

Draft **CITY WIDE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2024



NAPIER
CITY COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

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FOREWORD

Here in Napier we pride ourselves on making, maintaining and supporting places and spaces where everyone wants to spend time. We have a wonderful network of open spaces that includes parks, gardens, sports fields, and the foreshore.

Parks are an important part of our urban fabric and our sense of place. They contribute to community identity, provide recreation opportunities and help improve health and wellbeing. Open spaces, and the amenities around them, give us places to meet friends, relax, play or exercise. They also have a vital role in social and economic wellbeing, making Napier a desirable destination and a home our locals can be proud of.

There are many things that help shape the future of a reserve. Their history and their original reason for being are important to consider when planning for their future. Cultural links and considerations, as well as input from reserve users and the local community, are also very important to bring into the conversation.

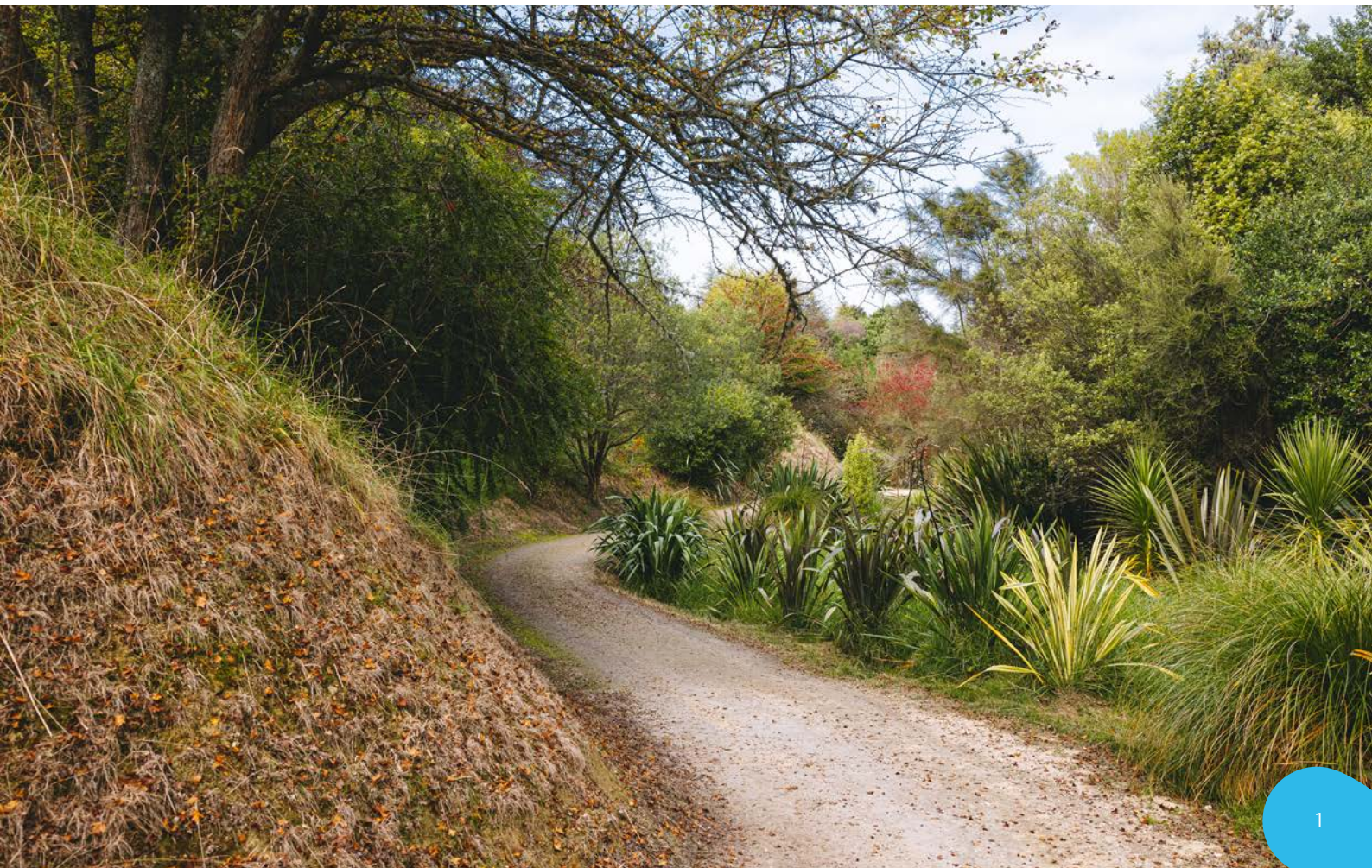
To make sure open spaces meet the diverse needs of the community, we prepare Reserve Management Plans (RMPs). As a first step in updating RMPs for all our parks and reserves, Council has adopted this Draft Citywide RMP and is now looking forward to receiving your feedback on it. From there, we will progress with updating RMPs across our city. We encourage you to have your say and share your thoughts on the future of open spaces in Napier.



Louise Miller
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Kirsten Wise
MAYOR



PART A

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



1.0 WHY PREPARE A RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

There are two primary reasons why it is important to prepare Reserves Management Plans -

1. The Reserves Act 1977 requires Reserves Management Plans to be prepared for land that is vested subject to the provisions of the Act.
2. Preparing a Reserves Management Plan is best practice for publicly owned parks and reserves even if they are not vested in accordance with the Act.

1.1 THE PURPOSE OF THE RESERVES ACT 1977

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is set out in Section 3 (a) – (c) as follows -

(a) providing, for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing-

(i) recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or

(ii) wildlife; or

(iii) indigenous flora or fauna; or

(iv) environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or

(v) natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:

(b) ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which in the aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character:

(c) ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

1.2 SECTION 41 RESERVES ACT 1977

A Reserve Management Plan is a document prepared in accordance with Section 41 Reserves Act, 1977 (the 'Reserves Act' or 'the Act') which requires the administering body, in this case Napier City Council, to prepare a Reserve Management Plan for any reserve under its control, management or administration to ensure that the land management is consistent with Section 41(3) which is set out below.

Section 41(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 states: "The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21, section 22, or section 23, as the case may be, for a reserve of that classification." Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 states: "The administering body of any reserve shall keep its management plan under continuous review, so that, subject to subsection (3), the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge"

Management Plans ensure that reserves are managed in a way that protects and enhances the natural, recreation, historic and cultural values associated with the reserves, at the same time providing for public access and other activities.

Reserve Management Plans can be regularly reviewed to respond to changing circumstances or increased knowledge about a reserve, with an anticipated life span of approximately 10 years

1.3 RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

Preparation of Reserve Management Plans is set out in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and is summarised below.

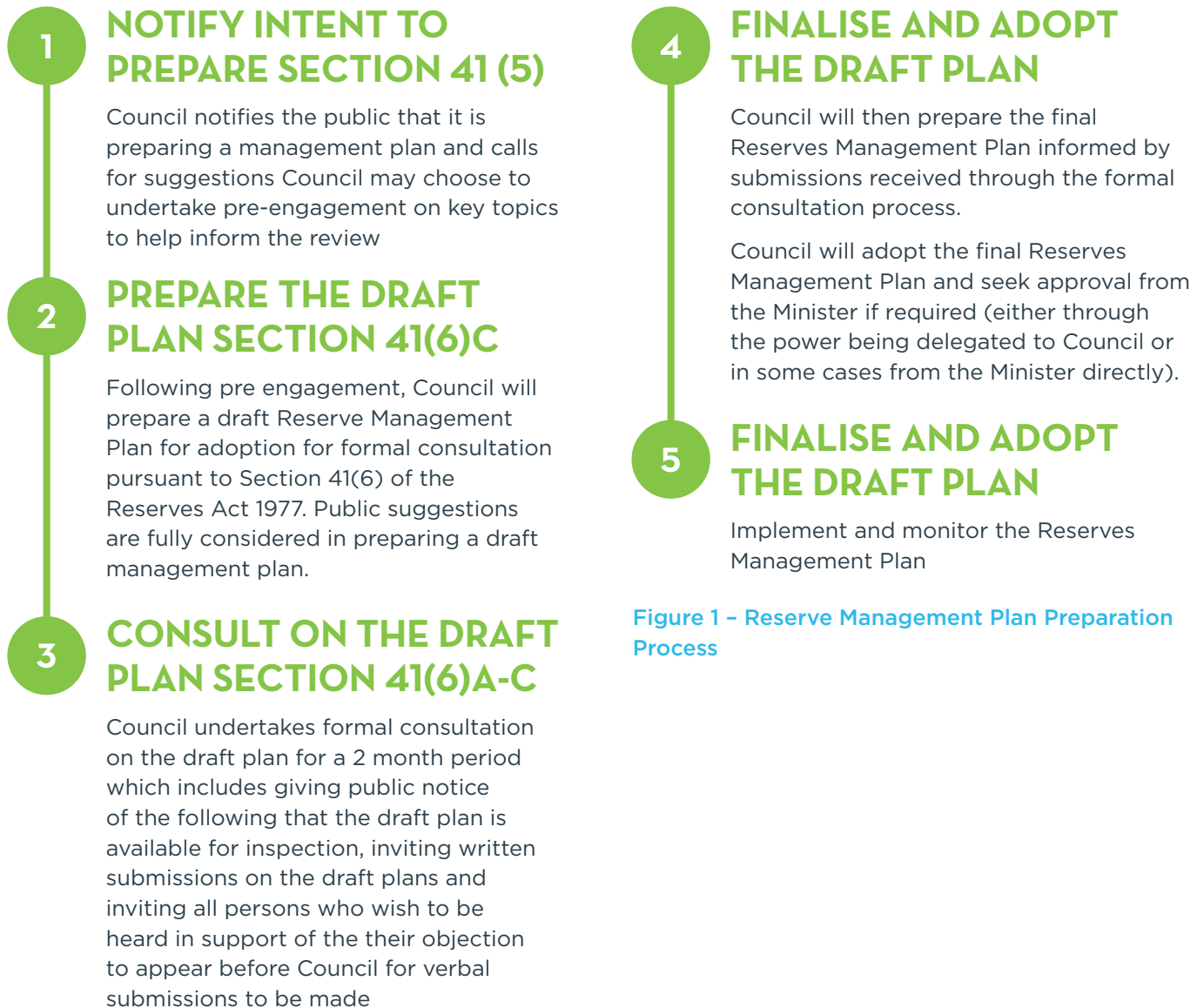


Figure 1 – Reserve Management Plan Preparation Process



1.4 RESERVES

CLASSIFICATIONS - S16 - 23, RESERVES ACT (1977)

Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires reserves to be classified according to their primary use. The two classifications that apply most often to reserves under Local Government control are Recreation and Local Purpose.

The preparation of a Reserve Management Plan must consider the purpose for which the land is classified. A summary of the Reserve Classifications is set out below. The detail in relation to how land is held and the impact of this will be set out in the individual and grouped management plans.

1. Recreation Reserve (Section 17 (1))

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

2. Historic Reserve (Section 18 (1))

Reserves classified as historic reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.

3. Scenic Reserve (Section 19 (1))

Reserves classified as scenic reserves—

(a) for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest:

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

4. Nature Reserve (Section 20(1))

Reserves classified as nature reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity indigenous flora or fauna or natural features that are of such rarity, scientific interest or importance, or so unique that their protection and preservation are in the public interest.

5. Scientific Reserve (Section 21(1))

Reserves classified as scientific reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for scientific study, research, education, and the benefit of the country, ecological associations, plant or animal communities, types of soil, geomorphological phenomena, and like matters of special interest.

6. Government Purpose Reserve (Section 22(1))

Reserves classified as government purpose reserves for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such government purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve.

