	<p>Between 1992 and 2001, Reserve Management Plans were developed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Recreation Reserves (1994). • Golden Gate Peninsula Esplanade Reserves (2002). • Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve (2001). • Ngatitōa Domain Recreation Reserve Plan (2005). • Porirua Scenic Reserve (1994). • Porirua Park and Environs (1992). • Aotea Lagoon (Draft, 1994. Not approved due to unresolved land tenure issues). <p>The above plans are superseded by this Plan, although these original documents remain useful for descriptive information about the character and history of the reserves.</p> <p>The Titahi Bay Beach Reserves Management Plan was not developed under the Act. It is essentially a policy for the whole beach, and not just reserves. It is intended that this plan and any subsequent (associated) detailed plans be considered development plans to the extent that they apply to the reserve, in accordance with the planned outcomes for each reserve, and are subject to the policies for development plans at s.4.2.</p>
<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT PORIRUA RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY</p>	<p>The Recreation and Open Space Strategy provides Council with direction for the management and development of open space in Porirua.</p> <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are inspired and energised by the richness and diversity of Porirua’s parks and places for recreation. <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our public open spaces are healthy, well-maintained and connected; • People have safe and easy access to great places to recreate. <p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of our natural and historic heritage; • Connections (ecological and recreational); • Recreation/Sport (Outdoor/Indoor/Casual/Organised). <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone looks after our parks and open spaces; • Native plants and animals live in healthy habitats (blue/green heritage); • Our historic and cultural heritage is protected and easy to experience; • It’s easy to participate and excel in sport; • It’s easy to exercise, play, socialise and relax; • It’s easy to enjoy nature; • People visit Porirua; • People and businesses want to stay in Porirua. <p>While the Act determines <i>how</i> reserves should be managed, the Strategy guides <i>what</i> and <i>where</i> Council’s efforts will be.</p>
<p>PORIRUA HARBOUR AND CATCHMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN</p>	<p>The Porirua Harbour Catchment Strategy and Action Plan is a non-statutory document that provides a framework for (and schedule of) coordinated, targeted action to restore the health of Porirua Harbour and its contributing streams. Led by Porirua City Council, the other three key stakeholders (Wellington City Council, Greater Wellington City Council and Runanga O Toa Rangatira, along with eight other local, regional and national agencies, have all been involved in the Strategy development.</p>

Its vision is of:

“A healthy catchment, waterways and harbour, enjoyed and valued by the community.”

The Strategy and Action Plan has three key objectives, all of which are relevant to the management of reserves adjacent to, or affecting the harbour:

1. Reduce sedimentation rates;
2. Reduce pollutant inputs;
3. Restore ecological health.

Reserve management contributes to achieving this vision by reducing sedimentation inputs to waterways within reserves, improving land management and land use practices, and by catchment re-vegetation, for example.

LONG TERM PLAN

The Long Term Plan (the LTP) is the overarching planning and policy document for Porirua City. It sets out the Council’s priorities over the medium to long term to improve the wellbeing of Porirua, and provides a framework and funding for projects including those associated with reserves. It then guides, enables and/or constrains annual planning and funding.

Community Outcomes ^[4] are high level values and priorities and how communities express what is important or special about the city now and in the future - like good health, a place to live, a sense of pride and safety, a clean environment and a good income. Council also contributes toward the Community Outcomes with its own activities and responsibilities under the LGA to promote social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our communities.

So, while the Act determines *how* reserves should be managed, and the Recreation and Open Space Strategy determines *what* and *where* Council’s efforts will be, the Long Term Plan and annual plan determines the *level* of investment in reserves, i.e. *How much* and *when* Council’s efforts will be.

ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN – LEISURE

Asset management plans are required by the LGA. The *Asset Management Plan – Leisure (2012)* sets out how Council will manage its assets to achieve its strategic goal to provide for effective and sustainable recreational activity.

Asset Management Plans include a defined methodology for planned maintenance and asset replacement as well as a forecast of the expected costs to maintain and replace the assets. The documents are reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant.

BYLAWS RELEVANT TO RESERVE MANAGEMENT

The Council is empowered by the LGA to make bylaws and schedules which apply within Porirua. Bylaws and schedules are made by formal resolution of Council following public consultation.

Reserve policies should be read in conjunction with the Porirua City Council General Bylaw 1991, with particular reference to the following current bylaws:

- Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw (Part 4);
- Control of Dogs (Part 5);
- Reserves (Part 9);
- Public Places (Part 11);
- Liquor in Public Places (Part 23);
- Signs (Part 15).

Bylaws cannot overrule or counter the purpose and effect of a statute or regulation, but they can complement policies and plans made under the Act, and can assist with enforcing plan policies. For instance it may be more practical to prosecute someone found damaging, littering, lighting fires or liberating unauthorised animals in a reserve, using the Bylaws rather than the offence provisions of the Act.

It is therefore important that bylaws and reserves policy are well integrated, and do not create ambiguity for those using or enjoying reserves.

Where a Bylaw conflicts with a policy in this Plan, it is expected that the Bylaw will be amended at the next opportunity for review, to achieve consistency.

**OTHER COUNCIL
POLICIES AND
MANAGEMENT PLANS
RELEVANT TO RESERVES
MANAGEMENT**

Over time elected councillors have adopted a number of policies that are relevant to the management of reserves. These policies have force in accordance with the LGA and guide Council's decision-making and actions as a local government body.

The following policies are relevant to reserves management and should be read in conjunction with the policies in this Plan. The policies, strategies and plans will remain in force (until they are reviewed) once the Reserve Management Plan is in place. Some parts of the policies have been incorporated directly into this Plan. Others have influenced the development of policy in this Plan, and the planned outcomes for reserves.

The content of these documents is relevant to consider in any Council decision-making concerning a classified reserve, but are ultimately subject to the provisions of the Act, which takes precedence. However, where unclassified land is managed by the Council as reserves, then these policies, strategies and plans guide the exercise of Council powers without further reference to the Act:

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Tree and Vegetation Policy (2009). A Council policy adopted under the LGA. It provides for a consistent approach to the management of trees and vegetation across all Council owned and managed land. Because it applies to vegetation on public reserves, and road reserves, it has great relevance to Council's management of reserves. The policies in this Plan are consistent with the Tree and Vegetation Policy.

Heritage Management Strategy (2010). Provides guiding principles and actions for the management of Porirua's heritage through the LTP and the District Plan, to ensure a representative collection of general heritage places or areas, and also to ensure the heritage management of particularly significant places and areas.

Porirua Cemeteries Management Plan (2012). Articulates strategies, guidelines and actions for the management of the Council owned cemeteries and crematorium, supported by the Cemeteries and Crematoria Bylaw. The plan acknowledges the historic, cultural and social heritage values of cemeteries, and guides the management of the Pauatahanui Burial Ground.

Proposed Green Infrastructure Plan (in preparation). A non-statutory plan that will seek to ensure long term integrated planning and management of trees and vegetation, as part of Porirua's public infrastructure. The Plan aims to provide for the healthy functioning of trees, vegetation and other aspects of the natural environment. It includes identification of linkages, corridors and key relationships between vegetation areas on Council and other public land. It also provides a development map for trees and vegetation across Porirua, guiding project implementation for Council managed or owned land (including reserves).

FACILITY PROVISION

Sports Ground and Court Policy (2001). Covers formal grassed and hard surfaced sports areas, addressing the seasonal allocation of grounds, criteria for closures and restrictions, standards of grounds and facilities, hirers' responsibilities, ground fees and charges.

Play Spaces Strategy (in preparation). Guides decisions on the size, distribution, development and decommissioning of play opportunities, playgrounds and associated facilities around Porirua. It also addresses associated furniture such as seating and rubbish bins.

Proposed Sports Infrastructure Plan (in preparation). A non-statutory plan that addresses current and future priorities and directions for sport in Porirua, including; locations, venues, facilities, activities, providers, and implementation needs. It also addresses future leisure planning, seeking to make the best use of existing resources and identifying where future resources are needed.

PUBLIC BENEFIT AND
ENJOYMENT

Smokefree Sports Fields and Playgrounds Policy (2010). An educational policy. This Plan reinforces the policy.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

PORIRUA CITY DISTRICT PLAN (DISTRICT PLAN)

The District Plan is developed in accordance with the RMA and regulates land use in Porirua. It also outlines in general terms, how reserves and open spaces within Porirua should be managed. It recognises that open space is a resource that has value to the community and requires recognition and protection. This is achieved through two zones affecting reserves: Public Open Space and Recreation. There are rules for activities that may adversely affect the character of the area, including its significant sites, natural and cultural heritage, and to manage the effects recreation may have on other people.

The District plan is particularly relevant to reserves management when it comes to regulating uses adjacent to (or affecting) reserves, and when Council undertakes land uses in reserves that either requires resource management consents, or is permitted subject to meeting standards.

When preparing or changing regional policy statements and plans, or district plans, or when considering designation requirements and heritage orders under the RMA, this Reserve Management Plan must be taken into consideration.

PAUATAHANUI BURIAL GROUND ACT

PORIRUA CITY COUNCIL (PAUATAHANUI BURIAL GROUND) ACT 2007

The Pauatahanui Burial Ground is located near the eastern boundary between Porirua and the Hutt Valley. It is important in the history of Pauatahanui, as one of the oldest public burial grounds in Porirua, and the resting place of many early settlers and pioneer families. Burials commenced 1860 and continued through to 1999, and 200 names appear on the headstones. The cemetery is 'closed', although second interments do occasionally occur. The burial ground qualifies as an archaeological site. In addition, some roses found growing in the Burial Ground are believed to be from original plantings and these are considered "living history".

The Pauatahanui Burial Ground Act confirms the vesting of the Burial Ground in the Council, and preserves the rights of people who purchased plots before the Burial Ground was closed. It also provides for the maintenance, inspection, and records of the Burial Ground.

The Burial Ground is considered within the Cemeteries Management Plan, has an associated landscape plan, and is subject to the Historic Places Act. It is also a Local Purpose (Historic) Reserve. Any development within the Reserve is subject to the policies in this Plan.

PART TWO – GENERAL POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This part provides the policy framework for management of all reserves in Porirua.

The policy in this plan reflects a deliberate desire to integrate different management issues, needs and outcomes for Porirua’s reserves. Each policy in this part is therefore intended to be considered in conjunction with all other relevant policies.

General management *outcomes* have been formulated with the purpose of each reserve type in mind, to achieve the planned outcomes across the range of reserves. Potential recreation opportunities, development applications, and other activities consistent with those outcomes are then provided for, through the *policies* of this plan.

The Council follows the processes for general administration of reserves set out and recommended in the “Reserves Act Guide” by Local Government New Zealand and the Department of Conservation (1999, updated June 2004).

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A glossary of terms used commonly throughout this plan that may be otherwise unfamiliar or ambiguous is provided at Appendix One. The Plan uses several other conventions (as follows) for the purpose of making the Plan clear, and easy to read and work with.

1.1 DELEGATION AND POLICY CONVENTIONS

RESERVES ACT DELEGATIONS

Decisions made in respect of reserves are made by the Minister, or by Council via either independent powers conferred on it by the Act, or via powers delegated to it by the Minister under the Act.

All decisions made by Council must be consistent with the Act and powers delegated by the Minister.

Most reserve management decisions have been delegated to Council. However the Minister’s approval remains required for a few decisions, including:

- revocation of reserves, some land exchanges, disposal of revoked land, and uniting reserves (or parts of reserves) in some cases,
- surrendering leases on recreation reserves in some cases,
- taking specimens of native fauna (and protected exotic fauna) for educational or scientific purposes, taking or killing native fauna (and protected exotic fauna) in some reserves^[5],
- the introduction of native flora and fauna into some reserves^[6], and exotic flora into scientific reserves.

The Reserves Act powers conferred on the Council, along with the latest delegations (including limitations) are attached at Appendix Two to this plan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT DECISION-MAKING DELEGATION

In the case of Council’s autonomous powers under the Act, decisions may be delegated in accordance with the LGA. There are many internal delegations from Council to the Chief Executive and below. In the case of reserve management, the Manager, Leisure Assets, has delegation for decision-making concerning reserve operational management, and policy and planning undertaken in accordance with the LGA.

POLICY TERMINOLOGY The policies in this plan recognise both the need to ensure that decisions are not predetermined by restricting the possibilities provided for in the legislation, and the constitutional role of the Minister and other decision-makers.

The level of detail included in different sections of this plan varies, depending on factors such as:

- how much direction is already provided in the legislation;
- whether the matter is best addressed at a national or another level, or through another mechanism (eg. through regional policy, the District Plan, or asset management plans);
- whether the matter involves a statutory or management decision; and
- the degree to which providing guidance is necessary to ensure consistency in every day decision-making.

It is intended that the policies in this Plan provide decision-making guidance in accordance with the Act, where existing mechanisms are silent.

The terms may, should, and will are used deliberately throughout the policy in this Plan:

- **May** is used where it is intended to allow flexibility in decision-making.
- **Should** is used when a strong expectation of outcome is desired without diminishing any appropriate discretion held by decision-makers.
- **Will** is used where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making, or Council makes a deliberate decision to direct decision-makers (eg. when considering applications).

- POLICIES**
1. Where policy contains criteria appended by the word ‘and’, all criteria must be met for the terms and standards to be met.
 2. Where policy contains lists that are not appended with the word ‘and’, each policy or criteria applies individually.
 3. General policy in this plan is subject to policy for reserve types (eg. sportsfields). Both of these are subject to specific reserves policy (eg. Porirua Park) and the planned outcomes for specific reserves in Part Five.

1.2 CHANGE TO AGREED USES OF RESERVES

The needs of a community and reserve users change over time. Council has to be able to respond appropriately to desires for changes to existing Authorisations.

Sometimes a change in use allows Council an opportunity to review the situation, to check that a historic use of a reserve is still compatible with the outcomes that are sought for the reserve, for instance.

- OUTCOME**
- Council can respond appropriately to changes in authorised uses of reserves and reserve facilities.

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

1.3 CHANGES TO RESERVES – CLASSIFICATION

The Council administers reserves vested in Council in trust for the purpose for which they are classified, in accordance with the Act. Most of the reserves within Porirua are classified under sections 17 to 23 of the Act.

- OUTCOME** • Land is managed in accordance with the purpose for which it is held.
- POLICIES**
1. All new reserve parcels will be vested for a particular purpose as part of the acquisition process. It is expected that these parcels will be classified under the Reserve Act 1977 within three years of acquisition.
 2. The classification of reserves may be reviewed from time to time to ensure that the reserve classification continues to either:
 - a. provide appropriate protection and preservation; or
 - b. provide for access and enjoyment by the public where that is in accordance with the purposes for which the land is held; or
 - c. reflect the values of the reserves that are present; or
 - d. enable specified places to achieve heritage or recreation outcomes in the future.

1.4 CHANGES TO RESERVES – TENURE

In achieving the planned outcomes for this plan, and the purposes of the Act, Council may wish to either pursue opportunities to secure or dispose of reserve land, in order to fund acquisition or developments with greater community benefit, or to improve the reserve asset under its administration.

Acquisition includes land swap, leases, reserve contribution or esplanade reserves, or through negotiation of private land agreements such as esplanade strips and covenants.

- OUTCOME** • Land acquisition, boundary change, disposal or exchange mechanisms are utilised to improve the management of reserve values and/or public benefit and enjoyment.
- POLICIES**
1. Land acquisition or exchange (including boundary changes) may be proposed where it will:
 - a. protect significant historic heritage, outstanding natural features, or significant amenity landscapes;
 - b. improve the natural functioning or integrity of places, and in particular the long-term protection of a site of Significant Natural Value, including Vegetation Sites or Ecosites;
 - c. improve the physical, ecological, recreational or landscape linkages between places;
 - d. secure or improve access to and along water bodies;
 - e. provide quality open space and recreation opportunities within walking distance of all urban homes;
 - f. provide enough sports fields to allow the Porirua community to be active, healthy and engaged in sport on a regular basis;
 - g. improve recreational opportunities, or access to/use of under-utilised reserve areas;
 - h. be the most appropriate approach to addressing an historic encroachment.
 2. Land disposal will be considered, and the Reserves Act s.24 revocation process may be initiated, where:
 - a. the land no longer suits its classified purpose, or an alternative classification;
 - b. the public benefit is better met by freeing the land from a Reserves Act trust;
 - c. it is determined to be the most appropriate approach to addressing an historic encroachment.
 3. Land disposal will not be initiated where the land in question:
 - a. has international, national or regional significance;
 - b. is recognised in the District Plan for its natural, cultural or historic heritage values;
 - c. is important for the survival of any threatened native species;
 - d. represents a habitat or ecosystem that is under-represented, or has potential to improve representation in the Wellington region through restoration;

- e. is important for the natural functioning or integrity of and between places;
- f. is important for the amenity or utility of places;
- g. secures practical walking access to or between reserves, rivers or the coast;
- h. provides access for maintenance of watercourses.

1.5 COUNCIL AS AN AFFECTED PARTY

The Council may be considered an affected party under the RMA for development or activity proposals on land adjacent to a reserve or potentially affecting a reserve.

- OUTCOME**
- Adverse effects on reserves or uses of reserves are taken into account in consent applications for development proposals.
- POLICIES**
1. Council departments involved with administering the resource consent and building consent processes, and those involved in administering reserves, will consult with each other on all matters affecting reserves, including applications for consents for encroachments.
 2. Before giving permission as an affected party in accordance with the RMA, satisfaction will generally be required that any adverse effects on reserves or users of reserves are able to be avoided, remedied or mitigated to a level of impact that is less than minor.
 3. Affected party approval may be given where any adverse effects on reserves or users of reserves are temporary, and reserves will be remedied to the original state.
 4. In circumstances where avoidance, mitigation or full remedy are not feasible, proposals for the provision of net benefits, off-setting or compensation will be taken into account when considering approval as an affected party.
 5. Fencing covenants will be sought as a condition of all new subdivision adjoining reserves or land managed as reserve.
 6. When an affected party to applications involving new utilities, Council will seek to ensure that new utilities are avoided in locations where they could impact on future reserve management or use, including:
 - a. site of Significant Natural Value ^[7] in reserves;
 - b. waterways;
 - c. reserve areas earmarked for structures.
 7. Requirements for impact monitoring will be sought as a condition on resource consents where relevant and possible.

1.6 COUNCIL AS A LESSEE

Some land in Porirua is leased by Council from others, and is managed as reserve. As a lessee, the Council has many of the rights and obligations of the owner for the term of the lease, subject to any conditions. At the same time, the Council must consider and respect the landowner’s long term interests in the land.

- OUTCOME**
- Good communication and transparency is evident in planning for and managing leased reserve land.
- POLICIES**
1. The landowner will be considered an affected party on any matter for consultation where the lease property may be affected.
 2. Otherwise, activities on land leased by Council for Reserve purposes will be managed through the policies and processes of this Plan, with approval subject to landowner consent as legally necessary.

1.7 ENCROACHMENTS

The unauthorised occupation or use of reserve land (eg. for cultivation, excavation, planting and rubbish disposal) is an offence under s.94 of the Act. However these activities are frequently carried out on the fringes of reserves, adjacent to private residences.

Encroachments can be minor and easily removed without effect (such as washing lines and childrens' play equipment), but can also be significant and permanent structures, such as access driveways and, in extreme cases, parts of dwellings.

In some cases, the beneficiaries of long-standing encroachments believe that they have been authorised by the granting of land use consents, or Building Act permits over time. However RMA consents and Building Act permits cannot give people rights to build on land not owned by them, or authorised by the landowner. Reserves are public land, so encroachments are not authorised unless Reserves Act processes have been followed.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| OUTCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public use and enjoyment of reserves is not prevented or restricted by unauthorised occupation or use of a reserve. • Reserve values are not adversely affected by unauthorised occupation or use. • Historic encroachments on reserve land are formally resolved within legal constraints. |
| POLICIES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council will investigate all apparent unauthorised encroachments, and their legality will be determined. Priority will be given to addressing encroachments which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. present public safety issues; b. impede public access; c. adversely affect heritage or cultural sites, natural character or ecological processes. 2. Encroachments (both known, and those under investigation) will be noted on Land Information Memoranda for the properties involved. 3. Encroachments should be either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. removed; or b. incorporated into the reserve as public property; or c. authorised as an occupation or use of reserve land for a finite period of time, subject to the other policies of this section and Parts Four and Five. 4. Other options for resolution of historic encroachments may be investigated, such as authorising a gardening licence, for example. The revocation of reserve land for the purposes of resolving an encroachment will not be supported, except in exceptional circumstances. |
| REMOVAL | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Encroachments required to be removed must be removed within the specified timeframe at the encroacher's expense. The encroachment may otherwise be removed by Council, at the encroacher's expense. 6. If not incorporated into public property or required to be removed sooner, encroaching buildings or structures existing at the approval date for this Plan must not be extended, and must be removed and not replaced as they reach the end of their useful life. |
| AUTHORISATION | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. An encroachment may be retained by the Council as a public facility, depending on its compatibility with the reserve classification and the planned outcomes for reserves. 8. Applications may be made for an Authorisation of historic encroachments, in accordance with Part Four (Assessment). 9. All retrospectively authorised encroachments will be charged a ground rental at market rates. |

1.8 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PORIRUA CITY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

The Council has many roles, functions and powers in undertaking its local government duties. When Council is also acting as a land manager (as in the case of the reserves it administers), there is an opportunity to integrate actions and activities so that multiple outcomes may be achieved, such as those relating to urban development, tourism, and amenity development.

- OUTCOME**
- Reserve management is efficient and effective.
- POLICIES**
1. Current Council policies will be implemented to the extent that they address matters relevant and appropriate to the routine operational administration of reserves, including the following policies:
 - a. Tree and Vegetation Policy (2009);
 - b. Heritage Management Strategy (2010);
 - c. Sports Ground and Court Policy (2001);
 - d. Smokefree Sports Fields and Playgrounds Policy (2010);
 - e. Play Spaces Strategy (in preparation);
 - f. Porirua Cemeteries Management Plan (2012).
 2. Council's implementation of general local government functions (such as asset management, utility operations, building consent and bylaw promulgation processes) within reserve land will take account of the classification, outcomes, policies, and the planned outcomes for reserves.
 3. Where an application for a resource or building consent is proposed adjacent to a reserve, property boundaries will be checked to avoid future encroachments.
 4. Bylaws should be promulgated or changed as necessary to:
 - a. support the management of reserve land;
 - b. support integrated coastal and waterway management;
 - c. be consistent with the planned outcomes for reserves and the policy in this Plan;
 - d. implement prohibitions, where not otherwise provided for.

1.9 NAMING OF RESERVES

Most reserves within Porirua, 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 Act sets out the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves.

It is acknowledged that many of the places in Porirua have a historic Maori name, and that new names can be insensitive to historic naming usage. In many circumstances, referring to the Maori name of a place adds to its local significance and character.

- OUTCOME**
- The names of reserves in Porirua reflect Porirua's natural, cultural and historic heritage.
- POLICIES**
1. Official names for reserves will be established after consultation with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, reserve users, reserve neighbours and any other identified affected and interested parties.
 2. The name of a reserve should reflect the relevance of the site, its history and use and the purpose for which it was reserved.
 3. Reserves may be named after deceased individuals if those people have made a significant contribution to the open space and recreational heritage of Porirua. Preference will be given to naming areas within reserves.
 4. Reserve names will not include sponsor names.
 5. Both Maori and European names should generally be used on new signage and in documentation.

1.10 PLAN MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The Council is required to keep management plans over reserves for which it is responsible under continuous review to adapt to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. Monitoring of the state of reserves, including pressure on them and the effect of management efforts, contributes to this knowledge.

- OUTCOME**
- The Plan is maintained as an up-to-date guide for decision-making.
- POLICIES**
1. This Plan may be amended without further formality when the amendment would:
 - a. correct a factual error;
 - b. update information on protected areas;
 - c. change the names or classification of existing reserve land following reclassification in accordance with the relevant legislation;
 - d. reflect changes in legislation;
 - e. provide clarification of an outcome or policy, with no change in its material effect;
 - f. delete reference to a plan, provision or reserve that has been revoked.
 2. Part or all of this Plan will be reviewed when:
 - a. introducing new classified reserve land, or disposal of reserve land;
 - b. there is a significant change in Council Policy, the District Plan, Bylaws, the Recreation and Open Space Strategy, legislation, or the relevant policy of other agencies, that has significant implications for reserve management;
 - c. new information (such as a significant new management issue), suggests that a change in policy is necessary;
 - d. any other reason deems it beneficial to review.
 3. Any proposed major changes to the planned outcomes for specific reserves (see Part Five) will be publicly notified.
 4. Reserve management policies should be monitored and evaluated at regular intervals to assess their effectiveness and inform future management decisions.
 5. Council will liaise and co-operate with DoC, Greater Wellington, universities and other agencies in relation to monitoring initiatives.
 6. Monitoring should focus on:
 - a. Baselines and trends;
 - b. The condition of reserve values;
 - c. the nature, trends and extent of threats to reserve values;
 - d. visitor or development impact on other reserve users;
 - e. the effectiveness of management initiatives;
 - f. the monitoring needs or priorities identified in the planned outcomes for reserves in Part Five.
 7. Monitoring may be implemented through;
 - a. conditions on activities requiring an Authorisation;
 - b. agreed Levels of Service, as part of the Asset Management Planning process;
 - c. community and Tangata Whenua efforts;
 - d. incidental Council activities in reserves (eg. reserve maintenance);
 - e. conditions associated with an RMA consent process.