7. Local Purpose Reserve (Section 23(1))

Reserves classified as local purpose reserves for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve.

2.0 CITY WIDE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN PURPOSE AND FUNCTION

This City Wide Reserve Management Plan (CWRMP) provides a framework for the ongoing management of Napier's parks and reserves.

It comprises two parts:

Part A – Introduction and Background

Part A sets out why reserves management plans are required, the purpose of the City Wide Reserves Management Plan and how it relates to the other statutory and non-statutory documents. It also provides detail on what types and how many of parks and reserves make up Napier's open space network. Key management issues are identified which provide direction for Part B – Objectives and Policies.

Part B – Objectives and Policies

Part B of the document sets out the objectives and policies that are relevant to all reserves. Objectives and Policies are grouped under 6 main headings related to the purpose of the Reserves Act (refer Section 2.1). The objectives and policies have been developed based on the known management issues and the strategic management objectives set out in the Open Space Strategy. There is a degree of overlap.

The CWRMP applies to all Council owned and managed parks and reserves. Not all parks and reserves are subject to/vested/gazetted in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 but for simplicity all open space that has a function aligned with the Reserves Act (i.e., recreation, protection of indigenous fauna and flora) will be managed in accordance with the CWRMP and the appropriate individual or grouped management plans.

Cemeteries which are owned and managed by Napier City Council are not classified as reserves and are not subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act. However, their management should be guided by the objectives and policies set out in the CWRMP on the basis that they form an important part of the city's open space network. Specific matters related to the cemeteries will be guided by Burials and Cremations Act 1964 and the Cemeteries Bylaw.

The intention is to complete a series of individual and grouped reserve management plans to sit alongside the CWRMP.

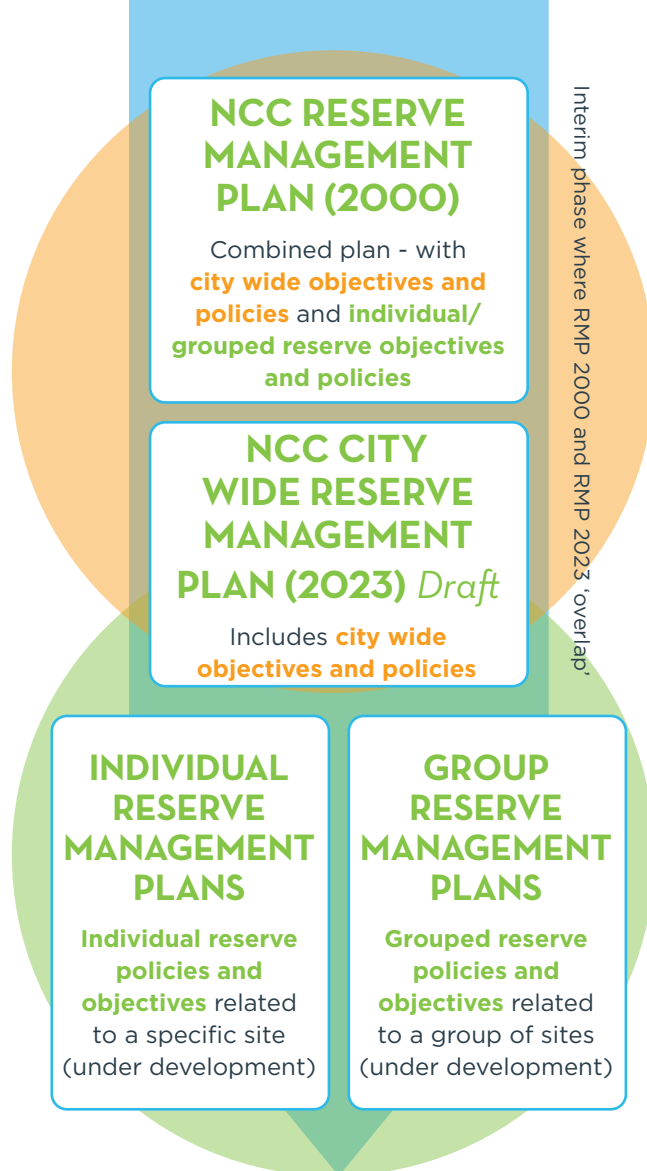


Figure 2 – Operative and Proposed Reserve Management Plan Relationship Diagram

Until such a time as Napier's reserves have an updated and current adopted reserve management plan, consideration will be given to the operative Napier City Council Reserves Management Plan (2000) (2000 RMP). The existing policies in the operative plan should also be considered when preparing draft (individual or grouped) reserves management plans for public consultation. Figure 2 (above) demonstrates the relationship between the operative and proposed Reserve Management Plans. When the City Wide Reserve Management Plan is adopted the policies will replace in full Section 5.0 of the 2000 RMP and in part Sections 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. When grouped or individual management plans are prepared the objectives and policies in these will replace Sections 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 of the 2000 RMP. There will be periods when all RMPs need to be referred to.

A list has been prepared which prioritises the preparation of individual and grouped management plans. This is included in **Appendix A**.

2.1 OPERATIVE NAPIER CITY COUNCIL RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN (2000)

Councils operative Reserve Management Plan (2000) includes General Objectives and Policies applicable to all reserves, in much the same way as this CWRMP intends to do. It also includes overall management plans for specific types of reserves including - sportsgrounds, public gardens, neighbourhood reserves, foreshore reserves, greenbelts, and other open spaces. Alongside these sit a series of individual reserve management plans all contained within the one document.

2.2 INDIVIDUAL AND GROUPED RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Citywide Reserve Management Plan will be supported by and should be used in conjunction with either an **individual** Reserve Management Plan or a **Grouped** Reserve Management Plan.

Individual plans will be prepared where there is sufficient complexity on one site/park/reserve to warrant a bespoke set of objectives and policies.

Grouped plans will be prepared where there are a group of parks/reserves with similar characteristics/ and/or in a similar locality/ geographic area with similar issues and where a collective approach to policies and objectives is appropriate.

Each Grouped or Individual Reserve Management Plan will contain a brief history of the reserve/ group of reserves, the current issues that are being faced and objectives and policies to support the ongoing management of the site. They will also clarify the relevant NZRA operational categories, existing leases and licences, and specify the purpose for which the land is classified and /or gazetted pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

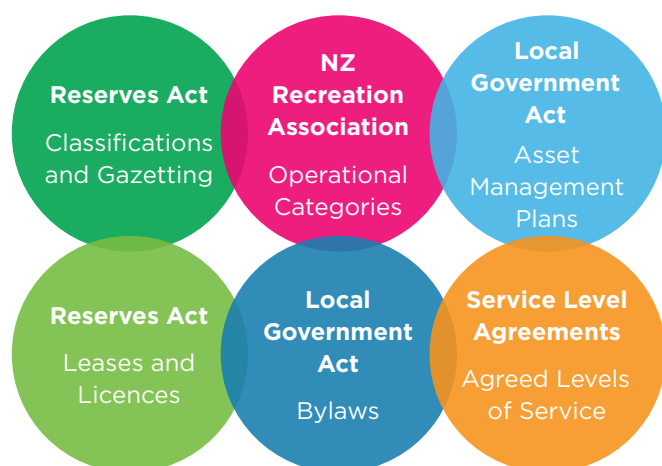


Figure 4 - Document Relationship diagram

2.3 PRIORITISED LIST OF RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

A list which prioritises which Reserve Management Plans should be prepared first is included in **Appendix A** and has been endorsed by Council 19 August 2021. This list can be reviewed at any time, but if this is necessary it would be appropriate for this to be further reviewed and endorsed by Council.

Priorities for Reserve Management Plan preparation was established based on the following considerations -

- Size scale and significance of the park.
- Current projects (physical works) being planned or underway.
- Master planning work underway or completed.
- Where known issues are impacting the management of the reserves and there is insufficient guidance in existing documentation to resolve outside of a Management Plan review.

2.4 LEASES AND LICENCES - EXISTING AND PROPOSED

It is important to note that the Reserves Act often requires public notification followed by consideration of submissions and the Minister of Conservation's consent to leases or licences on reserves. This requirement can sometimes be avoided if the proposed use is "contemplated" by a reserves management plan on the basis that the public have already had opportunity to consider the use. As noted above detail on leases and licences (existing and proposed) will be set out in the individual and grouped management plans.

New management plans must acknowledge and reflect existing leases and licences to occupy and be clear about how new leases and licences to occupy will be treated i.e., they will be publicly notified unless directly acknowledged/ contemplated in the reviewed management plan either because they were identified by officers or requested for consideration via the public notification process.

3.0 STRATEGIC FIT

Whilst the Reserves Act is the primary legislation which specifies how reserves will be managed, the management of parks and open spaces is also guided by a wide range of other statutory and non-statutory documents. Reserves Management Plans must work with and be cognisant of the other legislative and non-statutory framework which the Council works within. Specifically, Te Tiriti o Waitangi|The Treaty of Waitangi, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The summaries below outline the key legislative influences and in terms of this document should changes to legislation, Bylaws and/or other key documents occur then the latest version will apply.

3.1 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi | Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document between Māori and the Crown. The Council has delegated responsibilities from the Crown to ensure that local authorities observe the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi which are:

- Tino Rangatiratanga (Partnership)
- Ngā Tikanga katoa rite tahi (Participation)
- Kāwanatanga – Taonga (Protection)

Under Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, whenever the Council is exercising powers delegated to it by the Minister of Conservation it is required to interpret and administer the Reserves Act to give effect to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi|Treaty of Waitangi. The Local Government Act 2002 also requires Council to engage with Iwi in decision-making process relating to a wide variety of issues including the management of reserves.

There are many opportunities for sustainable partnerships with Iwi to ensure that the values of Mana Whenua are honoured and respected as Kaitiaki of the whenua (Guardians of the land). Mana Whenua values are Tikanga, Kawa and Wairua – the spiritual and physical connection to the land.

The Ahuriri Regional Park has already been identified as an opportunity where this is appropriate with governance structures already in place, also represented by local PSGE's and Councils.

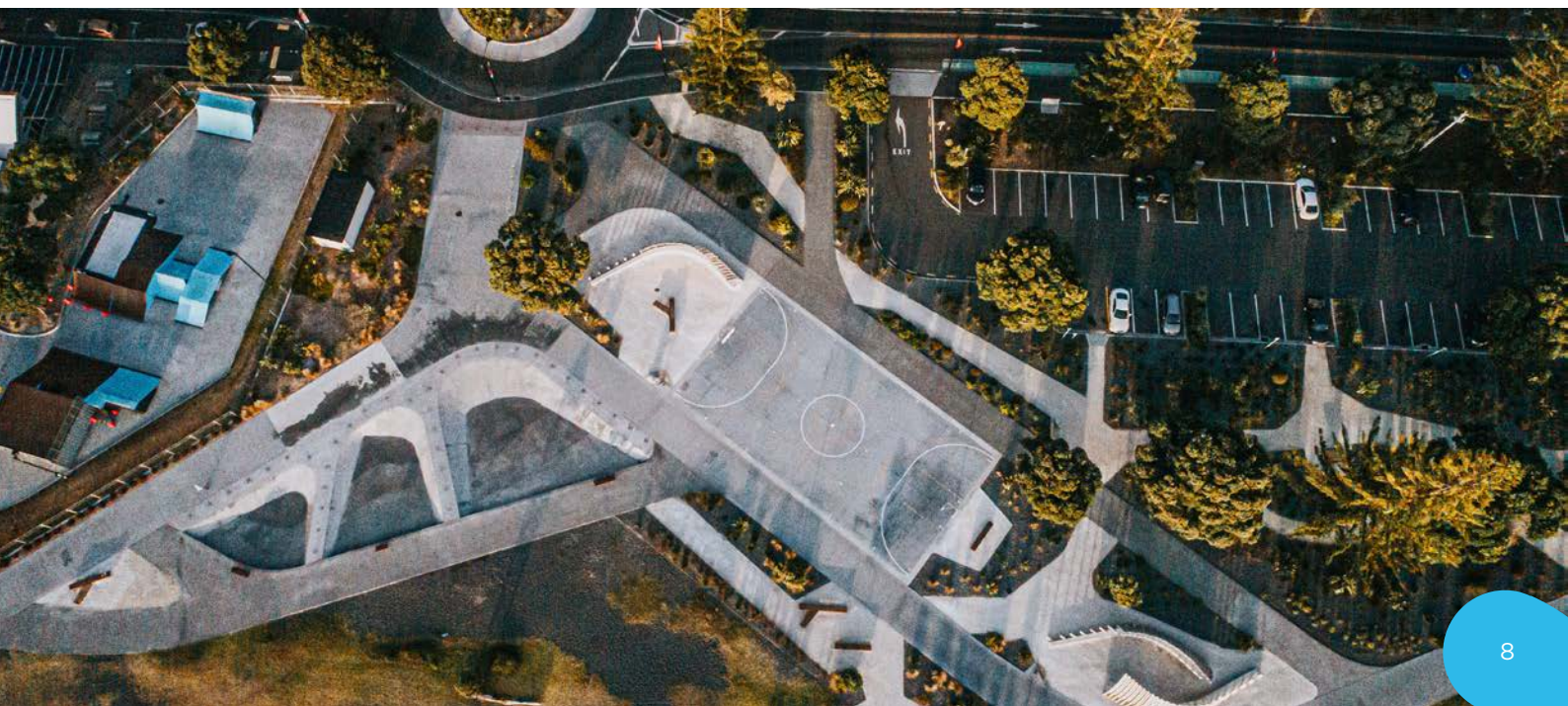
3.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Management of reserves must comply with the Resource Management Act 1991 and specifically the Operative and Draft District Plans and National Policy Statements.

3.2.1 OPERATIVE AND PROPOSED DISTRICT PLANS

Napier City Council has recently notified its Proposed District Plan. The zone introductions (except the Stadium Zone and the Boat Harbour Special Purpose Zone) refer to the Reserves Act 1977 and the need to specifically consider the Reserve Management Plans when assessing Resource Consent applications (see below). It is noted that there are some inconsistencies in the terminology and the intention is to remedy these as the plan progresses through to being operative.

The 5 zones in the Proposed District Plan which are specifically related to parks and open spaces are as follows –



1. NOSZ - Natural Open Space Zone

The purpose of the Natural Open Space Zone is to retain and enhance the natural environment and to ensure that activities, buildings, and other structures are compatible with the natural characteristics of the zone.

Introduction Reserves Act 1977/Reserve Management Plan Reference

Organised activities and uses on publicly owned land must obtain permission (such as a lease or a licence) from the Council as administering authority, and are assessed as required by the Reserves Act 1977 and any relevant reserves management plan. This is in addition to the requirements under the District Plan and RMA. In assessing resource consent applications required under the District Plan, the Council will have regard to the relevant reserve management plan for the area .

2. OSZ - Open Space Zone

The purpose of the Open Space Zone is to provide a range of passive and active recreational activities, along with ancillary facilities and structures necessary to support them.

Introduction Reserves Act 1977/Reserve Management Plan Reference

Organised activities and uses on publicly owned land must obtain permission (such as a lease or a licence) from the Council as administering authority. This is in addition to the requirements under the District Plan and the Building Act 2004. All activities on land vested or gazetted as reserve must have regard to the relevant reserve management plan and legislation (Reserves Act 1977).

3. SARZ - Sport and Active Recreation Zone

The purpose of the Sport and Active Recreation Zone is to provide for a range of indoor and outdoor sport and active recreational activities and associated facilities and structures.

Introduction Reserves Act 1977/Reserve Management Plan Reference

Organised activities and uses on publicly owned land must obtain permission (such as a lease or a licence) from the Council as administering authority. This is in addition to the requirements under the District Plan and Resource Management Act. All activities will have regard to the relevant reserve management plan and legislation (Reserves Act 1977).

4. BHSZ - Boat Harbour Special Purpose Zone

The purpose of the Boat Harbour Zone is to provide for a range of commercial and recreational fishing along with water-based recreation and related activities.

NOTE: There is no reference to the Reserves Act 1977 or Reserve Management Plans in the Boat Harbour Special Purpose Zone

5. STADZ - Stadium Zone

The purpose of the Stadium Zone is to provide for the operation and development of large-scale multi-use sport, recreation, and community facilities, buildings, and structures with capacity to host local, regional, national, and international events providing entertainment to residents and visitors. In Napier City the Stadium Zone applies to McLean Park.

NOTE: There is no reference to the Reserves Act 1977 or Reserve Management Plans in the Stadium Zone. McLean Park is subject to the provisions of the Sir Donald McLean Memorial Park Act 1911 .

NOTE : There are a number of other sections and references in the Proposed District Plan that need to be considered including Heritage, Outstanding Natural Features, Significant Natural Areas, Sites of Significance to Māori and Statutory Acknowledgment Areas. The Proposed District Plan requires a full review to ensure that the RMPs and the Proposed Plan are aligned.

3.2.2 NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS

In addition to the District Plan (Operative and Proposed) there are several national policy statements which should also be considered. Specifically, the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (2023) (NPSIB) which has been prepared in response to biodiversity decline, should be considered. The NPSIB provides direction to councils to protect, maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity requiring at least no further reduction nationally. In addition there are a number of other National Policy Statements which are of relevance including :-

- National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022
- National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020
- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 states that the purpose of local government is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities.

3.3.1 LONG TERM PLAN

Long-term plans describe the council's activities and the community outcomes it aims to achieve which include:

- Providing integrated decision-making and coordination of the resources, as set out in Section 93 (6)(c) of the Local Government Act.
- Providing a long-term focus. Show accountability to the community.

Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities are developed through the Long Term Plan process and guide decision making. The Long Term Plan is the mechanism which is used to fund priorities established in the Reserves Management Plans.

3.4 OTHER LEGISLATION

There is a significant amount of other legislation which can influence reserve management. This includes:

- Pouhere Taonga Act Heritage New Zealand 2014
- Conservation Act 1987
- Freedom Camping Act 2011
- Fencing Act 1978
- Public Bodies Leases Act 1969

There are also a number of Bylaws (established under the Local Government Act 2002) which must be considered in the management of reserves and should be read in conjunction with the operative Reserve Management Plans. These include:

- Dog Control Bylaw 2022
- Animal Control Bylaw 2021
- Freedom Camping Bylaw 2017
- Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2021
- Cemeteries Bylaw 2021

3.5 NON-STATUTORY DOCUMENTS

3.5.1 NAPIER OPEN SPACE STRATEGY (2023 – 2033)

Napier's Parks and Reserves team have prepared an Open Space Strategy (2023 – 2033). Whilst this is not a mandatory document it is an important strategy and information document that can be used to guide the reserve management planning process.

The purpose of the strategy is set out as follows –

- Provide an overarching strategic direction for the future planning of open spaces in Napier City.
- Provide a solid foundation to guide and prioritise the impending development of the City's Reserve Management Plans, Capital Works Programmes and Levels of Service.

The Open Space Strategy includes seven high level outcomes which are set out below. In the strategy under each there are a series of objectives, actions and initiatives and relevant workstreams/projects or strategies.

These are referred to in the CWRMP and appropriate links back to the overarching strategy made where appropriate.



Figure 5 – Open Space Strategy 2023 High Level Outcomes

3.5.2 OTHER NON-STATUTORY DOCUMENTS

Council has a number of other non-statutory documents which guide activities on parks, reserves, and open spaces. These should be read in conjunction with the reserve management plans.



Figure 6 – Operational documents that should be read in conjunction with the Reserve Management Plans

Strategies

Disability Strategy (2019 – 2023) This strategy focuses on Napier City Council's activities and services and looks to ensure that people with disabilities are able to enjoy the same access, value, respect, and inclusivity as others in the Napier community.

Public Toilet Strategy (2023) The purpose of this strategy is to understand the city's toilet provision and services, and provides future recommendations to meet the needs and demands of residents and visitors to Napier.

Play Strategy (2023) The purpose of this strategy is to understand the provision of playgrounds and play opportunities across the city, and provides recommendations to meet the needs and demands of residents and visitors.

Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2018 – 2024).

This plan aims to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and get people thinking about waste minimisation.

Internal Policies

Graffiti Removal Policy (2019) The purpose of this policy is to detail Napier City Council's strategy to combat graffiti and to outline how the Council deals with graffiti in public places.

Shade Policy (2016) The purpose of the shade policy is to reduce the impacts of sun exposure and Napier City Council's outcomes to provide infrastructure and services to support good health and wellbeing; and safe and accessible recreational facilities.

Joint Alcohol Strategy – Decision Matrix, Napier City Council (June 2018) This decision matrix is intended as a guide to reflect the intent of the Napier and Hastings Councils' Joint Alcohol Strategy 2017. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 must be considered separately for any licence application.

Parks and Reserves Naming Policy (2019 – to be reviewed 2024) The purpose of this policy is to reflect the city's unique history, identity, culture and environment and provides a consistent and transparent approach by applying best practice naming to provide certainty of location for accurate and efficient administration and communication.

Napier City Council Brand Guide Signage (2020) The purpose of this brand guide is to help bring clarity and consistency to the provision of Napier City Council branded information and signage within the public realm and to ensure alignment with visual and structural standards.

Te Reo Māori me ōna Tikanga Policy (2023) The purpose of this policy is to direct and guide the actions of Napier City Council in relation to the integration, protection, use and recognition of Te Reo Māori in Council business.

Parks and Reserves Memorials and Donations Policy (2024) The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance Council officers in assessing receipt of donations and requests for memorials in our reserves and open spaces, to ensure that such requests will be beneficial to a specific reserve. In addition to the existing strategies and documents this CWRMP has identified the need for the preparation of an additional strategy.

Parks and Reserves Commercial Activities Policy The purpose of this policy is to provide a consistent and transparent approach to issuing leases, licences or permits for commercial activities in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 sections 53(1)(D)&(E) and 54(1)(D).

Acquisition and Divestment Policy (new) This will guide the acquisition and divestment of Council owned open space. It will include detail on how Council will prioritise the removal of encroachments on reserves. The intention is to have developed this within 12 months of adopting the CWRMP.

4.0 NAPIER'S OPEN SPACE NETWORK

Napier City Council own and manage over 400 hectares of open space including sports parks, gardens, waterways, estuaries, beaches and civic spaces. (Refer Appendix 1 for full list of individual parks per category.)

There are **9 public gardens (13 hectares)** which are enjoyed year round by residents and visitors. These gardens are afforded a high level of maintenance and contribute much to city amenity.

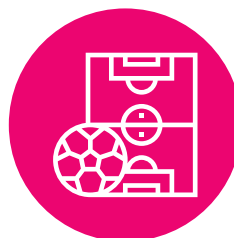
There are **17 sports grounds (220 hectares)** hosting a mix of summer and winter codes. The sportsgrounds cater for local and regional needs. McLean Park is the city's premier sportsground providing for regional, national and international events, as well as local events. McLean Park and Nelson Park also provide for regional as well as local events

All other sportsgrounds serve a local community need.