1.11 RESERVE NEIGHBOURS

Reserves have been established for specific purposes under the Act, and they can also contribute to the wellbeing of all of the people in Porirua. Where landowners have purchased land adjacent to a reserve that has existing uses and developments on it, the Council considers this to be a pre-existing condition at the time of the land purchase. The Council is under no obligation to stop or change a pre-existing activity in response to a complaint by the landowner unless that activity contravenes a law or Council bylaw or policy.

Nevertheless, the Council seeks to be a good neighbour and aims to ensure that the uses and activities that occur on reserves are reasonable in terms of their effects on surrounding properties.

Existing legislation and regulations such as the Property Law Act 2007 and local bylaws address many matters of concern to neighbours, such as fencing, property, nuisance trees, noise and dogs.

The Fencing Act 1978 sets out the general principle that occupiers of adjoining land equally share the cost of erecting an adequate boundary fence. It also provides procedures whereby a decision is reached, either by negotiation between the parties concerned or by the District Court, as to the appropriate type of fence, sharing of costs, and other factors. The Council requires new subdivisions adjoining existing or new reserves to enter into fencing covenants under Part Two of the Fencing Act 1978, which exempts Council from the costs of the shared fencing.

- OUTCOMES**
- Reserves are managed to provide for public benefit and enjoyment while considering the interests of adjoining neighbours in having reasonable enjoyment of their property.
 - Reserve-friendly adjacent land uses are promoted.
- POLICIES**
1. Adjoining property owners will be consulted with when a new use or activity on a reserve is planned which has a potentially more-than-minor adverse impact on an adjoining landowner.
 2. Council will not cause or permit structures, planting or other works on reserve land adjacent to waterways, in a way that would adversely affect existing utilities or flood protection works, or access to these for maintenance.
 3. Neighbours will be encouraged, and assisted (by the provision of technical advice, and other resources where possible) to protect land with natural heritage values adjacent to reserves.
 4. Requests by reserve neighbours for restrictions on public use of a reserve, will not be considered unless it can be demonstrated that the use interferes unduly with the reasonable enjoyment of their property, and other options (such as relocating pathways) are not available.
 5. Landowners of properties adjoining reserves may apply for temporary access to inaccessible parts of their property as a Managed Activity.
 6. Council will seek the immediate cessation of adjacent land uses which adversely impact upon reserves, reserve values and/or reserve users (such as stock trespass, herbicide use, rubbish dumping, and encroachment). If direct communication is not effective in a reasonable timeframe, then other options will be considered, including prosecution where appropriate.

NUISANCE TREES OR VEGETATION

7. Council will negotiate with adjacent private landowners where there are issues of nuisance created by trees or vegetation growing on public land. Negotiation will aim to remove the nuisance without destroying the form or integrity of valuable vegetation.
8. Sections 333, 335 and 336 of the Property Law Act 2007 will be used as a guide for responses to nuisance complaints, to achieve informal resolution of complaints where possible.
9. Management of vegetation that is causing a nuisance by overhanging private property will be undertaken in accordance with standard arboricultural practice.
10. Subject to the Property Law Act, the costs of any remedial action will be negotiated.
11. In appropriate circumstances, species causing concern to neighbours may be replaced with suitable species at Council’s discretion, and provided that no costs accrue to the Council. A formal agreement setting out the proposed works and responsibilities, including a bond, may be required.
12. If the vegetation is significant then preservation of the vegetation will be the first goal. If vegetation must be trimmed, then it should be undertaken in a manner that minimises risk to the vegetation.

FENCING

13. Agreements requiring fencing at the owner’s cost will be sought as a condition of subdivision for all new reserves vested from any new subdivision adjoining a reserve, in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978.
14. Council will encourage boundary fencing consistent with best practice standards and will provide information about these on request.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVE TYPES

Esplanade Reserves

15. Co-operation will be sought with reserve neighbours to promote planting of native vegetation on escarpments and stream banks to prevent or mitigate erosion.

Any reserves adjacent to farms or lifestyle blocks

16. Boundary fencing must be maintained in good repair against stock trespass.

2. ENGAGEMENT

This section covers public participation in reserves management and Treaty of Waitangi policies.

2.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Individuals, groups, organisations, and communities play an important role in reserve management. People are involved in planning for reserves, and volunteer their time, skills and resources to support reserve management. Relationships between communities, reserves, and reserve administrators therefore need to be nurtured, and based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.

Development of reserves may have major effects on reserves, reserve users and reserve neighbours. It is therefore appropriate for reserve users, reserve neighbours, and other identified affected and interested parties to be consulted in relation to major matters that affect the relevant reserve.

Consultation is governed by provisions in the Act and the LGA. Council will also make use of the Village Programme opportunities as one means of achieving community engagement in reserves management.

- OUTCOME**
- The relationship between people and their reserves is recognised. Communities and people of all ages can easily share their knowledge and ideas about Porirua’s reserves, and are engaged in the management of their local reserves.
- POLICIES**
1. Council will consult with people and interested organisations about the planning, management and development of heritage and recreation opportunities in reserves.
 2. People and organisations will be encouraged to participate in the planning and management of reserves.
 3. The views of reserve users and neighbours will be sought when assessing the strategic value of a reserve.
 4. Education and information will be undertaken to promote awareness of (amongst other things):
 - a. the values in reserves;
 - b. ‘leave no trace’ philosophy;
 - c. key weed species and cost effective best practice for their control;
 - d. pest animal species, and how members of community groups can be involved in pest control.
 5. Opportunities for communities to be involved on-the-ground will be promoted, and actively sought in some cases (eg. restoration and monitoring programmes).

2.2 TREATY OF WAITANGI RESPONSIBILITIES

The Act is listed in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires that the Act should be interpreted and administered so as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (the Treaty). Where, however, there is clearly an inconsistency between the provisions of the Act and the principles of the Treaty, the provisions of the Act will apply.

In Porirua Ngāti Toa Rangātira are the tangata whenua. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira is the iwi authority which promotes the interests of Ngāti Toa in all aspects of social, economic and environmental development. Consultation with tangata whenua will be directed through this body.

Effective partnerships with Ngāti Toa can achieve enhanced heritage management of natural resources and historic and cultural heritage. Ngāti Toa responsibilities to this heritage are embodied in the ethic of kaitiakitanga. Kaitiakitanga is a spiritual and environmental ethos that guides the care and protection of mauri, the dynamic life principle that underpins all heritage. Kaitiakitanga includes components of protection, guardianship, stewardship and cultural use. It is exercised by Ngāti Toa in relation to ancestral lands, water, sites, resources and other taonga. The focus of kaitiakitanga is manaaki (care) and rahui (protection).

The Council must consult appropriately with, and have regard to the views of, Ngāti Toa before making decisions about and undertaking action in reserves for which it is the administering body, which might affect their historic and cultural heritage. In some cases, after giving proper consideration to all relevant information within its possession, the Council may be able to make an informed decision without specific consultation, particularly in respect of minor decisions. However care is needed in identifying whether there are gaps in Council’s information.

- OUTCOMES**
- Decision making in regard to reserves is informed by the interests of Ngāti Toa.
 - Traditional or cultural harvesting of plants is provided for, without unduly depleting or damaging the values of the reserve.
- POLICIES**
1. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira should be consulted where any major development is proposed in a reserve.
 2. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira will be consulted on proposals that involve places or resources of spiritual, historic or cultural significance to them. Information will be made available to facilitate contributions by Ngāti Toa

3. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira will be invited to participate in the identification, preservation and management of sites of spiritual, historic or cultural significance on reserves.
4. Council will take into account concerns or issues relating to reserve management, raised by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira.
5. Relationships based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect will be maintained with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira to enhance the management of reserves in Porirua.
6. Partnerships to enhance heritage management and to recognise mana in respect of reserve management will be supported
7. Ngāti Toa interests in Mātauranga Māori, and associated research and monitoring on reserves should be recognised and may be supported by cooperative research arrangements.
8. The establishment of an advisory body to endorse and monitor cultural harvest of plants will be explored with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira.
9. Public information and interpretation, where it refers to places or resources of significance to Ngāti Toa:
 - a. will be developed with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira;
 - b. may include Māori place and species names;
 - c. will make appropriate use of te reo Māori, and
 - d. may draw attention to Ngāti Toa values, where appropriate.

3. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

This section covers management of historic and cultural heritage, natural hazards and natural heritage.

3.1 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The various reserves managed under the Act contain a rich historic and cultural heritage for all New Zealanders – places of exploration, settlement, natural resource use and protection, warfare, communication, and ongoing spiritual and cultural associations. Such places provide a link between the present and the past and with the culture, traditions and technology of those who came before.

A number of reserves in Porirua contain known features of heritage significance, including archaeological and Māori traditional areas, trees, buildings, places and objects. Particular sites may be protected through provisions in the Historic Places Act 1993 and Council's District Plan as well as the Act. Authorities or resource consents may be required for some activities that may affect heritage features. Artefacts are protected under the Protected Objects Act 1975.

For the purposes of this plan, Significant Heritage Site means:

- any reserve (or part) that contains: a heritage feature recognised in the Porirua City Council District Plan, or in Me Huri Whakamuri ka Titiro Whakamua (schedule of wahi tapu sites), and
- any historic building, feature or site registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, and
- an archaeological site as defined in the Historic Places Act (1993) or its successor, and
- any historic feature noted as a Heritage Value of specific reserves in Part Five, and
- any Notable Tree in terms of the PCC Tree and Vegetation Policy (2009), and
- any historic feature listed in a regional plan.

- OUTCOMES**
- Significant Heritage Sites are appropriately identified and protected, and are managed in accordance with the values of the particular reserve, and for the enjoyment and education of existing and future generations.
 - Our historic and cultural heritage is evident in the protection, design and use of reserves.
- POLICIES**
1. Significant Heritage Sites should be protected, preserved or maintained in accordance with the ICOMOS NZ Charter, and the historic heritage section of the District Plan.
 2. Use and enjoyment of historic and cultural features on reserves will be managed to:
 - a. enable their preservation;
 - b. be in keeping with their assessed significance;
 - c. provide opportunities for the public to understand and experience them.
 3. Public access to the whole or part of a reserve may be restricted for some reserves. Depending on the reserve classification, this could include where such access would be harmful to the historic or cultural features on the reserve.
 4. Trees and woody shrubs will be removed from historic features if necessary to preserve the heritage values.
- DEVELOPMENT**
5. Council will make use of Village Programme opportunities to ensure that local cultural heritage is reflected in asset development.
 6. Any reserve development work undertaken within 100m of any heritage feature identified in the PCC District Plan, or any recorded archaeological sites identified by the NZAA^[8] should be undertaken in liaison with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT), Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira and any other parties deemed to be affected or interested on a case by case basis.
 7. Any earthworks undertaken in a reserve containing places or resources known to be of spiritual, historic or cultural significance to Ngāti Toa will be subject to a protocol being entered into with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira prior to works commencing (an example is provided in Appendix Four). Protocols may reflect or include conditions on a case by case basis.
 8. Any destruction or substantial modification of significant heritage sites containing standing structures (including buildings) will be conditional on the investigation and recording of the built component of sites, in addition to any subsurface remains. Such investigation and recording should be in accordance with the NZHPT Guidelines for Buildings Investigation and Recording, 2006.
 9. Notable Trees should be protected when designing infrastructural developments for reserves.
- MONITORING**
10. Council will liaise and co-operate with the Historic Places Trust, Department of Conservation, Greater Wellington, and universities/wananga (in addition to Ngāti Toa), in relation to historic and cultural heritage monitoring.
- POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES**
- Pauatahanui Burial Ground**
11. The above policies are subject to the provisions of the Porirua City Council (Pauatahanui Burial Ground) Act 2007.
- Ngatitōa Domain**
12. Public access to the Paremata Barracks Historic Reserve within Ngatitōa Domain will remain restricted, for the protection of the historic values of the reserve.

3.2 NATURAL HAZARDS

Natural hazards are events which affect or may affect people, property or the environment. They include earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, floods and storms, and are natural processes that are part of New Zealand’s natural environment.

Our climate is changing. For example, in general Porirua is expected to be warmer and likely to become up to 20% wetter. Rainfall patterns are likely to be more varied, with more intense and frequent droughts and storms, and with flooding more frequently.

Human ability to restrain such natural forces is limited, and even when there is the technical ability to do so, natural processes in reserves should, where safe and practicable, continue to function unhampered.

Risk assessment is undertaken in the course of asset management planning. Unacceptable risk focuses on the likelihood of major or catastrophic impact, including human fatality or major disability.

Although crucial, risk management responses can potentially constitute a risk to reserve values. For example, hard engineering solutions can detract from amenity and scenery, and can disturb historic sites or vulnerable native species. Care is needed when deciding on appropriate risk treatments, depending on the values of the reserve.

FLOOD CONTROL The watercourses in many reserves perform stormwater and flood management services. While Council is responsible for stormwater management, the 1980 Watercourse Agreement between the Council and GWRC allows GWRC to undertake regular watercourse maintenance (clearance and gravel extraction) activities in the Porirua, Kenepuru and Taupo Streams for flood protection purposes.

FIRE CONTROL Fires can present a major threat to the natural, heritage and recreational values of a reserve, as well as threatening neighbouring properties. Appropriate effort must be made to prevent uncontrolled fires from occurring.
The Act deems it an offence to light unauthorised fires except in campgrounds or picnic fireplaces. Current bylaws address fires in public places, parks and reserves, and in the open air.

- OUTCOMES**
- The risks from natural hazards in reserves are managed in accordance with best practice.
 - Reasonable measures are taken to minimise the risk to wildlife, vegetation, property and safety from uncontrolled fires.

- POLICIES**
1. Natural hazard risk assessment will be a key consideration in the location and construction of all facilities in reserves.
 2. Risk management responses to natural hazards on reserves:
 - a. will first prioritise the elimination or mitigation of natural hazards in reserves where the possible or probable risk is potentially fatal, or where the risk is moderate to serious, and of high probability.
 - b. will consider any significant natural, historic or cultural value that could potentially be adversely affected by risk management treatments, and will avoid adverse effects on these as much as possible (eg. by careful design and placement of barriers).
 - c. will otherwise be undertaken with the least possible interference to natural processes, natural resources, and historic and cultural heritage; mimicking natural processes where possible.
 3. Information should be provided to enable people to assess and respond appropriately to risks from natural hazards that may occur in reserves.
 4. Public entry will be closed to any part of a reserve if danger to people or property is considered imminent, and cannot be reasonably avoided by other means.

- FIRE CONTROL
5. The use of gas or liquid fuel cookers and barbecues is permitted in reserves, when undertaken safely and with due care to prevent fire to any vegetation.
 6. It is a Prohibited Activity to set fire to vegetation (or to create conditions that could lead to a fire) within a reserve.
 7. Public access to gorse and scrub covered areas will be discouraged where practical, in favour of recreation in more suitable fire resistant localities.
 8. Council will take reasonable measures to ensure the reserve is kept clear of hazards that may pose a fire risk, however existing areas of gorse and scrub may be retained where it is evident that they are acting as nursery plants for regenerating natives.
 9. Council will mitigate areas identified as high fire risk by establishing green breaks planted in low-flammability species where practicable.
 10. Reserve neighbours will be encouraged to plant species known for their low-flammability, adjacent to their boundaries to reduce the risk of fire spread between reserves and private land. Locally sourced native species will be promoted for use over exotic species where appropriate.
 11. Council will co-operate with the appropriate fire authority to provide for the prevention, detection, control and suppression of unauthorised fire within any reserve.
 12. In times of fire danger, reserves may be closed.

**POLICY FOR SPECIFIC
RESERVE TYPES**

Coastal Reserves

13. Relocation or managed retreat approaches will be preferred in addressing development in reserves subject to coastal hazards. These approaches encourage soft engineering rather than seawalls, may involve relocation or phased removal of structures (including buildings, facilities or other assets), and discourage new development in those reserves.

Any reserves containing watercourses maintained by GWRC (ie. Porirua Esplanade Reserves, Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve, Bothamley Park, Plimmerton Domain)

14. Consultation will be undertaken with GWRC Flood Protection when planting or other works are proposed.

Any reserve containing a site of significant natural value

15. The removal of vegetation will be restricted to the minimum necessary to reduce fire risk to life or property.

3.3 NATURAL HERITAGE

New Zealand's unique biodiversity is internationally important. High percentages of our native species are endemic (they are found nowhere else on Earth – and some are found just around Porirua). Our unique species and special places are valuable for their intrinsic values, the environmental services they perform, what they offer to future generations, and for their contribution towards our identity.

The 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 (A) and Local Purpose (Environmental Protection) reserves. The District Plan also contains provisions for protecting natural heritage, and resource consent may be required for some activities that may affect those values.

Note that vegetation in historic reserves is managed in accordance with the policies of Section 3.1

SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION SITES	<p>A database of Significant Vegetation Sites (SVS) has been established^[9] to recognise ecological and amenity significance within Porirua’s suburban areas. Criteria for SVS were developed from a range of regionally and nationally recognised significance criteria and methodologies. Several different types of significance are recognised in the database.</p> <p>Partial or whole SVS are present in 100 Porirua reserves. For the purposes of this plan, three different types of significance are particularly relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary ecological and amenity significance – (noted as ‘E1’ and ‘A1’ sites in Part Five of this plan) • primary ecological and secondary amenity significance – (‘E1’ and ‘A2’ sites) • primary amenity and secondary ecological significance – (‘E2’ and ‘A1’ sites) <p>Note that sites with primary ecological significance (labelled E1) are considered to have significant natural values (see below), whether or not the site also has amenity significance.</p>
ECOSITES	<p>Prior to the work on significant vegetation sites, sites with significant ecological values, (called “Ecosites”) had been identified across all of Porirua. While the identification of Significant Vegetation Sites superseded Ecosites in suburban areas, Ecosites remain the most accurate indicators the Council has available of significant natural value in rural areas.</p>
KEY NATIVE ECOSYSTEMS	<p>Porirua’s significant vegetation sites include four reserves that are also recognised by Greater Wellington to be regionally significant Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs). The Council and Greater Wellington collaborate in the protection of the KNEs from pest (plant and animal) threats. Key Native Ecosystems are identified in the natural values for reserves in Part Five.</p>
LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES	<p>Landscape is a mixture of landform, land cover, and land use. Natural landscapes can have a powerful influence on the way we experience places, and particularly the amenity of places.</p> <p>Studies of the Porirua landscape have identified several Landscape Protection Areas (LPAs). Some of these include reserve land. The descriptions of natural values for specific reserves (in Part Five) include LPAs as natural heritage values. Reserves within Landscape Protection Areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owhiti Park, Stuart Park; • Porirua Scenic Reserve, Colonial Knob Parkland, Spicer Botanical Park, Kapuni Grove Reserve; • Part Okowai Lagoon, Bothamley Park; • Waitangirua Farm (part of Belmont Park). <p>The District Plan includes some geological features that have cultural heritage significance, including distinctive coastal peninsula and caves. Where any of these lie within reserves, this is acknowledged in the Natural Heritage values of the specific reserve in Part Five of this Plan.</p>
SIGNIFICANT NATURAL VALUES	<p>When this Plan refers to significant natural values, it is referring to any/all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Vegetation Sites with primary ecological significance (labelled E1), • any part of a reserve area containing threatened species listed in accordance with the NZ Threat Classification System, • threatened ecotypes that are mapped and described in Part Five (Volume 2), • Ecosites in rural areas, • Scenic (A) Reserves, • Local Purpose (Environmental Protection) Reserves, • any geological feature noted with a JB or JC prefix in the Natural Values of specific reserves (Part Five refers), • significant trees identified in accordance with the Tree and Vegetation Policy 2009, or the proposed Green Infrastructure Plan.

- OUTCOMES**
- Existing areas of significant natural value within Porirua’s reserves are protected and preserved in perpetuity.
 - The biodiversity values, ecological integrity and connections present within Porirua’s reserves are improved.
 - Significant degraded ecosystems and native biodiversity within reserves are restored to a healthy functioning state.
 - In reserves protected primarily for their natural or scenic values, public enjoyment is consistent with the protection of the values.

POLICIES

PREVENTION OF (NET) LOSS

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. Activities or development will be managed in ways that:
 - a. avoid any loss of identified significant natural values;
 - b. 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.
2. Existing natural native vegetation cover should generally be maintained in reserves, and particularly where the reserve contributes to:
 - a. estuarine or other coastal habitat values;
 - b. an ecological corridor;
 - c. waterways and wetlands.
3. Except as provided in specific policies elsewhere in this plan, the destruction or removal of any vegetation is an Activity requiring Authorisation, and is subject to Part Four (Assessment).

IMPROVEMENT

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, and the lower reaches of the Porirua Stream or other waterways entering the Harbour or Inlet;
 - 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 Act;
 - e. support other agencies in implementing threatened species recovery plans.

PLANT AND ANIMAL PEST
MANAGEMENT

5. Pest management programmes will implement the Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS), collaborating with Greater Wellington and other relevant management agencies to co-ordinate and complement pest management efforts across Porirua, and prioritising active control of pests in Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs).
6. Where possible, RPMS initiatives and other pest management priorities should be dovetailed.
7. Pest management outside of RPMS efforts should be targeted to protection of significant natural values.
8. 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. Pest control should be undertaken in a manner that minimises pesticide inputs into the Harbour, including Pauatahanui Inlet.
10. Biological control organisms may be used for pest control, subject to the relevant provisions of the Act.
11. Gorse may be left standing, where it is functioning effectively as a nurse crop for native species.

COLLECTION OF PLANT
MATERIAL AND RESEARCH

12. The following activities are Managed Activities.
 - a. sourcing of seeds and cuttings from recreation or local purpose reserves, for reserve restoration projects;
 - b. collection of exotic plant material for non-commercial scientific research or educational purposes from historic or scenic reserves.
13. Any other collection of plant material requires Authorisation, and is subject to Part Four (Assessment).
14. Council will consult with and have regard to the views of Te Runaranga o Toa Rangātira regarding applications for Authorisation to take plant material for cultural harvest purposes.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC
RESERVE TYPES**Any part of a Reserve to the extent that it comprises a site of significant natural value**

15. Exotic vegetation and animals should be eradicated as far as practicable in these reserves.
16. Public access to the whole or part of a reserve may be temporarily or permanently prohibited for some reserves, except by permit. Depending on the reserve classification, this could include where such access would be harmful to the viability of the reserve or any significant value within it, or for public safety.
17. Monitoring of the spread of native (but not local) plants such as; karo, karaka, pohutukawa, and muhlenbeckia australis, should be undertaken in these reserves.

Reserves adjacent to the coast and streams

18. Natural character and amenity values, and particularly riparian values should be maintained, and improved where practicable.
19. Existing vegetation on coastal reserves should be maintained and increased where possible, using species indigenous to that coastline.
20. Pest and non-local native plant species on mainland coastal reserves should be controlled where they have the potential to establish on Mana Island.
21. Shoreline and streambank erosion protection should be by vegetation maintenance and enhancement where possible, and should favour soft engineering options otherwise, to mitigate adverse effects on natural character and coastal processes.
22. Any unavoidable erosion protection structures must be designed to be the most effective for the least adverse effect on natural character (including visual impacts) and coastal processes. Existing erosion works should be modified over time to reduce adverse impacts, where practical. Ineffective erosion works should be removed as opportunities allow.

23. Ensure that structures and facilities do not impede fish passage.
24. Land and facility management should avoid contamination of intertidal and marine areas (by sediment or pesticides, for example).
25. Dunes should be protected through;
 - a. Fencing off vulnerable dune areas, and directing public access to designated points;
 - b. Progressive replacement of marram and other exotic plant species, with eco-sourced, dune-appropriate native plants;
 - c. Monitoring of;
 - i. restoration and revegetation efforts;
 - ii. erosion threats;

Reserves within the Mitchell and Kenepuru Stream sub-catchments of Porirua Stream Catchment

26. Land management of reserves within these catchments should ensure that there are no adverse impacts downstream from land disturbance, vegetation removal, structures, discharges, or streambank erosion.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve

27. Cultural harvest of flax is an Allowed Activity in Cannon’s Creek Lakes Reserve, acknowledging that the flax was planted for this purpose.