Napier is located on the coast and the City manages **11 foreshore reserves (118 hectares)**. The foreshore reserves are a significant recreational asset providing for walking and cycling, and other beachside activities. These reserves also have a key role to play in protecting the city from storm events and inundation from the sea.

There are **36 neighbourhood reserves (23 hectares)**. Neighbourhood reserves are important recreational resources for local communities containing playgrounds, informal open space and visual amenity. These areas also often provide wildlife corridors and connectivity.

There are **57 greenbelt and open space reserves (322 hectares)**. The majority of these reserves comprise 'greenbelt' that originated either as drainage reserve, plantation reserve or buffer strips. These tend to be long narrow parcels of land



Sportsgrounds (220 hectares)

2 Premier Sportsgrounds
15 General Sportsgrounds



Cemeteries (35 hectares)

Eskdale
Wharerangi
Napier
Taradale
Western Hills
Park Island



Parks and Reserves (487 Hectares)

36 Neighbourhood Reserves
57 Greenbelt and Open Space Reserves
11 Foreshore Reserves
9 Public Gardens



Tracks and Walkways

Within Napier's Parks and Reserves alone we have over 530 paths with a total combined length of 122.173 kilometres.

Figure 7 – Open Space Strategy 2023 – 2033, What have we got?



5.0 KEY MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Public open spaces provide considerable opportunity for recreation and to provide enhanced environmental outcomes. Community needs and expectations are changing with more pressure on time and different priorities for the activities that people take part in.

Big issues like climate change are beginning to drive decision making and parks and open spaces have a critical role to play.

There are significant opportunities for partnerships and shared decision making as communities look to protect their past and enhance their future.

The following key issues have been identified and they form the basis of the overarching policies and objectives in the CWRMP and will also be reflected in the individual and grouped management plans.

5.1 BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGY

Our indigenous biodiversity is unique and an important part of our national and regional identity. All Councils have had to protect areas with significant native biodiversity since the Resource Management Act was introduced in 1991. The recently adopted National Policy Statement Indigenous Biodiversity provides consistent guidance about what this means in practice including the criteria for identifying and managing these significant areas. Whilst Regional Council must set a target of 10% for indigenous biodiversity in urban and non-urban areas, local authorities must promote an increase in their area through objectives, policies and methods.

City greenspaces play an important part in improving biodiversity and ecology in the urban system and the importance of protecting and enhancing these values going forward cannot be underestimated.

Communities value ecology and biodiversity and there is an expectation that where appropriate public open spaces will be managed to protect and enhance these values.

Napier's parks and reserves have a significant role to play in facilitating the implementation of National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (2023) and the District Plan requirements with respect to Significant Natural Areas.

5.2 CHANGING RECREATION TRENDS

People have become increasingly time poor and as a result their recreation needs are changing. Open spaces have a significant role to play in keeping communities active and ensuring they stay connected. The management of public open spaces must be adaptable/flexible and have the ability to meet these changing needs.

Open spaces have an important role to play in providing for community connectivity with opportunity for local gatherings and connection to the wider urban environment with a focus on walking and cycling and wildlife corridors.

It is always challenging to meet changing and competing uses in public areas. This management plan will establish the framework, and the detail on what uses are best suited to which locations and how these will be managed is to be detailed in the individual and grouped management plans.

5.3 CLIMATE CHANGE/ SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Parks have a critical role to play in providing urban greening, reducing pollution, as well protecting people and infrastructure from changing weather patterns.

Open spaces need to be managed in a sustainable way ensuring a continued positive impact on the environment. Innovative and forward thinking is required to minimise energy use, conserve water and reduce chemical use.

Resilience is also an important issue for Napier given its climate and coastal location.

The role of open spaces in ensuring that Napier's communities are well placed to deal with environmental challenges that are facing the community is an important management issue.

In terms of determining which grouped reserve management plan should be prepared first it is recommended that recreation and ecological linkages and foreshore and coastal reserves should be given high priority given their important role they play in city resilience.

5.4 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Community partnerships and shared decision making is an important part of managing public open space.

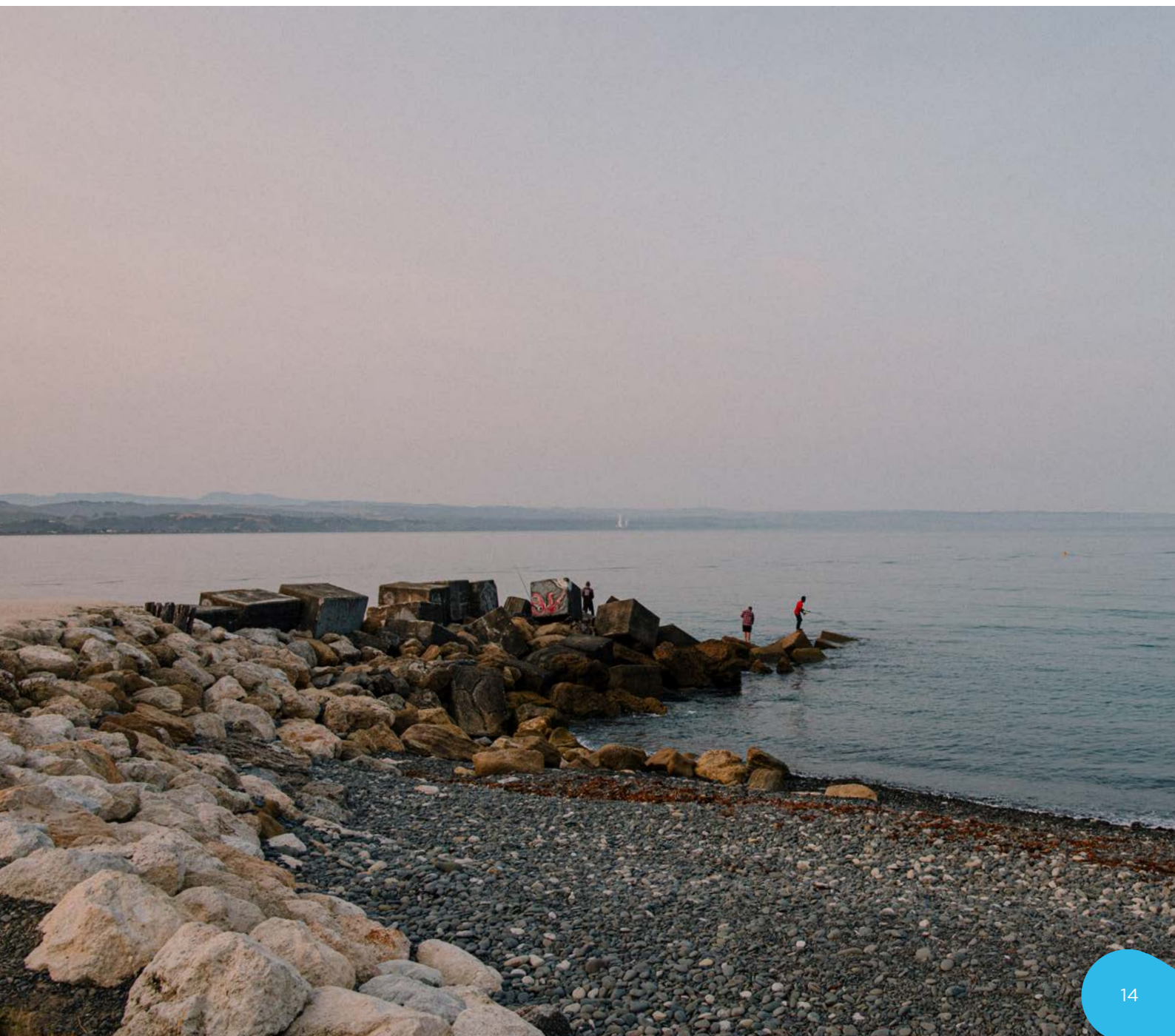
The primary purpose of the Reserves Act is to ensure that open space is managed for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Meaningful community collaboration and partnerships have the ability to enhance the benefits that are provided by the open space. Actively seeking and establishing partnerships with the community has many benefits. Often these are established in an adhoc manner based on a single issue however a more strategic approach to these is considered to be very beneficial.

5.5 THREE WATERS AND OTHER SHARED USE

Many of Napier's parks and reserves share a role with utility providers. They provide opportunity for recreation and contribute to city amenity, and also contribute to the management of Napier's stormwater and to a lesser extent waste and drinking water networks. Often other utilities are located on reserves. There has been much discussion about 3 waters and the impact of the proposed changes on parks networks across the country.

It will be important for the CWRMP and individual and grouped management plans to provide clarity when there is a shared use and importantly identify how the recreation, amenity, ecological and other environmental benefits will be retained and managed going forward.



6.0 OBJECTIVE AND POLICY TOPIC AREAS

Six objective and policy topic areas have been established based on the purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 and the activities that take place on parks and reserves. The CWRMP includes policies under each of these areas that apply to parks and reserves across the city.

The same objective and policy topic areas will be included in the individual and grouped reserve management plans but in these plans, policies will be developed based on the issues that are specific to the reserve or group of reserves.

6.1 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Administration and Management covers classifications and gazetting specifically, when this is appropriate and what it means for Napier's open space network.

It also describes the Levels of Service (based on NZRA categories) and provides commentary on the establishment of maintenance agreements and key performance indicators to ensure that the land is being managed in a way which is consistent with the classification and purpose of the Reserves Act.

Administration and management also provides guidance on the links between the District Plan and the Reserves Act and acquisition and disposal with reference to the proposed Acquisition and Disposal Policy

Strong, vibrant and healthy community partnerships are desirable and, in some cases, mandatory.

Partnerships with iwi, broader community and community groups and volunteers can include maintenance agreements, shared project establishment and delivery and collective funding opportunities .

The CWRMP should set out how these are to be achieved with individual and grouped reserve management plans will incorporate the detail.

6.2 RECREATION AND ACCESS

Recreation and Access provides guidance on how activities shall be treated in conjunction with the land classifications. Activities that take place on parks and reserves should either reflect the purpose for which the land is set aside as per its classification or be otherwise expressly allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977.

If it is not clear whether an activity can take place on a particular reserve then the Reserve Management Plan is the appropriate tool to help provide more certainty. Consideration should be given to the wide range of activities that take place on parks and reserves including organised sports, passive recreation, access, and parking. Temporary events and commercial activities i.e., circuses and gypsy fairs, advertising events, boat shows, activities that are guided by bylaws including freedom camping and dog walking. Other activities that support city living including easements and occupations for utilities.

6.3 BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND PLAYGROUNDS

Facilities and furniture includes pergolas, park furniture, water features, fencing, signage, lighting and playgrounds.

Appropriate facilities and furniture can significantly enhance and improve the recreation experience associated with parks and reserves and can improve the utilisation of a public open space. If not considered carefully it can also have a detrimental impact.

Infrastructure that supports recreational use such as buildings including clubrooms, changing rooms, toilet blocks etc is considered in the CWRMP specifically guidance on how new structures should be considered/assessed. Specific issues are dealt with in the individual and grouped management plans.

6.4 MANA WHENUA O AHURIRI

Mana Whenua Values:

- Kaitiakitanga – Guardianship of the whenua (land)
- Kawa – Customary Protocols – principles and regulations to guide practices of tikanga.
- Tikanga – Customary Practices – Doing things the right way, upholding Kawa principles.
- Wairua – The spiritual and physical connection to the land.

Many parks and reserves have social/heritage and cultural values. Many of these are managed via other legislation however reserve management plans must reflect these values and requirements in respect to managing these values. Parks and reserves are often enhanced via art, memorials and commemorative features which are a neighbourhood or the city's cultural expression.

Consideration of how existing Mana Whenua values are to be maintained and enhanced and how new values are to be incorporated should be guided by the CWRMP and detailed in the individual and grouped reserve management plans.

The Council acknowledges the representation of Whānau, Hapū, and Marae and engages with Iwi authorities, Hapū authorities, and corporate entities with any express mandate when they advocate for and represent the interests of Whānau, Hapū, and Marae in all matters to do with land use, including the management of our Open Spaces.

Five mana whenua authorities in Ahuriri Napier represent mana whenua interests:

1. Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui-ā-Orotū;
2. Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust;
3. Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust;
4. Mana Ahuriri Trust; and
5. Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust.

The following marae hold associations with the Napier District

Marae	Affiliated Hapū	Location
Tangoio Marae	Ngāti Tū (Marangatūhetaua) Ngāi Tauira Ngāti Kurumōkihi Ngāi Te Ruruku	1 Tangoio Settlement Road, SH 2, Tangoio
Wharerangi Marae	Ngāi Tāwhao Ngāti Hinepare Ngāti Māhū	651 Puketitiri Road, Puketapu
Petane Marae	Ngāti Matepū (Ngāti Hineterangi) Ngāi Te Ruruku Ngāti Whakaari	59 Taits Road, Bay View
Timi Kara Marae	Ngāti Hinepare Ngāti Māhū	10 Mōteo Marae Road, Mōteo
Mōteo Marae	Ngāti Hinepare Ngāti Māhū	48 Mōteo Marae Road, Mōteo
Waiohiki Marae	Ngāti Pārau (Ngāti Hikawera) Ngāti Hinewera Ngāi Tahu Ahi	44 Waiohiki Road, Waiohiki
Kohupātiki Marae	Ngāti Hāwea Ngāti Toaharapaki Ngāti Hori Ngāti Hinemoa	73 Kohupātiki Road, Clive

Claims to the Waitangi Tribunal have been settled by three mandated groups in the area of interest of Napier City Council:

1. Mana Ahuriri Trust: Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2021 No 54, Public Act – New Zealand Legislation
2. Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust: Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014 No 12 (as at 12 April 2022), Public Act Contents - New Zealand Legislation, and
3. Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust: Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 No 14 (as at 12 April 2022), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation.

Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust has an agreement with Ahuriri entities that it will defer any interest it has within the Napier District boundaries to Ahuriri hapū.

6.5 NATURAL VALUES

Parks and reserves have significant natural values which contribute to neighbourhood and city amenity. Management of the aspects that make up the natural values of these places is important to ensure that they do not diminish over time and continue to meet the changing needs of the community.

Tree management is a critical issue – planting new, preserving and retaining where possible and managing safety risks as the city's tree stock ages. Managing neighbours expectations in relation to trees is also important and clear guidance is required. All other vegetation and its associated amenity, and ecological (fauna and flora) values also requires clear guidance and management.

Overarching policies are included in the CWRMP with the specifics dealt with in the individual and grouped management plans.

PART B

CITY WIDE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES



1.0 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives

- I. Reserves are classified and gazetted, developed and managed according to their primary purpose.
- II. Public open spaces are protected in perpetuity in accordance with their Reserves Act classification.
- III. Council will ensure that the right provision and type of reserve is provided which is fit for purpose to meet demonstrated community need.
- IV. Council fosters meaningful relationships, demonstrating our commitment to listen to our community's needs, concerns and aspirations. Developing strong partnerships with mana whenua and tangata whenua ensures Council upholds its obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Policies

1.1. CLASSIFICATION AND GAZETTING

- 1.1.1. Where new reserves are to be vested in Council as part of a subdivision or plan change, the developer and Council shall agree on the type of reserve to be provided, the design of the reserve, and the works to be completed before handing over to Council and gazetting of reserve.
- 1.1.2. Reserves are vested on subdivision and are classified appropriately in accordance with the Reserves Act.
- 1.1.3. Existing reserves and open spaces are classified or reclassified where appropriate in accordance with the Reserves Act where appropriate to reflect their primary purpose and detail in the individual or group reserve management plan.

1.2. SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS

- 1.2.1. Agreed levels of service and maintenance are delivered either by Council or via service and maintenance agreements with service providers .
- 1.2.2. Levels of service will be determined in accordance with the primary purpose of the reserve and NZRA guidelines.

1.3. ACQUISITION AND DIVESTMENT GUIDANCE

- 1.3.1. In addition to any legislative requirements, Council will make decisions on the acquisition and disposal of reserves based on a Reserve Acquisition and Divestment Policy.
- 1.3.2. Council will prepare a Reserve Acquisition and Divestment Policy within 12 months of the City Wide Reserves Management Plan being adopted **(New)**. The Reserve Acquisition and Divestment Policy will identify what Council will give consideration to when making decisions on acquisition and divestment. It will include known proposed acquisitions and divestments such as those included in the Essential Services Report (2000). This will also include how encroachments will be addressed.



1.4. RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. New reserves will be developed to be of a useful size and shape suitable for the Reserves Act classification and the primary purpose, as per the New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories Framework¹

1.4.2. Council will evaluate any proposal for development of any part of any reserve to ensure that new development:

- a. is in keeping with the primary purpose of the Reserves Act classification or is otherwise provided for under the Reserves Act 1977 ,
- b. respects and protects key landscape features, existing recreation facilities, built heritage, important archaeological features and wāhi tapu / wāhi tipuna;
- c. promotes connectivity between open spaces including pedestrian, cycling and biodiversity linkages;
- d. improves accessibility;
- e. promotes good urban design principles and **Te Aranga Design Principles**²;
- f. if related to any trade, business or occupation, is either necessary for the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve and/or
- g. is in accordance with individual or group management plans; and will have regard to
- h. The scale of the proposed facilities in terms of the existing reserve use, foreseeable future use, or the foreseeable demand for the particular activity; and
- i. Effects on reserve users.

1.4.3. To ensure that any new buildings on reserves are designed to consider environmental sustainability, resilience, water conservation and energy reduction where appropriate in terms of their function, design construction and long-term maintenance.

1.4.4. To ensure that design, and placement of new buildings or development on reserves takes into account and gives consideration to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles (CPTED)³.

1.4.5. Note that the effects of any proposed development on reserves on neighbours will be considered as part of any planning applications.

1.4.6. To consult with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga when any proposed development potentially affects a recorded archaeological site.

1.5. RESERVE NAMING

1.5.1. All reserves vested in or administered by the Napier City Council shall have an appropriate formal name and new reserves will be named in accordance with the Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

1.5.2. Council will actively work with communities to appropriately name reserves, at Councils discretion.

1.6. ENCROACHMENTS

1.6.1. Notification and removal of an encroachment on Council owned or administrated land will be undertaken in accordance with the Acquisition and Divestment Policy.

1.6.2. New encroachments from private development into open spaces and reserves cannot be supported by Council. Detail will be provided in the Acquisition and Divestment Policy **(new)**

1.7. PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM

1.7.1. Parks are developed and managed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles and Council's relevant policies to ensure they are welcoming and safe spaces. These include (but are not limited to):

- CPTED – MFE National guidelines environment.govt.nz/publications/national-guidelines-for-crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-in-new-zealand
- Napier City Graffiti Removal Policy

1.8. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

1.8.1. Actively involve volunteer groups in the maintenance and development of reserves and open spaces.

1.8.2. Support and value volunteer programmes through provision of coordinated budgeted resources to assist and enable volunteers.

1.8.3. Collaborate with partners to identify volunteer initiatives on strategic projects.

¹ New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories Framework

² Refer to Auckland Design Manual

³ www.justice.govt.nz/assets/cpted-part-1.pdf

2.0 RECREATION AND ACCESS

Objectives

V. Provide reserves and open spaces for the use and enjoyment of our community.

VI. Provide opportunities for equitable access to open spaces and reserves.

VII. Optimise the use of open spaces and reserves by promoting shared use of spaces (including built facilities) where there is alignment with the reserve classification and/or other provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Individual Reserve Management Plan.

VIII. To allow and encourage temporary activities and events on open spaces and reserves that are compatible with the reserve classification and/or other provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the Individual or Group Reserve Management Plan.

Policies

2.1. PRIMARY PURPOSE

2.1.1. Ensure that reserves are managed and developed in accordance with their primary purpose i.e. active recreation – sportsgrounds, neighbourhood reserves, greenbelts, foreshore, public gardens, tracks and walkways

2.2. TRACKS TRAILS AND PATHWAYS

2.2.1. Tracks, Trails and Pathways will be developed to enhance connectivity, recreation and accessibility.

2.3. ACCESSIBILITY

2.3.1. That development and maintenance of reserves and open spaces shall be in accordance with Councils Disability Strategy.

2.4. MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS AND PARKING ACTIVITIES

2.4.1. Only authorised motor vehicles or emergency services appliances may have access to reserves unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

2.4.2. Motorbikes are not permitted on reserves.

2.4.3. Damage caused by unauthorised use of motor vehicles will be repaired by the Council, with the costs being recovered from the offender through appropriate legal processes.

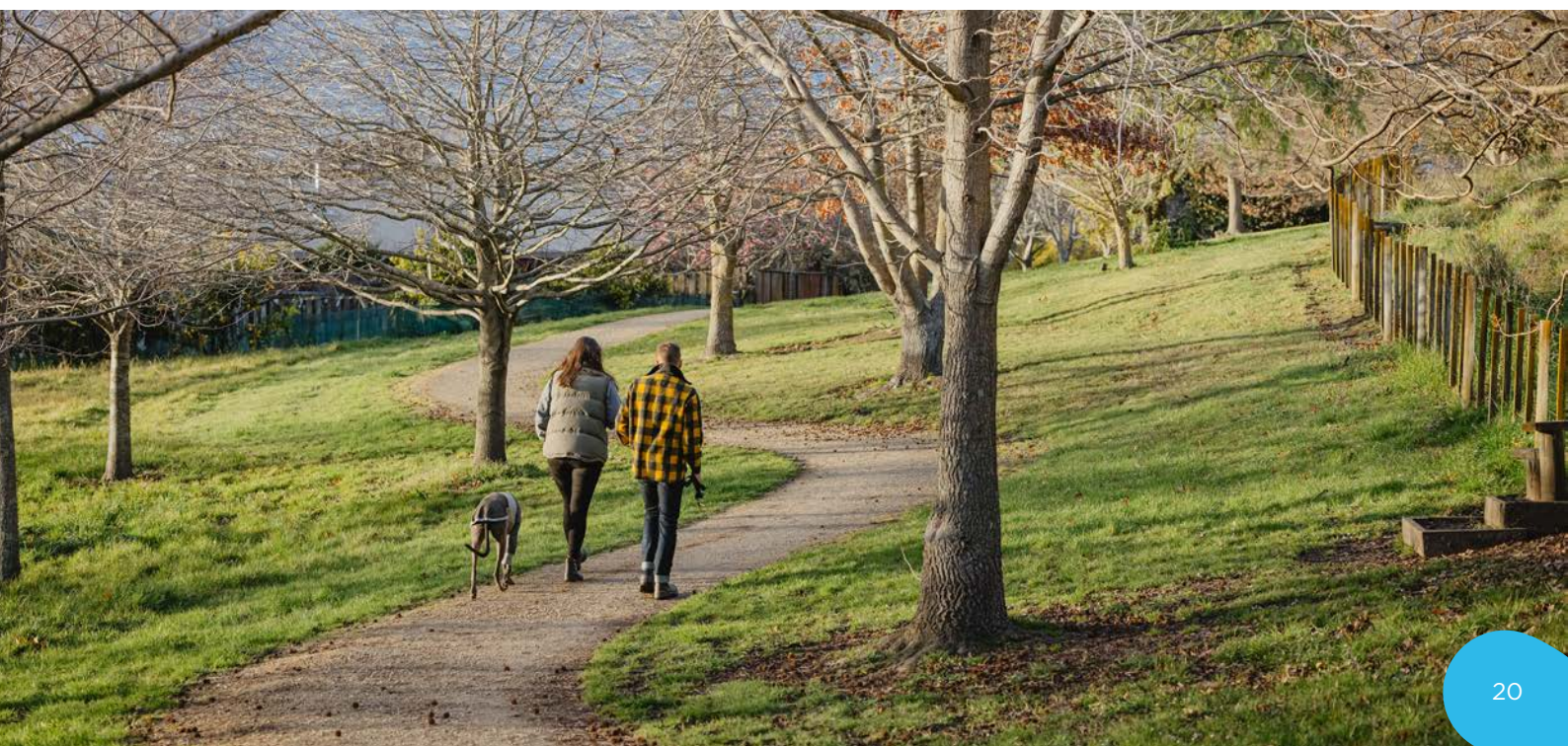
2.4.4. Abandoned vehicles will be removed by Council, and the costs recovered from either;

- a. the offender; or
- b. the vehicle owner; or if unknown
- c. the disposal of the vehicle.