4. RESERVE ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Council provides facilities in reserves and maintains each reserve to an appropriate standard, depending on the purpose and use of the particular reserve.

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

4.1 FACILITY MAINTENANCE

Reserve facilities need to be maintained to levels appropriate to the reserve purpose and use. The Asset Management Plans for Buildings and Leisure Services address renewal and maintenance programmes. The standards for facilities maintenance are set in specific Levels of Service Agreements for staff or contractors, as part of asset management planning.

USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Hazardous substances such as chemicals or biological agents may be needed in the management or maintenance of reserves. The primary regulation of hazardous substance use is through Greater Wellington regional plans for discharges to land, air quality management, and freshwater, under the RMA. The permitted activity standards include requirements that signage be provided where agrichemical spraying has occurred or is in progress in public areas, until the re-entry period for the particular chemical has passed.

OUTCOMES

- Reserve values are preserved, and visitor amenity is enhanced through the appropriate maintenance of facilities.
- Reserve users take responsibility for their litter and waste.
- The risk of harm from the use of hazardous substances in reserves is minimised.

POLICIES

1. Clubs and occupants are responsible for the maintenance of their facilities to standards determined by the conditions of the Authorisation.
2. Reserve facilities will be monitored and maintained to ensure functionality, safety, cleanliness and amenity.
3. Maintenance of facilities and amenities will favour colour schemes and materials that blend with the reserve landscape where practical.
4. The use of hazardous chemicals on reserves will be minimised, through use of more environmentally friendly alternatives where practical and financially feasible.

5. Where hazardous substances are to be used on reserves, the operation shall be undertaken in accordance with current best industry practice, and regional plan permitted activity standards or consent requirements.
6. Trimming, pruning or clearance of native vegetation should be limited to the minimum necessary to ensure the effective functioning of reserve tracks, pathways and other existing facilities.

4.2 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDSCAPE AMENITY

Green infrastructure comprises trees and vegetation that are providing a service, such as amenity, recreational experience, shelter, shade, stormwater or erosion management. Green infrastructure that contributes to natural heritage is addressed in the policies of section 3.3. There are some overlaps, for instance Significant Vegetation Sites can also be significant because they contain high amenity values (these are labelled A1 in the reserve descriptions of Part Five).

The scenic and landscape amenity values of reserves are an important contributor to reserve values, and enhance the Porirua landscape. These values can be harmed by some activities on reserves such as building construction or additions, vegetation change or removal.

Detailed development plans may be needed for some reserves. It is important that open space, natural and historic values are protected, and that development is coherent and sympathetic in character.

OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational enjoyment and the public benefits of reserves are enhanced through the provision of appropriate green infrastructure and development. • The loss of trees on reserves is minimised through active management and maintenance. • The landscape values of reserves are protected and enhanced.
POLICIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landscape design and maintenance should be used as a means of providing safe open spaces for recreation. 2. Landscape plans (including planting programmes, species lists, colour schemes and materials specifications) may be developed for reserves.
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Council may prepare development plans for reserves. Development plans for classified reserve land must be consistent with the Reserves Act. In addition, development plans should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be consistent with this Plan, including the planned outcomes for the reserve; b. protect and enhance any natural and historic heritage features of the reserve; c. enhance recreational enjoyment where appropriate; d. group and contain structures so that open space is protected as much as possible. 4. Any development plan proposals that fall outside of the scope of this Plan or the Planned Outcomes contemplated in Part Five, are subject to the relevant plan amendment processes at Section 1.10.
DESIGN PRINCIPLES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Soft engineering design may be considered as a means of developing or enhancing a reserve’s green infrastructure. 6. Natural processes should be mimicked in landscape design for natural spaces, where appropriate. 7. Eco-sourced native plants should be used where practicable in restoration or amenity planting using native plants. Other native or exotic vegetation species may be introduced where these are most appropriate for; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. restoration, or b. promoting the survival of native plants or animals, or c. developing the reserve in accordance with section 19(1)(b) of the Act, and d. it gives effect to the planned outcomes for a reserve (Part Five refers).

8. Where non-native or commercial garden varieties of NZ native plants are used, they must be selected and located so as to avoid future problems of unwanted regeneration and spread.
9. New plantings should reflect the positive features of existing plantings in the area, the character of the nearby landscape, and should be consistent with the PCC Tree and Vegetation Policy.
10. Vegetation planting (including replacement tree planting) should avoid close proximity to existing utility infrastructure, such as underground pipes or overland flow paths. Planting at residential boundaries should favour low growing species to avoid future nuisance.

WOOD REMOVAL

11. In scenic reserves and areas managed primarily for heritage management and ecological purposes, felled or fallen trees should be left for habitat management purposes, except for safety reasons, or to protect access and existing structures.
12. The removal of wood from felled or fallen trees or pruning operations outside of a site with significant natural values is a Managed Activity.
13. The unauthorised removal of wood from reserves is a Prohibited Activity.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

14. Woodland trees will be monitored for health and safety, and removed as necessary. Any replanting with native or amenity species will be as appropriate for the classification and planned outcomes of the reserve.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVE TYPES

Any reserves containing watercourses maintained by GWRC (ie. Porirua Esplanade Reserves, Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve, Bothamley Park, Plimmerton Domain)

15. Development plans should be prepared in consultation with GWRC.

4.3 LIGHTING

Lighting in reserves increases the period that a reserve may be used (eg. for night-time sports practice or reserve management operations) and highlights landscaping features such as specimen planting or water features.

The Council does not generally encourage the use of reserve land after dark. The lack of lighting in many circumstances is a strategic management decision to discourage visitors from using areas at night where safety problems may exist. Lighting should be considered a useful addition to other safety provisions, but not a solution in itself.

Lights can disturb wildlife such as cryptic fish and roosting birds, and light pollution means that a clear night view of the stars is becoming a rare commodity in many places.

District Plan policy, rules and standards apply in relation to lighting in the Recreation and Public Open Space zones. RMA resource consents and/or Building Act permits may be required. Standards for Council floodlight construction are addressed as part of the asset management planning process.

OUTCOME

- Safe and convenient legitimate night-time reserve use is facilitated through the provision of appropriate lighting.

POLICIES

1. Natural night sky is preserved where practical.
2. Lighting should be provided in reserves commonly used for active recreation at night time, such as sportsfields and skate parks.
3. Subject to policy 4.3.2, the need for lighting in reserves will be determined using the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and safety considerations.
4. Floodlighting is an activity that requires an Authorisation (Part Four (Assessment) applies).

4.4 MEMORIALS AND THE SCATTERING OF ASHES

Monuments, plaques or other memorials may be sited in places associated with people, traditions or events of exceptional importance in Porirua. Commemorative memorials are noted in the heritage values of reserves in Part Five.

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 using a reserve to realise that they have been recreating near, or may have inadvertently disturbed, ashes from cremation. Reserves may be able to accommodate the scattering of ashes in some cases, but only in managed circumstances.

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|-----------------|---|
| OUTCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public memorials are in places associated with people, traditions or events of exceptional significance to Porirua. • Personal memorials do not detract from or damage reserve values. |
| POLICIES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council may provide, maintain, repair and replace commemoration trees, plaques or other memorials in places associated with significant people, traditions or events. 2. The scattering or placement of ashes from cremation is a Prohibited Activity in reserve gardens, or in any place that is easily or frequently accessed by the public. 3. The following are Activities requiring Authorisation, and are subject to Part Four (Assessment): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the scattering or placement of ashes from cremation in any reserve or part of a reserve, subject to policy 4.4.2 above; b. Personal memorials. |

4.5 ROADS AND CAR PARKS

Roads provide necessary access for reserve management activities.

Users of reserves may create demand for car park spaces within reserves. Occasionally groups also ask for the provision of or the exclusive use of car parks on reserves, where they then obtain a benefit greater than that of the public at large. This demand should be balanced with the desirability of retaining open space on reserves.

Council bylaws prohibit parking of motorised vehicles on reserves except when in use for management purposes, or in designated car parks.

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|-----------------|---|
| OUTCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roading and car parks are provided where vehicle access is appropriate in terms of reserve purposes and planned outcomes. • Car park areas meet proven requirements directly related to the authorised use of the reserve. |
| POLICIES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Car parks on reserves are for vehicles associated with legitimate or authorised use of the reserve. 2. Barriers or other design features may be used to prevent inappropriate vehicle access within reserves. 3. The release of a car from a reserve that has been closed may incur a fee. 4. For clarity, the following are Allowed Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. parking necessary for carrying out reserve management activities; b. parking granted as part of an Authorisation gained for another activity; 5. The following are Activities requiring Authorisation. The policies of Part Four (Assessment) apply: |

- a. regular use of reserve car parks for storage of recreation equipment;
- b. the development or extension of car parks;
- c. the exclusive use of car parks not provided for in policy 4.5.4 above.
- d. subject to policy 4.5.4 and policy 5.6.2;
 - i. parking anywhere other than in areas set aside for car parks, and
 - ii. overnight or long-term car parking.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES

Gear Homestead Reserve

6. Exclusive use of car parks is a Managed Activity.

Ngatitōa Domain

7. Day parking in the coastal area managed at Appendix Five is an Allowed Activity.

4.6 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

Sports infrastructure includes developed facilities, sports fields, hard courts or artificial surfaces.

Sport facilities such as sports fields or courts are located on 22 reserves in Porirua. In many cases these reserves also have other uses, values or facilities such as playgrounds, pathways and natural areas.

Council’s Sportsground and Court policy (2001) governs the general administration of sports fields and courts (and associated facilities).

OUTCOMES

- People of all ages and abilities are able to regularly play sports on sports infrastructure provided by Council and other providers.
- People also enjoy recreation reserves and reserve facilities for their open space values, when not in active sports use.

POLICIES

- 1. Sports facilities will be managed in accordance with Council’s Sports Ground and Court Policy 2001 (Appendix Three refers), including the administration of seasonal use allocation, criteria for closure of grounds, hirer’s responsibilities, fees and charges, and standards for grounds, courts and goals.
- 2. Use of sports infrastructure by organised sports codes and clubs is a Managed Activity.
- 3. Informal use of the reserve by other organisations and individuals will be encouraged where this is compatible with booked uses.
- 4. Development plans for reserves with sports fields should provide for shared facilities and other recreational uses by the public.
- 5. In order to retain open space, sports clubs will be encouraged to share infrastructure where practicable, minimising the number of structures on reserves as much as possible.

4.7 STRUCTURE AND FIXTURES

Note: ‘Structures’ includes buildings and facilities. Some structures are addressed separately in this Section, such as lighting, car parks, tracks and pathways. If a structure is not addressed elsewhere (such as seating, boardwalks and playgrounds), it is intended to be addressed by this section.

The Act specifies under what circumstance structures may be constructed on some types of reserves. Public consultation may be required. The Recreation and Open Space Strategy determines the priorities for structure provision across the reserve network, while the construction standards, monitoring and maintenance of them is addressed in the Asset Management Planning process. Building and resource management legislation, as well as the District Plan and relevant Bylaws also influence the construction of structures on reserves.

Built facilities include structures and fixtures such as playgrounds, seating, landscaping, toilets, rubbish bins, drinking fountains, lighting, fencing and safety barriers. These can all enhance the amenity, recreation and open space values that people experience when visiting reserves. But facilities also have the potential to significantly impact on reserve values, and to shape the visitor experience. Thus the decisions over where to locate facilities within a reserve, and design considerations are also important.

In some circumstances, it may be appropriate for facilities on reserve land to be provided by commercial or non-profit organisations. The protection of public access and use of the reserve needs to be taken into account when considering allowing facilities that potentially exclude the public from some parts or all of a reserve. Where there is exclusive use of reserve facilities, an Authorisation of some type will be required.

UTILITIES

Note: Porirua City Council utilities and other existing utilities that do not have easements are addressed in this section. Utilities that require easements or other authorisations are addressed at section 5.7.

A number of reserves in Porirua support utilities that are important to residents, such as stormwater and potable or waste water infrastructure. Council provides these in accordance with its statutory local government responsibilities. Reserves may also contain other utilities, such as gas and telecommunications. These also supply important infrastructure services, but are not in public ownership.

Section 48 of the Reserves Act provides for the granting of rights of way or other easements as the usual means of granting landowner permission to maintain utilities, where this involves actions that would otherwise contravene the Reserves Act (such as vegetation removal and land disturbance). Easements are addressed in section 5.7. In general, local authority utilities in Council-administered reserves do not have formal easements.

It is expected that infrastructure utilities are maintained to avoid impacts on the health of reserves, streams, the harbours and coast, as well as reserve users. However the location, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of utility structures can have significant impacts on the reserve, and *vice versa*, particularly as vegetation in the reserve can threaten the integrity of infrastructure over time through root intrusion.

Reserves should not be regarded as infrastructure corridors. It is important that utility maintenance and operations protect reserve values, and that any necessary new utilities are sited carefully to avoid future problems for both reserve and utility management.

COUNCIL UTILITIES In Part Five the reserve outcomes values include descriptions of any Council utilities present. These utilities are classed (as minor, important or critical) according to the risk to communities from interrupted service^[10]. Table 2 (policy 4.7.9) presents policies for these different classes of utilities in reserves. It is expected that these utilities are recognised and accommodated in any reserve development plans.

- OUTCOMES**
- Recreation and enjoyment of reserves is facilitated and supported through appropriate facility provision.
 - Facilities are allowed on reserves for public recreation, educational and community services, consistent with the purpose of the reserve, and the planned outcomes for reserves.
 - Structures on reserves meet the needs of the approved use and users without adverse effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours.

- POLICIES**
1. The Council will provide, monitor and maintain structures, facilities and fixtures to a standard that meets public safety requirements, relevant service levels, and in a manner that complements the values of a reserve.
 2. Development of new facilities should:
 - a. provide for disabled access where possible;
 - b. consider crime prevention through environmental design;
 - c. be in keeping with the character of the reserve;
 - d. facilitate easy maintenance;
 - e. minimise the potential for deterioration and vandalism of reserve structures, facilities and fixtures, through design, materials and location;
 - f. avoid being located in a stormwater overland flowpath, flood hazard area, or where they would be likely to adversely affect existing utilities.
 3. Construction or development of facilities and amenities may be undertaken or permitted in open grassed areas of scenic reserves, where necessary for the public using the reserve, and where consistent with the planned outcomes for the reserve.
 4. Indoor sports clubs and other building occupiers will be encouraged (or required by conditions on Authorisations) to manage their premises in a way that prevents exclusive use where practical.
 5. Construction (and alterations or extensions requiring a building consent) of buildings or other structures or fixtures owned and occupied by people or organisations other than Council are Activities requiring Authorisation, and are subject to Part Four (Assessment), or may require a variation to a current Authorisation.

- EXISTING UTILITIES**
6. Maintenance or renewal by land disturbance, trimming, or clearance of intrusive or obstructive (native or exotic) vegetation, may be undertaken as a Managed Activity.
 7. New capital utility works are Activities requiring Authorisation. New utilities may be considered as appropriate if:
 - a. alternative routes are shown to be impracticable,
 - b. reserve values can be protected, and
 - c. they can be co-located in areas that are already modified by utilities, where this option is practicable.
 8. Policy for water, sewer and stormwater utility services is in table format below.

Table 2: Council Utility Policy 4.7.9

UTILITY CLASS	WATER SUPPLY	SEWER	STORMWATER	COUNCIL UTILITY POLICIES (SUBJECT TO POLICIES 4.7.6 - 4.7.7)
<p>Minor Where there is a minor risk to people and property if the service fails.</p>	<p>Minor local reticulation where a service outage would affect less than 10 properties.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>	<p>Stormwater reticulation and overland flow paths which, if blocked, won't affect dwellings, commercial or public buildings, or pose a health and safety risk during storm events.</p>	<p>a) Allow maintenance, renewal, and uninterrupted flow of minor city water supply and stormwater infrastructure to continue.</p>
<p>Important Where there is a medium risk to people and property if the service fails.</p>	<p>Significant local reticulation and trunk mains where a service outage would affect more than 10 properties.</p>	<p>All local sewer reticulation.</p>	<p>Stormwater reticulation and overland flow paths where interruption results in the flooding of dwellings and/or risk to public health and safety.</p>	<p>b) Allow maintenance, renewal, and uninterrupted flow of city water supply, sewer, stormwater and GWRC flood protection infrastructure to continue.</p> <p>c) New works for water supply and sewer infrastructure may be appropriate in a reserve where there are no significant values.</p> <p>d) Improvements to the natural functioning of the waterways are preferable to new works, unless it can be demonstrated that this intervention is insufficient.</p>
<p>Critical Where there is a major risk to people and property if the PCC water or sewer service fails.</p>	<p>Critical water supply network infrastructure such as reservoirs and pump stations.</p>	<p>Critical sewer network infrastructure such as major trunk mains, rising mains, tunnels, pump stations and the treatment plant.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>	<p>e) Allow maintenance, renewal, and uninterrupted flow of city water supply and sewer infrastructure to continue.</p> <p>f) New works related to critical city water supply and sewers are likely to be appropriate, and may need to be secured by an easement.</p>
<p>Critical Where there is a major risk to people and property if the GW bulk water service fails.</p>	<p>Critical bulk water supply network infrastructure owned and operated by GWRC.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>	<p>N/A (secured by easements).</p>

4.8 TRACKS AND PATHWAYS

Walking tracks and pathways enable people to access and enjoy reserves. Different grades of track or pathway can facilitate enjoyment of reserves by people with different levels of mobility, and can provide a range of opportunity, from safe and easy open paths, through to cycle paths, mountain biking opportunities, and bush walks, for example.

Walking tracks and pathways also support the Council's wider policies in respect of transport, which seek to increase cycling and walking within Porirua, through improving the safety, convenience and extent of cycling and walking networks.

- OUTCOME**
- People can appreciate and enjoy reserves through the provision of walking track and pathway facilities that reflect the desired character of the reserve.
- POLICIES**
1. New pathways and tracks will be constructed and maintained in accordance with NZ Standards and design guidelines, and in a manner that:
 - a. protects the natural, historic, cultural and landscape values of the reserve;
 - b. reflects the planned outcomes for reserves.
 2. Paths should be designed to be shared between walking and cycling where practical.

5. PUBLIC USE AND ENJOYMENT

This section addresses the management of reserves for public use and enjoyment. It covers the provision of access to recreational opportunities, and the appropriate management of different activities within reserves. These policies also guide Council's response to applications to use reserves for activities which may conflict with other uses, or the wider interests and safety of the community. The Council reserves the right to decline a proposal for use of a reserve.

The activities addressed in this section require specific policy attention. They may be allowed but require a managed approach. Alternatively they may require authorisation in accordance with Part Four (Assessment), or are clearly indicated as inappropriate activities in reserves (either in the Part Five (reserve values and outcomes sought), or as Prohibited Activities).

Allowed, Managed, Authorised and Prohibited activities are subject to the policies of sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

5.1 ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Residents and visitors are attracted to reserves in Porirua to play, encounter nature, enjoy sports, walk the dog, sit at lunchtime or just get away from the bustle of a busy daily life. Although there are many purpose-built reserve facilities, such as skate parks and swimming pools, in most cases the reserve provides a blank canvas for recreation, with reserve users deciding how they wish to use the reserve. This is as it should be, providing that the recreational enjoyment doesn't cause harm to others or to the reserve.

Constraints are needed when a choice of recreation is incompatible with the purpose of a reserve, the activity requires an undue amount of exclusive space, or is dangerous or a nuisance to other reserve users or neighbours. Council bylaws support these policies.

- OUTCOMES**
- People can enjoy and use Porirua's reserves through the provision or authorisation of a range of (both free and commercial) recreation opportunities that protect reserves values and respects other reserve users and neighbours.
 - Activities do not cause harm to others.

POLICIES

- ACCESS
1. Access to reserves will generally be free of charge to the general public, except that:
 - a. Council may charge for the use of facilities and services;
 - b. An Authorisation may stipulate a charge for use of facilities or services, or entrance and/or carparking charges for a specified time.
 2. Public access to and along the coast and waterways will be promoted, protected and improved where practicable.
 3. Shared pathways that are accessible to people with disabilities, should be provided where practicable.
 4. For clarification, essential or emergency activities are Allowed Activities.
- PROVISION OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES
5. Recreational opportunities in reserves (and access to them) will be provided or facilitated, consistent with the classification, values of, and the planned outcomes for reserves. Recreation will be:
 - a. *actively encouraged* where this is the primary purpose of the reserve, and reflected in the planned outcomes for reserves;
 - b. *enabled* in reserves where such activities are compatible with the reserve classification and the planned outcomes for reserves, including the provision of easy access for the appreciation and enjoyment of natural places;
 - c. *allowed*, where adverse effects on reserves, reserve values, reserve users and neighbours, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated to an impact that is less than minor;
 - d. *discouraged or prevented*, where they are incompatible with the reserve classification or the planned outcomes for reserves, are likely to damage the reserve, are dangerous or a nuisance to other reserve users.
 6. Recreational opportunities on reserves should be managed to avoid or otherwise minimise any adverse effects (including cumulative effects) on:
 - a. natural resources and historic and cultural heritage;
 - b. Porirua Harbour and Pauatahanui Inlet;
 - c. the qualities of peace and natural quiet, where present;
 - d. the quality of playing surfaces;
 - e. the experiences of other people.
 7. The development by external providers, of new recreational opportunities involving structures, commercial or exclusive use is an Activity requiring Authorisation, subject to Part Four (Assessment).
- LIMITS TO ACCESS AND USE
8. A reserve (or part of a reserve) may be closed in conjunction with a requested use, as appropriate and in accordance with statutory requirements, for the protection and well-being of the reserve, and for the protection and control of the public using it.
 9. When providing for, or authorising, recreational activities that create hazards for other people, the provision or Authorisation will be managed so that the risk of harm to others is reduced.
 10. Smoking will be discouraged in playgrounds and sportsgrounds, in accordance with Council's educational policy of smoke free playgrounds and sports fields throughout Porirua.
 11. The following are Managed Activities:
 - a. single or seasonal use of Sportsfields, Courts and Parks (or parts) by sports codes and clubs,
 - b. non-commercial, exclusive use of a recreation reserve for the purpose of particular games, sports, or other activities or for public recreation or enjoyment;
 - c. military, police or emergency services training exercises
 12. The use (including flying, take off or landing) of motorised model airplanes in a reserve requires Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.
 13. Golf is a Prohibited Activity outside of Cardiff Park and Rangituhi Park.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVE TYPES

Any reserve adjacent to the coast

14. Access within, and uses of reserves in the coastal environment immediately above MHWS should be managed to be consistent with Greater Wellington regional policy in respect of the coast, including the management of vehicles.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES

Porirua Park

15. For an international event at Porirua Park that is supported by the Ministry of Economic Development, the maximum period of exclusive use under section 53 of the Act may be extended from 40 days to 60 days to cater for the specific requirements of the event.

Cardiff Park and Rangituhi Park

16. Golf is allowed.

5.2 AIRCRAFT

Nothing in this section overrides any Civil Aviation Authority requirements. The Council has no jurisdiction over an aircraft or helicopter in the air, however, the Council can control effects of activities on the ground on reserves, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours.

The adverse effects of noise are considered to be adequately regulated by the provisions of the District Plan.

Note that permission to land in a reserve is not required in an emergency.

OUTCOME

- Lawful aircraft and helicopter take-off/landings are allowed on reserves where the adverse effects on reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be mitigated.

POLICIES

1. The use of a reserve by any form of aircraft for reserve management purposes is an Allowed Activity.
2. Any other use of a reserve by any form of aircraft for the purpose of landing or taking off requires Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

5.3 ANIMALS

The Act prohibits unauthorised animals in reserves, however authorisation can be provided in accordance with reserve-specific policies, and this is supported by Council’s Parks and Reserves Bylaw (Part 9). The management of dogs on reserves is also subject to the PCC Control of Dogs Bylaw (Part 5), which specifies dog exercise areas and prohibited areas. The Bylaw also requires dog fouling to be removed, and that dogs are leashed except in dog exercise areas. Some exceptions in both the Act and the Bylaws are provided in terms of working dogs.

Public open spaces can be important for dog welfare, as residential properties tend to be too small for dogs to run in, or range widely. Horse riding is also a valid recreational use of some reserves. In some reserves, the management needs or existing values are such that grazing of farm stock may be appropriate. These uses need to be balanced against the need to protect reserve values.