2.4.5. Where gates close at a specific time, appropriate signage indicating this time will be installed and any person requiring to be released after this time will incur a fee.

2.5. FREEDOM CAMPING AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.5.1. The Council will provide for freedom camping and motorhomes on reserves in accordance with the Napier City Council Freedom Camping Bylaw.



2.6. TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

2.6.1. All temporary activities on open spaces and reserves shall be authorised by Council and carried out in accordance with the relevant individual or group management plan and in accordance with the Reserves Act.

Advice note: Provisions of the District Plan and other legislation shall be considered outside of the approval given under this Management Plan.

Advice note: Where provisions of the District Plan and the Reserves Act with respect to temporary activities conflict the Reserves Act and relevant management plans take precedence.

2.7. LEASES, LICENCES, AND OTHER LEGAL AGREEMENTS

2.7.1. Without imposing any obligation on Council to do so, exclusive use and associated development may be allowed at the discretion of Council where:

- a.** Council determines that the activity is in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977; the requirements of this City Wide Reserve Management Plan; the provisions of the relevant individual or group reserve management plan for the park or reserve in question; and any other relevant Council documents; and
- b.** any required consents (including the consent of the Minister of Conservation) are obtained; and
- c.** all necessary resolutions have been passed; and
- d.** an appropriate legal agreement between Council and the long-term exclusive user is in place .

2.7.2. Where a building, other structure or other occupation is no longer required, termination of the legal agreement shall be in accordance with the process set out in the agreement or as agreed with Council.

2.7.3. Applications for lease, licences and other legal agreements will need to be made in writing to Council with sufficient detail to enable Council process and consider the application.

2.7.4. Council will consider compensation for lease, licence and other legal agreement at the time of assessing and authorising the application.

2.7.5. Network Utility Operators (as that term is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991) seeking an easement over a reserve for a new installation shall provide Council with detail of the utility including an as-built plan of all infrastructure and designation information. Council will consider any easement requests in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

2.7.6. Network Utility Operators shall notify Council of the intention to carry out any works within reserves or open spaces within an adequate timeframe, except for emergency works as provided for by the RMA. Where these works impact the reserves, including any assets, trees and gardens, heritage values and wāhi tapu etc, authorisation will be required from Council who may (following any consultation Council considers appropriate) attach reasonable conditions with any such authority.

Advice note: Network Utilities are managed by the provisions of the Resource Management Act and the District Plan and are often located on reserves. Authorization may be required under other legislation eg. RMA, Heritage Act.

2.8. LIQUOR LICENCES

2.8.1. Applications for liquor licence on reserves shall be assessed in accordance with the Joint Alcohol Strategy Matrix.

Advice note: Activities on reserves and open spaces involving alcohol will also be subject to councils alcohol licencing requirements. Policies relating to temporary events or commercial activities etc. above will also apply.

2.8.2. The use of clubrooms for social purposes including the sale of liquor shall be ancillary to the principal purpose of the reserve i.e. outdoor recreation.

2.9. DOG EXERCISE ACTIVITIES

2.9.1. Provide for dogs and their owners in reserves and open spaces in accordance with the relevant Council Bylaws and Policies, and individual or group RMP's.

2.9.2. Provide clear, legible and appropriately located signposting relating to expected dog behaviour for dogs within our reserves.

3.0 BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND PLAYGROUNDS

Objectives

IX. All buildings and structures on open spaces and reserves are fit for purpose and support the use of the reserve and its identified purpose and reserve classification.

X. Facilities and furniture shall be designed to avoid visual clutter and enhance the amenity of the open space and reserve.

XI. Council encourages private memorials to be located within cemeteries.

Policies

3.1. BUILDINGS INCLUDING CLUBROOMS, CHANGING ROOMS, TOILET BLOCKS ETC.

3.1.1. Incorporate sustainability concepts and environmental saving measures into new buildings and renewals where possible and practicable. For example including water and energy conservation options.

3.1.2. Ensure that any new structure is safe and healthy, accessible, complies with appropriate legislation and is cost effective.

3.1.3. Ensure buildings and structures are of a design and scale suited to their environment and appropriately located to facilitate public recreational use and enjoyment of the open spaces or reserves while not limiting future use of the reserve.

3.1.4. Users are encouraged to develop shared facilities and supporting reserve infrastructure.

3.1.5. All requests for new buildings or structures on reserves, must be supported by a demonstrated need including consideration of:

- a.** the need for the building or structure to be located on reserve land and its proposed use in relation to the purpose of the reserve;
- b.** the siting, materials, colour and design of the building or structure in relation to appropriateness to the site;
- c.** the proposed location of the building or structure and its impact on the area useable for outdoor recreation;
- d.** the conservation of open space, views and any the ability to retain native vegetation and significant trees;

- e.** the impact on the passive surveillance of the reserve and avoidance of entrapment areas;
- f.** the effects of providing access to and parking for the proposed building or structure;
- g.** the potential visual or physical effects of the building or structure.

3.1.6. Natural hazards and coastal hazards shall be factored into all renewals and new capital works undertaken within Open Spaces and Reserves.

3.2. PUBLIC TOILETS AND CHANGING FACILITIES

3.2.1. Allow public toilets to be constructed on reserves where:

- a.** it aligns with the Public Toilet Strategy and the Individual or Group RMP

3.2.2. Proposals for new change facilities will be encouraged where:

- a.** they are provided for and identified in an Individual or Group RMP; and
- b.** they are part of an existing facility.

3.3. STRUCTURES – PERGOLAS, PARK FURNITURE, WATER FEATURES

3.3.1. Provide sufficient and appropriate seats, picnic tables, rubbish bins, signs and other furniture of a design that is consistent with the Individual or Group Reserve Management Plan and facilitates public use and enjoyment of the reserve.

3.3.2. Provide new and replacement reserve furniture only where there is an identified need to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the reserve.

Advice Note: Refer also to Memorials and Donations section below.

3.3.3. Additional rubbish bins on reserves will be actively discouraged, in line with Councils desire to reduce waste across the city.

Advice Note: Also refer Councils Waste Management Strategy and Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, the Litter Act and Council bylaws.

3.3.4. Where a reserve is used for an event or tournament, user groups or event organisers are responsible for the collection and disposal of waste associated with the event.

3.3.5. Council encourage zero and waste free events in Open Spaces and Reserves.

3.3.6. Recycling facilities in Open Spaces and Reserves will be considered on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with Council's Waste Minimisation Team and their strategic direction.

3.3.7. Wherever possible, shade will be installed where there is a clearly demonstrated need in line with Council's Shade Policy. This may be in the form of a built structure or planting of trees.

3.4. FENCING

3.4.1. Erect fences or barriers on the boundaries of Open Spaces and Reserves where Council decides it is necessary to protect reserve values and ensure that the reserve can be used safely.

3.4.2. Encourage fencing designed in accordance with recognised CPTED principles that maximise the opportunity for passive surveillance of people within the reserve.

3.4.3. Subject to any relevant fencing covenants, boundary fencing shall be in accordance with the Fencing Act⁴.

3.5. SIGNAGE AND LIGHTING

3.5.1. Signs on reserves will be actively discouraged, unless needed for:

- a. park naming
- b. wayfinding information.
- c. the encouragement of accessibility or other Council initiatives.

3.5.2. Applications for sponsorship signage will be considered on an individual basis taking into account the following criteria:

- a. no advertising of alcohol / gaming
- b. sponsorship term
- c. size and location of the sign
- d. consistency with reserve purpose and function
- e. relationship to the activity

Advice Note: Signage is also controlled by the District Plan and Council branding and Council's Signage Policy.

3.5.3. Ensure use and placement of Te Reo Māori signage is guided by NCC Signage Guidelines and NCC Te Reo Māori Policy. Engagement with mana whenua and processes for selecting Māori placenames will involve the NCC Māori Partnerships Team, Te Waka Rangapū.

3.5.4. Temporary signage will be considered by Council on a case-by-case basis giving consideration to:

- a. nature and duration of activity
- b. size and location of the sign
- c. consistency with reserve purpose and function

3.5.5. Council will consider applications for lighting on sports grounds on a case-by-case basis as follows:

- a. the cost of installation, maintenance and decommissioning will be borne by the club;
- b. hours of operation of lights shall be limited to those approved by the Council; Officers and any conditions of a relevant resource consent;
- c. low energy and sustainable lighting options are encouraged

3.5.6. Lighting should be provided where it is necessary to facilitate the safe and convenient public use of reserves and open spaces.

3.6. PLAYGROUNDS

3.6.1. Council actively encourages and supports the development of playgrounds across the city where:

- a. there is an identified need;
- b. it is consistent with Council's Play Strategy and Individual or Group RMPs ; and
- c. it is a suitable site and location with regard to sun, shelter from wind, access and surveillance etc;
- d. there is opportunity to provide diversity of play equipment that is challenging, interesting and appeals to and encourages participation by a wide range of the community of all age groups and abilities;
- e. there is opportunity to partner with local communities for funding/design

Advice Note: Refer to Napier City Council Play Strategy and Napier Disability Strategy.

3.7. MEMORIALS AND DONATIONS

3.7.1. Memorial furniture will only be considered where it is consistent with the policies set out in Section 3.3 above (pergolas, park furniture, water features) and in accordance with the Parks and Reserves Donations and Memorials Policy and Individual or Group Reserve Management Plan.

3.7.2. Memorial trees and associated plaques will only be considered where it is consistent with the policies set out in Section 5.2 above (trees and gardens) and in accordance with the Parks and Reserves Donations and Memorials Policy and Individual or Group Reserve Management Plan.

⁴ Fencing Act

4.0 MANA WHENUA VALUES

Objectives

XII. Council relationships are strengthened through facilitation of effective participation of mana whenua in the development of Individual and Group Reserve Management Plans.

Policies

4.1. MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

4.1.1. Development of new and existing reserves and open spaces will reflect cultural significance of the site to Mana Whenua.

4.1.2. Ensure that mana whenua participation is sought and their information and advice taken into account in the preparation of Individual or Grouped Reserve Management Plans, and regard is had for information provided for interpretation and use of reserves.

4.1.3. Ensure Individual and Group Reserve Management Plans provide for the acknowledgment of and regard for Iwi or Hapū Management Plans that may be developed and lodged by mana whenua within the life of this plan.