OUTCOMES

- Reserve values, users and neighbours are not adversely affected by animals.
- Access for horses, dogs and stock is provided in a manner consistent with outcome statements for the reserve, and the protection of reserve values.
- Other animal access is only as necessary (for example, guide dogs).

- POLICIES**
1. The following are Allowed Activities, subject to the policies of section 6, and the specific prohibitions in section 9:
 - a. dogs (policy 6.4 refers);
 - b. caged, contained, or controlled animals in direct association with Circus use of Bedford Reserve or Takapuwahia Park (policy 6.5 refers);
 - c. horses.
 2. An Authorisation may provide for animals in reserves, with or without conditions.
 3. The planned outcomes for reserves in Part Five may provide for animals in specified reserves, with or without conditions, including provision for additional Dog Exercise Areas where dogs may be exercised off-leash.
 4. Animals not provided for in policies 1-3 above, require Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVE TYPES **Marked Sportsfields (in use), Artificial Turf fields, Hard courts, Playgrounds, Skateparks and Cemeteries**

5. Dogs are prohibited in these places.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES **Titahi Bay Beach Reserve, Motukaraka Point Reserve**

6. Dogs are prohibited within these reserves during recreation high use periods, in accordance with the Dog Control Bylaws.

5.4 COMMERCIAL FILMING AND PHOTOGRAPHY

Public land has become increasingly popular as commercial filming and photography locations. These activities can generally be undertaken with minimal impact on the reserve. Commercial filming and photography activities can play a valuable role in enhancing public appreciation of reserve values, and increasing community ownership sentiment towards local reserves. They are appropriate where they do not have adverse effects on natural and historic values, on the enjoyment of the public or on sites of significance to tangata whenua.

The District Plan provides that in the Recreation and Public Open Space Zones, filming (for up to 30 days per production), along with the construction of associated film sets and marquees etc., are permitted, subject to compliance with specified standards. The standards relate to matters such as carparking and accessways, site coverage, riparian setback, earthworks, light spill, disturbance in a Significant Vegetation Site or an Ecosite, noise, screening, and time limits for temporary structures. Proposals which would exceed the permitted activity standards require a consent.

The relevant permitted activity standards, retained discretions and consent considerations within the District Plan are generally adequate in respect of filming in reserves, however a few matters warrant additional attention. Provision for public access is an example, as the Act is specific regarding exclusive use of reserves.

- OUTCOME**
- There are no adverse effects on reserve values from commercial filming or photography.

- POLICIES**
1. Commercial filming or photography is a Managed Activity.
 2. Where the policies of Section 7 cannot be complied with, Commercial Filming and Photography requires Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

5.5 EVENTS, INCLUDING CIRCUSES AND FIREWORKS DISPLAYS

Community groups and organisations have traditionally used reserve open space for booked group events such as weddings, and for commercial events, such as festivals and circuses.

It is important that Council manages events on reserves in a way that minimises any adverse impacts on other users, neighbours, and the reserve itself, and also that events are managed in an equitable way. This will generally include charging for uses where a person or group gains special or exclusive benefits that are greater than that derived by the general public.

Note that in addition to permissions under the Act, events often require resource or building consents, or liquor licences.

- OUTCOMES**
- Community use of Porirua reserves and facilities is maximised through events that are consistent with the purpose and classification of the reserve, protect reserve values, and are considerate of reserve users and neighbours.
 - Temporary commercial use of reserves for events occurs in ways that are equitable, consistent with the purpose and classification of the reserve, protect reserve values, and are considerate of reserve users and neighbours.
- POLICIES**
1. The following events are Managed Activities, and are subject to the policies of Section 7:
 - a. circus use of Takapuwhia Park and Bedford Reserve;
 - b. wedding ceremony use of the Gear Homestead building and/or gardens, and the Island or the Rose Garden at Aotea Lagoon;
 - c. any outdoor event (including a private function) requiring temporary exclusive use of a reserve or part of a reserve;
 - d. private or commercial events or functions in the Gear Homestead, Mungavin Hall (in Mungavin Park), Ngatittoa Hall (in Ngatittoa Domain), or the Plimmerton Pavilion (in Victory Park).
 2. Fireworks displays require Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

5.6 CAMPING AND CAMPERVANS

Camping is a recognised activity that can take many forms. These include the more traditional style of camping in tents or caravans, or the more recent trend of staying overnight in campervans or motorhomes. Camping can have significant adverse effects on reserve values and other reserve users, including litter and waste, obstruction of views or the visual dominance of camping vehicles, and perceived or real appropriation of public land for extended residential activity. Because of this, the Council limits camping in reserves. It is an offence under the Reserves Act to camp in reserves without authorisation.

Positive effects include informal monitoring of activity in the reserve, many off-site economic benefits, and the enjoyment of camping as a recreation pursuit.

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.

Organisations wanting to arrange camping events such as scout jamborees or motorhome rallies may apply for permission as a Managed Activity in accordance with policy 5.5.1(c).

OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no adverse effects on reserve values from camping. • Porirua provides a low-impact opportunity for short-stay, self-contained, campervan overnight parking.
POLICIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Camping at any time, and the presence of campervans in reserves outside of daylight hours is Prohibited, subject to policy 5.5.1 and policies for specific reserves.
POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES	<p>Bradeys Bay Park, Motukaraka Point Reserve, Ngatittoa Domain, Onepoto Esplanade Reserve</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Overnight campervan parking is an Allowed Activity, subject to policy 6.10; (Appendix Five also refers). 3. On-site signage will be provided, advising of camping conditions. 4. From time to time the designated campervan area may be closed for operational or safety reasons, including for events and sports use.

5.7 LEASES, LICENCES AND EASEMENTS (INCLUDING UTILITIES)

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

A *lease*^[1] 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.

For ease of reading, this plan uses the general term ‘Authorisation’ to refer to leases, licences or easements. Similarly, when referring to lessors, licence-holders or easement beneficiaries, this plan refers to the *Authorisation holder*. Therefore, any activity requiring a lease, licence or easement in accordance with the Act (such as grazing, farming and forestry, gardening, and utility infrastructure), requires an Authorisation in accordance with section 8.1 of this plan. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

Leases, licences and easements can only be granted in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Reserves Act. It is also important to note that depending on the activity, other permits or consents may be required of the applicant before an Authorisation can be exercised eg. a resource consent under the RMA, or a liquor licence.

UTILITIES *Note: Section 4.7 may also be relevant.*

Reserves often support utilities, such as telecommunications and energy infrastructure, that are important to communities. However the location, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of utility structures can have significant impacts on the reserve, and *vice versa*, particularly as vegetation in the reserve can threaten the integrity of infrastructure over time (for example, through root intrusion).

Reserves should not be regarded as infrastructure corridors. It is important that utility maintenance and operations protect reserve values, and that any necessary new utilities are sited carefully to avoid future problems for both reserve and utility management.

OUTCOME • The protection of reserve values and the retention of open space are balanced with appropriate use and occupation of reserves.

- POLICIES**
1. Temporary and long-term use of reserves should be allowed where lawful, and where consistent with both the purpose and classification of the reserve and with the planned outcomes for reserves.
 2. Upon review of a lease or licence, the terms of the lease or conditions may be amended to reflect this plan.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVE TYPES

Recreation Reserves

3. Reclassification to Local Purpose reserve (in accordance with section 1.3) is required before a new lease can be granted for occupation by a non-recreational use.

5.8 LIQUOR SALE AND CONSUMPTION

The sale of liquor is a common fundraising activity by reserve occupiers. However the consumption of liquor within reserves can have severe adverse effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours, as most reserves are in residential neighbourhoods.

Reserve users can request liquor licences for regular liquor sales in association with their activity (eg. 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 of Liquor Act 1989 governs liquor licences.

In its role of reserve administrator, Council can support or oppose the granting of a liquor licence, and may (depending on the delegation) be the decision-maker in regard to Authorisations involving sale of liquor.

In terms of liquor consumption, the Liquor in Public Places Bylaw regulates liquor consumption in designated public places. Outside of the conditions of a licence, liquor consumption is prohibited in specified reserves. In other reserves the responsible consumption of liquor is permitted.

- OUTCOME**
- Lawful liquor consumption is allowed where the effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

- POLICIES**
1. When considering support of or opposition to the granting of a liquor licence for premises located on reserves, or special licences 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;
 - 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; and may be conditional on a requirement that no glass be permitted and appropriate time limits are imposed.
 2. Liquor consumption in reserves which are not subject to the Liquor in Public Places Bylaw will be managed in accordance with policies 6.1 and 6.2 (Allowed Activities).
 3. Additions to the areas subject to the Liquor in Public Places Bylaw will be proposed as the need arises.

5.9 SIGNAGE, INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

Signs in reserves help with proper and beneficial management, administration and control of the reserve. Signs are often the main way Council communicates with reserve users. They identify places, provide information about facilities and safety considerations, as well as controlling or directing different reserve uses. Signage can also enhance peoples' experience of reserves through interpretation of heritage or natural features.

Excessive signage, or signage that is poorly designed or placed, can have significant adverse impacts on the reserve's amenity or naturalness. They can also imply unjustified commercial or exclusive ownership of a reserve or facilities, discouraging reserve users. They can be confusing, inconvenient and at worst, can increase hazards for reserve users and nearby traffic.

The District Plan Recreation and Public Open Space Zone rules contain permitted standards for signage. The Council Signs Bylaw (part 15) also contains considerable detail regarding signage in public places.

- OUTCOMES**
- Adverse visual effects from signage are minimised, while useful information for reserve users is maximised.
 - Reserve signs provide users with clear advice on directions, regulations and other information.
 - Sign information, styles, and types are consistent on reserve land throughout Porirua.
 - Reserves are kept free of signs that do not have a community or public purpose.
- POLICIES**
1. Signs should be provided to:
 - a. inform visitors about recreational opportunities available in Porirua's reserves;
 - b. encourage and assist people in understanding, appreciating, enjoying and protecting Porirua reserves, including:
 - i. directional information; including regarding access points to neighbouring reserves not owned by the Porirua City Council;
 - ii. information (eg. about vulnerable dune areas, Dog Exercise Areas or hazards);
 - iii. encouragement (eg. to take rubbish home, and regarding smoke-free playgrounds);
 - iv. reserve user rights and responsibilities.
 - c. enable people to have safe experiences.
 2. Signs should be confined to the minimum necessary for safety, for adequate directional or essential regulatory information, and for interpretation of unique sites. Boundaries, entrances, tracks and features of particular interest may be signposted or interpreted.
 3. Where practical, signage for different purposes (such as locations, interpretation, regulation) or from different agencies, will be combined to avoid a proliferation of signs.
 4. Council signage will be consistent with the Council's Brand Guidelines.
 5. Signs should otherwise be located, and be of such a scale, design and colour, so as to harmonise with the landscape or seascape, except where for safety reasons they should be clearly visible. Signs should comply with the permitted activity standards of the District Plan.
 6. Signage is an Allowed Activity for the following purposes, subject to the policy terms and standards of section 6.11 – 6.13:
 - a. public hazard or emergency notification;
 - b. indicating names and denoting premises of reserve occupiers;
 - c. temporary name, sponsorship, advertising or directional signage, and advertising around sportsfields and hard courts;
 - d. permanent sponsorship or advertising signage on lessee assets.

7. Any other temporary or permanent signage, and any other commercial signage including sponsorship signage, is an activity requiring an Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies.

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES

Golden Gate Peninsula Esplanade Reserves

8. Information about public walking access should make it clear that the route is not an all-tide route.

Pukerua Bay Reserves

9. Interpretation in Pukerua Bay reserves will reference the Green, Gold and Blue Trails where relevant.

5.10 OTHER USES OF RESERVES

A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require a specific authorisation under the Act. This section covers commercial and non-commercial activities that are not addressed elsewhere in this Plan.

Although leases and licences are the most common forms of Authorisation granted for commercial uses of reserves, temporary activities on recreation reserves (such as coffee carts and catering caravans) may also be granted by an Authorisation in accordance with section 53(1)(f) of the Act.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| OUTCOME | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of reserve values and the retention of open space are balanced with appropriate use and occupation of reserves. |
| POLICIES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The non-commercial exclusive use of a recreation reserve by any person, body, society, or voluntary organisation for up to 6 consecutive days in each year, for the purpose of particular games, sports, or other activities or for public recreation or enjoyment, is a Managed Activity. 2. Commercial uses of reserves that are not addressed in other policies are activities requiring Authorisation. Part Four (Assessment) applies. 3. Agreements contemplated in section 53(1)(f) of the Act may be utilised to authorise the use of part or all of a recreation reserve. |

POLICY FOR SPECIFIC RESERVES

Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve

4. Gardening within the amenity gardening zone is an activity requiring an Authorisation. Any Authorisation granted will be via a gardening licence in accordance with section 74 of the Act.

PART THREE – ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Part Three provides the policy governing the following activity categories.

- Allowed Activities (section 6);
- Managed Activities (section 7);
- Activities requiring Authorisation (section 8);
- Prohibited Activities (section 9).

**Table 3: Activity Management Categories – Quick Summary Table.
Does the Activity meet Policies 6.1 and 6.2?**

DOES THE ACTIVITY MEET POLICIES 6.1 AND 6.2?			
Yes	The Activity is Allowed.	–	–
No	Does the Activity meet Section 7 Policies?	Yes	It is a Managed Activity.
No	Does the Activity meet Section 7 Policies?	NO	It is an Activity requiring Authorisation.

6. ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

Many of the ways that people enjoy reserves are completely appropriate and consistent with the purpose and character of the reserve. People enjoy skateboarding in skate parks, playing with their dogs in Dog Exercise Areas, playing soccer on our sports fields, playing in playgrounds, biking and walking on shared pathways, for instance. The reserve may have been specifically classified for recreation, or facilities may be provided that facilitate certain types of recreation and enjoyment, such as a boat ramp, a lookout or a bench seat in an area with rich amenity landscape, or a strenuous walking track.

Much recreation needs no specific permission, or may be undertaken within specified parameters. This section provides clarity on such activities that are allowed as of right.

- OUTCOME**
- People can enjoy and appropriately use reserves.

POLICIES

ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

1. The activities contemplated in this Section, are *allowed*, subject to:
 - a. the terms and standards of any relevant general policies in Part Two and this part of the Plan, and Part Four (Assessment);
 - b. any specific policy to the contrary in this plan;
 - c. any statement to the contrary in the planned outcomes for reserves.
2. Any activity is allowed to the extent that it:
 - a. is being undertaken in accordance with an Authorisation, or
 - b. is consistent with the purpose and classification of a reserve;
 - c. does not require authorisation in accordance with the Act;
 - d. is not inconsistent with the other policies in this Plan;
 - e. is specified as an Allowed Activity in part Two of the Plan;
 - f. is specified as (or consistent with) an appropriate activity in the planned outcomes for reserves (Part Five).

- AIRCRAFT 3. Aircraft landing, take-off and hovering, is allowed where necessary for reserve management purposes.
- ANIMALS 4. Dogs are allowed:
- a. in any Dog Exercise Area identified in the planned outcomes for reserves in Part Five;
 - b. on leash, outside of any area prohibited in section 9;
 - c. if being used for Council operational purposes;
 - d. for the blind, the deaf, Police, Customs and Security services, being worked in the course of their duty under the direct control of their handler or owner.
5. Caged, contained, or controlled animals are allowed, if part of any Circus use of Bedford Reserve or Takapuwahia Park.
6. Horses are allowed in areas designated for horse use in the planned outcomes for reserves in Part Five.
7. Animals are allowed, where permitted in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Authorisation reached for another activity.
- EMERGENCY OR ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES 8. Essential or emergency actions or events necessary for the purposes of:
- a. saving or protecting life or health;
 - b. preventing serious damage to property;
 - c. avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on the environment which requires immediate preventive or remedial measures;
- are allowed, provided that those involved inform the Council as soon as possible, and not later than five days from the action or event commencing.
- EXCLUSIVE USE OF CAR PARKS 9. Where exclusive use of carparking has been authorised, the Authorisation holder may levy a charge on users during the time they have exclusive use.
- CAMPING 10. The overnight use of self-contained campervans at Ngatittoa Domain, Bradeys Bay Park, Motukaraka Point Reserve, and Onepoto Esplanade Reserve is allowed, provided that:
- a. it is in a designated campervan area mapped at Appendix Five;
 - b. not more than three campervans are parked overnight at any one reserve, except that there is no restriction within the designated area at Ngatittoa Domain;
 - c. vehicles are less than 7.5m in length, except that vehicles in Ngatittoa Domain or Bradeys Bay Park may be longer;
 - d. no tents or awnings are used;
 - e. vehicles display appropriate certification demonstrating that the vehicle is self-contained;
 - f. camping is for a maximum of three nights per calendar month;
 - g. the campervan area has not been closed for operational or safety reasons, or for events or sports use.
- SIGNAGE 11. Signage denoting the name of buildings and premises, is allowed, provided that where it includes a sponsor's name, the sponsor's name:
- a. is part of the occupier's name; and
 - b. does not include a logo.
12. Other permanent sponsorship or advertising signage on lessee assets is allowed, where:
- a. it is not readily visible from any reserve public space; and
 - b. does not include a logo, and
 - c. does not cause nuisance to reserve users, or damage to the reserve.
13. Temporary name, sponsorship, advertising or directional signage associated with managed or authorised events and sports bookings is allowed, provided that it;

- a. is specifically allowed in the permission or Authorisation;
 - b. is subject to the conditions of the permission or Authorisation;
 - c. is present only for the duration of the event or sports booking, unless the permission or Authorisation provides otherwise in respect of signage construction and removal, or event promotion;
 - d. is not fixed to any building or structure;
 - e. does not interfere with play, cause nuisance to spectators, or cause damage to the reserve.
- VEHICLE USE
14. The use of any motorised vehicle is allowed, provided that the speed does not exceed 10kmph:
 - a. for Council operational purposes;
 - b. in carparks, and on roads and vehicle crossings (except where prohibited by signage or by design features such as barriers);
 - c. in any other place where on-site signage specifically permits the use.
 15. Day parking of any vehicle (excluding campervans) is allowed in the area of Ngatitōa Domain mapped in blue at Appendix Five.
 16. The use of non-motorised vehicles is allowed on any:
 - a. formed and shared paths (except where expressly prohibited by signage);
 - b. facility provided specifically for the purpose (eg. skateparks),
 provided that on shared paths, non-motorised vehicles shall give way to pedestrians.

7. MANAGED ACTIVITIES

Managed activities are permitted subject to booking, or other conditions imposed on a case by case basis.

Activities on reserves can add to the vibrancy of Porirua, can enhance the choice of recreational activities that can be enjoyed, and can contribute to positive economic outcomes for Porirua.

People may wish to hold one-off or repeat events, short-term or long-term proposals, commercial or non-commercial ventures, run by organisations or individuals, sometimes involving permanent structures or facilities, and sometimes requesting exclusive use.

Booking a reserve venue is required to ensure availability. Payment of a fee may also be required, and reserve use may be subject to conditions.

- OUTCOME**
- Activities that require temporary exclusive use of reserves and other low impact activities are managed in a manner that protects the reserve and other users.

- POLICIES**
1. The activities identified as Managed Activities in the policies of Part Two, and Policies 2 – 7 below are Managed Activities, and are allowed, subject to the relevant provisions, and to any conditions imposed on the permission.

MANAGED ACTIVITIES –
TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE
POSSESSION OF A RESERVE

2. Managed Activities that involve temporary exclusive possession of a reserve (or part of a reserve) are allowed, provided that the activity:
 - a. is consistent with the classification and purpose for which the land is held;
 - b. is subject to availability;^[12]
 - c. must be booked with the Council (through the Council Contact Centre), no sooner than 48 hours before the activity;
 - d. may not occupy space or restrict access for more than 6 consecutive days;
 - e. does not involve more than 100 people;
 - f. does not involve vehicles outside of designated roads, car parks or crossings;

- g. does not adversely impact on reserve neighbours or other legitimate users of the reserve (including other activities already booked in the reserve);
- h. does not take place in a site of significant natural value or significant heritage;
- i. does not involve any modification or damage to the reserve land, vegetation or wildlife, or to any reserve values identified in Part Five;
- j. does not involve the erection of signs, marquees or other structures, other than freestanding structures for the duration specified in the permission;
- k. does not require additional services (eg water supply or lights);
- l. is subject to the removal of all rubbish or other evidence of the activity having taken place;
- m. must specify if liquor is to be offered for sale, when booking;
- n. does not exceed the District Plan permitted activity standards for noise in the relevant zone;
- o. will be subject to hireage fees, charges and/or bonds as specified in the current Council Fees and Charges Schedule;
- p. may be subject to conditions.

noting that exclusive use of parking is not guaranteed, except in the case of bookings for exclusive use of car parks at Gear Homestead Reserve, or for motorhome camping events.

3. The following exceptions apply in relation to policy 7.2:

Table 4: Exceptions to Policy 7.2.

MANAGED ACTIVITY:	DOES NOT NEED TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING POLICIES:	PROVIDED THAT:	OTHERWISE:
Circuses	7.2 (e)	i. the activity takes place in either Bedford Reserve or Takapuwahia Park	The Activity requires an Authorisation (Part Four refers).
Commercial Filming or Photography	7.2 (d) 7.2 (e) 7.2 (h) 7.2 (k)	ii. associated activities comply with the Plan provisions (such as animals, fires, parking), iii. public access restrictions / exclusive use is not for more than 30 days per year in total, iv. the activity does not introduce contaminants, smoke, pyrotechnics or explosion effects, involve aircraft take-off or landing, or require an RMA consent, v. the activity does not take place in a Significant Heritage Site.	The Activity requires an Authorisation (Part Four refers).
Single or seasonal use of sports fields, courts and parks by sports codes and clubs	7.2 (e) 7.2 (k)	vi. the activity complies with the Sports Ground and Court Policy 2001, attached as Appendix Three, vii. requests for tournaments must be made using the form: Application for Events on Parks, Reserves and Beaches.	The Activity requires an Authorisation (Part Four refers).
Military, police or emergency services training exercises	7.2 (e) 7.2 (k)	N/A	The Activity requires an Authorisation (Part Four refers).

MANAGED ACTIVITIES –
LOW IMPACT USES OF
A RESERVE

4. Commercial filming or photography that does not require exclusive use of the reserve is allowed, provided that it complies with the terms and standards of policy 7.2 as qualified by policy 7.3.
5. Maintenance^[13] or renewal^[14] of an existing utility by land disturbance, trimming or clearing of intrusive or obstructive vegetation described by policy 4.7.6 is a Managed Activity, provided that:
 - a. the works are within a 3 metre utility corridor;
 - b. a written “Request to Undertake Works in an Existing Utility Corridor in a Reserve” has been received by the Manager (Leisure Assets & Services), no sooner than 10 working days before the activity;
 - c. the Manager (Leisure Assets & Services) may impose:
 - i. conditions to protect reserve values;
 - ii. rehabilitation or reinstatement standards to be met.
6. Collection of Plant Material described by policy 3.3.12 is a Managed Activity, and is allowed free of charge, provided that:
 - a. a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Manager, Leisure Assets and Services, no sooner than 10 working days before the activity;
 - b. the activity is consistent with the classification and purpose for which the land is held;
 - c. the amounts to be collected are small in relation to the abundance of the material;
 - d. there are minimal adverse effects on the reserve, other users or neighbours from collection methods and quantities taken;
 - e. the collection does not affect the viability of the native species at the place;
 - f. collection could not practically occur outside the reserve, or elsewhere within the reserve where the potential adverse effects could be significantly less;
 - g. the Manager, Leisure Assets & Services may determine the permitted location, amount, method, duration and/or timing of the collection;
 - h. in respect of the taking of seeds or cuttings of cultural significance to Ngāti Toa, particular species or individual plants may be excluded from the permission, and the views of Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira will be taken into account;
 - i. in respect of non-commercial research, findings must be made available to Council.
7. Removal of wood from felled, fallen or pruned trees described by policy 4.2.12 is a Managed Activity, and is allowed on a first-in-first-served basis, free of charge, provided that:
 - a. a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Manager, Leisure Assets and Services, no sooner than 10 working days before the activity;
 - b. the request to remove wood is from:
 - i. non-profit community groups; or
 - ii. members of the public where the wood is for personal use only.
 - c. the written request includes:
 - i. the reserve name and address;
 - ii. information on the identity of the applicant (whether individual, group, incorporated society or other);
 - d. if required, a safety management plan and evidence of appropriate insurance is supplied to the Manager, Leisure Assets and Services, prior to the collection of the wood.
 - e. the reserve is to be left in similar condition as prior to the removal of the wood. Note that all damage caused will be required to be restored at the cost of the applicant.
8. Temporary access through a reserve to otherwise inaccessible parts of an adjoining property by the landowner (policy 1.11.5 refers) is a Managed Activity, and is allowed provided that:

- a. the activity must not;
 - i. be inconsistent with the classification and purpose for which the land is held;
 - ii. exceed two weeks;
 - iii. restrict public use of the reserve except to the extent necessary to ensure public safety, or security of property;
 - iv. adversely impact on reserve values, other reserve users or neighbours;
- b. a written request to undertake the activity has been received by the Manager, Leisure Assets and Services, no sooner than 5 working days before the activity;
- c. the Manager, Leisure Assets and Services may determine the permitted location and form of the access.

8. ACTIVITIES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION

Activities requiring authorisation under the Act are referenced throughout this plan. This section contains the policies that apply to such activities.

If the activity is not contemplated in this Plan, but is consistent with the planned outcomes for a reserve (Part Five refers) and the other relevant policies of this plan, and the Council does not have a delegation to approve the activity, then the Minister's approval is needed.

- OUTCOMES**
- Reserve values are protected, and the community benefit from the provision of a reserve network asset is maximised, through appropriate authorisations to occupy reserves.
 - Public use and enjoyment of reserves is protected.
- POLICIES**
1. The following activities can only be undertaken in accordance with an Authorisation (which may be for a lease, licence, permit, easement, agreement or other authority, or by amendments to an existing Authorisation), granted (with or without conditions) in accordance with Part Four (Assessment):
 - a. activities addressed as an Allowed or Managed Activity in Parts Two and Three, that cannot comply with the standards and terms of the relevant policies;
 - b. activities specifically requiring Authorisation in Part Two of this Plan, including;
 - i. aircraft use, described in policy 5.2.2;
 - ii. animals, described in policy 5.3.4;
 - iii. car parks and exclusive use of car parks, described in policy 4.5.5;
 - iv. change in use of a facility or agreed activity, described in policy 1.2.1;
 - v. collection of plant material and research, described in policies 3.3.13;
 - vi. commercial uses described in policy 5.10.2;
 - vii. construction, alterations or extensions described in policy 4.7.5;
 - viii. filming and photography described in policy 5.4.2;
 - ix. fireworks displays, described in policy 5.5.2;
 - x. gardening, grazing, farming and forestry, described in the introduction to section 5.7;
 - xi. lighting, described in policy 4.3.4;
 - xii. memorials and the scattering of ashes, described in policy 4.4.3;
 - xiii. motorised model airplanes, described in policy 5.1.12;
 - xiv. new recreation opportunities described in policy 5.1.7;
 - xv. signage, described in policy 5.9.7;
 - xvi. utility infrastructure, described in policy 4.7.7;
 - xvii. vegetation removal or destruction, described in policies 3.3.3 or 3.3.13;
 - c. any other activity that requires a lease, licence, easement, permit or other Authorisation in accordance with the Act.

9. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

It is an offence for a number of activities to be carried out within a reserve without being authorised (Reserves Act, section 94). The Act also provides for some activities to be prohibited in certain circumstances, or for bylaws to be made. Council bylaws (made in accordance with the Local Government Act) also specify prohibited activities, such as dumping of rubbish in reserves.

Activities may be prohibited because of the effects that they are deemed likely to have on reserve values or on other reserve users. For example, there may be the potential to cause significant injury or inconvenience to the general public, neighbours, or to participants.

To obtain authorisation for an otherwise prohibited activity in accordance with the Reserves Act, applicants would need to seek a review and amendment of this Plan to change policy (eg. the planned outcomes for a specific reserve), or seek the reclassification or revocation of the reserve land. All of these would require public notification, and the proposal would still have to be consistent with the Reserves Act. The other provisions of this plan would still apply, including Part Four (Assessment).

- OUTCOME**
- Reserves and their values, reserve users, and neighbours are protected from the effects of dangerous, damaging or nuisance activities within reserves.
- POLICIES**
1. Activities indicated as Prohibited in the policies of this plan (including the planned outcomes for reserves (Part Five refers) will be enforced via the offence provisions of the Act (s.94), or through PCC bylaws made in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and the Local Government Act 2002.

PART FOUR – ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION

This section outlines the assessment criteria or principles that will be applied to applications for Authorisations.

If there is any inconsistency between this assessment criteria and the applicable statute, the statute prevails.

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

10. CONTEXT

1. Assessment of applications for Authorisations will be informed by the following additional contextual information, where relevant:
 - a. the classification and purpose of the proposed site / Reserve;
 - b. the level of authority conferred on Council as reserve administering body for the site, and any powers or limits to powers;
 - c. the planned outcomes for reserves described in a Reserves Management Plan;
 - d. the provisions of the First Schedule to the Act;
 - e. the content of any existing detailed management, concept or development plan for the reserve;
 - f. the existing natural or cultural values (including significance) on site, in or adjacent to the reserve;
 - g. the views of Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, in respect of applications for the taking of vegetation of cultural significance to them, and applications affecting sites of known significance to Ngāti Toa;
 - h. the nature of existing recreational or other uses of the reserve, including any unique features;
 - i. current public access;
 - j. current connectivity between the reserve and other open spaces and population catchments;
 - k. current recreational opportunities available in the reserve or its immediate environs;
 - l. contribution of the proposal to, and compatibility with, the wider network of recreational opportunities in the locality, district or region;
 - m. the suitability of the proposal for people with differing capabilities, skills and interests;
 - n. known demand, current and projected levels of use;
 - o. the identification of the site as suitable for commercial and/or not-for-profit service provision in the planned outcomes for reserves;
 - p. the financial viability of commercial proposals.

11. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSMENT

1. The proposal must not be for a prohibited activity as defined in a reserves management plan, except that this assessment criterion does not apply to an application to authorise an historic encroachment.
 2. The proposal must:
 - a. comply with or be consistent with the provisions of the Act, including the classification and statutory purpose of the reserve;
 - b. be compatible with the planned outcomes for reserves, the general policies for activities, reserve types or specific reserves, and with any existing detailed development plan for the site;
 - c. be compatible with the community outcomes expressed in the Long Term Plan;
 - d. avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects (including cumulative effects).
 3. The proposal should also:
 - a. maximise positive effects on natural resources and historical and cultural heritage, and on the benefit and enjoyment of the public, including public access;
 - b. avoid significant or on-going adverse effects on neighbours or their property, except where the agreement of the neighbour has been obtained for the management of the adverse effect;
 - c. complement the wider network of open space opportunities available in the locality and the wider Porirua area;
 - d. meet a demonstrated (existing or projected) demand;
 - e. recognise the need in the Porirua community for low-cost access to recreation opportunities;
 - f. favour local, or Porirua-wide benefits, over benefits to other geographic communities;
 - g. (where both options are available, and all other things are equal), be given effect by a licence in preference to a lease, in order to better protect public access;
 - h. limit the proposed site coverage to the minimum necessary for effectiveness or viability. In general, the 'minimum necessary' means the building footprint, and any essential associated facilities.
 4. The proposal may (for services by commercial and/or not-for-profit providers) be acceptable in reserves where the services are identified as being suitable in the planned outcomes for reserves. Proposals should generally be discouraged otherwise.
- FINANCIAL AND LIABILITY CONSIDERATIONS
5. The proposal must:
 - a. be from a properly constituted body with power to enter into any financial and leasing commitment
 - b. have public liability insurance adequate for the nature and scale of the activity and for the identified risks.
 6. The proposal should reflect applicant responsibility for all costs associated with the development and implementation of an Authorisation.
 7. The proposal may reasonably incur a financial consideration (such as a rental, fee or charge) where there are one or more clear and identifiable beneficiaries, gaining special or exclusive use of a reserve or its facilities, greater than that derived by the general public. The financial consideration may be equal to some or all of the costs of operation, maintenance and replacement.

12. PROTECTION OF / PROVISION FOR QUALITY VISITOR EXPERIENCES

1. In addition to other assessment policies, the proposal must:
 - a. have public safety precautions adequate for the nature and scale of the activity and for the identified risks, including to other reserve users;
 - b. not involve exclusive occupation of space except where it cannot reasonably be located outside the reserve.
2. The proposal should:
 - a. enhance or complement public access to the reserve;
 - b. enhance public benefit, amenity or enjoyment;
 - c. maintain at least public pedestrian access to the reserve, except to the extent necessary for public safety. Restriction of public access over parts of a reserve may be acceptable where necessary for a proposal's viability or security;
 - d. retain opportunities in the locality or city for people with different capabilities.

13. PROTECTION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL OR HERITAGE VALUES FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS

1. The proposal must:
 - a. protect (known) significant natural values, significant cultural and historic heritage values, and significant or unique uses of the reserve from adverse effects^[15], including noise;
 - b. avoid adverse downstream effects on the Mitchell and Kenepuru Stream catchments, Porirua harbour and Pauatahanui Inlet.
2. The proposal should also:
 - a. protect the heritage, natural, recreation and other values identified in the Reserve Management Plan Reserve Information (Part Five);
 - b. protect natural and open space values as far as practicable where the classification or purpose of the reserve emphasises the retention of open space or the protection of natural values (including ecological associations, beauty, geological / biological / scientific features, and values for soil / water / forest conservation);
 - c. not detrimentally affect sites or values of significance to Ngāti Toa;
 - d. enhance natural, historic or cultural reserve values where appropriate;
 - e. (where involving vegetation disturbance within sites of significant natural values) be limited to:
 - i. preparation for, completion of and maintenance of restoration planting;
 - ii. thinning, pruning, trimming and removal of exotic vegetation;
 - iii. actions necessary for the avoidance of imminent danger to human life;
 - iv. the removal of plant pests listed in the Greater Wellington RPMS;
 - v. the removal of diseased vegetation;
 - vi. cultural harvesting of plant material;
 - vii. seed gathering;
 - viii. thinning, pruning, trimming and removal of any vegetation where it is in accordance with:
 - the planned outcomes for the reserve; or
 - a written commitment made by the Council to any party prior to 1 July 2009.
 - f. not involve removal or major works to notable/significant trees in reserves for the purposes of maintaining or improving views, or to address shading;

- g. avoid or mitigate adverse effects to a level of impact that is less than minor, in preference to any other mitigation, remedial or compensatory measures. Remediation to the previous state is preferable over any other remedial, mitigation or compensatory measures; however measures which provide a net benefit (including off-site benefits) may be acceptable.

14. UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES (INCLUDING WORKS, BUILDINGS, LIGHTING, SIGNAGE, HOARDINGS AND OTHER FACILITIES)

1. The proposal must:
 - a. be at the applicant's cost^[6]; and
 - b. not be granted where:
 - i. it is reasonably able to be provided for/located outside the reserve;
 - ii. it is for a structure on the coast that does not depend on a coastal setting;
 - iii. existing structures or facilities can reasonably be shared or co-located;
 - iv. it could reasonably be built on another reserve site with significantly less potential adverse effects;
 - v. it is not in the public interest to be on the reserve;
 - vi. it impedes the use of the reserve for its primary purpose.
2. The proposal should also:
 - a. avoid locating telecommunication structures within playgrounds, sports grounds, courts, or any other area designated for intensive child's play;
 - b. complement, and be physically co-located with existing structures, facilities (including tracks or pathways), or exclusive occupations where possible;
 - c. be of a scale, design and colour that relates to, and is integrated with, the landscape or seascape;
 - d. be located, designed and maintained to minimise the potential for deterioration and vandalism;
 - e. avoid locating structures or accessways within/in close proximity to a site with significant natural or heritage values, unless it is essential for the activity and the heritage values can be protected;
 - f. avoid locating a structure in close proximity to a waterway, unless it is essential for the activity and fish passage can be protected;
 - g. (excluding utility structures);
 - i. provide for disabled people in places where this is practicable;
 - ii. be available for use by the public;
 - iii. be multi-purpose, if possible.
3. The proposal may:
 - a. be for an easement for existing utilities in reserves;
 - b. acceptably connect a new underground pipe to an existing utility (via an easement), where the utility connection point is within 20 metres of the beneficiary property boundary.

15. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|---|---|
| AIRCRAFT | 1. The assessment of an application for aircraft to land or take off in a reserve should also consider the effect of noise on reserve neighbours, and any threatened animal species. |
| CAR PARKS AND EXCLUSIVE USE OF CAR PARKS | <p>2. It is generally inappropriate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. regularly use reserve car parks for non-reserve uses; b. use reserve car parks for overnight use, subject to any reserves management plan exceptions; <p>3. New or additional car park areas should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide a clear public benefit; and b. demonstrate a proven requirement directly related to an authorised use of the reserve, that does not outweigh the public benefit of open or natural space or other reserve values. |
| COLLECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL AND RESEARCH | 4. The collection of material from reserves may be authorised where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the amounts to be collected are small in relation to the abundance of the material; and b. there are minimal adverse effects from collection methods and quantities taken; and c. collection could not practically occur outside the reserve, or elsewhere within the reserve where the potential adverse effects could be significantly less. |
| COMMERCIAL FILMING OR PHOTOGRAPHY | 5. The assessment of applications for commercial filming or photography should also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. be guided by the relevant permitted activity standards and matters for limited discretion provided in the District Plan; and b. consider that temporary restricted or excluded public access of more than 30 days in a year, or more than 6 consecutive days, may be acceptable where necessary for commercial filming; and c. generally consider the activity inappropriate in a significant heritage site or site of significant natural value, unless adverse impacts can be avoided, including by compliance with the Film New Zealand / Department of Conservation Code of Practice: filming on public conservation lands (2009). |
| ENCROACHMENTS | <p>6. An encroachment should not be authorised if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cannot demonstrate a historic occupation; b. materially or perceptually impedes public access; c. adversely affects natural character or amenity values; d. raises public safety issues; e. cannot readily be altered so that it does not create the effects of (b)-(d) in this policy; f. unnecessarily reduces public open space, or provides a small private benefit/ convenience at significant public cost. g. it aggravates flood risk, or impedes access to watercourses for flood management maintenance purposes. <p>7. An encroachment may appropriately be authorised if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. there is an appropriate legal mechanism available; and b. there is evidence that the encroachment is historic; and c. there is evidence that the encroachment was unintentional; d. there is evidence that the encroachment would not adversely affect; public access, the natural character or amenity values of the reserve, or present a safety risk (or could not be readily altered to be so); e. it contributes to or enhances the values of the reserve; and is unlikely to create precedent; |

- FIREWORKS DISPLAYS
8. The degree of risk to the well-being of wildlife or neighbouring pets should be low, and likely to be effectively avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 9. A water supply should be available that does not present significant adverse effects on any in-stream or riparian values;
 10. Fireworks displays should generally be considered inappropriate in or within 100m of a site of Significant Natural Value.
- GRAZING
11. Authorisations for grazing may be granted in a reserve if:
 - a. the land is not required for its classification purpose for the time being;
 - b. grazing is considered necessary or desirable for the management of the reserve;
 - c. the land is in existing pasture or farming use;
 - d. the number and type of stock is suitable for the location and land type (factoring in the vulnerability of the site to erosion); and
 - e. stock effects on the reserve are reversible.
- LEASES AND LICENCES
12. Authorisations (or variations or amendments to existing Authorisations) may be appropriate for the following:
 - a. new Authorisations with an existing lessee (at the conclusion of a lease) where the conditions of the previous Authorisation have been adhered to, and the planned outcomes for reserves support the on-going use;
 - b. commercial developments including trades, business or occupations that (subject to section 3.3.1) are:
 - i. necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit from and enjoyment of the reserve, or for the convenience of those using the reserve for its primary purpose;
 - ii. complementary to the primary activity of an Authorisation; and are contemplated in the planned outcomes for the reserve;
 - c. an Authorisation for the temporary occupation of any reserve, where it implements a planned outcome for the reserve;

Scenic Reserves

- d. the erection of facilities or amenities for public recreation and enjoyment of a scenic reserve, where it implements a planned outcome for the reserve;

Recreation Reserves

- e. lease of a recreation reserve (or part) that is unlikely to be used for its purpose, where its revocation is considered inadvisable;
- f. the erection of structures including buildings and facilities, in a recreation reserve:
 - i. associated with (and necessary for) the use of the reserve for outdoor sports, games, or other recreational activity; or
 - ii. for sports, games, or public recreation not directly associated with outdoor recreation, where it is in the public interest;
- g. Authorisations for occupation for the purpose of recreational activities in recreation reserves, that are not directly associated with outdoor recreation, provided that:
 - i. there is no practical option for location within a Local Purpose Reserve, and
 - ii. the activity does not impinge on the primary purpose of the reserve.

MEMORIALS AND THE
SCATTERING OF ASHES

13. It is generally inappropriate to scatter ashes anywhere frequented by reserve users.
14. Memorials should be consistent with the character of the place.
15. Memorials should not be permitted to damage natural features, be attached to or engraved into natural features, and should not require provision for any special access.
16. Memorial plaques on items of reserve furniture, and the planting of appropriate trees may be authorised.

SIGNAGE

17. Signage should not be allowed to imply sponsorship or ownership of reserve public space.
18. The District Plan permitted activity standards for signage in the Recreation or Public Open Space Zones are considered useful maximum thresholds for signage on reserves.

APPENDICES

The Appendices provide additional supporting material referred to in the policies of Parts Two and Three, including a glossary.

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

The following terms are used commonly in this Plan. For the purposes of this Plan, they should be interpreted as follows.

TERM	INTERPRETATION
Activities requiring authorisation	an activity that fills the criteria of Section 8. Such activities require authorisation under the Reserves Act 1977. The process for authorisation is guided by the Porirua City Council Permissions Policy (2012), a policy approved in accordance with both the Reserves Act and the Local Government Act. Part Four of this plan refers.
Administering body	an administering body under the Reserves Act 1977.
Allowed Activity	an activity that fills the criteria of Section 6. Allowed activities can be undertaken in reserves without formality.
Aircraft	any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (section 2, Civil Aviation Act 1990). For the purposes of this plan, aircraft includes model airplanes.
Archaeological site	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) is or may be able, through investigation by archaeological methods, to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
Asset Management Plans	long-term planning documents for managing Council's infrastructural assets.
Campervan	any vehicle used for camping, and includes a caravan, campervan, bus, car, housetruck or other motor vehicle.
Classified (Reserve)	a reserve that has been classified under section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977, according to a principal or primary purpose.
Council	Porirua City Council, the Reserve Administering Body.
Cultural Heritage	the stories and histories of our residents. In Porirua this includes Ngāti Toa as tangata whenua, Maori, European, Pacifica and refugees or other cultural groups.
Encroachment	the unauthorised occupation or use of any part of a reserve.
Event	a significant occurrence, social gathering (private or public) or activity, happening at a determinable time and place.
Facilities	structures or works that enable people to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities including (but not limited to) tracks and paths, bridges, car-parking areas, boat ramps, toilets, picnic areas, sportsfields, courts, play equipment, signs and interpretation panels.
Filming	the use of land and buildings for the purpose of commercial video and film production and includes the setting up and dismantling of film sets and associated facilities for staff.
Heritage	Natural Heritage, Historic Heritage and Cultural Heritage.

Heritage feature	any feature, both natural or manmade which is included, or proposed to be included in the Porirua City District Plan 1999 Heritage Register, Part J, because of its uniqueness, rarity, significance to a particular person, event or locality, or is of architectural or townscape merit.
TERM	INTERPRETATION
Historic Heritage	any building or other structure, archaeological site, natural feature, wahi tapu, or object (or part/combination of these), associated with people, traditions, events or ideas, which contribute to an understanding of New Zealand’s history and cultures.
ICOMOS NZ Charter	a charter adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (revised in 2010). The Charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in NZ.
Interested Party	someone who has a formal (legal) interest in the reserve, such as an easement or lease. It does not refer to people with a non-statutory interest in a reserve, even if their non-statutory interest is greater than that of the general public.
Kickabout	informal or casual recreation and play, usually referring to a grassy area useful for multiple recreation and play purposes.
Managed Activity	an activity that meets the criteria of Section 7. Managed activities may be undertaken in reserves subject to specified conditions, a booking process, and/or fee.
Maintenance of Utilities	works (including repair and renewal but not upgrading) to preserve the functional efficiency of existing infrastructure, without altering the purpose, nature or intensity of use.
Mitigation	to lessen the severity of adverse effects.
Natural Character	the physical qualities and features created by nature, and may include such matters as: (i) natural patterns and processes; (ii) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; (iii) natural landforms, such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands and reefs; and, (iv) places or areas that are wild or scenic.
Natural Heritage	indigenous biodiversity, terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems and habitats, unmodified geological and geomorphic features, natural landforms and landscapes, and natural character.
Nuture	work to protect, preserve and improve natural heritage.
Open Space	land that is managed by the Council for heritage protection (including natural, cultural and historic heritage) and/or for recreation. It includes beaches and other land that may not be in a Reserves Act reserve. Also see ‘Public Open Space Zone’.
Path	a well-formed durable surface (eg. Concrete or compact gravel) mostly in urban settings, that is easy walking, low gradients (although may have steps), low risk, suitable for all ages and for most fitness levels. Many paths will cater for people with mobility difficulties and children in buggies and prams. Can generally be used in all footwear and in all weather.
Prohibited and unauthorised activities	activities that fill the criteria of Section 9. Such activities are deemed inappropriate in reserves.
Public Open Space Zone	a zone in the Porirua City Council District Plan.
Recreation	Recreation includes organised and casual recreation, passive and active activities, and may take place outside or inside, on dry land or water. The Council provides and/or manages places to recreate, and provides some programmes to enable people to recreate.
Renewal of Utilities;	works to reconstruct, rehabilitate, improve or replace existing infrastructure to restore its original capacity. It also includes minor upgrading, that is the expansion of the capacity of existing infrastructure, to the extent that the resulting environmental effects are the same or similar in intensity or scale as those that existed previously. On significant heritage sites, renewal does not include disturbance of land that was not previously disturbed.
Repair	restoration of something to a condition it formerly had without changing its character. In respect of utility maintenance it may involve restoration of functional efficiency rather than exact repetition of form or materials.

Reserve	for simplicity, any reference to a reserve in this Plan; a) refers to land set apart for public purposes in accordance with a provision of the Reserves Act 1977, and b) is assumed to include unclassified land that is managed by the Council as reserve, unless otherwise specified.
TERM	INTERPRETATION
Reserve Values	the features and qualities that merit classification as a reserve, including natural, historic and cultural heritage, and public recreation, use and enjoyment values.
Road	a road that is formed and maintained for vehicle use by the public.
Self contained vehicle	a self contained vehicle is designed to completely meet the ablutionary and sanitary needs of the occupants (including water for drinking and cooking) for a minimum of three days without requiring any external services or discharging any waste.
Significant	that part of a reserve containing a Significant Vegetation Site, a threatened species (listed in accordance with the NZ Threat Classification System), or an area identified by Greater Wellington (Wellington Regional Council) as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE).
Significant Ecological Sites ^[17] (SES)	Significant vegetation sites with significant ecological values.
Significant Heritage Site (SHS)	the part of any reserve that contains a feature recognised in the PCC Heritage Schedule, or in Me Huri Whakamuri ka Titiro Whakamua (schedule of wahi tapu sites), and any historic feature recognised in the specific reserve values described in Part Five (Volume II) of this Plan.
Significant Natural Value	a value described in section 3.3 Natural Heritage.
Significant Vegetation Site	a spatially bounded area of vegetation or group of trees that has ecological or amenity significance according to the “Porirua City Significant Urban Vegetation Identification” report ^[18] .
Sport	a type of organised recreation where there are standards and rules, regular competitions, and where groups are usually affiliated or aligned to a national body.
Structure	includes any construction or framework, building, equipment, device or facility, made by people and fixed to the land or another structure.
Temporary	(in respect of occupation), means a period not exceeding 6 consecutive days in a year.
Tournament	a single meeting or sporting competition (usually in which contestants play a series of games to determine an overall winner). For the purposes of this plan, a tournament also lasts longer than 3 hours and involves more than 100 people.
Vehicle	any device that is powered by any propulsion system and moves on rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means; including any device referred to previously from which the propulsion system, rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means of movement have been removed. Vehicle includes motorised and non-motorised devices. Vehicle does not include(a) a pushchair or pram; (b) a child’s toy; (c) a personal mobility device used by a disabled person.
Vested Reserve	a reserve vested in a territorial authority (not in the Crown).
Walking Track	a form of path, less “urbanised”, may have medium or steep gradients, steps, and some muddy sections.

APPENDIX 2: RESERVES ACT POWERS AND DELEGATIONS

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
41(1)	To approve reserve management plans	None.
41(13) Management Plan.	Approve management plan for a recreation reserve for which Council is the administering body (unless specifically required).	Autonomous power.
53(1)(d) Access	To consent to an increase in the number of days the public shall not be entitled to have admission to a reserve.	None.
107 bylaws	Make by-laws [s.106(2A)].	Autonomous power.
121 Conditions Council Resolution	Where under the provisions of the Reserves Act consent or approval is required, give consent or approval subject to such conditions as are thought fit.	Only exercisable in respect of matters delegated under this Instrument of Delegation.

2. FINANCIAL DELEGATIONS

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
53(1)(e) charges	To approve the fixing of charges generally or with respect to any specified occasion or event.	None.
53(2) admission charges	Fix charges for admission (up to 40 days; no more than 6 consecutive) to a recreation reserve.	Autonomous power.
64(1A)	Purchase land on deferred payments.	Autonomous power.
77(1)	Treat and agree for conservation covenant.	Autonomous power.
79(2)	Establish a Reserves Bank Account.	Autonomous power.

3. LAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
6(3) Council Resolution	Revoke a Gazette notice and issue a fresh notice or amend the original notice.	Only applies to notices in the Gazette given by the territorial authority.
14(4)	Gazette resolution to declare vested land to be reserve.	None.
15(1) Council Resolution	Authorise or decline to authorise, by Gazette notice, the exchange of land in any reserve or any part(s) of a reserve for any other land to be held for purposes of that reserve.	Only to be exercised where the territorial authority did not derive title from the Crown, or title would be deemed not to be derived from the Crown if the reserve was going through a revocation process (s.25). The territorial authority must consult with the Crown before making a decision under s.15(1) if the land it proposes to grant in exchange was purchased with funds provided either wholly or partly by the Crown.
15(3)	To do all things necessary to effect any exchange authorised by the local authority under Section 15(1) of the Act, or by the Crown in the case of vested reserves derived from the Crown, including the payment or receipt of any money by way of equality of exchange in the case of non-Crown derived reserves.	None.
16(1) Council Resolution	Classify, by Gazette notice, according to their principal or primary purpose all reserves. [Note this delegation does not affect sections 16(2) and 16(2A) Reserves Act].	None.
16(2)	Determine purpose Council land declared to be reserve.	Autonomous power.
16(2A)	Classify vested reserves created under Local Government Act 1974 etc.	Autonomous power.
16(10)	Name vested reserve.	Autonomous power.
16(4)	To advertise the intention to classify a reserve in accordance with section 16(1).	None.
24(1)	Change the classification or purpose of a reserve by notice in the Gazette.	Does not apply to the revocation of reserves.
24(1)(b)	Initiate change of purpose of reserve or reserve revocation.	Autonomous power.
24(2)(e)	To consider all objections received to a proposed change of classification or purpose.	None.
24(3)	To form an opinion that the change of classification or purpose of a scenic, nature or scientific reserve is justified.	None.
24(5)	To form an opinion that the change in the classification of a historic reserve is justified.	None.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
24A	Change sub-classification of vested local purpose reserve.	Autonomous power.
25(1) Council Resolution	Upon revocation of the reservation of any public reserve (or part of one) pursuant to section 24 Reserves Act, dispose of that land in such manner and for such purpose as the Minister specifies. [Note this is intended to allow Territorial Authorities to decide how and for what purpose the land may be disposed of].	All affected reserves or parts of reserves must have the same administering body and must all either be vested in that body or all held under an appointment to control and manage.
26A	Obtain title to vested recreation or local purpose reserve on classification (where appointed to control and manage before 1.1.80).	Autonomous power.
52(1) Council Resolution	Declare by Gazette notice that any 2 or more reserves, or parts of 2 or more reserves, or parts of one or more reserves and the whole of one or more other reserves, are to be united to form one reserve.	All affected reserves or parts of reserves must have the same administering body and must all either be vested in that body or all held under an appointment to control and manage.
111	Dedicate vested road reserve.	Autonomous power.

4. LEASES, LICENCES AND EASEMENTS

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
48(1) easements Council Resolution	Consent or refuse consent to administering body granting rights of way and other easements over any part of a vested reserve for any of the purposes specified in section 48(1). Impose such conditions as it thinks fit in giving the consent.	None.
48A(1) licences Council Resolution	Consent or refuse consent to administering body granting a licence over a vested reserve to any person or department of State - (a) To erect, maintain and use buildings, dwellings, masts and other structures, and plant and machinery; and (b) To construct, maintain, and use tracks and engage in other works - for any of the purposes specified in section 48A(1).	None.
48A(3) (communications) licence conditions Council Resolution	Approve terms and conditions determined by the administering body.	None.
54(1) recreation reserve leases Council Resolution	Give or decline to give prior consent to administering body, in the case of a recreation reserve vested in it, to grant leases for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and to grant a lease or licence for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (d) and to exercise all powers of the Minister referred to in the First Schedule that pertain to leases under s.54(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d).	None.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
Buildings not associated with outdoor recreation Council Resolution	Give or decline prior consent to administering body permitting, in a lease, the erection of buildings and structures for sports, games or public recreation not directly associated with outdoor recreation. Consent or decline consent to variations or amendments to leases and consent to the carrying out of any other necessary actions arising out of the leases consistent with the First Schedule, Reserves Act.	None.
54(1A) lease recreation reserve	Lease a vested recreation reserve (except farming, grazing or afforestation) if provided for in a management plan.	Autonomous power.
55(2)(a),(d),(e),(f) and (g)	In the case of a scenic reserve to give or decline to give prior consent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the enclosure and grassing or grazing of open parts of the reserve; • the setting apart of areas for other purposes; • the erection of buildings and other structures and amenities; • such things considered necessary for the public to obtain the benefit of the reserve; • the setting apart of sites for residences and other buildings and structures necessary for the management of the reserve. 	Must be satisfied that the facilities, amenities, buildings or structures are necessary and cannot readily be provided outside or in close proximity to the reserve.
56(1) lease scenic reserve Council Resolution	Give or decline prior consent to administering body, in the case of a scenic reserve vested in it, to grant leases or licences for the purposes set out in s.56(1) and to exercise all powers of the Minister referred to in the First Schedule that pertain to leases under s.56(1)(a) and (b). Consent or decline consent to variations or amendments to leases and licences, and consent to the carrying out of any other necessary actions arising out of the leases and licences consistent with the First Schedule, Reserves Act.	None.
56(2) public notice of leases Council Resolution	Give public notice in accordance with section 119 of the Reserves Act and give full consideration in accordance with section 120 to all objections and submissions.	None.
67(1)(b) race courses Council Resolution	Consent or decline consent to lease of recreation reserve set apart for race course purposes, to a racing club.	None.
72(1) farming	To enter into and agree the terms of a lease or other agreement for the farming of a recreation or local purpose reserve.	Note section 72(3) applies.

<p>73(1) grazing lease Council Resolution</p>	<p>Consent or decline prior consent to an administering body granting a lease of recreation reserve in the circumstances specified in s.73(1), where the reserve is vested in the administering body, and consent or decline prior consent to an administering body granting a lease in the circumstances specified in section 73(1) in all other cases. Exercise all powers of the Minister referred to in the First Schedule that pertain to leases under s.73(1).</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>SECTION OF ACT</p>	<p>POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION</p>	<p>LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013</p>
<p>73(2) afforestation lease Council Resolution</p>	<p>Consent or decline prior consent to an administering body granting a lease of recreation reserve for afforestation where the reserve is vested in the administering body, and consent or decline prior consent to an administering body granting a lease of recreation reserve for afforestation purposes in all other cases. Exercise all powers of the Minister referred to in the First Schedule that pertain to leases under s.73(2).</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>73(3) lease for un-used recreation reserve Council Resolution</p>	<p>Form opinion as to whether recreation reserve is not likely to be used for purposes of a recreation reserve. Consent or decline consent to administering body granting leases of whole or part of reserve vested in administering body. Grant or decline to grant leases of whole or part of a reserve held under an appointment to control and manage. Exercise all powers of the Minister referred to in the First Schedule that pertain to leases under s.73(3).</p>	<p>Note: The provisions of Part IIIB Conservation Act apply (s.73(3A)(b)) Note: s.73(3A) (a) applies.</p>
<p>73(5) Council Resolution</p>	<p>Consent or decline consent in writing to a member of an administering body becoming the lessee of any land under the control of that body.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>73(6) Lease surrender Council resolution</p>	<p>Consent or decline consent to surrender of lease.</p>	<p>Only exercisable where the original approval for the lease was given by the territorial authority under this delegation.</p>
<p>74(1)(b)(ii) licence of historic or scenic reserve Council Resolution</p>	<p>Consent or decline consent to granting of licence to occupy a historic, scenic or scientific reserve.</p>	<p>None.</p>

5. OTHER AUTHORISATIONS

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
44(1) accommodation	To consent to the use of a reserve for temporary or permanent personal accommodation.	None.
44(2) camping	To consent to any vehicle, caravan, tent or removable structure remaining on a reserve during the period 1 November to 31 March.	None.
45 buildings Council Resolution	Give or decline to give prior approval to administering body to erect, or authorise any voluntary organisation or educational institution to erect shelters, huts, cabins, lodges etc., on any recreation or scenic reserve.	None.
49 specimen collection Council Resolution	Grant or decline to grant in writing any qualified person a right to take specified specimens of flora or fauna or rock mineral or soil from a reserve for scientific or educational purposes. Form opinion as to whether qualified person has the necessary credentials. Impose conditions on the grant in writing.	With regard to fauna, the delegation is for exotic fauna which are not protected under the Wildlife Act 1953.
58(b) buildings	Set apart and use part of a reserve as a site for residences and other buildings.	None.
75(1) and (2) afforestation	Consent or decline to consent to the afforestation of a recreation or local purpose reserve.	None.

6. NATURAL HERITAGE

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
18(2)(e) 19(2)(e) 19(3)(a) flora, fauna and natural environment	Determine in which cases exceptions can be made to the preservation of flora and fauna and the natural environment.	None.
42(1) vegetation Council Resolution	Give or decline to give express written consent to the cutting or destruction of trees and bush on any historic, scenic, nature, or scientific reserve. Determine terms and conditions subject to which written consent is given.	None.
50(1) kill animals Council Resolution	Authorise or decline to authorise any person to take and kill any specified kind of fauna that may be found in any scenic, historic, nature or scientific reserve. Authorise or decline to authorise the use of firearms, traps, nets or other like objects within reserve for the foregoing purposes.	The delegation is for non-protected exotic fauna only.
51(1) plantings Council Resolution	Authorise or decline to authorise in writing an administering body to introduce indigenous flora or fauna or exotic flora into any scenic reserve for any of the purposes referred to in section 51(1). Impose conditions on the giving of the authorisation.	None.
77(1)	Treat and agree for conservation covenant.	Autonomous power.

7. RECREATION RESERVES

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
53(2) buildings not related to outdoor recreation	Erect building or structure not directly associated with outdoor recreation in a recreation reserve.	Autonomous power.
53(2)	Set apart recreation reserve as sites for baths, camping grounds, parking places for vehicles and mooring places for boats, or compounds for animals for display and fix charges.	Autonomous power.
53(2) caretakers	Set apart and use sites in recreation reserves for caretakers, residences etc.	Autonomous power.
53(2) pest control	Erect or authorise huts in recreation reserves for use in eradication of introduced flora and fauna.	Autonomous power.
53(2) use term	Exceed 10 year period for an agreement for use of a recreation reserve.	Autonomous power.
71(3) farming by local authority	Farm a recreation or local purpose reserve itself.	Autonomous power.

8. HISTORIC RESERVES

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
58A(1) Council Resolution	Give or decline prior consent to administering body, in the case of an historic reserve vested in it, to grant leases or licences for any of the purposes specified in that subsection. Consent or decline consent to variations or amendments to leases and licences, and consent to the carrying out of any other necessary actions arising out of the leases and licences consistent with the First Schedule, Reserves Act.	None.

9. LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVES

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
61(2) lease local purpose reserve	Lease Local Purpose Reserves under Public Bodies Leases Act 1969.	Autonomous power.
61(2A) lease local purpose reserve for community purpose	Lease Local Purpose Reserves for community building, playcentre, kindergarten, plunket room or other like purpose; farming, grazing, cultivation, cropping or other like purpose.	Autonomous power.
71(3) farming by local authority	Farm a recreation or local purpose reserve itself.	Autonomous power.
72 lease/licence reserves to Minister of Conservation	Lease or licence Recreation or Local Purpose reserves to the Minister of Conservation.	Autonomous power.

10. CONCESSIONS

Local Authorities have many autonomous powers in undertaking their role as Reserve Administering Bodies in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

In addition, many statutory powers, functions and duties under the Reserves Act 1977 were delegated to Territorial Authorities in 2013. A few of the delegations are qualified.

SECTION OF ACT	POWERS OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (COUNCIL RESOLUTION OR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE DECISION	LIMITATIONS TO POWERS DELEGATED BY THE MINISTER OF CONSERVATION, 2013
59A(1) Council Resolution	In accordance with Part IIIB Conservation Act 1987, grant or refuse a concession in respect of any reserve controlled or managed by an administering body under s.28 Reserves Act so that the administering body may apply Part IIIB as if references in that Part to a conservation area were references to such a reserve and references to the Minister of Conservation and to the Director-General of Conservation are references to an administering body.	None.

APPENDIX 3: SPORTS GROUND AND COURT POLICY

Date adopted by Council: Council 15 August 2001.

Date considered by Committee: Recreation Committee 31 July 2001.

Minute Reference: Council 78/01; REC64/01.

Previous Policy Reference(s): Council 16 May 1990; Parks and Harbour Committee 26 April 1990.

Business Unit/Author: Leisure and Recreation

SPORTS GROUND AND COURT POLICY 2001

1. INTRODUCTION

This policy covers all formal grassed and hard surfaced sports areas under the jurisdiction of the Porirua City Council with the exception of Porirua Park.

Any dispute in the interpretation of the meaning or intent of this document shall be resolved by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation having the delegated authority of the Porirua City Council.

All grounds/courts are allocated on a seasonal basis only. Changing demands of traditional sports and the development of new sports preclude any guarantee of tenure beyond the coming season

Where possible, Council will provide facilities for all demand from the Porirua Community. This includes traditional and non-traditional activities. Council shall be as equitable as possible in its grounds allocation and management

Council undertakes to meet with all users prior to the commencement of the season to discuss allocations of grounds/courts and training.

2. SEASONAL USE OF GROUNDS/COURTS

The summer season shall run from Labour weekend to March 31st. At the discretion of the General Manager Leisure and Recreation some grounds/courts may be available from 31 August for casual booked out of season summer play.

The winter season shall run from April 1st to August 31st. At the discretion of the General Manager Leisure and Recreation some grounds/courts may be available for casual booked out of season winter play until September 30th.

Parent code seasonal hire will not be restricted to Saturday use only, seasonal hire will include senior and junior play on one day per week with a maximum of two senior games per day.

Applications for earlier *or* later use of fields will be considered on the state of the grounds and any necessary renovations taking place. Permission to be given at the discretion of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation.

3. CRITERIA FOR CLOSING GROUNDS

Prior to the commencement of the season, each code shall supply the name, address and both business and private telephone numbers of their nominated cancellation official. This person *must* be available on the morning of the day of play.

All ground cancellations or restrictions shall be at the discretion of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee. This will where possible be made in consultation with the codes nominated cancellation official. The decision of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation will be final.

Where a cancellation or restriction is made, the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee shall inform the cancellation official and the zZB cancellation service.

The cancellation or restriction of use of grounds to non code users or non season hirers shall be communicated to the organiser of that game and the General Manager or his nominee shall inform the zZB cancellation service

Where restrictions are placed on the use of a field, the General Manager or his nominee shall be entitled to lay down such conditions as warranted at his or his nominee's discretion.

Where a code, club, team or other user is informed that grounds are closed to training, that ground shall be totally unavailable, not just where the playing surface has been disturbed.

4. STANDARDS OF GROUNDS/COURTS

Council will provide a senior quality facility for Rugby, Rugby League, Soccer, Cricket and Softball. These grounds will be suitable for competition play at the highest level of Wellington regional competitions.

Council will provide club courts suitable for local club play for tennis and netball.

All other grounds/courts will be maintained and marked to an appropriate standard for local competition and social play.

5. STANDARDS OF GOALS

All goals, posts and screens shall be owned and maintained by the code sharing the grounds on a seasonal basis.

At the commencement of the official season, the Council shall erect any goals, posts or screens in the first two weeks of the season dependent on bookings for the facility. These must be available from the codes by the commencement of the season, or erection shall be the responsibility of the code. The Council will dismantle the goals, posts or screens within 14 days of the end of the season. The codes will be responsible for out of season storage.

The codes shall be responsible for the posts, goals or screens being maintained to an acceptable standard as set by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee. This clause includes any damage or condition arising from vandalism.

Any goals, posts or screens considered by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee to be insufficiently maintained improperly erected or dangerous shall be removed at the codes expense. The code will be given one weeks notice of this removal in order to effect maintenance or repairs except where in the case of the goal, posts or screen being considered too dangerous.

Where codes have not complied with requests from Council or where the goal, post or screen is considered dangerous, the General Manager Leisure and Recreation shall arrange to have it removed and the parent code shall be charged the actual expense of that removal.

6. HIRERS RESPONSIBILITY

All hirers should apply for the use of any field, court or facility (amenity) in writing and prior to the use of that amenity. The General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee must confirm approval of use of the facility.

All hirers shall leave the amenity, including sports ground/courts, car parking area and changing rooms/toilets in no worse a state than it was found in. This specifically refers to litter, rubbish and non-play/sports damage to the turf.

Any and all litter created shall be removed by the hirer or be placed in receptacles provided by the Porirua City Council.

Activities shall not commence prior to gam or extend past the hours of darkness, unless the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee has first given approval.

A hirer of any ground may not sub let to any organisation or individual for any purpose without the written permission of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee.

Casual hires - bookings must be on official application form with an accompanying payment. No pencil bookings will be accepted.

The hirer shall be responsible for ensuring vehicles, ancillary or associated with their hire, do not park on grounds during their hire. This includes spectators and the hirer shall be billed for any damage caused by such vehicles.

7. CHARGING POLICY

Council shall fix ground charges for the coming winter and summer seasons prior to March 31st each year. These charges will be relayed to each parent code prior to the commencement of each season.

For parent codes and seasonal hirers all charges shall be paid within three months of the commencement of the season. (This will be July 1st for winter sports and February 1st for summer sports).

All fees and charges due for sports and recreation facilities shall be paid in full within the season that they fall due.

All casual hirers shall pay all user fees before use of any amenity.

No hirer shall make a charge for admission to a ground nor may a collection be taken without the written approval of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation

All charges are for the provision of basic services. Any service or additional work required by the hirer *or* by Council to repair damage or clear rubbish etc shall be charged at the cost of that service.

Where unauthorised use of amenities is found, the offending club, code or individual will be charged at a rate of 150% of normal charges. This will be additional to any penalties set by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation.

Junior sport for seasonal hire use shall be free and junior sport is defined as primary, intermediate and college school level children.

The Council maintains the right to not permit use of the any ground/court including training, seasonal or casual hire for failure to pay outstanding fees and charges.

8. USE OF CHANGING FACILITIES AND PUBLIC AMENITIES

Council shall not provide any facility on playing fields other than public toilets and changing rooms (where existing facilities are available, these will continue to be maintained).

Where public changing rooms are provided on parks, where one or more codes operate, these are not allocated to any one code and are to be made available to all other codes.

Any pavilion or change room facility made available with sports grounds, are not to be used for after game functions and shall be vacated within 45 minutes of games ceasing unless otherwise approved by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation.

A \$500.00 bond will be required from all parent codes that use parks where changing facilities are provided. This bond will be payable two weeks prior to the commencement of the season and non-payment will obviate use of those changing facilities.

All hirers of grounds, which include changing facilities, will leave those facilities in at least as tidy a state as they were found. Any cleaning or repairs required will be charged at cost to the hirer or parent organisation. Failure to pay such charges will close Council facilities to that group.

9. TRAINING

In general Council will allocate training facilities to users prior to the commencement of each season. Allocation of training facilities during the season will be at the discretion of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation. Requests shall be in writing and the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation will give confirmation in writing.

No training is to take place by any group outside of the physical boundaries and times as set by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation.

No training is to take place at any time on competition grounds (competition grounds are all those areas defined by line markings for formal competition use).

Where in the opinion of the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation or his nominee it is desirable to restrict training, in either area or time, such directions will be given to clubs in writing and will be adhered to. It shall be the responsibility of the club to advise its teams and coaches accordingly.

Responsibility for the provision of floodlighting for night training will be solely that of the hirer and they will be responsible for all charges incurred.

10. UNAUTHORISED USE OF PARKS

Where unauthorised or prohibited use of parks takes place a penalty charge shall apply at a rate of 150% of the normal rate.

Where unauthorised or prohibited use of parks is flagrant, the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation shall ban that user or club from use of any Council facilities until a guarantee of compliance is forthcoming.

Where unauthorised or prohibited use of parks continues despite the above, the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation shall at his discretion restrict the parent code use of any Council facility.

APPENDIX 4: PROTOCOL FOR THE HANDLING AND CARE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

In order for the proposed [xx] development to proceed on [xx reserve] (legal description of area affected), this protocol is agreed between the Porirua City Council and [xx company/group].

DATE OF EFFECT

This protocol will be effective once all parties have approved its content and signed the protocol. This protocol will be followed in response to the discovery of any archaeological site, taonga, artefacts or koiwi (skeletal remains).

PROTOCOL FOR THE DISCOVERY OF TAONGA AND ARTEFACTS

If taonga (treasure or prized possession, including a natural resource, having tangible or intangible value and being irreplaceable in a spiritual sense) is discovered in any area, [xx company/group] or its agents are to contact Ngāti Toa through Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and Porirua City Council. All work in that area is to cease until a site inspection is carried out by Ngāti Toa representatives and Council staff and approval to continue is given by the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation, Porirua City Council.

PROTOCOL FOR THE DISCOVERY OF (KOIWI) SKELETAL REMAINS

If during construction activities, [xx company/group] or its agents uncover any skeletal remains or similar material, operations are to cease in the vicinity immediately and [xx company/group] or its agent is to notify the New Zealand Police, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation, Porirua City Council and where appropriate the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

TIME DELAYS

Likely time delays for the construction works at the place of a find will depend upon the nature and extent of the find. The maximum time delays aimed for by iwi are as follows:

- Archaeological sites/taonga/artefacts: 2 working days (Monday to Friday)
- Koiwi (skeletal remains): 2 working days (Monday to Friday)

ACCESS TO THE SITE

[xx company/group] or its agents will allow Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, the General Manager, Leisure and Recreation, Porirua City Council and where appropriate the New Zealand Police and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust access to the site to carry out the responsibilities of this protocol.

ON-SITE OBSERVER

[xx company/group] shall liaise with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Inc. in order for an iwi on-site observer to be present at the site during the excavation phase of the works. Excavation works will not be undertaken on site without the presence of an iwi on-site observer.

MEDIA CONTACT AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The only person who has authority to make a statement about any archaeological finds is Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, after agreement on the information to be released.

[xx company/group] and its agents, including sub-contractors, consultants and subconsultants, are required to keep confidential all discoveries and records of known or possible Maori archaeological evidence, taonga, artefacts or koiwi.

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Inc has approved the form and content of this agreement.

Signed for the Porirua City Council

Name
General Manager
Leisure and Recreation

Signed for [xx company/group] :

Name
Position

APPENDIX 5: OVERNIGHT CAMPERVAN PARKING

Day Visitor carparking, Prohibited Parking and Overnight Campervan parking is permitted subject to the provisions of Policy 6.10.

Refer to the following one page camping maps of these four reserves:

- Bradeys Bay, Paremata
- Motukaraka Point, Pauatahanui
- Ngatitua Domain, Mana
- Onepoto Esplanade, Titahi Bay

NGATITOA DOMAIN



Max. 3 night stay

Motorhomes must:

- Be self-contained
- Park within designated areas and not obstruct other vehicles parking
- Not be accompanied by tents or awnings
- Move on by request (during events)

KEY

- Day visitor car parking only
- Overnight motorhome parking permitted
- Parking prohibited at all times

Please note:

Oversize vehicles are permitted to stay here.
 Motorhome parking can be opened or closed by notice.

MOTUKARAKA POINT



Max. 3 night stay

Max. 3 motorhome vehicles per night

Motorhomes must:

- Be self-contained
- Be under 7.5 metres in length
- Park within designated area (shown in blue) and not obstruct other vehicles parking
- Move on by request (during events)

KEY

- Overnight motorhome parking permitted
- Overnight motorhome parking prohibited

Please note:

Motorhome parking can be opened or closed by notice

Max. 3 night stay**Max. 3 motorhome vehicles per night**

Motorhomes must:

- Be self-contained
- Park within designated area (shown in blue) and not obstruct other vehicles parking
- Move on by request (during events)

Please note: Motorhome parking can be opened or closed by notice

ONEPOTO ESPLANADE

Max. 3 night stay

Max. 3 motorhome vehicles per night

Motorhomes must:

- Be self-contained
- Be under 7.5 metres in length
- Park within designated areas (shown in blue) and not obstruct other vehicles parking
- Move on by request (during events)

Please note: Motorhome parking can be opened or closed by notice

APPENDIX 6: EXCERPT FROM THE PROPERTY LAW ACT 2007

333 COURT MAY ORDER REMOVAL OR TRIMMING OF TREES OR REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STRUCTURES

- (1) A court may, on an application under section 334, order an owner or occupier of land on which a structure is erected or a tree is growing or standing—
 - (a) to remove, repair, or alter the structure; or
 - (b) to remove or trim the tree.
- (2) An order may be made under subsection (1) whether or not the risk, obstruction, or interference that the structure or tree is causing—
 - (a) constitutes a legal nuisance; and
 - (b) could be the subject of a proceeding otherwise than under this section.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if—
 - (a) the applicant’s land may be used for residential purposes under rules in the relevant proposed or operative district plan; and
 - (b) the application is made in relation to the use or enjoyment of the land for those purposes; but
 - (c) no building intended for residential purposes has been erected on the land.
- (4) The court may not make an order under subsection (1) unless satisfied that the building will be erected on the land within a reasonable time and, if the court makes the order,—
 - (a) the order does not take effect unless and until the building is erected; and
 - (b) if the building is not erected within a reasonable time, the order may be vacated on the application of any interested person.

335 MATTERS COURT MAY CONSIDER IN DETERMINING APPLICATION FOR ORDER UNDER SECTION 333

- (1) In determining an application under section 334, the court may make any order under section 333 that it thinks fit if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the order is fair and reasonable; and
 - (b) the order is necessary to remove, prevent, or prevent the recurrence of—
 - (i) an actual or potential risk to the applicant’s life or health or property, or the life or health or property of any other person lawfully on the applicant’s land; or
 - (ii) an undue obstruction of a view that would otherwise be enjoyed from the applicant’s land, if that land may be used for residential purposes under rules in a relevant proposed or operative district plan, or from any building erected on that land and used for residential purposes; or
 - (iii) an undue interference with the use of the applicant’s land for the purpose of growing any trees or crops; or
 - (iv) an undue interference with the use or enjoyment of the applicant’s land by reason of the fall of leaves, flowers, fruit, or branches, or shade or interference with access to light; or
 - (v) an undue interference with any drain or gutter on the applicant’s land, by reason of its obstruction by fallen leaves, flowers, fruit, or branches, or by the root system of a tree; or
 - (vi) any other undue interference with the reasonable use or enjoyment of the applicant’s land for any purpose for which it may be used under rules in the relevant proposed or operative district plan; and

- (c) a refusal to make the order would cause hardship to the applicant or to any other person lawfully on the applicant's land that is greater than the hardship that would be caused to the defendant or any other person by the making of the order.
- (2) In determining whether to make an order under section 333, the court must—
 - (a) have regard to all the relevant circumstances (including Māori cultural values and, if required, the matters specified in section 336); and
 - (b) if applicable, take into account the fact that the risk, obstruction, or interference complained of was already in existence when the applicant became the owner or occupier of the land.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(b), an order may be made under section 333 if, in all the circumstances, the court thinks fit.

336 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO TREES

- (1) A court determining an application under section 334 for an order for the removal or trimming of a tree under section 333 must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the interests of the public in the maintenance of an aesthetically pleasing environment:
 - (b) the desirability of protecting public reserves containing trees:
 - (c) the value of the tree as a public amenity:
 - (d) any historical, cultural, or scientific significance of the tree:
 - (e) any likely effect of the removal or trimming of the tree on ground stability, the water table, or run-off.
- (2) Except for a purpose referred to in section 335(1)(b)(i), the court may not make an order under section 333 relating to any tree that is the subject of a requirement lawfully made by a heritage protection authority under the provisions of Part 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

APPENDIX 7: RESERVES BYLAW

The Reserves Bylaw, Part 9 of the Porirua City Council General Bylaw 1991 controls behaviour in reserves in Porirua. The Bylaw received approval from the Minister of Conservation on 17 December 2013. The Bylaw will next be reviewed in 2019.

- View the Reserves Bylaw. (74KB pdf)

PART 9 – RESERVES

The following note and all other italicised text is for explanatory purposes only and does not form part of the Bylaw, but is intended as an interpretive aid only. This Part is to be read as additional all other enactments and parts of the Porirua City Council General Bylaw, including Part 11 – Public Places.

9.1 COMMENCEMENT

This Part of the Porirua City Council General Bylaw comes into force on the seventh day following the date of approval of by the Minister of Conservation in accordance with section 108 of the Reserves Act 1977.

9.2 OBJECT

The object of this Part is to provide for the orderly management and control of parks and reserves vested in and under the control of the Council for the benefit and enjoyment of all users of those parks and reserves.

9.3 INTERPRETATION

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

AIRCRAFT	means any device using air its medium for movement from place to place and includes helicopters, gliders, and hot air balloons. It does not include kites.
ANIMAL	means any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans.
AUTHORISED OFFICER	means any person appointed by the Council to perform duties required under this Part, irrespective of the designation given to that officer or person.
CAMPING	means living or residing, whether temporary or permanent, in a public place.
EMERGENCY SERVICES	means Police, New Zealand Fire Service or Ambulance personnel and ancillary services such as search and rescue.
EVENT	means a meeting or gathering of persons, the playing of a sport or games, or the holding of a picnic, attended by a club, company, firm, incorporated body, religious organisation, members or employees of any government department, union (as defined in the Employment Relations Act 2000), or other body or person.
LITTER	shall have the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Litter Act 1979 and includes garden waste, plant waste matter and any substance of a dangerous or offensive nature.

MANAGEMENT PLAN	means an operative management plan for any reserve vested in or under the control of the Council.
NUISANCE	shall have the meaning given to it by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, thing, or circumstance causing distress or unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person.
PERSON	means any natural or a corporate or unincorporated body of persons.
PLANT	means any member of the plant kingdom; and includes any alga, bacterium or fungus, and any part or seed or spore from any plant.
PRESCRIBED SUBSTANCE	means a mind altering substance, whether synthetic or naturally occurring, which substance might alter consciousness, mood or emotions, or which might intoxicate or induce pleasurable sensations in a person but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) medically prescribed substances ingested by the person for whom they were prescribed; or (b) substances purchased from a pharmacy without a medical prescription; or (c) Alcohol as defined in the Sale of Liquor Act 1989; or (d) Nicotine.
RANGER	has the same meaning as in the Reserves Act 1977.
RESERVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) means any land which is vested in or under the control of the Council and which is set aside for public enjoyment as a reserve, park, garden, or greenspace area, whether or not that land has been vested as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977; but (f) does not include any reserve, park, garden, or greenspace area which is subject to a lease that has been granted by the Council under the Public Bodies Leases Act 1969 or the Reserves Act 1977.
STOCK	means any animal (except dogs), and its young, kept in captivity and dependent on humans.
TRADE ACTIVITY	means having or offered for sale, or making available for sale or hire or reward goods and services.
VEHICLE	takes the following mean in this Part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) a man-made device for land transport, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, heavy machinery, motorbikes, bicycles; but (h) does not include prams, strollers, wheelchairs or other mobility scooters used by persons with a physical or neurological impairment.
WAAHI TAPU	means a place sacred to Maori.
WRITTEN APPROVAL	means approval given by the Council as set out in clause 9.18 to undertake a specific activity for which approval is required under this Part.

9.4 RESERVES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- (1) A reserve will be open to the public at all times, except:
 - (a) during such hours as the Council may from time to time otherwise determine; or
 - (b) when the Council has determined that it is necessary to temporarily close the reserve or part of it, and has provided appropriate signage to inform the public of the closure; or
 - (c) when the Council has determined that the public are not entitled to enter the reserve or part of it without payment of a fee. Any fee must be set by the Council in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 or agreed by the person to whom exclusive use of the reserve or part of it will be granted.
- (2) No person may enter any reserve or enclosure or place identified as such, which is set apart for the cultivation or protection of plants or other special purposes, and to which the public is not normally admitted, unless he or she has obtained the prior permission of an Authorised Officer.
- (3) A person must not enter into or remain (including with any animal or vehicle) on any reserve or part of it, that is closed to public access or temporarily restricted to the public as advised by an Authorised Officer or by signage.

9.5 BEHAVIOUR IN RESERVES

- (1) A person in a reserve must not:
 - (a) intentionally obstruct, disturb, or interfere with any other person's use or enjoyment in a reserve; or
 - (b) carry out any activity that is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health of any person or animal or create a nuisance; or
 - (c) chase, unlawfully interfere with, or cause distress to any stock or other animal or wildlife; or
 - (d) use foul, abusive, indecent, or obscene language; or
 - (e) be intoxicated or riotous; or
 - (f) ingest any proscribed substance; or
 - (g) hit a golf ball except in parks and reserves where golf is a permitted activity under an operative management plan.
- (2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) must leave the reserve if requested to do so by a Ranger or constable.

Controls on the consumption of liquor may apply to a reserve, refer to Part 23 – Liquor in public places. The requirements under clause 9.5 are additional to all other legal requirements regulating the provision and consumption of alcohol.

9.6 DAMAGE OR INTERFERENCE

- (1) No person, without prior approval of an Authorised Officer, may:
 - (a) bury or disturb anything in the reserve; or
 - (b) destroy, damage or modify any archaeological, heritage, historic or waahi tapu site; or
 - (c) deposit, remove or damage any vegetation, material, buildings, structures, or surfaces; or
 - (d) walk on any flower bed in the reserve; or
 - (e) walk on any grass plot or other place in the reserve if doing so is prohibited by a notice on the grass plot or place.

9.7 AIRCRAFT

- (1) No person may, without the written approval of an Authorised Officer:
 - (a) land in an aircraft in any reserve; or
 - (b) having landed in an aircraft remain in any reserve; or
 - (c) use an aircraft to set down, pick up, or recover anything in a reserve.
- (2) Nothing in subclause (1) prevents an aircraft from being used in or over a reserve in an emergency situation.
- (3) Despite subclause (1), a person may operate powered model aircraft in reserve if:
 - (a) the Council has set aside an area for that purpose in an operative management plan and all conditions contained in the relevant management plan are complied with; or
 - (b) an Authorised Officer has granted prior written approval; or
 - (c) the model aircraft:
 - (i) is radio-controlled and either battery or electric powered; and
 - (ii) has a total flying weight of not more than 1 kilogram; and
 - (iii) does not cause annoyance or inconvenience to other users of the reserve; and
 - (iv) does not over-fly the boundaries of the reserve; and
 - (v) does not fly in a reserve referred to in subclause (4).
- (4) The Council may by resolution determine any reserve where model aircraft which are radio-controlled and either battery or electric-powered may not be flown.

Clause 9.15 should be read as additional to any Civil Aviation Authority requirements.

9.8 ANIMALS

- (1) No person may bring any animal into a reserve or allow any animal in his or her custody, charge or control to be within a reserve, unless:
 - (a) a Council bylaw has allowed the animal in the reserve, such as through a dog control bylaw and the related dog control policy; or
 - (b) permission has been granted by an Authorised Officer; or
 - (c) the Council has designated the reserve or part thereof in an operative management plan as accessible to certain animals provided that the access for the animals is in accordance with those conditions stated in the management plan.
- (2) An Authorised Officer may seize and detain an animal that is in the reserve in contravention of subclause (1).
- (3) Nothing in subclause (1) shall affect a working dog being used for its designated purpose in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996.

The requirements under clause 9.7 should be read in conjunction with the requirements of Part 5 – Control of dogs.

9.9 CAMPING

- (1) No person may camp in a reserve unless:
 - (a) it is an area specifically set aside by the Council in an operative management plan for the purpose of camping, and the person has paid any camping fees set by Council resolution; and
 - (b) they comply with all conditions required of campers in an operative management plan; or
 - (c) that person has obtained the prior written approval of an Authorised Officer to do so.

Clause 9.9 must be read in conjunction with Part 11 – Public Places 11.4.3

9.10 EVENTS

A person must not attend or take part in an organised event in a reserve, unless the event is permitted by or approved in accordance with a relevant and operative management plan.

9.11 FIRES

- (1) No person, without prior approval of an Authorised Officer, may light a fire in a reserve.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), a person may use any gas or liquid fuel fired barbeque or other similar cooking device.
- (3) No person may leave any device or fire under subclauses (1) and (2) unattended.
- (4) The person that lights any form of fire is responsible for safely containing the fire and extinguishing the fire.

The requirements under clause 19.11 should be read as additional to the requirements of Part 18 – Fires in the Open Air.

9.12 GATES

- (1) A person must leave a gate in the reserve in the same position as the person finds the gate.
- (2) For example, a gate in a reserve found:
 - (a) open must be left open:
 - (b) closed must be left closed.

9.13 LITTER

No person in a reserve may deposit or leave any litter in a park or reserve, unless the litter is placed in a receptacle approved or provided for that purpose by the Council.

9.14 SPORTS AND GAMES

A person must not, if expressly forbidden to do so by an Authorised Officer:

- (a) play a sport or game in a reserve;
- (b) enter or remain on any part of the reserve marked out as a playing area for a sport or game while the sport or game is in progress.

9.15 SPREADING OF ASHES

No person may place, spread the ashes of a cremated person or animal in any reserve without the prior written approval of an Authorised Officer.

9.16 TRADING

No person may carry out any trade activity in a reserve without the prior written approval of an Authorised Officer.

9.17 VEHICLES AND OTHER TRAFFIC

- (1) No person may take, ride any vehicle or animal into or on any reserve:
 - (a) except on defined tracks, roads provided for the purpose; or
 - (b) unless approval has been granted by an Authorised Officer.
- (2) A person must not take, ride, or drive a vehicle or animal into or in the reserve in a dangerous manner.
- (3) No person may park any vehicle, except a bicycle, in any reserve except in a place set aside by the Council for the parking of vehicles, or with the permission of an Authorised Officer.

- (4) No person may stop a vehicle or leave a vehicle so that the vehicle obstructs an entrance to, or path or track in, the reserve.
- (5) No person may exceed the speed of 10 kilometres per hour.
- (6) Nothing in subclauses (1) and (3) shall apply to the Council's employees, contractors or agents, conducting lawful Council activities.

9.18 APPROVAL UNDER THIS PART

- (1) An approval under this Part may relate to:
 - (a) an activity or event or a series of activities or events, as the case may be; and
 - (b) one or more clauses under this Part as is appropriate in the circumstances.
- (2) Any approval granted under this Part may be subject to such terms and conditions as the Authorised Officer giving the permission thinks fit.
- (3) Approval may be given orally unless written approval is expressly required under this Part.
- (4) In considering an application or request for an approval under this Part Authorised Officers must consider any relevant operative management plan.
- (5) An approval given under an active management plan, by an Authorised Officer, is also an approval for the purpose of this Part.
- (6) Nothing in clause 9.18 affects the application of all other parts of the Porirua City Council General Bylaw 1991 unless expressly stated.

9.19 BREACHES OF THIS PART

- (1) Every person who breaches this Part, must on the request of an Authorised Officer immediately stop the activity, and leave the reserve if so requested by the Authorised Officer, Ranger or constable.
- (2) Any person failing with all reasonable speed to comply with a request under subclause (1) commits a further offence against this Bylaw.
- (3) Every person who does not comply with any requirement in or under this Part commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 104 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) Any person that fails to comply with all conditions at clause 9.18(2) commits an offence under this bylaw.

9.20 REVOCATIONS AND SAVINGS

- (1) At the commencement of this Part, Part 9 – Parks and Reserves of the Porirua City Council General Bylaw is replaced by this Part 9 – Reserves.
- (2) All designated and warranted Authorised Officers, Enforcement Officers and Rangers under the part revoked by subclause (1) are deemed to be Authorised Officers with equivalent powers conferred on them under this Part.
- (3) Any approval that is current and granted under any management plan, or part repealed by subclause (1) shall continue to remain effective and shall be deemed to be an approval under this Part.

ENDNOTES

- [1] There are no Council-managed Nature or Scientific reserves.
- [2] The RMA also provides directly and indirectly for tangata whenua participation in the preparation of policy statements and plans, and in decisions on resource consent applications.
- [3] The Reserves Act is limited to considering the effects of activities occurring within the boundaries of the reserve itself.
- [4] *Porirua: Our Place, Our Future – Community Outcomes Action Plan 2009-2015*.
- [5] scenic, historic, nature or scientific reserves.
- [6] scientific, historic or nature reserves.
- [7] Refer to Section 3.3 for definition of sites of Significant Natural Value.
- [8] The New Zealand Archaeological Association maintains a website of recorded archaeological sites. The database can be accessed online.
- [9] “*Porirua City: Significant Urban Vegetation Identification*” was prepared for the Council (by Blaschke and Rutherford Environmental Consultants in association with PAOS Ltd and Environmental Management Services Ltd, April 2011), for district planning purposes.
- [10] The service levels for Council utilities are set in the relevant Asset Management Plans.
- [11] The Reserves Act contains detailed definitions of the terms ‘lease’ and ‘licence’.
- [12] Note that subject to policy 5.1.8, once a site has been exclusively occupied for 40 days in a year, it will be unavailable for further exclusive occupation as a managed activity. Reserve availability will be determined by a variety of considerations, including ground conditions.
- [13] Works (including repair and renewal but not upgrading) to preserve the functional efficiency of existing infrastructure, without altering the purpose, nature or intensity of use.
- [14] Works to reconstruct, rehabilitate, improve or replace existing infrastructure to restore its original capacity. It also includes minor upgrading, that is the expansion of the capacity of existing infrastructure in the same location, to the extent that the resulting environmental effects are the same or similar in intensity or scale as those that existed previously. On Significant Heritage Sites, renewal does not include disturbance of land that was not previously disturbed.
- [15] Actual or potential effects, including cumulative effects and effects over time.
- [16] Except where there is a successful funding application to Council’s Shared Responsibility Scheme.
- [17] “*Porirua City: Significant Urban Vegetation Identification*” prepared by Blaschke and Rutherford Environmental Consultants, in association with PAOS Ltd and Environmental Management Services Ltd, April 2011.
- [18] prepared by Blaschke and Rutherford Environmental Consultants, in association with PAOS Ltd and Environmental Management Services Ltd, April 2011.

PART FIVE – RESERVE INFORMATION AND PLANNED OUTCOMES FOR RESERVES

Part Five contains information and policy that is specific to individual reserves. They are ordered alphabetically.

Volume 3 contains various maps to assist with locating a reserve. Particularly complex reserves are supplemented with additional maps showing different zones.

A RESERVE INFORMATION

Fundamental information is provided on the legal reserve name, size, classification and District Plan zoning of individual reserves, along with any easements or licences applying to the reserve.

This is supplemented by information on:

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

It should be noted that although the policy in previous reserve management plans has been superseded by this Plan, the older plans listed below are still a useful source of information about some reserves, as they gather a great deal of additional background material about the reserve into one place (eg. detailed species and threats lists, and the local and administrative history of the reserve). They are available online, through the Council website, Reserve Management Plans page:

- Aotea Lagoon Management Plan 1994;
- Golden Gate Esplanade Reserves Management Plan 2002;
- Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve Management Plan 2001;
- Ngatitōa Domain Recreation Reserve Management Plan 2005;
- Porirua Scenic Reserve Management Plan 1994;
- Porirua Park and Environs Management Plan 1992.

B RESERVE OUTCOMES

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

The planned outcomes form the basis of both the general and specific reserve policies in Part Two. The ultimate purpose of the policies is to achieve the planned outcomes across the range of reserves.

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

It is important to note that the planned outcomes for reserves are *policies* and are to be read with the other policies in Volume I of this Plan. The section on policy hierarchy in “How to use this Document” (in Part One) explains the relationship, and that all of the policies in Part Two - General Policy and Part Three - Activity Management Categories of the Plan are subject to the specific planned outcomes for each reserve.

HOW TO READ THE RESERVES DESCRIPTIONS

This table explains the sort of information we know about each reserve in Porirua. If a value box is empty it is because there are no records of particular values. Each reserve also outlines the outcomes that we want to achieve through our management and to guide any development plans.

Table 5: How to read the Reserves Descriptions – Location.

PARK INFORMATION	EXPLANATION
Primary Purpose of Reserve	The main purpose of the park, using the NZ standard descriptions, and used to help set levels of service. (New Zealand Recreation Association. See NZ Parks Categories Document for full explanations).
Suburb	The suburb(s) where the reserve can be found.
Map references	Indicates which map of Porirua reserves shows this particular reserve (either a general view or a map that shows the classification of each parcel). Some reserves will also have a zone map. Maps can be viewed either as aerial, or showing classification of different land parcels. The maps can also be viewed on the PCC Reserve Finder website which is an interactive online version of this volume of the Reserves Management Plan.

Table 6: How to read the Reserves Descriptions - Values and Outcomes.

PARK INFORMATION	EXPLANATION
Heritage Values	Brief summary of any archaeological, historic or cultural values present. References to District Plan protection (HH#), or Porirua City Council Historic Information Database (HIDB#) You can use these references to get more detailed information from Council’s website (keyword search: Heritage).
Natural Values	Brief summary of natural values. References to urban Significant Vegetation Sites (#, Ecological significance, Amenity significance) or rural Ecosites (#) database references. The format of these references is site id/Environmental Significance/Amenity Significance. Eg Aotea Lagoon (1(E2A1)) is site 1, with secondary Environmental significance, and primary Amenity significance. You can use these references to get more detailed information from Council’s website Significant Urban Vegetation Database.
Recreation Values	Outline of recreational activities people enjoy at the reserve.
Other Values and Information	Some of our reserves contain vital city infrastructure, such as sewers, which must be maintained. There is a high risk to communities from interrupted service of ‘Critical’ utilities. ‘Important’ and ‘Minor’ utilities present medium and lower risks.

Outcomes sought for the reserve	<p>What do we want this reserve for? What do we want to protect, or improve? What sort of activities do we want to allow or encourage here? Is there anything we don't want to happen here?</p> <p>Detailed development plans are not included here, but new development plans should be consistent with these outcomes. Maintenance standards or replacement or schedules requirements are covered in our Asset Management Plans and associated Service Level Agreements, and are not repeated here, although the Asset Management Plans also need to be consistent with these outcomes.</p>
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Table 7: How to read the Reserves Descriptions – Information.

INFORMATION	EXPLANATION
Appellation / Classification	Legal land description and Reserves Act Classification.
Parcel Area (ha)	Area of the reserve (hectares).
Scale (community that the reserve serves)	A New Zealand standard description indicating how far people travel to visit a particular park. Used with the Primary Purpose of Reserve to help set levels of service. (New Zealand Recreation Association See NZ Parks Categories Document for full explanations).
Village	The Village where the reserve can be found. The area is similar but not necessarily the same as a suburb.
Reserves by Reserve Act Classification	Reserves Act Classification.
District Plan Zone	<p>The recreation zone and the open space zone have different requirements for resource consents.</p> <p>Some recently added reserves are still within the rural and suburban zone.</p>
Ground Shaking	Natural hazard information. This is only recorded where it is known to be present. Minor ground shaking or landslide susceptibility is not recorded.
Landslide Susceptibility	Natural hazard information. This is only recorded where it is known to be present. Minor ground shaking or landslide susceptibility is not recorded.

Tsunami Zone	Natural hazard information. This is only recorded where it is known to be present. Minor ground shaking or landslide susceptibility is not recorded.
Liquefaction Zone	Natural hazard information. This is only recorded where it is known to be present. Minor ground shaking or landslide susceptibility is not recorded.

RESERVE NAME	GRID NUMBER
Acheron Park	7
Adventure Park	12
Airlie Reserve	2
Albatross Reserve	12
Aotea Lagoon	11
Apple Reserve	15
Ara Harakeke Pathway	3,4
Arahura Park	16
Arene Reserve	10
Arnold Park	6
Ascot Park	12
Ayton Reserve	8
Baxters Knob Reserve	11
Bedford Reserve	15
Beuly Reserve	11
Bodmin Reserve	4
Bosun Reserve	8
Botany Reserve	13
Bothamley Park	11, 12, 15, 16
Bothamley Park Extension	11, 12, 15, 16
Bowlers Wharf Reserve	11
Bradeys Bay Park	8
Brandon Reserve	8
Brendan Beach Reserve	1
Broken Hill Reserves	14, 17
Bromley Reserve	15
Browns Bay park	8
Calliope Park	15
Camborne Walkway	4 7 8
Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve	15
Cannons Creek Park	15
Cardiff Park	15, 18
Carvel Walkway	8, 12
Chapel Park	10

Cheshire Reserve	15
RESERVE NAME	GRID NUMBER
Colonial Knob Parkland	14, 17
Conclusion Walkway	7, 11
Derby walkway	15
Desert Gold Park	11
Drivers Reserve	15
Elizabeth Reserve	1
Elsdon Park	10
Endeavour Park	8, 12
Ernest Park	15
Eskdale Reserve	7
Gear Homestead Reserve	11
Gloaming Hill Park	7
Gloaming Hill Reserve	11
Golden Gate Esplanade Reserves	7, 8
Gordon Reserve	2
Grays Motukaraka Reserve	8
Gray Walkway	1
Greenmeadows Reserve	1
Halladale Reserve	11
Hampshire Reserve	15
Herewini Reserve	7
Hicks Walkway	12
Hukatai Park	10
Humphreys Reserve	7
Iona Park	11
Ivey Bay Reserve	7, 8
James Cook Reserve	12
Jasmine Underhill Reserve	11
Jilliet Park	7
Joesph Banks Reserve	9
Kakaho Estuary Reserve	4
Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve	2, 3
Karehana Park	3

Kenepuru Reserve	15
Kotuku Reserve	10, 14
RESERVE NAME	GRID NUMBER
Kura Park	7
Lagden Reserve	3
Limerick Reserve	11
Louisa Reserve	12
Maher Walkway	15
Makora Reserve	7
Meagher Park	12
Mexted Reserve	15
Mitchell Stream Esplanade Reserve	14
Moana Reserve	3
Moray Park	11
Motuhara Scenic Reserves	3
Motukaraka Point Reserve	8
Mungavin Park	15
Mungavin Reserve	15
Muri Bush Reserve	1
Muri Reserve	1
Muri Intersection Reserve	1
Natone Park	12
Navigation Walkway Reserves	8, 9, 12, 13
Ness Reserve	11
Ngatitua Domain	7
Okowai Lagoon	11
Onepoto Esplanade Reserve	11
Onepoto Park	7, 11
Owhiti Park	7
Papakowhai Reserve	7, 11
Papakowhai Walkways	11
Parkinson Reserve	12
Pauatahanui Burial Ground	9
Pauatahanui Esplanade Reserve	4, 5, 9, 13
Pauatahanui War Memorial	9
Pennant Walkway	7
Penryn Reserve	4, 8
Pikarere Reserves	6, 10
Plimmerton Domain	3
Plimmerton Tennis Courts	3

Porirua Park	15
Porirua Scenic Reserve	10, 14
RESERVE NAME	GRID NUMBER
Porirua Stream Esplanade Reserves	11, 15
Port Reserve	12
Postgate Park	12
Pukaki Reserve	12
Pukemere Reserve	1
Pukerua Bay Station Park	1
Pukerua Bay Tennis Courts	1
Queens Park	3
Raiha Walkway	14, 15
Rangitui Park	10
Raroa Reserve	1
Richard Walkway	6, 7
Rocky Bay Reserve	6
Rocky Bay Road Reserve	6
Rothwell Reserve	7
Samwell Reserve	8
Sievers Reserve	15
Silverwood Lookout	12
Silverwood Park	12, 13
Silverwood Reserve	12, 13
Silverwood Wetland	12
Skyline Reserve	12
Spicer Botanical Park	17
Spinnaker Reserve	8, 12
Spring Glade Reserve	7
Spyglass Reserve	12
St Ives Walkway	4
St Ives Reserve	4
Staites Scenic Reserve	7, 8, 11, 12
Stemhead Park	12
Stuart Park	6, 10
Sunlight Reserve	14
Takapuwhia Park.	10, 11
Takutai Scenic Reserve	
Taupo Reserve	3
Te Rauparaha Park	10, 11, 14, 15

The Crowsnest Reserve	8
The Dales Reserve	11
RESERVE NAME	GRID NUMBER
The Mainsail	12
The Portage Reserve	8
The Track Reserve	3
Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve	15
Tireti Recreation Reserve (Bowling Club)	6, 7
Titahi Bay Beach Reserves	6
Titahi Bay Community Reserve	6, 7
Titahi Bay Road Reserves	10, 14
Transom Reserve	12
Tuna Park	6
Victory Park	3
Waihemo Park	12
Waihora Reserve	16
Waihora Park	16
Wairaka Park	1
Waitangirua Farm	15, 18
Whitby Lower Lake Reserve	12
Whitby Tennis Courts	12
Whitby Upper Lake Reserve	12
Whitby Walkways	8, 12
Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve	10, 11
Windley Street Reserve	15
Yelverton Reserve	9
York Park	15

RESERVES BY RESERVES ACT CLASSIFICATION**HISTORIC**

Bowlers Wharf Reserve
Pauatahanui War Memorial

SCENIC A

Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve
Porirua Scenic Reserve
Raroa Reserve
Tukutai Scenic Reserve

SCENIC B

Ascot Park
Brandon Reserve
Brendan Beach Reserve
Bromley Reserve
Camborne Walkway
Carvel Walkway
Elizabeth Reserve
Hicks Walkway
Humphreys Reserve
Ivey Bay Reserve
James Cook Scenic Reserve
Maher Walkway
Motuhara Reserves
Muri Bush Reserve
Papakowhai Reserve
Papakowhai Walkways
Penryn Reserve
Porirua Park
Porirua Scenic Reserve
Sievers Reserve
Skyline Reserve
Spinnaker Reserve
St Ives Reserve
Staithe Scenic Reserve
Stemhead Park
Stuart Park
The Crowsnest
The Mainsail Walkway
Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve
Whitby Upper Lake Reserve
Whitby Walkway
Windley Reserve

RECREATION

Adventure Park
Airlie Reserve
Aotea Lagoon
Apple Reserve
Arnold Park
Ascot Park
Bedford Reserve
Beaulieu Reserve
Botany Reserve
Bothamley Park
Bradeys Bay Park
Brandon Reserve
Calliope Park
Camborne Walkway
Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve
Cannons Creek Park
Cardiff Park
Colonial Knob Parkland
Desert Gold Reserve
Elsdon Park
Endeavour Park
Eskdale Reserve
Gear Homestead Reserve
Gloaming Hill Reserve
Grays Motukaraka Reserve (unclassified)
Greenmeadows Reserve
Gordon Reserve
Hampshire Reserve
Jilliet Tennis Courts
Joseph Banks Reserve
Kenepuru Reserve
Kura Park
Lagden Reserve
Makora Tennis Courts
Mexted Reserve
Motukaraka Point Reserve
Mungavin Park
Natone Park
Muri Reserve
Navigation Walkways North
Navigation Walkways South
Ngatitua Domain
Niblick Reserve
Onepoto Park
Owhiti Park
Papakowhai Reserve

Papakowhai Walkways
Penryn Reserve
Plimmerton Domain
Plimmerton Tennis Courts
Porirua Park
Porirua Stream Reserves
Port Reserve
Postgate Park
Pukaki Reserve
Pukemere Reserve
Pukerua Bay Station Park
Pukerua Bay Tennis Courts
Raiha Walkway
Rangituhi Park
Richard Walkway
Rocky Bay Reserve
Samwell Drive Reserve
Silverwood Park
Silverwood Wetland
Skyline Reserve
Spicer Botanical Park
Stemhead Park
Stuart Park
Sunlight Reserve
Takapuwahia Park.
The Dales Reserve
Tireti Reserve
Titahi Bay Beach Reserve
Transom Reserve
Waihora Park
Waitangirua Farm
Whitby Lower Lake Reserve
Whitby Upper Lakes Reserve
Whitby Tennis Courts
Wi Neera Reserve
Yelverton Reserve

**LOCAL PURPOSE
(ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND/
OR RECREATION FOCUS)**

Ara Harakeke Pathway
 Ascot Park
 Ayton Reserve
 Baxters Knob Reserve
 Bosun Reserve
 Bothamley Park
 Broken Hill Reserve
 Camborne Walkway
 Conclusion Walkway
 Elizabeth Reserve
 Eskdale Reserve
 Golden Gate Reserves
 Gray Street Walkway
 James Cook Scenic Reserve
 Kakaho Estuary Reserve
 Kotuku Reserve
 Limerick Reserve
 Mitchell Stream Reserve
 Moana Reserve
 Mungavin Reserve
 Muri Reserve
 Navigation Walkways North
 Navigation Walkways South
 Ness Reserve
 Ngatitōa Domain
 Okowai Lagoon
 Onepoto Esplanade Reserve
 Papakowhai Walkways
 Pauatahanui Burial Ground
 Pauatahanui Esplanade Reserve
 Plimmerton Domain
 Porirua Scenic Reserve
 Porirua Stream Reserves
 Raiha Walkway
 Silverwood Park
 St Ives Walkway
 Stemhead Park
 Stuart Park
 The Portage Reserve
 The Track Reserve
 Titahi Bay Road Reserves
 Whitby Walkway
 Wi Neera Reserve

**LOCAL PURPOSE (COMMUNITY OR
CIVIC FOCUS)**

Acheron Park
 Adventure Park
 Albatross Reserve
 Bodmin Reserve
 Bradeys Bay Park
 Browns Bay park
 Chapel Park
 Cheshire Reserve
 Conclusion Walkway
 Derby walkway
 Drivers Reserve
 Endeavour Park
 Eskdale Reserve
 Gloaming Hill Park
 Herewini Reserve
 Hukatai Park
 Iona Park
 Jasmine Underhill Reserve
 Karehana Park
 Lagden Reserve
 Louisa Reserve
 Meagher Park
 Moray Park
 Muri Reserve
 Muri Road Intersection Reserve
 Niblick Reserve
 Onepoto Park
 Papakowhai Walkways
 Pennant Walkway
 Pikarere Reserves
 Plimmerton Tennis Courts
 Queens Park
 Rangitūhi Park
 Rothwell Reserve
 Spring Glade Reserve
 Spyglass Reserve
 Taupo Reserve
 Te Rauparaha Park
 Titahi Bay Beach Reserve
 Tuna Park
 Victory Park
 Waihemo Park
 Wairaka Park
 Waitangirua Farm
 Wi Neera Reserve
 York Park

RESERVES IN EACH VILLAGE**AOTEA AND ASCOT PARK**

Ascot Park
 Baxter's Knob Reserve
 Conclusion Walkway
 Desert Gold Park
 Jasmine Underhill Reserve
 Limerick Reserve
 The Dales Reserve

CANNONS CREEK

Bedford Reserve
 Bothamley Park
 Calliope Park
 Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve
 Cannons Creek Park
 Cardiff Park
 Cheshire Reserve
 Derby Walkway
 Drivers Reserve
 Hampshire Reserve
 Sievers Reserve (Richard Tautolo Playground)
 Waitangirua Farm
 York Park
*Recreation Areas on Road Reserve
 Managed as places for Recreation*
 Cannons Creek Basketball Courts

ELSDON, KENEPURU, TAKAPUWAHIA

Broken Hill Reserves
 Chapel Park
 Colonial Knob Parkland
 Elsdon Park
 Hukutai Park
 Kenepuru Reserve
 Kotuku Reserve
 Mitchell Stream Esplanade Reserve
 Porirua Scenic Reserve
 Porirua Stream Esplanade Reserves
 Raiha Walkway
 Rangituhi Park
 Spicer Botanical Park
 Sunlight Reserve
 Takapuwhia Park
 Te Rauparaha Park
 Titahi Bay Road Reserves
 Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve

PAREMATA

Acheron Park
 Aotea Lagoon
 Beuly Reserve
 Bodmin Reserve
 Bowlers Wharf Reserve
 Camborne Walkway
 Eskdale Reserve
 Gear Homestead Reserve
 Golden Gate Esplanade Reserves
 Halladale Road
 Iona Park
 Ivey Bay Reserve
 Makora Reserve
 Moray Park
 Ness Reserve
 Ngatitua Domain
 Okowai Lagoon
 Penryn Reserve
 Papakowhai Reserve
 Papakowhai Walkways

PAUATAHANUI

Kakaho Estuary Reserve
 Grays Motukaraka Reserve
 Motukaraka Point Reserve
 Pauatahanui Burial Ground
 Pauatahanui Esplanade Reserves
 Pauatahanui War Memorial

PLIMMERTON

Airlie Reserve
 Ara Harakeke Pathway
 Gordon Reserve
 Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve
 Karehana Park
 Lagden Reserve
 Moana Reserve
 Motuhara Scenic Reserves
 Plimmerton Domain
 Plimmerton Tennis Courts
 Queens Park
 St Ives Walkway
 St Ives Scenic Reserve
 Taupo Reserve
 The Track Reserve
 Victory Park

PUKERUA BAY

Brendon Beach Reserve
 Elizabeth Reserve
 Gray Walkway
 Greenmeadows Reserve
 Muri Bush Reserve
 Muri Intersection Reserve
 Muri Reserve
 Pukemere Reserve
 Pukerua Bay Tennis Courts
 Pukerua Bay Station Park
 Raroa Reserve
 Takutai Reserve
 Wairaka Park

RANUI

Apple Reserve
 Bothamley Park
 Bromley Reserve
 Maher Walkway
 Mexted Reserve
 Mungavin Reserve
 Mungavin Park
 Porirua Park
 Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve
 Waitangirua Farm
 Windley Street Reserve
*Recreation Areas on Road Reserve
 Managed as places for Recreation*
 Ernest Park

TITAHI BAY

Arene Grove
 Arnold Park
 Gloaming Hill Park
 Herewini Reserve
 Humphreys Reserve
 Jillet Street Tennis Courts
 Kura Park
 Rocky Bay Reserve
 Spring Glade
 Titahi Bay Community Reserve
 Onepoto Park
 Onepoto Esplanade Reserve
 Owhiti Park
 Pennant Walkway
 Pikarere Reserve
 Richard Street Walkway
 Rothwell Reserve

Stuart Park
 Stuart Park extension designation
 K1016
 Titahi Bay Beach Reserve
 Tireti Recreation Reserve
 Tuna Park
*Areas on Road Reserve Managed as
 Reserves*
 Rocky Bay Road Reserve (also
 known as part of Terrace Road
 Reserve or as Te Pa o Kapo)
 Titahi Bay Beach Road

WAITANGIRUA

Arahura Park
 Bothamley Park
 Bothamley Park Extension
 Louisa Reserve
 Meagher Park
 Natone Park
 Pukaki Reserve
 Waihemo Park
 Waihora Park
 Waihora Reserve
*Recreation Areas on Road Reserve
 Managed as places for Recreation*
 Waitangirua Community Park

WHITBY

Adventure Park
 Albatross Reserve
 Ayton Reserve
 Bosun Reserve
 Botany Reserve
 Bradeys Bay Park
 Brandon Reserve
 Browns Bay Park
 Carvel Walkway
 Endeavour Park
 Hicks Walkway
 James Cook Scenic Reserve
 Joseph Banks Reserve
 Navigation Walkway Reserves
 Parkinson Reserve
 Skyline Reserve
 Stemhead Reserve
 Port Reserve
 Postgate Park
 Samwell Reserve

Silverwood Park
 Silverwood Wetland
 Spinnaker Reserve
 Spyglass Reserve
 Staithe Scenic Reserve
 The Crowsnest Reserve
 The Mainsail
 The Portage Reserve
 Transom Reserve
 Whitby Lower Lake Reserve
 Whitby Tennis Courts
 Whitby Upper Lake Reserve
 Whitby Walkways
 Yelverton Reserve

RESERVES BY SCALE**REGION**

Aotea Lagoon
Colonial Knob Parkland
Endeavour Park
Gear Homestead Reserve
Ngatittoa Domain
Porirua Park
Porirua Scenic Reserve
Waitangirua Farm

CITY

Adventure Park
Ara Harakeke Pathway (part)
Arnold Park
Ascot Park
Bothamley Park
Camborne Walkway
Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve
Cannons Creek Park
Elsdon Park
Mungavin Park
Onepoto Esplanade Reserve
Onepoto Park
Pauatahanui Burial Ground
Plimmerton Domain
Spicer Botanical Park
Stuart Park
Te Rauparaha Park
Titahi Bay Beach Reserve
Waihora Park
Wi Neera Reserve

COMMUNITY/SUBURBAN

Airlie Reserve
Cannons Creek Basketball Courts
Cardiff Park
Conclusion Walkway
Grays Motukaraka Reserve
Hampshire Reserve
Jasmine Underhill Reserve
Jillet Park
Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve
Kenepuru Reserve
Kura Park
Motukaraka Point Reserve
Mungavin Reserve
Natone Park
Postgate Park

Pukerua Bay Tennis Courts
Raiha Walkway
Raroa Reserve
Richard Walkway
Spyglass Reserve
Takapuwhia Park
Tireti Recreation Reserve
Victory Park
Waitangirua Community Park
Whitby Lower Lake Reserve
Whitby Tennis Courts
Whitby Walkways

LOCAL

Acheron Park
Albatross Reserve
Apple Reserve
Arahura Park
Arene Grove
Ayton Reserve
Baxter's Knob Reserve
Bedford Reserve
Beuly Reserve
Bodmin Reserve
Bosun Reserve
Botany Reserve
Bowlers Wharf Reserve
Bradeys Bay Park
Brandon Reserve
Brendon Beach Reserve
Broken Hill Reserves
Bromley Reserve
Browns Bay Park
Calliope Park
Carvel Walkway
Chapel Park
Cheshire Reserve
Derby Walkway
Desert Gold Park
Drivers Reserve
Elizabeth Reserve
Ernest Park
Eskdale Reserve
Gloaming Hill Park
Gloaming Hill Reserve
Golden Gate Esplanade Reserves
Gordon Reserve
Gray Walkway

Greenmeadows Reserve
Halladale Road
Herewini Reserve
Hicks Walkway
Hukutai Park
Humphrey Reserve
Iona Park
Ivey Bay Reserve
James Cook Scenic Reserve
Joseph Banks Reserve
Kakaho Estuary Reserve
Karehana Park
Kotuku Reserve
Lagden Reserve
Limerick Reserve
Louisa Reserve
Maher Reserve
Makora Reserve
Meagher Park
Mexted Reserve
Mitchell Stream Esplanade Reserve
Moana Reserve
Moray Park
Motuhara Scenic Reserves
Muri Intersection Reserve
Muri Bush Reserve
Muri Reserve
Navigation Walkway Reserves
Ness Reserve
Okowai Lagoon
Owhiti Park
Papakowhai Reserve
Papakowhai Walkways
Parkinson Reserve
Pauatahanui Esplanade Reserves
Pauatahanui War Memorial
Pennant Walkway
Penryn Reserve
Pikarere Reserves
Plimmerton Tennis Courts
Porirua Stream Esplanade Reserves
Port Reserve
Pukaki Reserve
Pukemere Reserve
Pukerua Bay Station Park
Queens Park
Rangituhi Park
Rocky Bay Reserve

Rocky Bay Road Reserve
Rothwell Reserve
Samwell Reserve
Sievers Reserve
Silverwood Lookout
Silverwood Park
Silverwood Reserve
Silverwood Wetland
Skyline Reserve
Spinnaker Reserve
Spring Glade
St Ives Scenic Reserve
St Ives Walkway
Staites Scenic Reserve
Stemhead Reserve
Sunlight Reserve
Takutai Reserve
Taupo Reserve
The Crowsnest Reserve
The Dales Reserve
The Mainsail
The Portage Reserve
The Track Reserve
Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve
Titahi Bay Community Reserve
Titahi Bay Road Reserves
Transom Reserve
Tuna Park
Waihemo Park
Waihora Reserve
Wairaka Park
Whitby Upper Lake Reserve
Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve
Windley Street Reserve
Yelverton Reserve
York Park

RESERVES BY PRIMARY PURPOSE (NZRA CATEGORIES)**CIVIC SPACE**

Te Rauparaha Park

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Bowlers Wharf Reserve

Meagher Park

Mungavin Reserve

Ngatitōa Domain

Pauatahanui Burial Ground

Pauatahanui War Memorial

Plimmerton Domain

Plimmerton Tennis Courts

Rocky Bay Road Reserve

Victory Park

NATURAL

Arnold Park

Kakaho Estuary Reserve

Karehana Bay Scenic Reserve

Porirua Scenic Reserve

Raroa Reserve

Rocky Bay Reserve

Spicer Botanical Park

Stuart Park

Titahi Bay Beach Reserve

NEIGHBOURHOOD

Acheron Park

Arahura Park

Arene Grove

Browns Bay Park

Calliope Park

Cannons Creek Basketball Courts

Chapel Park

Ernest Park

Eskdale Reserve

Gloaming Hill Park

Herewini Reserve

Hukutai Park

Jasmine Underhill Reserve

Jillet Park

Karehana Park

Makora Reserve

Moray Park

Natone Park

Owhiti Park

Pikarere Reserve

Pukemere Reserve

Pukerua Bay Station Park

Queens Park

Sievers Reserve

Silverwood Park

Stemhead Reserve

Taupo Reserve

The Dales Reserve

Titahi Bay Community Reserve

Tuna Park

Victory Park

Waihemo Park

Waihora Reserve

Wairaka Park

Waitangirua Community Park

Whitby Lower Lake Reserve

PUBLIC GARDENS

Aotea Lagoon

Gear Homestead Reserve

OUTDOOR ADVENTURE

Colonial Knob Parkland

Waitangirua Farm

RECREATION AND**ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES**

Abbey Reserve

Airlie Reserve

Albatross Reserve

Apple Reserve

Ara Harakeke Pathway

Ayton Reserve

Baxter's Knob Reserve

Beuly Reserve

Bodmin Reserve

Bosun Reserve

Botany Reserve

Bothamley Park

Bradey Bay Park

Brandon Reserve

Brendon Beach Reserve

Broken Hill Reserves

Bromley Reserve

Camborne Walkway

Cannons Creek Lakes Reserve

Cardiff Park

Carvel Walkway

Cheshire Reserve

Conclusion Walkway

Derby Walkway

Desert Gold Park

Drivers Reserve

Elizabeth Reserve

Gloaming Hill Reserve

Golden Gate Esplanade Reserves

Gordon Reserve

Grays Motukaraka Reserve

Gray Walkway

Halladale Road

Hicks Walkway

Humphrey Reserve

Iona Park

Ivey Bay Reserve

James Cook Scenic Reserve

Joseph Banks Reserve

Kotuku Reserve

Lagden Reserve

Limerick Reserve

Louisa Reserve

Maher Reserve

Mexted Reserve

Mitchell Stream Esplanade

Reserve

Moana Reserve
 Motuhara Scenic Reserves
 Motukaraka Point Reserve
 Muri Bush Reserve
 Muri Intersection Reserve
 Muri Reserve
 Navigation Walkway Reserves
 Ness Reserve
 Okowai Lagoon
 Papakowhai Reserve
 Papakowhai Walkways
 Pauatahanui Esplanade Reserves
 Pennant Walkway
 Penryn Reserve
 Porirua Stream Esplanade Reserves
 Port Reserve
 Pukaki Reserve
 Raiha Walkway
 Richard Walkway
 Rothwell Reserve
 Samwell Reserve
 Silverwood Lookout
 Silverwood Wetland
 Skyline Reserve
 Spinnaker Reserve
 Spring Glade
 Spyglass Reserve
 St Ives Scenic Reserve
 St Ives Walkway
 Staithes Scenic Reserve
 Sunlight Reserve
 Takapuwhia Park
 Takutai Reserve
 The Crowsnest Reserve
 The Mainsail
 The Portage Reserve
 The Track Reserve
 Thompson Gully Scenic Reserve
 Transom Reserve
 Titahi Bay Road Reserves
 Whitby Upper Lake Reserve
 Whitby Walkways
 Wi Neera Esplanade Reserve
 Windley Street Reserve
 Yelverton Reserve
 York Reserve

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Adventure Park
 Ascot Park
 Bedford Reserve
 Cannons Creek Park
 Elsdon Park
 Endeavour Park
 Greenmeadows Reserve
 Hampshire Reserve
 Kenepuru Reserve
 Kura Park
 Mungavin Park
 Ngatitua Domain
 Onepoto Esplanade Reserve
 Onepoto Park
 Plimmerton Domain
 Plimmerton Tennis Courts
 Porirua Park
 Postgate Park
 Pukerua Bay Tennis Courts
 Rangituihi Park
 Tireti Recreation Reserve
 Waihora Park
 Whitby Tennis Courts