4.1.4. In partnership with Mana Whenua, narratives of Ahuriri history will be celebrated in Open Spaces and Reserves.

5.0 NATURAL VALUES

Objectives

XIII. Ensure sustainable environmental practices in the provision, management and development of reserves and open spaces.

XIV. Acknowledge and realise the important role that reserves and open spaces play in providing habitat and achieving positive indigenous biodiversity outcomes.

Policies

5.1. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1.1. To develop reserves and open spaces in ways that:

- a.** actively support and champion our city's natural environment and biodiversity; and
- b.** measure, manage and minimise environmental footprints.

5.1.2. Encourage riparian planting for open waterways and identify opportunities in Individual and Group RMP's.

5.1.3. Where possible, promote the retention, restoration and enhancement of indigenous riparian vegetation along the margins of waterways that run through reserves.

5.1.4. Encourage, develop and implement best practice for stormwater management such as green infrastructure solutions for new carparks and facilities where practicable.

Advice Note: Refer to [Napier City Council Parks and Reserves Sustainability Strategy](#)



5.2. TREES AND GARDENS

5.2.1. Council will actively encourage tree planting and revegetation in accordance with the Individual or Group RMP, with a priority for native species where suitable.

5.2.2. Trees on reserves will only be thinned or removed for reasons of safety and good management as set out below:

- a.** the tree is dead dying or diseased;
- b.** the tree has become a danger to public safety;
- c.** the tree interferes with essential public utilities or important public construction work;
- d.** the tree is obstructing the water flow in any drainage system, watercourse, stream or river;
- e.** the tree has outgrown its location or site, and is causing or is likely to cause serious damage to buildings or property, public or privately owned;
- f.** the tree is suppressing or inhibiting growth of more desirable specimen trees or other vegetation of greater interest to the public;
- g.** the tree is a poor specimen or unsuited to the site due to soil type or other factors and needs to be removed in order that the area be replanted with trees that will make better specimens.
- h.** the tree has been planted on Council owned land by a third party without the authorisation of Council and is causing or is likely to cause nuisance as outlined in a – g above.

5.2.3. Before making any decision about formal (written) tree complaints, Council will prepare a tree report that provides information about the health and effect of removing or pruning the tree.

5.2.4. Council may seek a report (landscape or a report by a suitably qualified arborist) that provides comment on the value to public amenity of the tree/s in question.

5.2.5. All applications for tree removal or remedial work must be in writing so that Council has a permanent record of the application.

5.2.6. The removal of trees where obstruction of view from private property occurs will not be considered.

5.2.7. Council will replace trees that are removed under the circumstances above with a suitable tree species wherever practical.

Advice Note: Provisions in the District Plan will be followed in decision-making about trees, heritage and notable trees.

5.3. BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGY

5.3.1. Individual and Group RMP's promote the protection, enhancement and growth of indigenous biodiversity.

5.3.2. To ensure the protection, preservation and appropriate development of all wildlife and wildlife habitats within the reserves system.

5.3.3. To encourage kaitiakitanga stewardship of ecological cultural values, respecting Te Ao Māori and its contribution to biodiversity.

5.3.4. Recognise the use of wildlife habitats, within the reserves system, as conservation and education resources.

5.3.5. Recognise the opportunity for biodiversity corridors throughout and connecting to our open space and reserve network.

5.4. PEST MANAGEMENT (ANIMAL AND PLANT)

5.4.1. To manage and control plant and animal pests in accordance with the Hawke's Bay Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039 on all Council open spaces and reserves.

5.4.2. To control or eradicate any other animal pests or plant species where reserve values are threatened and as prioritised.

PART C

APPENDIX



APPENDIX 1 - PRIORITISED LIST OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP RMPS

Individual Reserve Management Plans		
Reserve Management Plan		Reserves Included
High Priority		
Taradale Park		Taradale Park
Maraenui Park		Maraenui Park
Group Reserve Management Plans		
Reserve Management Plan	Subgroup	Reserves Included
High Priority		
Taradale Hills Group	Taradale Hills	Sugar Loaf Reserve
		Lance Leikis Reserve
		Halliwells Walkway Reserve
		Ōtātara Hillside Reserve
		Ridgetop Reserve
		Missionview Walkway Reserve
		Tironui Reserve
		Neverman Reserve
	Dolbel Reserve	Dolbel Reserve
		Trigg Crescent Reserve
Recreation and Ecological Linkages		Te Awa Park
		Church Road Reserve
		Nash Street Reserve
		Latham Street Reserve
		Greenmeadows East Drain Reserve
		Onekawa North Plantation Reserve
		Onekawa South Plantation Reserve
		Prebensen Drive Drainage Reserve
		Parklands 1 Reserve
		Orotū Drive Drain Reserve
		Riverbend Road Reserve
		Taipō Stream Reserve
		Taradale Reservoir Reserve
		Titoki Crescent Drainage Reserve
		Westminster Avenue Drain Reserve
		Willow Drive Reserve
		Oaklands Reserve and Citrus Grove Reserve
		Ford Road Drainage Reserve
		Morgan Avenue Drainage Reserve
		Veronica Avenue Drainage Reserve
		Waitangi Road Drainage Reserve
		Waterworth Avenue Drainage Reserve
		Cross Country Drain
		Purimū Drain
		Te Awa Walkway Reserve
		County Drain

Recreation and Ecological Linkages		Halliwell Drain
		Saltwater Creek
		Alexander Park
Medium / High Priority		
Foreshore Group	Marine Parade	Marine Parade Foreshore Reserves including Sunken Gardens
		Beach Domain (South of Georges Drive to Awatoto)
	Westshore	Te Taha Westshore Beach
		The Gap
		Meeanee Quay
	Ahuriri	Te Karaka (Perfume Point)
		Spriggs Park
		Ahuriri Park
		Humber Street Reserve
		Napier Sailing Club
		Hawke's Bay Sport Fishing Club Reserve
	Bayview	Gill Road Reserve
		Le Quesne Road Reserve
		Beacons Recreation Reserve
Public Gardens	Botanical Gardens	Botanical Gardens
	Tūhinapō/Centennial Gardens	Tūhinapō/Centennial Gardens
	Taradale Public Gardens	Centennial Park (Taradale)
		Taradale Clock Tower Reserve
	Clive/Memorial Square	Clive Square
		Memorial Square
	Kennedy Park Rose Gardens	Kennedy Park Rose Gardens
Medium Priority		
Sportsground Group	Local Sportsgrounds	Whitmore Park
		Marewa Park
		Hawke's Bay Lawn Tennis and Squash Reserve
		Onekawa Park
		Papakura Domain
		Petane War Memorial
		Meeanee Golf Course Reserve
	Taradale Local Sportsgrounds	Tareha Park
		Bledisloe Park
		Tamatea Park
		Guppy Road Sports Village (Tareha East)
	McLean* and Nelson Park *Subject to the McLean Park Act and future activity planning	Sir Donald McLean Park*
		Nelson Park
	Park Island	Park Island

Low / Medium Priority		
Neighbourhood Reserves	Anderson Park	Anderson Park
	Ahuriri Ward	Ahuriri Park
		Barry Street Reserve
		Chaucer Road Reserve
		Custom House Reserve
		Gleeson Park Reserve
		King George Hall Reserve
		Neal and Close Lookout
	Nelson Park Ward	Alexander Avenue Reserve
		Allen Berry Avenue Reserve
		Fitzgerald Place Reserve
		Maraenui Shopping Centre Reserve
		Oldham Avenue Reserve
		Roberts Terrace Reserve
		Thackery Street Reserve
	Onekawa – Tamatea Ward	Donegal Crescent Reserve
		Essex Street Reserve
		Glamorgan Avenue Reserve
		Lesser Park Reserve
		Norfolk Street Reserve
		Pirimai Park
		York Avenue Reserve
	Taradale Ward	Ascot Park Reserve
		Aspiring Drive Reserve
		Duckworth Crescent Reserve
		Forward Street Reserve
		Harris Street Reserve
		Hetley Crescent Reserve
		Knightsbridge Place
		McKeefry Avenue Reserve
		Ngarimu Crescent Reserve
		Otatara Heights Reserve
		Taradale Road Reserve
		Te Awa Estate Reserve
		Upham Crescent North Reserve
		Upham Crescent South Reserve
		Wai Orotu Park

Open Space (Natural and Maintained)	Westshore Wildlife Reserve	Westshore Wildlife Reserve
	Meeanee Domain	Meeanee Domain
	Napier City Open Space	Mataruahou (Bluff Hill)
		Karetoki Whare (Sturms Gully)
		Hospital Terrace Reserve
		Hyderabad Road Reserve
		France Road Reserve
		Harold Holt Avenue Reserve
		Ormond Road Reserve
		Shakespeare Road Reserve
		Tiffen Park
	Taradale Open Space	Redclyfe Recreation Reserve
		Riverside Park

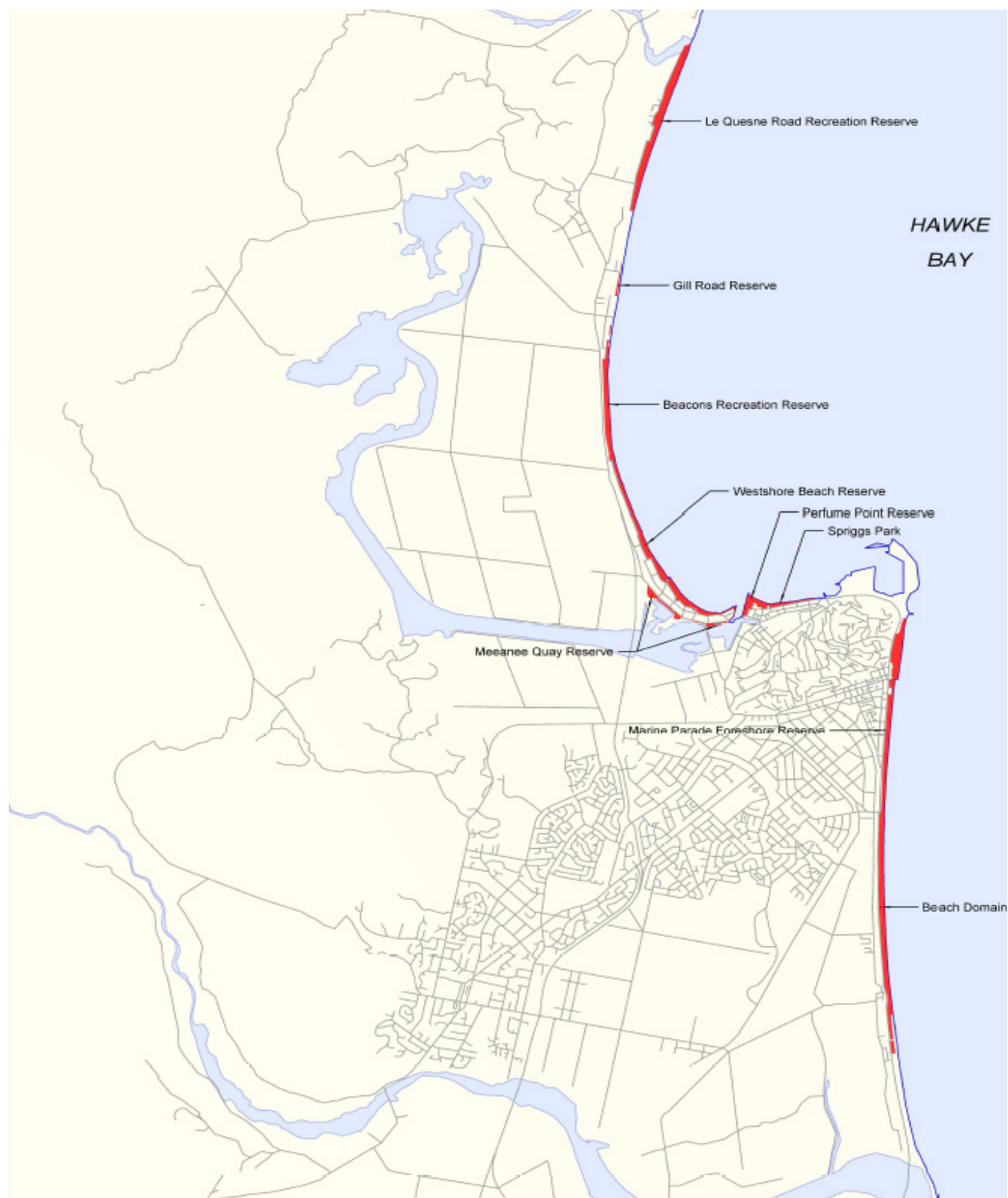


APPENDIX 2 – MAPS OF ALL RESERVES

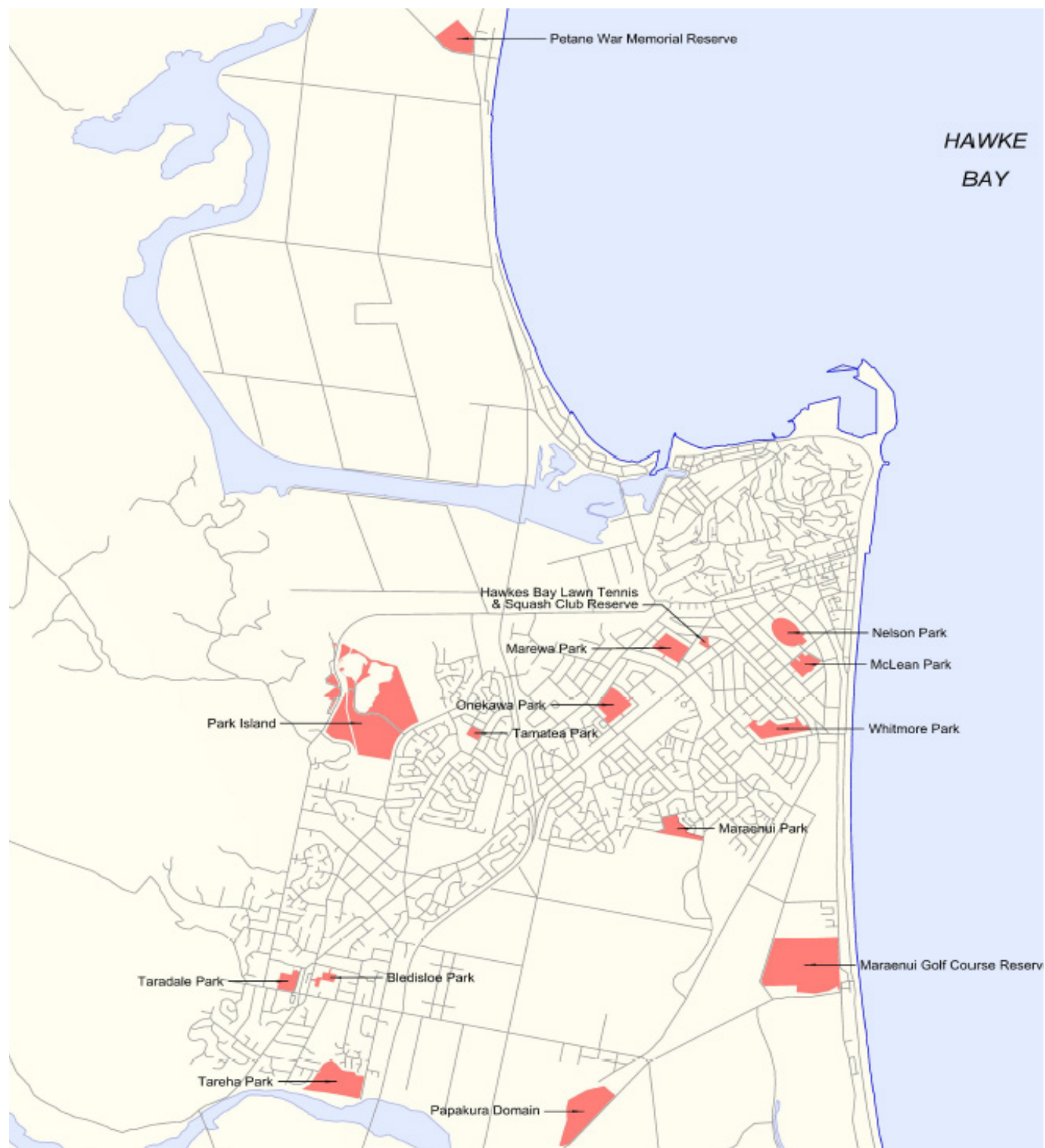
Public Gardens Location Map



Foreshore Reserves Location Map



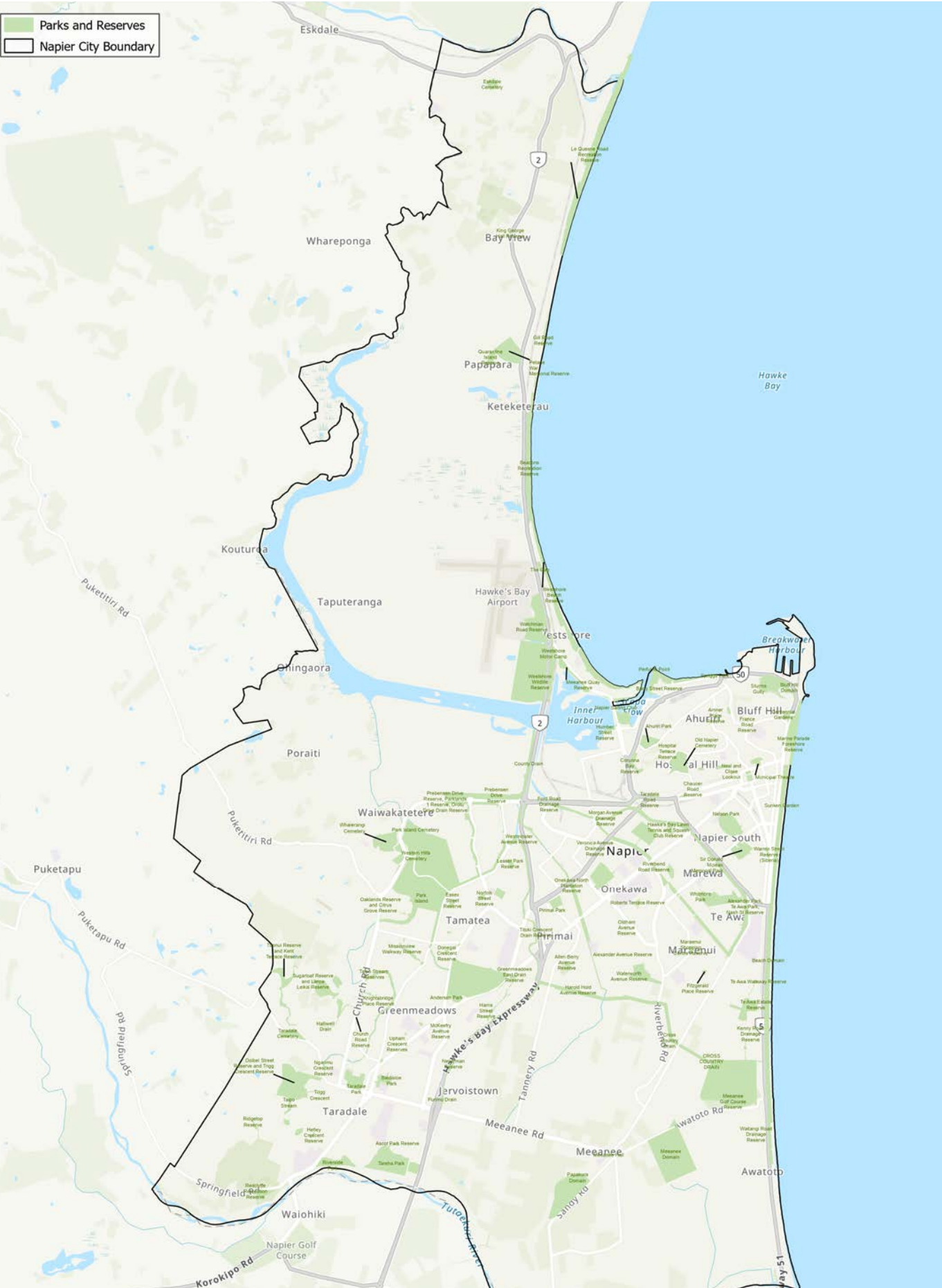
Sportsgrounds Location Map



Neighbourhood Reserves Location Map



Greenbelt, Public Open Spaces and Cemeteries Location Map



APPENDIX 3 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

	Definition
BUILDING	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is: a. partially or fully roofed, and b. is fixed or located on or in land, but c. excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
BYLAW/S	means an ordinance affecting the public, or some portion of the public, imposed under the provisions of Section 106 Reserves Act 1977 or a bylaw adopted by Napier City Council pursuant to sections 145 – 148 of the Local Government Act 2002.
RECORD OF TITLE	means a record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017. See also Section 116 Reserves Act.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY (excluding temporary event)	means the exclusive use of reserve land or buildings on reserves by an individual, group or organisation for the display, offering, provision or sale of goods, services or entertainment for profit, for a period of more than 6 consecutive days, and as provided for in the Reserves Act 1977 pursuant to sections 54(1)(d).
COUNCIL	means the Napier City Council or a duly authorised officer of the Council. In relation to delegated and statutory powers under the Reserves Act it refers to the full Council of the local authority which is the administering body for the reserve; otherwise use to denote the Council as a corporate organisation
DELEGATED AUTHORITY / POWERS	means the authority and powers granted to the Minister of Conservation under the Reserves Act 1977 that has subsequently been delegated to Council, as local authority and administering body for a reserve, under an instrument of delegation made in accordance with section 10 of the Act.
DISPOSAL OF LAND	in relation to a reserve means the outcome of the process in Sections 24 and 25, which results in the reservation being revoked and the land becoming available for disposal.
DISTRICT PLAN	means the Napier City Council Operative District Plan, unless there is a specific reference to the Draft District Plan. The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.
EASEMENT	Means a legal right issued to a citizen or organisation to use part of the reserve for a specific purpose. Must be agreed to by Council, and in accordance with section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.
EXCLUSIVE USE	means where an activity takes up an area of Reserve Land that then makes that specific area of land unavailable for other uses.
LEASE	Means any lease granting an interest in land that – (A) gives exclusive possession of the land; and (B) makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out subject to the terms of the lease (including those prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977).

APPENDIX 3 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

	Definition
LICENCE	Means any licence granting an interest in land that — (i) is non-exclusive ; and (ii) makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out: subject to the terms of the lease (including those prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977).
MANA WHENUA	Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapū over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe.
OPEN SPACE AND RESERVES	means any open space, park, garden, playground or any other grounds, and includes facilities, set apart for public recreation or enjoyment which is under the management or control of the Council.
SPORTS CODE	Means any sporting club or organisation using Council facilities
STRUCTURE	Means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
TANGATA WHENUA	In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū that holds mana whenua over that area.
TEMPORARY EVENTS	means any exclusive event of less than 6 consecutive days in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and the City of Napier District Plan.





NAPIER
CITY COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri