



RURAL RESERVES

Omnibus Management Plan

2012



RESERVES ACT 1977

Section 41

The Omnibus Management Plan for Rural Reserves was approved by the Invercargill City Council by resolution passed at its meeting held on 27 November 2012. All submissions, objections and suggestions relating to the Management Plan had been disposed of and suggestions allowed.

The Management Plan shall come into operation from 1 December 2012 and shall remain operative for a period of ten years.

Dated at INVERCARGILL this 17th day of January 2012¹³.



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Mayor of the City of Invercargill

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Chief Executive Officer

RURAL RESERVES:

Awarua Bay Recreation Reserves

Kennington Recreation Reserve

Makarewa Domain

Makarewa Local Purpose Reserve

Myross Bush Domain

Rockdale Park

Tisbury Reserve

Awarua Plains Recreation Reserve (Woodend - Blyth Reserve)

Awarua Plains Recreation Reserve (Woodend Hall Reserve)

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Rural Reserves

December 2012 - December 2022

PREFACE

This Rural Reserve Omnibus Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The purpose of this Management Plan is to 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 of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified; and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in the appropriate section of the Act.

This plan shall be held under regular review to ensure that it remains relevant to changing circumstances and demands.

R J Pagan

PARKS MANAGER

1 December 2012

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INVERCARGILL RESERVES

The Invercargill City Council Parks Division manages 162 parks and reserves covering around 3000 hectares. Parks and reserves contain a range of amenity values including playgrounds, sports fields, formal gardens and areas of native vegetation and wildlife.

Council is required by legislation to prepare management plans on the reserves it manages. Management Plans contain policies on the long-term maintenance and development of the reserves. They are prepared, following public consultation, to ensure the needs of the community and interest groups are captured and reflected in the plan.

This Management Plan has been prepared for nine rural reserves that are categorised as either neighbourhood parks, major parks or are undeveloped. Council categorises reserves for ease of management and assists with setting management objectives and funding priorities.

1.2 RESERVE CLASSIFICATION

Reserves are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 according to their dominant characteristics, use and current and future values. Reserves are classified to ensure their control, management, development, use and preservation is for the appropriate purposes.

Council manages reserves with Recreation, Scenic and Local Purpose classifications.

Objective:

- *To provide, protect and enhance the amenity, recreational, environmental, scenic and historic values of reserves in the Invercargill District while providing public access where appropriate.*

Policy:

- 1.2.1 Land within each of the nine reserves covered by this management plan shall be managed in compliance with Sections 17 and 23 of the Reserves Act 1977.

1.3 HOW THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

This management plan contains two sections – one **General** section containing policies common to each of the nine reserves in this plan and an **Individual Reserve** section, which provides a description of each reserve and contains any specific policy required for the individual reserve.

Policy:

- 1.3.1 Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by the General Policies section and the Individual Reserves section, then the policy of the individual reserve section takes precedence.

1.4 PRESENT MANAGEMENT

Reserves in this plan are under the control and management of the Invercargill City Council Parks Division. The Parks Division is responsible for the development, maintenance and general management of the reserve.

1.5 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RURAL RESERVES

This omnibus management plan has been prepared for those reserves that are considered to be of a similar type, or reserves that do not have a current management plan in place, that are managed by Council.

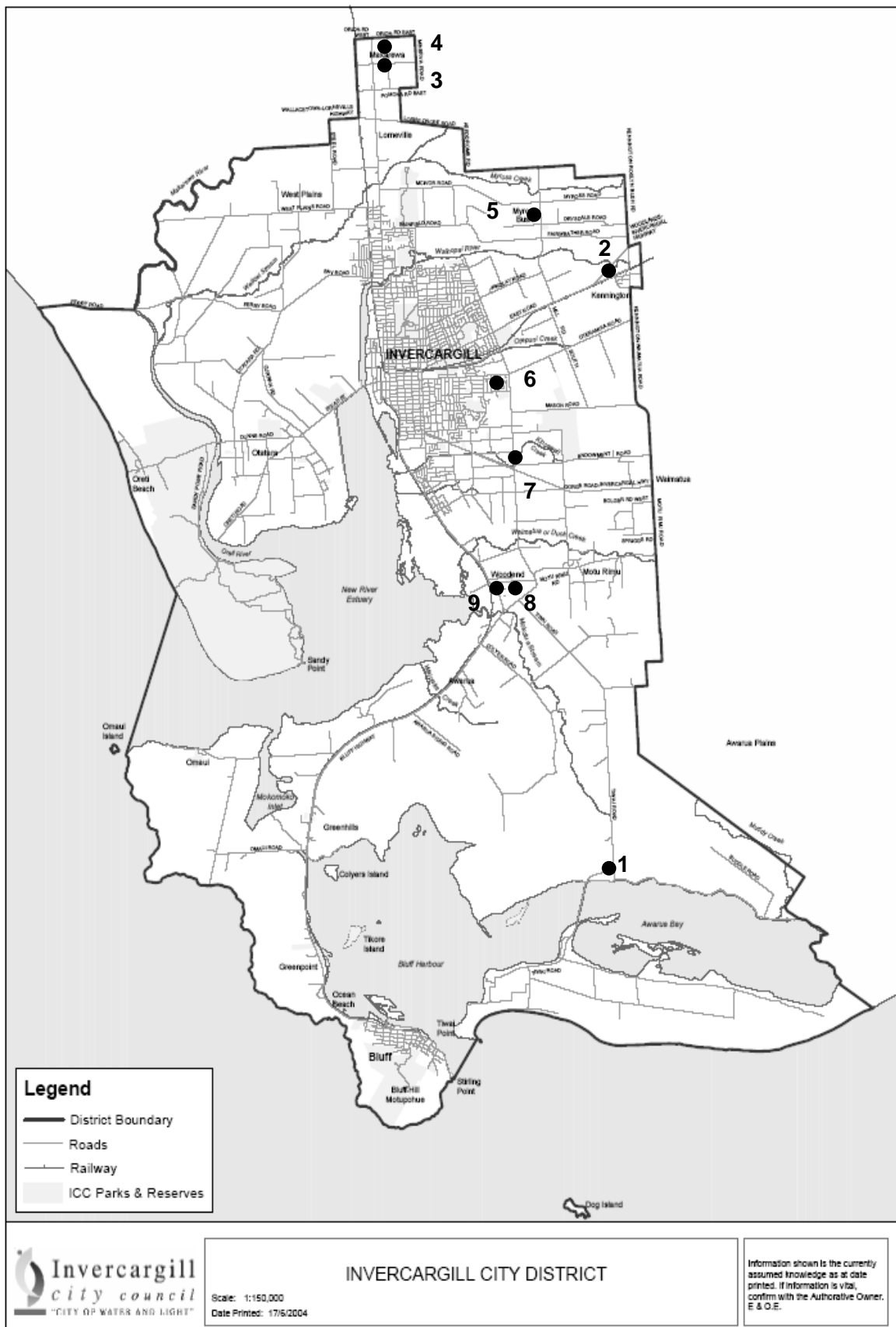
Management policies within this management plan have been included to reflect the needs of current and future users and to be consistent within current 'best practice' management procedures.

The rural reserves in this management plan are:

- 1.5.1 Awarua Bay Recreation Reserves
- 1.5.2 Kennington Recreation Reserve
- 1.5.3 Makarewa Domain
- 1.5.4 Makarewa Local Purpose Reserve
- 1.5.5 Myross Bush Domain
- 1.5.6 Rockdale Park
- 1.5.7 Tisbury Reserve
- 1.5.8 Awarua Plains Recreation Reserve (Woodend – Blyth Reserve)
- 1.5.9 Awarua Plains Recreation Reserve (Woodend Hall Reserve)

Note: each numbered rural reserve in 1.5 matches with the numbers on the Location Plan in 1.6.

1.6 LOCATION PLAN



2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 HISTORY

Southland became home to the Maori around 600 years before Europeans set foot on “Murihiku” – the name given to the South Island’s southern land.

Hunting of moa, seals, birds and fish provided the main food sources. As skilled fishermen and navigators, the southern Maori travelled extensively throughout the region, naming the areas after geological features or food sources. Their settlements were small, often coastal and seasonal.

The first Europeans to set foot on the South Island’s southern coast were sealers in the late 1700’s. Others intent on harvesting flax came in the early 1800’s and whalers began arriving from 1829. Sailors and entrepreneurs followed.

Invercargill started to take shape when people from the Scottish settlement of Dunedin began buying land for sheep runs in the far south. The farmers needed to import stock from Australia, so in 1856 they presented a petition to Thomas Gore Browne, the Governor of New Zealand, for a port at Bluff.

The Governor consented and at the same time suggested a corresponding township be called Invercargill. He wanted to pay tribute to William Cargill, a high profile Scottish pioneer involved in the administration and settlement of the Otago/Southland region. The name stuck and soon after Chief Surveyor John Turnbull Thomson declared the site.

A vast indigenous podocarp/swamp forest covered much of Invercargill at the time of Thomson’s survey. This forest held spiritual significance to the local Maori who referred to it as Taurakitewaru.

The first general legislation providing for the establishment and administration of public reserves was the Public Reserves Act 1854. However, it was not until around the early 1900s that people began to place any real value on the native forest remnants. Up until then, the forest was being progressively cleared for farming purposes, with the forest being a valuable source of wood for fencing and building construction.

2.2 SOILS AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Soils and Geomorphology of these rural reserves are best described by the following ecological district they are located within:

The **Southland Plains Ecological District** comprises the flat to gently undulating Southland Plains, formed on Quaternary sediments, with smaller areas of sand dunes and recent alluvial deposits. Soils vary depending on underlying substrate but are generally moderately fertile and well drained, although areas of less well drained soils occur locally in depressions.

2.3 VEGETATION

Within these rural reserves there is mixed exotic vegetation, mainly grassland, and some mixed trees and shrub borders for shelter and amenity purposes.

2.4 THREATS TO VEGETATION

Fragmentation and the clearance of forest remnants, and changes to wetland hydrology have all had a significant impact on the indigenous ecosystems and habitats of the Southland Region.

The introduction of exotic vegetation and animals to New Zealand has meant weeds and animal pests have become numerous and varied within Southland reserves.

Ongoing removal of animal and plant pests and monitoring of regeneration will allow habitats to recover and populations of bird species to grow. This will ensure the sustainability and viability of the reserves is maintained.

2.5 CLIMATE

Being the most southerly part of mainland New Zealand, Southland is cooler than the rest of the country. It has more frosts and substantially less sunshine. Invercargill is located between latitude 46 and 47 degrees, meaning it is in the latitude of prevailing westerlies. The funnelling effect caused by Foveaux Strait also increases the severity of the coastal winds.

The westerly winds normally bring a plentiful supply of moisture so that Invercargill's rainfall is very evenly distributed throughout the year. The positioning of anticyclones as they pass over New Zealand greatly influences rainfall and its frequency. Anticyclones often have shower cloud around their outer edges and when they pass too far north, Invercargill experiences showers instead of fine weather. These anticyclones are frequently followed by rapidly moving fronts which bring further rain.

Sunshine is another important factor and the amount of sunshine that Invercargill receives is strongly influenced by a coastal cloud belt associated with Foveaux Strait. Invercargill receives 20%-25% less sunshine than centres in the sunnier climes north of latitude 45 degrees and up to 40% less than centres such as Nelson and Blenheim. Cloudy days are frequent and there are long periods when very little sun is recorded.

Lack of sunshine has a very marked influence on plant growth, especially when combined with cool temperatures, strong salt laden winds and frequent showers.

Summary

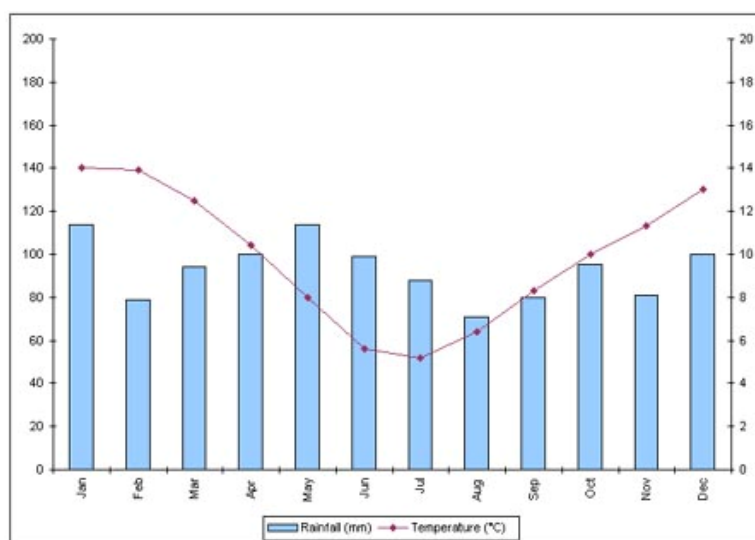
Invercargill has a cool temperate climate with a relatively high rainfall, strong persistent winds which are often strongly salt laden and frequently cloudy skies. The winds reach their greatest intensity during the spring months and to a lesser extent, with the autumn equinox and the summer solstice.

Invercargill experiences an average of about 94 days of ground frost per year.

While the local climate is an inhibiting factor for some plants common in other parts of New Zealand, it also favours a large number of plants from cool temperate regions.

Climate contributes to reserve edge effects which damage any exposed and internal vegetation through changes in external temperature and moisture, depending on the amount of site exposure the reserve has.

Snowstorms occur on an average of three to five days per year, but snow seldom lies on the ground for more than two to three hours. However, the one off snow activity in 1996 and 2010 caused a lot of canopy damage to trees in reserves. Trees collapsed under the heavy weight of the snow which opened up light gaps amongst the vegetation.



Average Rainfall and Temperature - NIWA

Summary of Invercargill's Climate

Mean annual values for period 1971-2000¹

	Invercargill	NZ Average*
Rainfall	1112 mm	1114 mm
Wet days	158 days	115 days
Sunshine hours	1614 hrs	2023 hrs
Mean temperature	9.9 °C	12.74 °C
Very highest temperature	32.2 °C**	
Very lowest temperature	-9.0 °C	
Ground frost	94 days	54 days
Mean wind speed	18 km/hr	14 km/hr
Gale days (over 63km/hr)	18 days	5 days

* Average of 26 New Zealand main centres for period 1971-2000.

** Record high temperature of 34.4 °C on 23 January 2006

¹ NIWA - *Taihoro Nukurangi* - www.niwa.cri.nz/edu/resources/climate/summary

3.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management Objectives are the Council goals for the long-term management of the reserves identified in this Management Plan.

Policies in this Management Plan provide the direction for managing the reserves now and in the future. They shall be consistent with the statutory requirements relating to the 'recreation and local purpose' classifications most relevant to each of the nine reserves under the Reserves Act 1977.

The overall management objectives for the Rural Reserves are:

- 3.1 Reserves shall be managed in perpetuity for the primary purpose of protecting, preserving and enhancing the intrinsic and conservation values.
- 3.2 Reserves shall be managed in a manner that preserves the scenic qualities, natural beauty and landscape significance while enabling the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserves.
- 3.3 Reserves shall be managed and developed to provide the necessary facilities and amenities compatible with their natural and scenic values that will encourage and facilitate the wise use of the land for casual recreation.
- 3.4 Reserves shall be managed in a manner that enhances the educational opportunities for all users and promotes a greater understanding of the natural processes and values found within the reserves.
- 3.5 Council encourages (where demand exists and resources permit) access into rural reserves, unless there is an access restriction to a specific reserve, which would then require permission first before accessing the reserve.
- 3.6 To provide for the recreation and sporting activities and the enhancement of the physical welfare, with emphasis on the retention of open space and recreational activities.

Note:

Where the policies in this management plan refer to the term 'Council' this generally means the Parks Manager and/or Parks Division as the delegated representative of the Invercargill City Council, unless otherwise stated.

Where the policies in this management plan refer to 'rural reserves' this refers to the nine reserves defined in this management plan.

4.0 POLICIES

4.1 GENERAL USE

Reserves are a major source of open space in the City and are provided for the benefit, enjoyment and use of the public. "Use" policies guide the response of Council to applications to use the reserves. The scope of "uses" that may be proposed is wide and includes: sport, passive recreation, art and cultural events, commercial promotions and festival activities.

Council reserves the right to decline a proposal for use of a reserve, or take action as it sees fit against a user, or stop a use, if the use is likely to cause any adverse effects to the reserve, reserve users or reserve neighbours.

Council occasionally receives applications for the use of reserves for temporary or long-term commercial activities. Commercial activities are an acceptable part of the range of activities within the reserves of the City provided they are consistent with the primary purpose of the reserves as classified under the Reserves Act 1977. The activities should not adversely impact on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users or reserve neighbours.

Long-term non-commercial use of a reserve occurs predominantly through lease arrangements and generally relates to non-commercial activities carried out from sports fields, clubhouses, halls and other indoor facilities and community group buildings. This generally means long-term enclosure of reserve space for the use by a particular group that then obtains a greater benefit than that received by the general public.

Objective:

- *To allow and encourage public use that is compatible with the purpose of the reserve.*

Policies:

- 4.1.1 The utilisation of each rural reserve shall be in compliance with its classification as a Recreation or Local Purpose Reserve and the policies set out in this Management Plan.
- 4.1.2 Access to the rural reserves will be free of charge to the general public except as provided for in Policy 4.1.4 or where exclusive use has been granted.
- 4.1.3 All events in parks and reserves must be booked in advance with the Parks Division and users must comply with the "Terms and Conditions" for use of the park. These terms and conditions are reviewed and updated from time to time.
- 4.1.4 Council may charge a fee for use of reserves where the user gains a special benefit that is not available to other reserve users, or where there are costs associated with the activity or event. The rate of fee set will be charged:
 - (a) To ensure a reserve or part of a reserve has been booked for an event or activity.
 - (b) To provide temporary or long term exclusive use of a reserve or part of a reserve.

- (c) To cover a booking service and administrative costs.
- (d) To cover additional costs resulting from the activity or event i.e. staff coverage, opening gates, power, water, rubbish collection etc.
- (e) Where the activity or event is of a commercial nature.

- 4.1.5 Park and reserve facility fees and charges are adopted by Council annually and are identified in Council's Annual Plan.
- 4.1.6 Where necessary, Council will consider temporary closure of a reserve, or part of a reserve, in conjunction with statutory requirements for the protection and wellbeing of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using them.
- 4.1.7 Council may grant a permit for commercial activities to temporarily occupy part of a reserve for a period of up to six consecutive days (Section 54(1)(d) and Section 56(1)(b) Reserves Act 1977), if it is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of those using the reserve.
- 4.1.8 Council may grant a long-term lease or licence for a recreation or commercial activity to occupy part of reserves where the activity complies with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4.1.9 Any user of any reserve shall be responsible for ensuring that any adverse effects on the reserve and reserve values, reserve users or reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, except as otherwise authorised by Council and includes compliance with Council bylaws.

4.2 ACCESS INTO AND THROUGH RESERVES

The level and standard of access provided into a rural reserve needs to be appropriate to the reserve classification, reserve values and the anticipated level of public utilisation of the reserve.

At various times Council may close reserves or parts of reserves for issues of safety, maintenance, development and wildlife protection. Some events may also require temporary closure of part of reserves. Some occupation agreements may allow restricted access by the general public into areas of reserves by the use of fences and/or forms of barriers.

Motorised and non-motorised vehicles on reserves can be a source of danger to other reserve users and may have the potential to cause damage to reserves. Tracks and footpaths are often integral to the ease of use and enjoyment of a reserve by users, providing recreational opportunities and links between areas.

Council is committed to working towards the removal of barriers to the participation of the elderly or people with limited mobility in leisure and recreational activities on reserves.

Improved access to parks and reserves can increase the use of a park by enhancing comfort and convenience for a range of users and provide significant safety benefits.

It will not always be feasible or desirable to make all facilities fully accessible. Different degrees of accessibility will be achievable at different sites. Many existing facilities are not accessible and it may not be practical to modify them. The cost of constructing accessible facilities may be prohibitive and outweigh the usefulness or suitability of such a facility.

Wherever possible, the design or upgrade of a facility shall incorporate features that allow easy access for the elderly or people with limited mobility. For features to be recognised as fully accessible they need to comply with national standards.

Objectives:

- *To ensure the public has freedom of entry, access and use of rural reserves subject to any necessary conditions, restrictions, or limitations of use from time to time.*
- *To ensure pedestrian safety by restricting motorised and non-motorised vehicle access on reserves.*
- *To allow tracks and footpaths over reserves.*
- *To improve access to reserves where practical and feasible to ensure everyone is able to enjoy them.*
- *To allow limited motorised vehicle access on designated car parks and roadways.*

Policies:

- 4.2.1 The reserves will be open for public access except where restrictions and limitations are necessary for the reserve's protection and management, exclusive activities or public safety.
- 4.2.2 All motorised vehicles (except emergency and authorised maintenance vehicles) must keep to designated roads and car parks in reserves.
- 4.2.3 Existing car parking shall be maintained to a level which is compatible with the nature of the reserve in a style that does not detract from its aesthetic qualities or recreational use.
- 4.2.4 Vehicle access for special events may be granted for specific purposes and then terminated at the completion of the event.
- 4.2.5 Council shall use current New Zealand Standards as a guide to developing and maintaining walking tracks on reserves. All walking tracks on rural reserves shall be developed and maintained to the 'Path' standard where resources permit.
- 4.2.6 Where practicable, paths and tracks currently on reserves shall be maintained at a standard that allows unrestricted use by pushchairs, wheelchairs and mobility scooters.
- 4.2.7 Non-motorised vehicles such as skateboards, roller-blades, bicycles and any other form of non-motorised vehicle shall be permitted on reserve tracks unless specifically signposted as prohibited, provided they do not endanger other

reserve users, cause damage to the reserve in any way, or make undue noise. Pedestrians have right of way over non-motorised vehicles.

- 4.2.8 Where car parking areas are provided for clubs and organisations, all costs relating to the formation and maintenance shall be borne by the club or organisation concerned. Where a carparking area is jointly used by two or more user groups the costs shall be apportioned between those two groups.
- 4.2.9 Reserves, associated facilities and landscaping will be designed or upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.
- 4.2.10 Park paths will be designed and upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard.

4.3 BOUNDARIES AND FENCES

Council reserves adjoin a variety of land uses in settings from urban to rural with a range of fencing styles, materials and heights used.

Good quality fences and boundaries that are stock proof and that direct pedestrians to formed entrances and restrict vehicle access are required where appropriate. Fences and barriers may be required within reserves to prevent vehicular access to certain areas or to enclose service areas where appropriate.

While Council is prepared to meet its Fencing Act 1978 obligations, it is important that ratepayers are not burdened with paying for boundary fencing that exceeds the standard of fence beyond that which is considered a minimum requirement.

Council sets a maximum contribution towards half the materials based on a cost per lineal metre for an appropriate standard fence style which is reviewed annually. If a boundary fence is considered necessary, a contribution from Council may be made subject to an application being received in writing. Once it is determined that a new fence is required or the current fence should be replaced, the applicant is advised.

Applications for a fence will be assessed on its design in terms of visual permeability and its contribution to the attractiveness of the reserve.

Fences and barriers may be required within reserves to prevent vehicular access to the grounds and, where it is desirable, to enclose service areas or the premises of exclusive sporting users.

Encroachments typically range from the minor and easily removed without effect (such as washing lines and fences), to access driveways and, in the more extreme cases, to parts of dwellings. No new encroachments are permitted without the approval of Council.

Objectives:

- *To meet boundary/fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 where required.*

- *To limit the number of fences or barriers on reserves to those which will protect reserve values, reduce the adverse effects on reserve neighbours, or which ensure the reserve can be used safely.*
- *To protect reserve values and encourage freedom of public movement into and through reserves.*
- *To stop encroachments on reserve land.*

Policies:

- 4.3.1 Rural Reserve boundaries shall be maintained to a standard that prohibits stock from entering the reserve, directs people towards formed access points and restricts vehicle entry.
- 4.3.2 Fencing is not always required around or within rural reserve boundaries, provided there is no risk of stock invading the reserve. However, occupiers of neighbouring properties need to be aware of the reserve boundaries. This is so there is no encroachment from neighbours onto reserve land at any time.
- 4.3.3 Council will investigate requests for contribution towards the construction of reserve boundary fences only when it is deemed necessary and where it is to be established on the correct legal boundary.
- 4.3.4 Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 where there is a justifiable need. Council shall contribute on a per metre basis up to a maximum amount based on the current rate at the time of application as approved by Council resolution annually. Council shall in each case assess the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the reserve.
- 4.3.5 Where a reserve occupier requests the enclosure of its facilities, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of Council shall be borne by the reserve occupier and requires written approval from the Parks Manager for colour and design prior to construction.
- 4.3.6 Enclosure of an activity or feature within the reserve with a fence or barrier will only be permitted if there is a justifiable need, e.g. protecting other reserve users from the effects of the activity and protecting reserve values. Council will encourage the use of low, open style fences which allow clear sight lines through the reserve and into the activity.
- 4.3.7 Stock proof boundary fences shall be kept to a high standard so that farm stock cannot gain access to reserves.
- 4.3.8 Boundary fences shall be kept clear of any invasive weeds, encroachments and of any activities seen as detrimental to the preservation of the reserve
- 4.3.9 Boundary fences will be inspected annually.
- 4.3.10 Where appropriate, suitable post and wire fences along boundaries shall be maintained. Should future development necessitate, fences will be upgraded according to the requirements of the area. Existing and future fences and barriers will be maintained according to Council policy.

- 4.3.11 Where encroachments onto reserve land have been identified, these need to be addressed through formal agreements or stopped immediately.

4.4 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Reserves are created principally for the provision of open space and natural areas. Some buildings and structures such as changing rooms, toilets and clubrooms are considered necessary for the enjoyment and full utilisation of the Reserves and are allowed for in the Reserves Act 1977.

Objectives:

- *To provide and maintain well designed and appropriately located buildings and structures on reserves to improve utilisation, preserve historical features and add to the enjoyment of the reserve by its users.*
- *To ensure that all reserve facilities are maintained to an appropriate standard that enhances amenity values of the reserve.*

Policies:

- 4.4.1 Any proposal to develop a building or structure on a rural reserve will be dependent on the availability of resources and the type of reserve of which it is proposed for.
- 4.4.2 Applications for new buildings or changes to existing buildings on the reserve require Council approval and shall meet the Objectives and Policies of 4.25.1 - Requests for Development on Reserves, with particular emphasis on Policy 4.25.1.9, which identifies the requirements of any development plan.
- 4.4.3 The design of any building or structure on reserves shall be subject to Council approval and shall be in keeping with the surroundings to enhance and complement the landscape.
- 4.4.4 Buildings and structures on reserves shall be designed to a high standard and where practical, be designed to limit the opportunity for vandalism.
- 4.4.5 Buildings and structures on reserves will be designed or upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with limited mobility.
- 4.4.6 The number of buildings and structures on reserves will be limited to a level which facilitates the safe and appropriate use of the Park.
- 4.4.7 The open space and natural amenity values of reserves will be protected and managed by only allowing those buildings and structures which complement the reserves.
- 4.4.8 Applications for extensions to existing buildings shall only be granted where the extension is seen as enhancing the enjoyment and full utilisation of the reserve.
- 4.4.9 Exterior colour schemes of buildings and structures on rural reserves shall be approved by Council. The painting and creation of murals (not advertising) on buildings and structures may be considered on submission of a copy of the design and proposed colour scheme to Council.

- 4.4.10 Where appropriate, buildings on rural reserves shall be shared with other recreation users of the reserve and when not required for events or gatherings, made available for other non commercial community use.
- 4.4.11 The establishment, design and maintenance of new or existing public toilets on rural reserves shall take into account current New Zealand Standards.
- 4.4.12 The number and location of new or existing public toilets on rural reserves shall be kept under constant review.
- 4.4.13 Any tenanted buildings are to be maintained to a presentable standard of high quality for visitors to see.
- 4.4.14 Clubs and associations shall be responsible for maintenance of their buildings and facilities on rural reserves to an appropriate standard as determined by Council.
- 4.4.15 Clubs and associations shall be responsible for the full cost of removal of any building and associated facilities when no longer required.
- 4.4.16 No application for extensions will be granted to those buildings on rural reserves that are classified as non-conforming buildings.

4.5 OCCUPATION AGREEMENTS

The term "occupation agreement" refers to any lease, license, easement or other agreement granted between Council and a person, organisation or company that is occupying part of a reserve.

Council's power to grant an occupation agreement over reserves varies depending on the status of the reserve concerned and the rights transferred from the Crown.

Objectives:

- *To permit the occupation of reserves for approved individuals, groups, users or facilities by the granting of occupation agreements.*
- *To balance the retention of open space with appropriate use and occupation of reserves.*
- *To ensure public accountability of reserve management.*
- *To ensure adequate remedy or mitigation of any adverse effects on reserve values caused by leases, licences, easements or other occupation agreements.*
- *To ensure that all costs associated with the development and implementation of occupation agreements are the responsibility of the applicant.*

Policies:

- 4.5.1 All organisations with buildings, facilities, easements or grazing on reserves shall be required to hold an occupation agreement as provided for by the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4.5.2 Application for any new occupation agreement in the reserves will be in writing providing detailed information about the type of occupation. Applications for occupation agreements shall meet the Objectives and Policies of 4.25.1 - Requests for Development on Reserves, with particular emphasis on Policy 4.25.1.9, which identifies the requirements of any development plan.
- 4.5.3 The approved occupier of any area of the rural reserves shall not sublet, assign, transfer, mortgage or part with possession of any part of the land or building without the prior written consent of Council.
- 4.5.4 Easements shall be subject to Sections 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4.5.5 All costs associated with occupation agreements shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- 4.5.6 Occupation agreements shall include provision for the removal of facilities or buildings no longer required by an occupier, lessor or owner before the end of any occupation agreement.
- 4.5.7 Council shall draw up leases and licences subject to the provisions contained in the First Schedule and the sections of the Reserves Act 1977 relevant to the reserve classification and purpose of the lease or licence.

4.6 TREES AND VEGETATION

Trees and vegetation contribute to the amenity, historical, environmental, cultural and landscape values of a reserve.

It is important to actively manage and maintain vegetation on reserves where possible. However, from time to time vegetation can become a nuisance or danger to reserve users and reserve neighbours and can affect the use or enjoyment of the reserve or adjoining properties. Council will consider remedial action where appropriate to resolve these problems.

People regularly approach the Parks Division requesting permission to collect firewood, cones and pine needles from fallen or cut trees on reserves. Firewood permits are generally only given to non-profit community groups or individuals for personal use only.

Objectives:

- *To protect and restore the native vegetation within reserves.*
- *To display a variety of trees and shrubs in reserves.*
- *To develop and maintain vegetation on reserves as a significant function contributing to reserve attractiveness.*

- *To maximise the benefits of vegetation on reserves while avoiding, minimising or mitigating the adverse effects on reserve neighbours.*
- *To control the removal of exotic wood from felled or fallen trees for safety, landscape or management purposes.*
- *To control the unauthorised removal of vegetation from reserves.*
- *To ensure the integrity of shelter is maintained into the future.*

Policies:

- 4.6.1 Planting and maintenance of vegetation on reserves shall be planned strategically and designed to enhance and protect the scenic and horticultural qualities and natural character of rural reserves.
- 4.6.2 Planting and management of vegetation in reserves will take into account:
- (a) Management objectives and policies for the reserve.
 - (b) Any landscape plans for the reserve.
 - (c) The effect the vegetation will have on adjacent properties at the time of planting and in the future.
 - (d) The effect the vegetation will have on underground and network utility infrastructure.
 - (e) Horticultural, landscape and ecological considerations.
- 4.6.3 Maintenance, adding or removal of vegetation will only be undertaken by Council, or Council approved contractors.
- 4.6.4 Before making any decision on complaints about trees on reserves, Council will:
- (a) Visit and discuss the issues with the affected parties.
 - (b) Assess the effect of the alleged nuisance.
 - (c) Consider the purpose and classification of the reserve.
 - (d) Determine the actual or potential danger to people's life or health or the complainant's property.
 - (e) Consider any undue interference with the reasonable enjoyment of the complainant's land.
 - (f) Consider the interests of the public.
- 4.6.5 Exotic grass growth in rural reserves shall be controlled and managed in appropriate areas where open space and recreational facilities are required.
- 4.6.6 Firewood permits may be granted to groups and individuals for a small fee for the removal of wood from felled or fallen trees, or from pruning operations including:
- (a) Members of the public where the wood is for personal use only.
 - (b) Non-profit community groups where the proceeds of the sale are being used for projects approved by Council.
- 4.6.7 All individuals or groups given permission to collect or remove firewood from a reserve shall follow the current Invercargill City Council Parks Division Chainsaw Safety Standard.

- 4.6.8 No live or standing trees or vegetation are to be removed or damaged during firewood removal operations.

4.7 PEST PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Pest plants and animals are a threat to the health of the environment. Some pest species contribute significant detrimental effects on native plants, animals and ecological processes, or impose an adverse visual impact on the landscape.

The control and eradication of weeds on Council reserves is the responsibility of the Invercargill City Council Parks Division. The effective control of weeds and animals is undertaken to comply with the Regional Pest Management Strategy for Southland.

Objective:

- *To minimise the impact of pest plants and animals on reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours.*

Policies:

- 4.7.1 Pest plants and animals on parks and reserves shall be controlled in accordance with the "Regional Pest Management Strategy - May 2007" or any subsequent reviews of this strategy.
- 4.7.2 Council will endeavour to remove invasive weed and pest animal species from rural reserves by approved control methods.
- 4.7.3 Animals and birds deliberately abandoned in rural reserves may be considered a pest and destroyed.
- 4.7.4 Council will liaise, support, assist and cooperate with Regional Council and other interest groups to provide for the detection and control of pest plants and animals in parks and reserves.
- 4.7.5 Council will monitor reserves for dumped weeds and promote anti-garden weed dumping to residents generally or in specific locations.

4.8 DOGS ON RESERVES

Council adopted the Dog Control Policy for Parks and Reserves in May 2005. This policy refers only to dogs on the parks, reserves and open spaces managed and controlled by the Parks Division.

Dog faeces can carry disease which can affect humans and other dogs. When a dog fouls in public, the person controlling the dog is responsible for the immediate removal of the faeces.

Objectives:

- *To provide environments within the city's parks and reserves where dogs and people can happily co-exist.*
- *To allow dogs and their owners reasonable access to the city's parks and reserves, at the same time protecting the safety and comfort for all users.*
- *To make available areas of open space in the city's parks and reserves, which provide reasonable exercise and recreational opportunities for dogs and their owners.*
- *To minimise danger and/or nuisance caused by dogs to the public or to wildlife and natural habitats on the city's parks and reserves.*
- *To provide appropriate signage and public notification to dog owners (or those people exercising their dogs) informing them of their responsibilities while using the city's parks and reserves.*

Policies:

- 4.8.1 Access
Appropriate levels of access to parks and reserves for dogs and their owners shall be made available.
- 4.8.2 Safety and Conflict
Dog access to parks and reserves shall be restricted or, in some cases, prohibited where the likelihood of conflict exists between dogs, the public or the environment.
- 4.8.3 Exercise Areas
Dog exercise areas shall be made available to provide sufficient opportunities for the needs of dogs in the city's parks and reserves.
- 4.8.4 Signage and Education
A review of the dog control signage on parks and reserves in the city shall be carried out with a goal of standardising and simplifying this. Opportunities for informing the public on dog control policies on parks and reserves, such as newsletters, media releases and advertising shall also be considered. Appropriate signage will be erected at various locations to assist dog owners in complying with this policy.
- 4.8.5 Dog Fouling
Every person, whose dog defecates on any city park or reserve, is required to remove the deposited faeces from the reserve area immediately or dispose of the material in a suitable receptacle.
- 4.8.6 Responsibilities
It is the responsibility of the person exercising the dog on the city's parks and reserves to ensure the dog is fully registered and that it complies with any other Council dog control bylaw.

4.8.7 Enforcement

Parks Division officers shall convey the agreed policies to dog owners when observing any offence. Enforcement will be via Council's dog control officers and, if necessary, by provision of the Reserves Act 1977, parks rangers and the introduction of bylaws.

4.8.8 Definitions

Dogs-on-a-Leash Areas

Areas where dogs are required to be leashed at all times are:

- All parks and reserves in the Invercargill City Council area, with the exception of areas classified as -
 - Dog-prohibited areas.
 - Designated dog-exercise areas.

Dogs-on-a-leash areas include all walking tracks on parks "short walks" and all cemeteries and crematoria areas. A list of walking tracks is located in the Parks office.

Dog-Prohibited Areas

Areas where dogs are prohibited are:

- Anywhere within ten metres of any children's play equipment, including skateboard ramps and paddling pools.
- The designated playing areas of all marked sports fields.
- The areas around the Sandy Point ponds and lagoons specifically designated as wildlife habitats [*refer to Sandy Point Management Plan*].
- The area around and in the Donovan Park pond where there is risk of disturbing wildlife [*refer to Donovan Park Management Plan*].
- Areas that from time to time the Council will notify by way of signage and advertising that there is a temporary dog prohibition in place because of wildlife, stock or other issue.

Designated Dog-Exercise Areas

These are areas designated for dog exercise where dogs are permitted to be at large while under continuous surveillance and effective control. Maps showing these areas are located in the Parks office.

- Sandy Point Domain, excluding playgrounds, marked sports fields and the ponds and lagoons designated as wildlife habitats. Dogs must be on a lead while on all formed walking tracks.
- Donovan Park, excluding marked sports fields and the Donovan Park pond where there is a risk of disturbing wildlife.
- Elizabeth Park, excluding playgrounds. Dogs must be on a lead while on all formed walking tracks.

- Turnbull Thomson Park, excluding playgrounds and marked sports fields. Dogs must be on a lead while on all formed walking tracks.

Notes

- *The person exercising the dog must be able to control it as if it was on a leash. If the person exercising the dog cannot stop or retrieve the dog immediately with a whistle or call, then the person cannot exercise their dog with its leash off.*
- *The person exercising the dog must carry a leash at all times.*
- *The person exercising the dog must be capable of restraining the dog.*
- *The person exercising the dog is responsible for removing any deposited faeces from the dog exercising area.*

4.9 DOMESTIC ANIMAL CONTROL

Uncontrolled domestic animals can cause damage to plants and soil structure of reserves, restrict regeneration and may endanger other reserve users.

Objective:

- *To protect vegetation and soil structure on rural reserves and to provide a safe and attractive reserve for all users.*

Policies:

- 4.9.1 Uncontrolled animals are not permitted on parks and reserves unless otherwise provided for with an appropriate lease or licence under Section 73 of the Reserves Act 1977 or with written permission from Council.
- 4.9.2 Council will continue to use grazing as a management tool where it does not cause inappropriate adverse effects.

4.10 OUTDOOR FURNITURE

Providing outdoor furniture on reserves that are appropriately designed and blend in with the surrounding landscape can add to the user's enjoyment of a reserve. Outdoor furniture need to be maintained so that they remain an attractive asset to the reserve and do not become a safety hazard.

Objective:

- *To provide outdoor furniture which enhances the experience of the reserve user.*

Policies:

- 4.10.1 Outdoor furniture on parks and reserves shall be designed to a high standard.

- 4.10.2 Outdoor furniture shall be provided in reserves where an identified need has been established and where resources permit. The number, design and placement of outdoor furniture shall be in keeping with the purpose and levels of use of the reserves and appropriate to the setting.

4.11 MONUMENTS, ART WORK AND SCULPTURE DISPLAYS

Objective:

- *To provide monuments, art work and sculpture displays to enhance the experience for visitors to the reserve.*

Policies:

- 4.11.1 Monuments, art work and sculpture displays will be considered where appropriate and practical so it is in keeping with the natural and surrounding character of the reserve.
- 4.11.2 Materials and colour schemes of monuments, art work and sculpture displays shall be approved by Council. The creation, materials and colours of monuments, art work and sculpture displays may be considered on submission of a copy of the design and proposed colour scheme to Council.
- 4.11.3 Monuments, art work and sculpture displays will be designed to a high standard and, where practical, be designed to limit the opportunity for vandalism.
- 4.11.4 Permanent monuments, art work and sculpture displays in reserves will need to be robust, weatherproof and long lasting.
- 4.11.5 Maintenance of monuments, art work and sculpture displays in reserves will be undertaken by Council, or Council approved operators.
- 4.11.6 The design of any monuments, art work and sculpture displays shall be subject to Council approval and shall be in keeping with the surrounds to enhance and complement the landscape.
- 4.11.7 Temporary monuments, art work and sculpture displays are allowed on reserves until such time as the purpose for the display is finished and then they will be removed. They will be the responsibility of the event organisers or reserve occupiers.
- 4.11.8 Any proposals for monuments, art work and sculptures will be subject to the siting of them not compromising the other values of the reserve.

4.12 SIGNS

Signs inform the public of their responsibilities as users of parks and reserves and advise users of the management and maintenance responsibilities of the reserve and its facilities.

Signs are also used as a way of educating and informing the public on features of the Park and should make it easier for park users to find their way around the Park and locate areas of interest.

The implementation of the policies on signs on reserves is subject to the appropriate provisions of Council Bylaws, District Plan rules and the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.

Objectives:

- *To provide signs that assist in user orientation and park legibility.*
- *To use signs as a way to enhance educational opportunities in reserves.*
- *To minimise the adverse visual effects of signs while maximising useful information to reserve users.*
- *To ensure consistent sign information, styles and types across all reserves.*

Policies:

- 4.12.1 Council shall use current New Zealand Standards as a guide when providing and maintaining signs on parks and reserves.
- 4.12.2 Signs shall be for the purpose of proper and beneficial management, administration and control of rural reserves.
- 4.12.3 The number of signs shall be kept to the minimum number required to meet the needs of users.
- 4.12.4 Permanent advertising signs are not permitted on reserves.
- 4.12.5 Temporary advertising intended to alert or inform the public about a forthcoming event or attractions on the reserve may be permitted at the discretion of Council. The position of all temporary advertising shall be approved by Council, all costs shall be the responsibility of the applicant and temporary signs shall remain in place for a maximum of 14 days.
- 4.12.6 Reserve occupiers must apply to Council to place signage on their buildings. The size, style and scale of signage will be taken into consideration and in particular, the effect or visual impact the sign will have on reserve users and the reserve neighbours. All signs on the buildings shall be limited to the name of the club or organisation and shall be within the dimensions of 3m long by 1.2m deep and to a maximum area of 1.5m². Any requests for signage outside these dimensions must be approved by way of Council resolution.
- 4.12.7 Reserve occupiers will be responsible for meeting the costs of producing, erecting, maintaining, removing and replacing signs relating to their activity to be located on or adjacent to their buildings.
- 4.12.8 No reserve occupier with an occupation agreement on a rural reserve shall erect any sign unless prior written approval from Council has been received.
- 4.12.9 Council will provide standard identification signage at the entrance to each activity.

4.13 LIGHTING

Council recognises that some reserve user groups wish to operate at night. Sufficient lighting in high use areas is important so that people can see and be seen and it enhances the real and perceived safety of the environment.

While lighting can be considered an essential component of night use in a reserve area, it is appropriate that the cost should fall to those who attract users of the facility at night. It is also important that the effects of lighting on reserve neighbours are taken into consideration.

Objectives:

- *To allow sports field, car park and access way lighting where appropriate.*
- *To enhance the real and perceived safety of parks and reserves through the provision of lighting along key pedestrian paths.*

Policies:

- 4.13.1 Council will only consider the provision of lighting on rural reserve land where there is a clear public benefit or for amenity, security and safety reasons.
- 4.13.2 Council shall consider current best practise and lighting engineering standards, energy efficiency and appropriate design for the location when establishing new lighting fixtures on the reserve.
- 4.13.3 The light spill generated from any activity on the reserve shall not exceed 5 lux at any residential boundary between the hours of sunset and sunrise.
- 4.13.4 Where an identifiable beneficiary from Council's lighting of car parks and access ways exists, the full operation, maintenance and replacement costs will be passed onto this beneficiary.
- 4.13.5 The reserve occupier is responsible for the provision and maintenance of lighting associated with their activity, with the approval of Council.

4.14 NETWORK UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Utility infrastructure can impact on reserve values, neighbours and users by restricting the current use of a reserve and the potential development of the reserve for future enjoyment.

Overhead services detract from the appearance of any park and generally place limitations on the placement of trees, overall landscaping and the development of the area.

It is not desirable to have network utility infrastructure on reserves and reserves should not be regarded as infrastructure corridors. Full consideration should be given to alternative locations.

Objectives:

- *To allow network utility operators conditional access to the reserve for the purpose of inspection, maintenance, ongoing operation and upgrading of existing utility infrastructure.*
- *To ensure adverse effects of network utility infrastructure on the reserve values, users and neighbours are able to be avoided, remedied, compensated or mitigated.*
- *To permit network utility infrastructure only where it is deemed essential for the reserve.*

Policies:

- 4.14.1 No new network utility infrastructure will be permitted on the reserve unless a definite benefit to the reserve can be established.
- 4.14.2 Any new network utility infrastructure deemed essential for a reserve shall be laid underground and only to service the activities and facilities within the reserve.
- 4.14.3 Council will permit network utility operators conditional access to reserve land to inspect, maintain, operate or upgrade existing works, subject to the provisions of the relevant empowering Acts, the Reserves Act 1977 and conditions of Council.
- 4.14.4 The utility provider is responsible for all costs associated with temporary closures of the reserve and the costs of reinstatement in the event of damage to the reserve from the network utility infrastructure.
- 4.14.5 Network utility operators must supply a useable and up-to-date "as built" infrastructure plan in a form and detail agreed with Council officers, including information regarding their location on the reserve as a condition of any occupation agreement.

4.15 DISPOSAL OF RUBBISH

Council is committed to reducing the amount of rubbish that is deposited on Council land. The dumping of rubbish on reserves or the inappropriate use of existing rubbish disposal facilities can detract from the reserve values and the proper functioning of reserves.

Council's general policy is not to provide rubbish bins on public parks except in high use/high profile areas. Visitors are therefore encouraged to take their rubbish home with them.

Council is also concerned about the impact garden escapees can have on areas of environmental importance. Garden escapees, or weeds, often come from garden waste being dumped onto neighbouring reserve land.

While rural reserves are not environmental reserves, there is still a cost in cleaning up and removing dumped garden waste.

Objectives:

- *To preserve reserve values through appropriate disposal and collection of rubbish and garden waste.*
- *To encourage reserve users to act responsibly by requiring them to take home their rubbish.*

Policies:

- 4.15.1 No person shall deposit any domestic refuse, trade waste, garden refuse, rubble or other debris on reserves.
- 4.15.2 Reserve user groups are responsible for ensuring the area of their responsibility is kept clear of rubbish.
- 4.15.3 Event organisers are responsible for collection and disposal of rubbish when the reserve is booked for events.

4.16 FIRES ON RESERVES

Fires on reserves have the potential to cause significant damage to habitat, buildings and structures on reserves and to adjacent property and people.

Objective:

- *To protect natural habitat, buildings and structures on parks and reserves from the damage and destruction of uncontrolled fires.*

Policy:

- 4.16.1 The lighting of fires on rural reserves outside of a contained gas barbeque is not permitted without the prior written authorisation from Council.

4.17 FIREWORKS DISPLAYS

Groups occasionally wish to use reserves for fireworks displays. These displays are controlled by legislation other than the Reserves Act 1977 but require permission from Council when the activity is to occur on a reserve.

Objective:

- *To allow fireworks displays on reserves if adverse effects on reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

Policies:

- 4.17.1 Fireworks displays by organised groups may be allowed on the reserve with prior written authorisation from Council.
- 4.17.2 Applicants wishing to use rural reserves for fireworks displays must provide evidence they have met the requirements of relevant legislation, regulations,

codes and permits and provide an acceptable Risk Management Plan before final permission will be granted.

- 4.17.3 Proof of adequate public liability insurance is required for permission to be granted for fireworks displays on rural reserves.

4.18 LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND SALE

The sale of liquor is seen as one means of reserve occupiers raising funds for their activity. Reserve users can also request consent for special or one off events where liquor is sold or supplied incidental to the principal purpose of the occasion or event being held.

Objective:

- *To allow the consumption and sale of liquor on reserves where the effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated and the relevant statutory and Bylaw requirements are met.*

Policy:

- 4.18.1 Council will not oppose the granting of liquor licences for premises located on parks and reserves or special licenses in defined areas for one off types of events where:

- (a) The granting of permission is consistent with the purpose of the reserve.
- (b) The effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (c) Applicants can provide evidence they have met the requirements of relevant legislation, regulations, codes and permits.

4.19 CAMPING

Camping is only permitted on reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977 in the Invercargill District in camping grounds specific to that purpose. Potential problems resulting from campers on reserves include toilet waste disposal, rubbish and damage to parks.

There are registered camping grounds on reserves in Bluff and at Sandy Point, as well as other private facilities, that provide adequate camping grounds for visitors to the City.

Objectives:

- *To conserve the public health, well being and safety of the public while on reserves.*
- *To ensure the public have equity of use over reserves under the Council's control.*
- *To prohibit camping in reserves.*

Policies:

- 4.19.1 Camping is not permitted on rural reserves.
- 4.19.2 In special circumstances, camping on reserves for one off events may be approved by Council resolution.

4.20 PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAY EQUIPMENT

The provision of a variety of well maintained and safe play equipment is important for the development of children. Play equipment complements the areas of open space available to children for informal play.

Objectives:

- *To develop and maintain areas of the reserve for children's play.*
- *To ensure a healthy and safe environment is provided for playground users.*
- *To maintain existing playgrounds that are creative, stimulating and fun, and to encourage children to engage in social interaction and physical activity.*

Policies:

- 4.20.1 Council will only consider the provision of play equipment on rural reserve land where there is a clear public benefit or a high public demand for it. Proposal of play equipment will also be dependent on the type of reserve it is requested for.
- 4.20.2 Playground equipment on rural reserves shall be maintained and upgraded as required to provide quality play equipment, safety surfacing and high play value.
- 4.20.3 All new or upgraded play equipment shall comply with the relevant New Zealand Safety Standards.
- 4.20.4 All playgrounds and play equipment shall be given a monthly maintenance inspection and a six monthly safety inspection to ensure all pieces of equipment are maintained to a safe standard and meet the current New Zealand Safety Standard for Playgrounds.
- 4.20.5 Informal play opportunities shall be encouraged through the design of open spaces within rural reserves using the natural landforms and existing features, to the extent the surrounding vegetation and horticultural qualities are not damaged.

4.21 HEALTHY AND ACTIVE PARKS

Council has a role to play in providing public spaces that offer healthy and active opportunities for the public.

One of the key outcomes of the "Our Way Invercargill"² strategy plan is "Health and Wellbeing - We are healthy people". This aligns with the "Healthy Eating - Healthy Action (HEHA)" strategy developed by the Ministry of Health as an

² 'Our Way Invercargill' Long Tern Council Community Plan (LTCCP) 2006 – 2016, Invercargill City Council

approach to improving nutrition, increasing physical activity and achieving healthy weight for all New Zealanders.

Some of the ways Council can contribute to the "Health and Wellbeing" outcome is through providing opportunities in our parks which include:

- Encouraging Healthy Lifestyles:
 - promoting a 'smoke free' environment.
 - promoting healthy eating.
- Encouraging Active Lifestyles:
 - providing activity friendly environments.
 - promoting active use of the Park.
 - providing equity of provision in terms of culture and ability.

Objective:

- *To encourage healthy and active lifestyles for Invercargill residents through use of parks and reserves.*

Policies:

- 4.21.1 Groups booking events on rural reserves will be encouraged to provide healthy food alternatives at their event.
- 4.21.2 Council will consider the cultural needs and physical abilities of potential users when designing environments in rural reserves to ensure the area is welcoming and functional for all.

4.22 SMOKE FREE PARKS AND RESERVES

Objectives:

- *To encourage healthy and active lifestyles for Invercargill residents through use of parks and reserves as Smoke Free areas.*
- *That this be promoted in all Invercargill City Council Parks and in particular, within 20 meters of play equipment; entrances to the Queens Park Aviary and Queens Park Animal Reserve; and all marked sports fields.*
- *That the public be encouraged through signage and publicity to maintain a clean, healthy environment in these areas.*
- *That this become a policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.*

Policies:

- 4.22.1 By designating and promoting all Invercargill City Council owned children's playgrounds, the Queens Park Aviary, Queens Park Animal Reserve, and areas designated as sports fields as Smoke free areas.

- 4.22.2 That this be promoted in all Council Parks and in particular within 20 meters of play equipment, entrances to the Queens Park Aviary and Queens Park Animal Reserve, and allocated sports fields.
- 4.22.3 That the public be encouraged through signage and publicity to maintain a clean, healthy environment in these areas.
- 4.22.4 That this become a Policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.
- 4.22.5 Groups booking events on Invercargill City Council Parks will be encouraged to actively promote their event as Smoke Free.

4.23 ADMINISTRATION

Rural reserves are vested in Council for Local Purpose and Recreation Reserve Purposes.

Objectives:

- *To ensure rural reserves are managed appropriately and consistently in a way that meets the Reserves Act 1977 requirements.*
- *To comply with the Reserves Act 1977 requirements for administration and management.*

Policy:

- 4.23.1 The Invercargill City Council, through the Parks Manager, shall carry out the day to day administration and management of rural reserves, using Parks Division Assets and Operations staff and contractors.

4.24 PLAN AMENDMENT AND REVIEW

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out clear requirements for the preparation, amendment and review of Reserve Management Plans.

Objective:

- *To ensure this Management Plan is kept under review to reflect the needs of current and future users and to be consistent with current best practice management procedures.*

Policies:

- 4.24.1 Any change or amendment, not involving a comprehensive review of the reserve's Management Plan, shall be made by adopting the procedures specified in Section 41(9) of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4.24.2 The reserve's Management Plan shall be kept under continuous review as laid down in Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 and shall be operative from the

date of signing for a period of ten years, at which time it will be completely reviewed.

4.25 DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

4.25.1 Requests for Development on Reserves

Reserves are created principally for the provision and preservation of open space and natural areas. Some buildings and structures such as changing rooms, toilets, clubrooms, car parks and fences are considered necessary for the enjoyment and full utilisation of reserves and are allowed for in the Reserves Act 1977.

The landscape character of a reserve contributes to and enhances the City's environment and impacts on reserve users, reserve neighbours and people passing by. While certain activities and buildings are permitted on reserves it is important to ensure that the effects of any structure or use does not impact negatively on reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours.

When considering an application to develop or change part of a reserve, Council will take into account the existing character of the reserve, including:

- The existing and potential use of the reserve.
- The natural and built environment.
- The surrounding landscape and the use of neighbouring land.
- The purpose and classification of the reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and the management objectives stated in the current Reserve Management Plan.

Objectives:

- *To protect and enhance the open space, landscape and historical values of the reserve while providing adequate facilities for recreation and play.*
- *To ensure that development is appropriate to the reserve and that new developments complement and enhance the existing character of the reserve.*
- *To provide and maintain well designed and appropriately located buildings and structures in the reserve to improve utilisation and add to the enjoyment of the reserve by its users.*
- *To ensure that all reserve facilities are provided and maintained to an appropriate standard that meets public health and safety requirements and contributes to the attractiveness of the reserve.*
- *To ensure the costs associated with any development by/for a specific user group are met by that group.*

Policies:

- 4.25.1.1 The number of buildings and structures on the reserve will be limited to a level which facilitates the safe and appropriate use, protects the open space and natural amenity values, while being compatible with the purpose and classification of the reserve.
- 4.25.1.2 Public safety, public benefit and the character of the environment should be taken into account when planning the development of buildings, structures and associated landscaping.
- 4.25.1.3 The construction of any new buildings or extensions to existing buildings is not permitted unless anticipated in the current Management Plan and may be subject to a review or amendment to the Management Plan.
- 4.25.1.4 The design of the proposal shall be subject to Council approval and shall be in keeping with and complement the surroundings. Buildings and structures shall be placed with regard to reserve values, views and proximity to access points.
- 4.25.1.5 Exterior colour schemes of buildings and structures shall be approved by Council. The painting and creation of murals (not advertising) on buildings and structures may be considered on submission of a copy of the design and proposed colour scheme to Council.
- 4.25.1.6 The development shall be designed in a way that limits the opportunity for vandalism.
- 4.25.1.7 The development will be designed, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.
- 4.25.1.8 The lease or licence to occupy agreement will define the obligations of the building owners on reserve land when the building is no longer required or the club has disbanded. These include removal or disposal of the building and facilities, or on-selling of the building to an approved recreational activity. Any outcome of this will be to the approval of Council.
- 4.25.1.9 Development plans are required for all development proposals for structures, facilities or buildings on the reserve (including alterations and extensions to existing buildings) and will include an assessment of effects. In particular the proposal should address how adverse effects on the values of the reserve will be avoided, remedied or mitigated. The development plan shall include:
- (a) The location and design of proposed buildings, structures and landscaping including any car parking, lighting, fences and signage and the extent of the area required.
 - (b) Details of the size, scale, visual impact and relationship of the proposal to the surroundings.
 - (c) Any new building requirements as part of the development, or the changed use of existing buildings. Indicate any alterations required for existing buildings.
 - (d) Details of any known or potential liabilities associated with any existing building or structure being added to or modified.

- (e) Any likely effects (adverse or otherwise) of the proposal on the landscape, environment and reserve users or reserve neighbours including visibility into and through the reserve and public safety.
- (f) Details of any change or removal of any existing trees or vegetation.
- (g) Details of any drainage and earthworks required and disruption to drainage patterns. Full restoration of disturbed landform during construction and landscaping and compliance with relevant legislation is the responsibility of the applicant.
- (h) Details of any change or disruption to network utility infrastructure and details of infrastructure required as part of the development.
- (i) Details of any specific landscaping requirements - species, screening or shelter.
- (j) Consideration of existing users (both formal and informal) and the impact of this proposal on them. Any issues of public access, thoroughfare and egress on reserves and into any buildings and the loss of any open space including during construction phase.
- (k) Details of any discussions with existing user groups.
- (l) Anticipated user numbers and the times of use.
- (m) Details of anticipated life of the structure and future maintenance requirements.
- (n) Details as to who will be responsible for all future maintenance and insurance for the buildings and structures. Acknowledgement of the club or group's responsibility if or when the building is no longer required or if the club disbands.
- (o) Details of the anticipated completion date and any plans to stage the development.
- (p) Any other matters arising as determined by Council.

5.0 INDIVIDUAL RESERVES

5.1 AWARUA BAY RECREATION RESERVES

5.1.1 Introduction

Awarua Bay Recreation Reserves consist of two pieces (Lot 9 (top) and Lot 20 (bottom)) of rural land in Awarua Bay. These reserves are categorised as 'Neighbourhood Park' within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database.



21 Awarua Bay Road (Lot 9)



43 Awarua Bay Road (Lot 20)

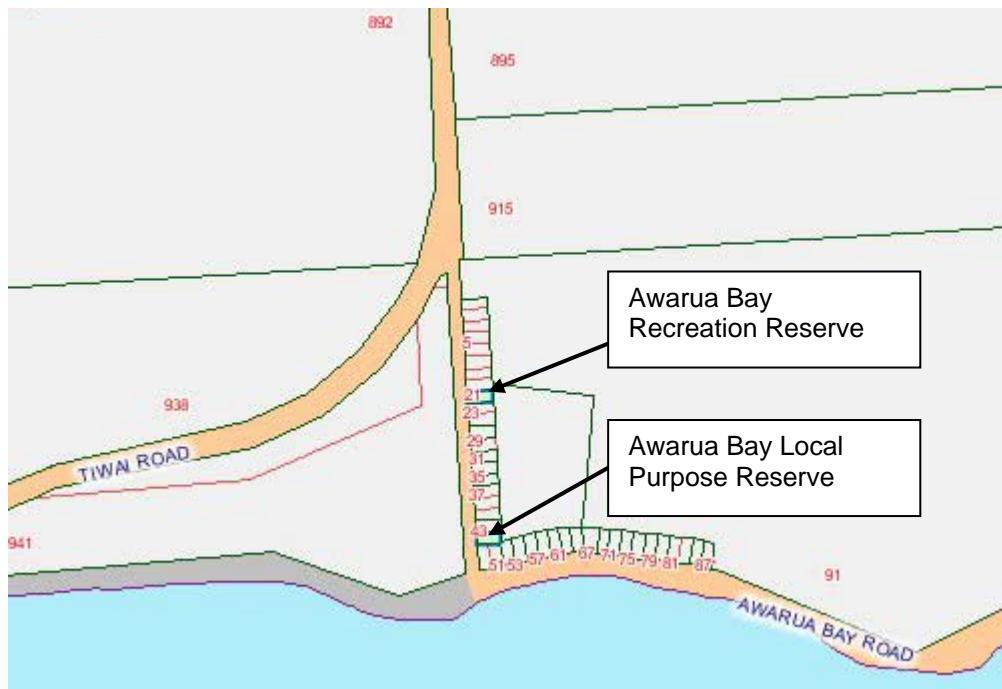
5.1.2 Location and Access

Awarua Bay Recreation Reserves are located at 21 and 43 Awarua Bay Road.

Access is difficult as there is no formal public access to these reserves.

There is no on-site parking provided.

Awarua Bay Recreation Reserves are bounded by Awarua Bay Road on the left, farmland adjoining the right and housing to the north and south. On the other side of Awarua Bay Road is the gravel pits.



5.1.3 Tenure

Classification: **Local Purpose and Recreation Reserves**

Legal Description: Lots 9 and 20, DP 2109

Area: 1472m²

Certificate of Title: Nil. Council intends to request new titles.

Acquisition details: Lot 20 vested as reserve for local purposes

Lot 9 vested as recreation reserve.

5.1.4 Flora

21 Awarua Bay Reserve consists of pines, gum trees and macrocarpas.



43 Awarua Bay Reserve is of mainly grass and pine trees.



5.2 KENNINGTON RECREATION RESERVE

5.2.1 Introduction

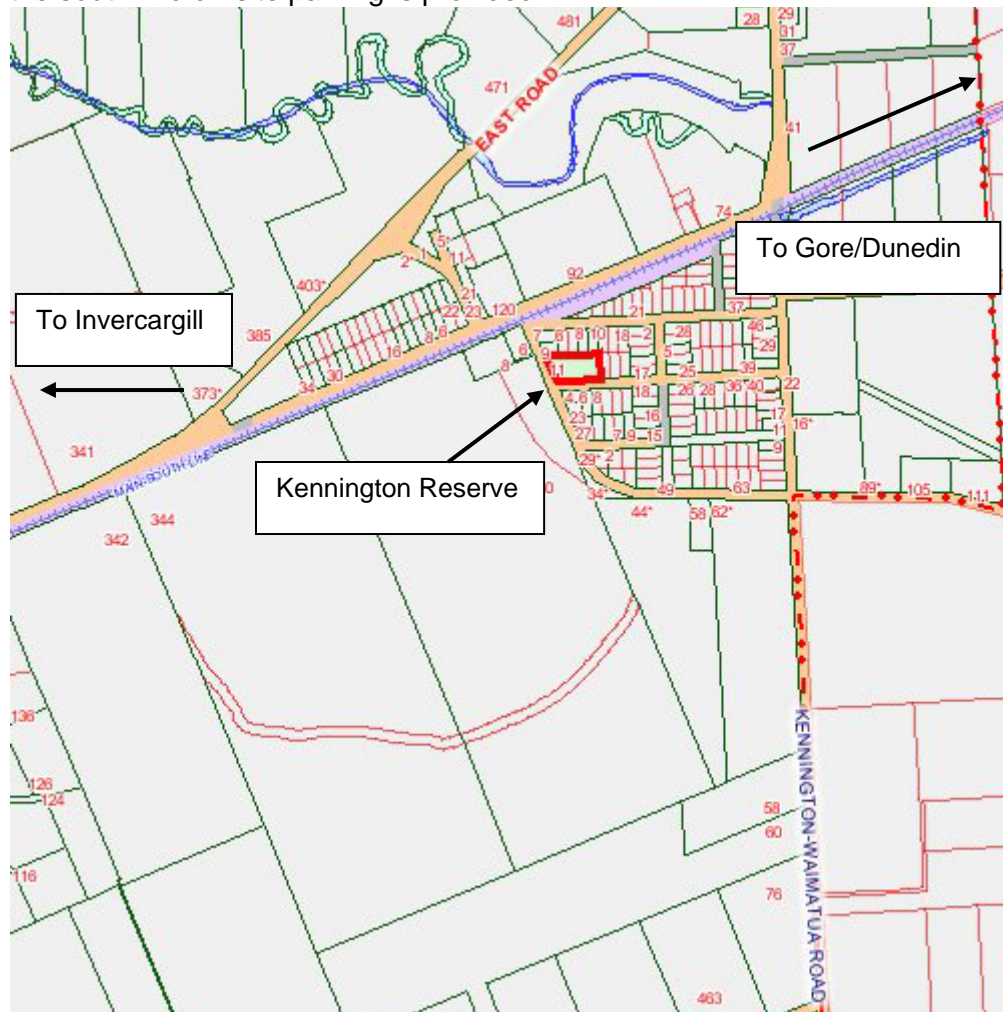
Kennington Reserve is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database. It provides visitors to the area with play equipment, a tennis court and an open grassed area for other recreational activities.



5.2.2 Location and Access

Kennington Reserve is located approximately 8km east from the centre of Invercargill City (5km east of Racecourse Road – State Highway 1 intersection). Rimu Road bounds the reserve to the west and Second Street to the south. The remaining two boundaries are bounded by residential houses.

The reserve has public access from Rimu Road to the west and Second Street to the south. No on-site parking is provided.



5.2.3 History

Kennington Reserve was originally the site of a primary school. In 1972 the school was closed and the site discharged from the Southland Education Board by New Zealand Gazette (No. 24, p525, 1972). At the time, the Kennington War Memorial Gates Committee wanted to turn the area into a children's playground. The site contained a four-roomed schoolhouse, two double toilets, two fuel sheds (all in poor condition) and a school residence, tank stand, tank and coal shed and a coal shed / laundry (all in fair condition).

In 1973, New Zealand Gazette Notice (GN 266824) vested Section 84 as a reserve for Recreation purposes, with the Kennington Public Hall Association Incorporated having control and management of the site. However, the control and management of the site by the Kennington Public Hall Association

Incorporated was revoked in 1983 by NZ Gazette (GN 095820.2) pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977. A further NZ Gazette Notice (GN 095820.2) vested the reserve in the Southland County Council in trust for a Recreation Reserve.



However, the Southland County Council allowed the Kennington Public Hall Association to continue to control the reserve on an ad hoc basis.

In August 1988, the Hall Association met to discuss the laying of a hard court area in the reserve that would be suitable for netball and tennis, and to raise funds for the estimated \$20,000 cost. Work commenced on the courts in July 1990 after the local community had to meet the construction costs which had since risen to \$32,000. This was done through a large amount of fund raising.

The reserve was transferred to the Invercargill City Council in November 1989 and in 1992 a Kennington Recreational Reserve Liaison Subcommittee of the Bush Community Board was formed. This subcommittee consisted of two board members, one representative of the Parks Division and a maximum of ten non-elected members (being comprised of residents and user groups). No meetings have been held to this date.

5.2.4 Tenure

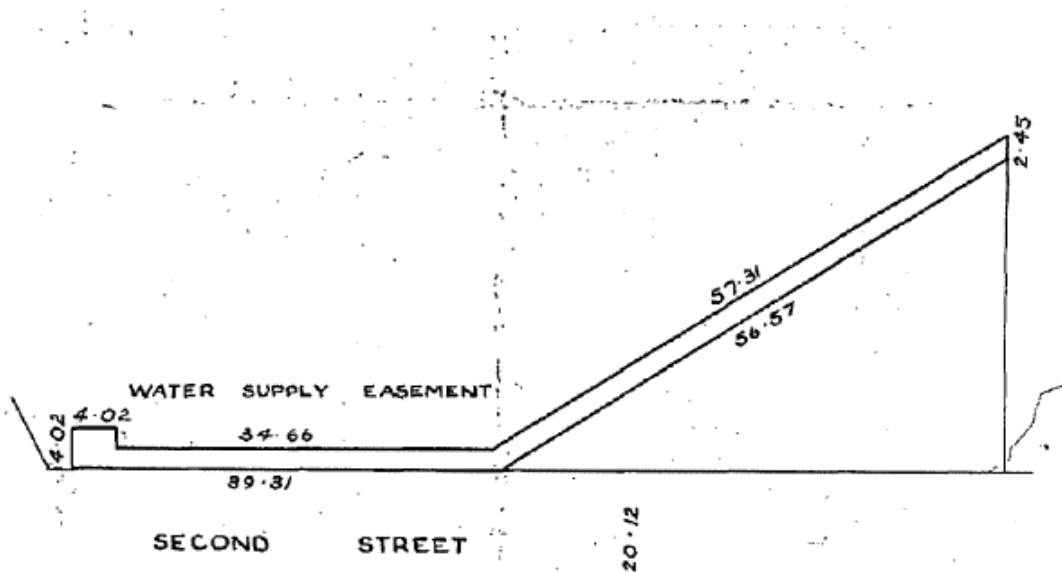
Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Section 84, Block II, Invercargill Hundred

Area: 4869 m²

Certificate of Title: Nil. Council intends to request a new title.

SL242/15 - Grant of Easement under s48 Reserves Act 1977 (Water Supply Easement).



5.2.5 General Park Use

The reserve is separated into two distinct areas by a change in level (approximately 1m).

The upper or western section (Rimu Road end) of the reserve is highly modified (in comparison to the lower eastern section).



The western entrance to the reserve is marked by a war memorial, which leads through to tennis/netball courts. A 2.75m high fence surrounds the court and is in excellent condition. Beside the courts are two swings.

There are also a number of buildings on the southern boundary, which are in various states of disrepair. These include two sets of two toilets (each set having had one toilet removed and one set is boarded up) and a shelter in poor condition.

The lower portion of the reserve is relatively undeveloped and is characterised by a large grass area surrounded by large shelter trees. The area contains a barbeque area built into the bank and a concrete foundation (2m x 2m).

5.2.6 Flora

A mixed shrub border surrounds the reserve's boundaries, consisting of conifers, Alnus, eucalyptus and poplars.

5.3 MAKAREWA DOMAIN

5.3.1 Introduction

Makarewa Domain is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database. It contributes to the open green spaces in the Makarewa area.

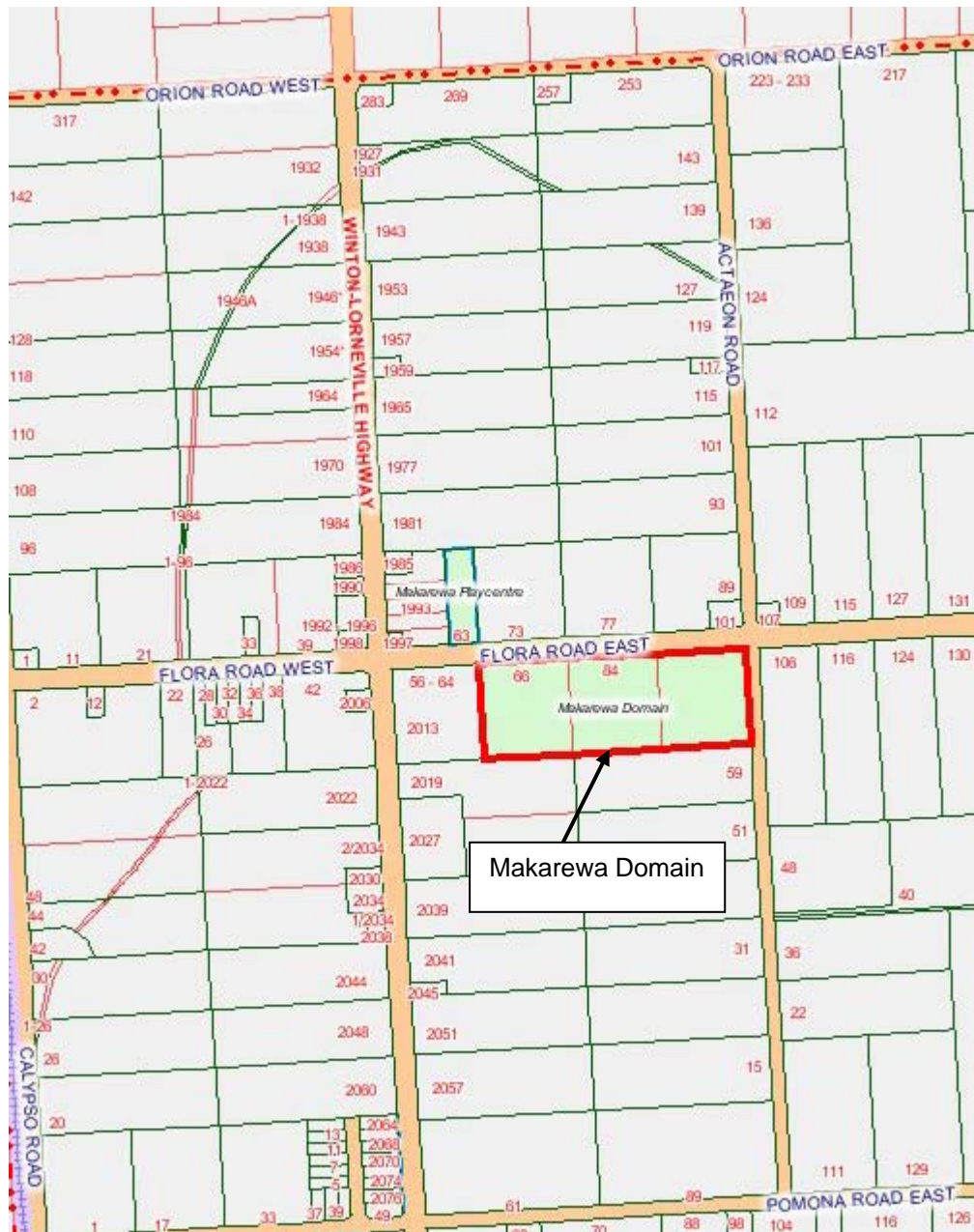
The domain is used by visitors for casual sport, organised activities and events.



5.3.2 Location and Access

Makarewa Domain is located in the township of Makarewa approximately 9km north of the city. The domain is located on Flora Road East, which forms the northern most boundary of the city. The domain is situated on the southern side of Flora Road and is in a semi-rural area.

Access is provided to the domain from Flora Road East with the central carpark servicing the squash courts, bowling greens, tennis and netball courts. While the remainder of the domain is off limits to vehicles, cars can find parks along the generous width of Flora Road.



5.3.3 History

The original Makarewa Domain, which was first gazetted in 1886, was not a popular site. Local interest in the utilisation, management and development of this piece of land appears to have been so poor that in 1941 the Department of Lands and Survey took control of the domain.

By 1950 local residents were interested enough in a domain to urge the Department of Lands and Survey to exchange the old domain for a more suitable piece of land.

In 1952 the new domain was purchased and in 1953 the old domain was sold. The board undertook the fencing of boundaries and the laying of drains to improve the land.

By 1958 the board had completed its program of sowing new grass throughout the domain. Continual improvements to fencing and drainage were followed by the formation of a rugby field in 1964.

Most of the domain continued to be leased for grazing although, at the same time, the open paddocks provided opportunities for casual games and community gatherings.

The main pavilion and public toilets were opened in 1973 and three years later the bowling green and its clubrooms were completed.

The following years saw the levelling of the land for the netball and tennis courts, the construction of the squash courts and the gravelling of the central carpark. The Reserves Act 1977 saw the gradual phasing out of Domain Boards. However, the former Southland County Council allowed the Domain Board to remain as an informally constituted committee.

In 1979 the Makarewa Domain was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve and in 1983 this reserve was vested in the Southland County Council. With Local Government restructuring in 1989, the domain became part of the Invercargill City Council area.

In 2009, a 10 day clinic for miniature horses and their owners was run by Patty Cloke, an American Miniature Horse Association trainer. It was sponsored by the Invercargill Licensing Trust, Community Trust of Southland and Invercargill Active Communities. The Miniature Horse Club still meets at the Makarewa Domain and has had shows and events there over the years.

5.3.4 Tenure

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Sections 16-18, Block III, Town of Makarewa

Area: 4.9700 ha

Certificate of Title: SL111/120

5.3.5 General Park Use

Surrounded by substantial shelter belts on the western and southern sides, the domain provides facilities for local residents including playing fields, bowling green, squash courts, tennis and netball courts.

For ease of identification, the domain can be divided into three distinct parts by their use.



Western Section

The section immediately adjacent to the primary school is used as a playing field.

The primary school takes advantage of this location and is a high user of this section with rugby, soccer and athletics being played. Two small buildings are located in the north-eastern corner of the section in varying states of disrepair.

During summer months, community groups hold informal and infrequent social gatherings in the western sector of the domain.

Miniature Horse Club

The Miniature Horse Club of Southland Championship Show was held November 2010. Other Miniature Horse meets are held at Makarewa Domain regularly.

Middle Section

The middle section of the domain is highly modified and contains a large parking area, squash courts and bowling green.

Bowling Club

The bowling club originated from the Makarewa freezing workers.

Since the bowling green was relocated to the domain in the early 1970's the enclosing shelter and improved ground conditions have enabled a high level of usage during the summer months. Lighting allows the members to extend games well into the evenings.



The carpark is in excellent condition (chip seal) with two formed entrances from Flora Road.

Squash

The squash club resides in a large corrugated iron building, which has been painted with a mural on the north side.

Netball/Tennis

Netball/tennis courts are located on the eastern edge of the middle section and are fenced off from the undeveloped area.

Eastern Section

The eastern section of the domain is largely undeveloped and includes a swale running through the middle. It is leased for grazing purposes.

5.3.6 Flora and Fauna

The domain, which has been sown out in pasture grasses, has negligible floral or faunal values. The poplar and conifer shelter belts are ubiquitous in the surrounding farmland. The internal shelter plants of flax, toe toe and phebalium are also common in the Makarewa District. Amongst the mixed shrub borders are also pittosporums, rhododendrons and gum trees.

5.3.7 Soils and Geomorphology

The soils of Makarewa area have formed from a red tussock/podocarp forest relationship with the parent materials. These Mokotua soils form a deep layer of lowland yellow-brown earths overlaying river gravels of the Makarewa catchment. They tend to have low to very low fertility - however, their potential for agriculture is due to their positive response to topdressing.

The area is relatively free draining – however, the levelling of grounds has necessitated subsurface drains to be laid.

In the eastern sector of Makarewa Domain the old runners provide an indication of the original topography. Although drains have been laid under these relic streambeds they do frequently hold water while forming an important part of the drainage network for the surrounding lands.

5.3.8 Amenity Value

The domain is an important open space within the Makarewa District.

The domain is clearly visible from the east (Acteon Road) and the north (main thoroughfare of Flora Road East).

Shelter belts on the west and south provide an enclosing framework that is common in the district.

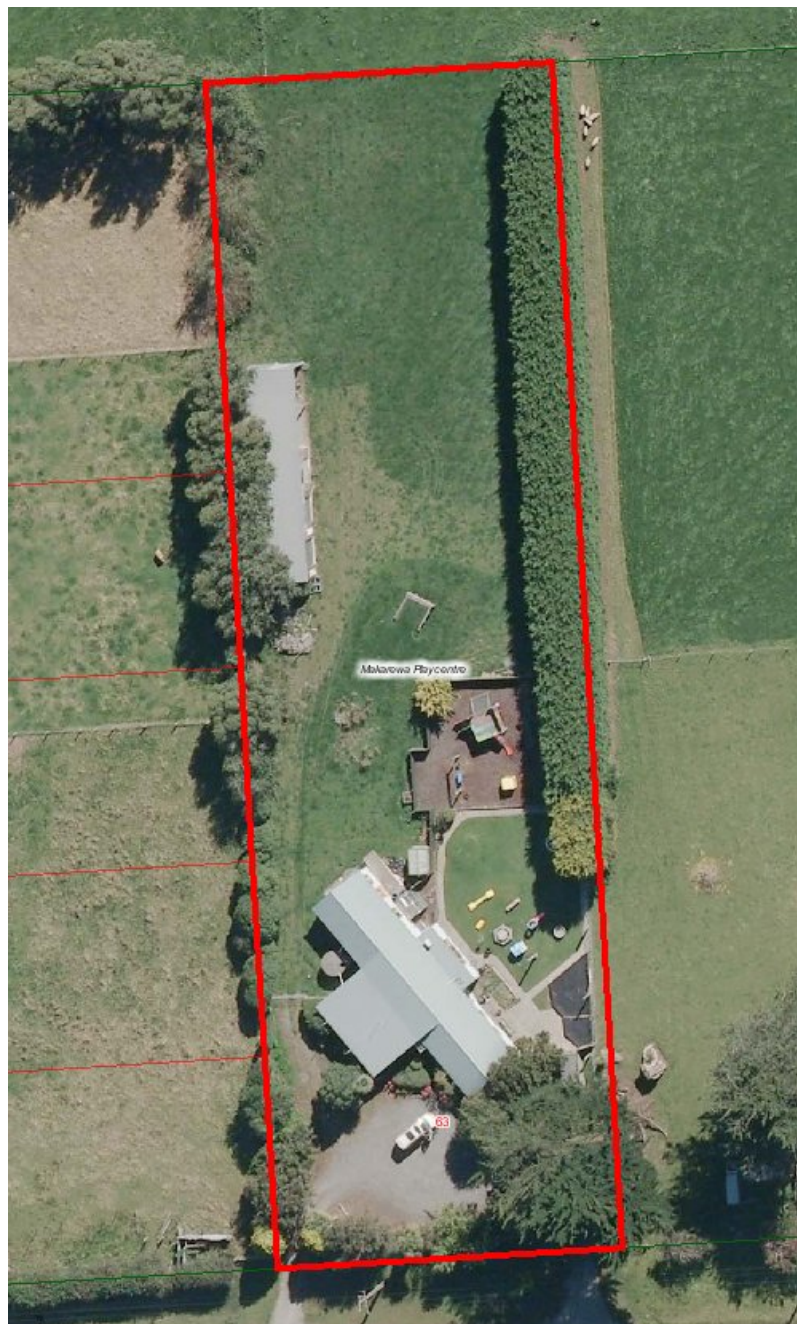
The centrally located squash courts provide a focal point, while the concrete block fence, domain signs, floodlights and partial views of the netball courts, bowling green and playing field provide supporting evidence as to the status of the domain, as an important community asset and recreation area.

5.4 MAKAREWA LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE

5.4.1 Introduction

Makarewa Local Purpose Reserve is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database.

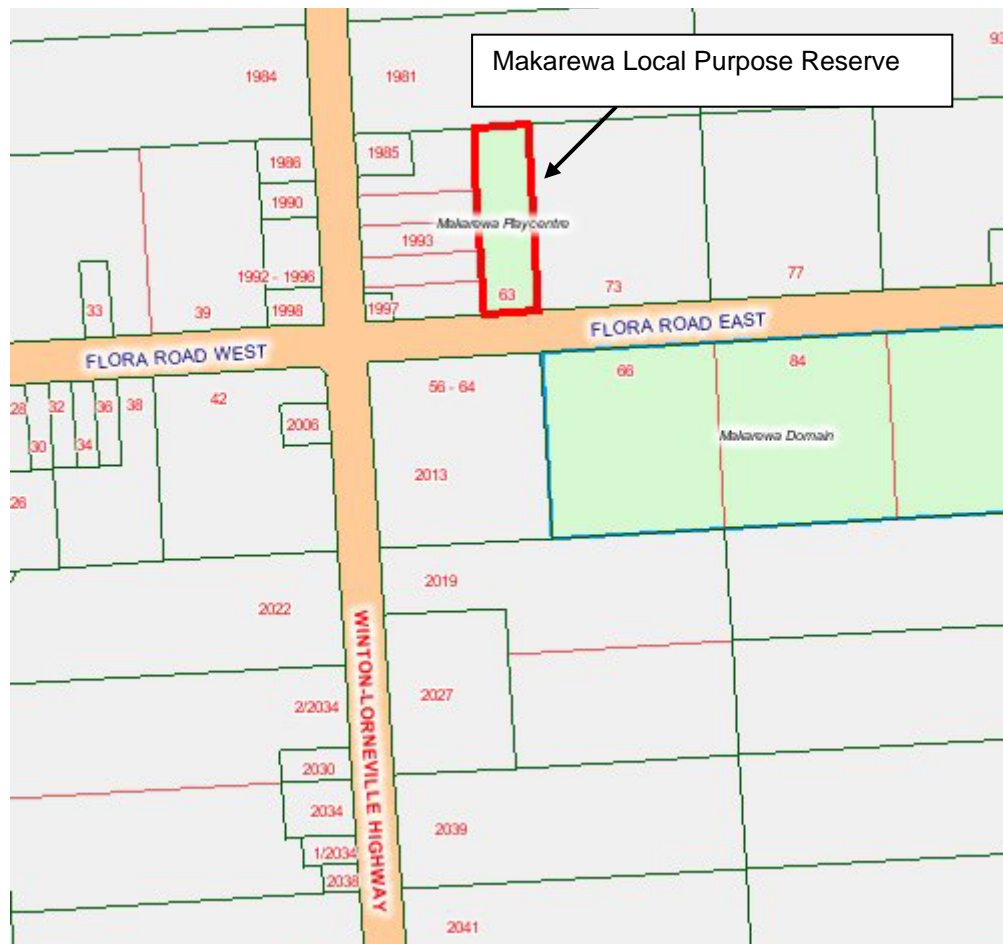
It contains a playcentre and an open grassed area which is fenced behind the playcentre for casual recreational use.



5.4.2 Location and Access

Makarewa Local Purpose Reserve is located in the township of Makarewa approximately 9km north of Invercargill. The reserve is located on Flora Road East, which forms the northern most boundary of the city. The reserve is situated on the northern side of Flora Road.

Access to the reserve is off Flora Road East with a small amount of off street parking available. A gravel drive also allows vehicle access to the rear of the section. Vehicles can also find parks along the generous width of Flora Road.



5.4.3 History

In 1979 discussions were held about the possibility of leasing some land for a playcentre. The Local Purpose Reserve was acquired by the Southland County Council in 1980 for this purpose and is presently leased by the Southland Playcentre Association and the Makarewa Lions Club.

The Southland Playcentre Association purchased the Scout's portion of the building from the Scout Association of New Zealand in July 1998 and now completely owns the building.

A licence to occupy between the Southland Playcentre Association and the Scout Association of New Zealand was signed and in force until 1 July 2003.

From 1 July 2003 the lease was between the Southland Playcentre Association and the Invercargill City Council.

An on-site carpark is located at the front of the section for users and access is available from Flora Road. The playcentre has its own play area and equipment to the rear of the building. In the rear of the site, the Makarewa Lions Club constructed a storage shed for community use.

5.4.4 Tenure

Classification: **Local Purpose Reserve** (Community Purpose)

Legal Description: Lot 7, DP 1356

Area: 5183m²

Certificate of Title: SL6A/1349

5.4.5 Flora

The reserve, which has been sown out in pasture grasses, has negligible floral or faunal values. The poplar and conifer shelter belts are ubiquitous in the surrounding farmland. The internal shelter plants of flax, toe toe and phebalium are also common in the Makarewa District.



5.4.6 Soils and Geomorphology

The soils of Makarewa area have formed from a red tussock/podocarp forest relationship with the parent materials. These Mokotua soils form a deep layer of lowland yellow-brown earths overlaying river gravels of the Makarewa catchment. They tend to have low to very low fertility - however, their potential for agriculture is due to their positive response to topdressing.

The area is relatively free draining – however, the levelling of grounds has necessitated subsurface drains to be laid.

5.5 MYROSS BUSH DOMAIN

5.5.1 Introduction

Myross Bush Domain is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database. It contributes to the open green spaces in the Myross Bush area.

The domain is used by residents for casual sport and organised activities and events.

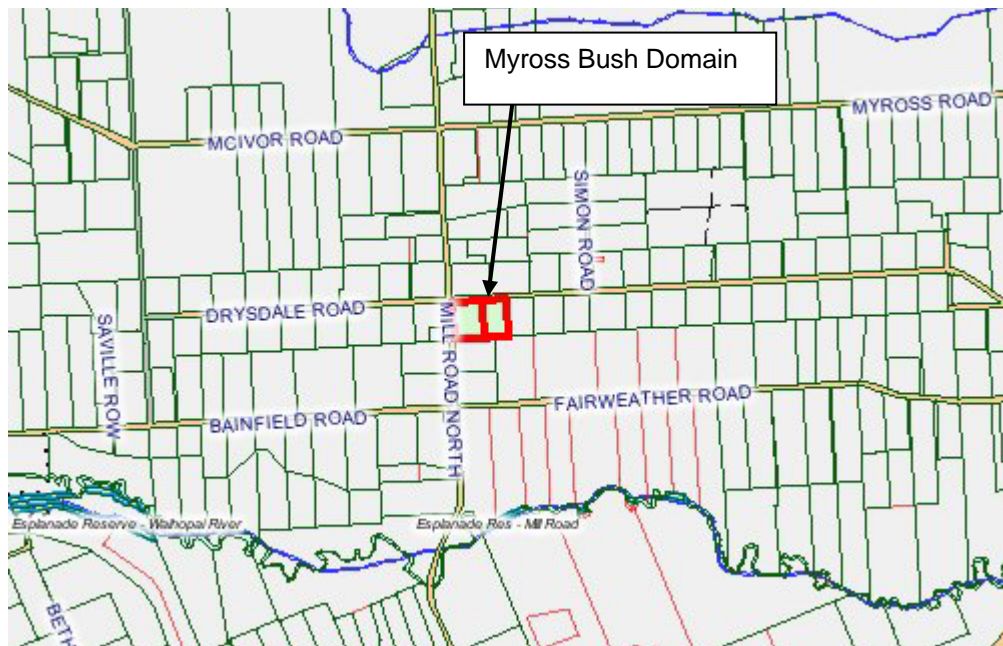


5.5.2 Location and Access

Myross Bush Domain is located approximately 7km from the centre of Invercargill on the Drysdale-Mill Road North intersection. These roads form two of the reserve's boundary with the remaining boundaries adjoining rural properties.

Vehicle access to the reserve is possible from Mill Road North where on site parking is available. From here pedestrian access can be gained to the hall, courts and playing field.

Public vehicle access is not available from Drysdale Road. Access is available to the grazing block only.



5.5.3 History

The Myross Bush Memorial Community Centre committee was incorporated in 1949 for the purpose of managing the grounds gifted from Mr AD McGilvray, and to build and administer the hall. The Southland County Council acquired the hall site, being Section 92, in 1952 for the purpose of a Memorial Community Centre. The hall was constructed in 1954 and the site has been developed into a local recreation area containing a carpark, netball courts, a large playing field, toilets and playing equipment.

Section 91 of the domain, being 1.5277 ha, was acquired by the Southland County Council in 1982 from the Mid-Southland Pest Board. It was proposed that the site, in addition to the existing site, be developed into a community recreation area that included sports grounds. The house was removed from the site in 1997 and the section is now leased out for grazing. This section is undeveloped.

5.5.4 Tenure

Area A – Memorial Community Centre

Legal Description: Section 92, Block V, Invercargill Hundred

Area: 1.8287 ha

Certificate of Title: SL25/133

Classification: **Not currently classified.**

Area B

Legal Description: Section 91, Block V, Invercargill Hundred

Area: 1.5277 ha

Certificate of Title: SL10C/258

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

5.5.5 General Park Use

The entire domain covers approximately 3.3564 ha and can be separated into two separate parts, Section 92 having been developed, and section 91 which is largely undeveloped.

Section 92 contains the Memorial Hall, a large well-formed gravel carpark, a concrete court for two netball/three tennis courts, concrete block toilets and a sports field.

Playground equipment includes a seesaw.

The courts are in excellent condition and are enclosed by a 2.5m wire fence. Two lighting poles exist at either end of the courts.

The playing field is well drained and in good condition.

Section 92 is surrounded on three sides by well established shelter belts that enhance the aesthetics of the area.

Section 91 is undeveloped and is in relatively poor condition. Drainage is poor and rushes are beginning to re-vegetate the site. It is used for grazing purposes.



5.5.6 Flora

Shelter belts around the reserve are made up of mixed shrubs such as silver birch, conifers and poplars, and gum trees.

5.5.7 Development

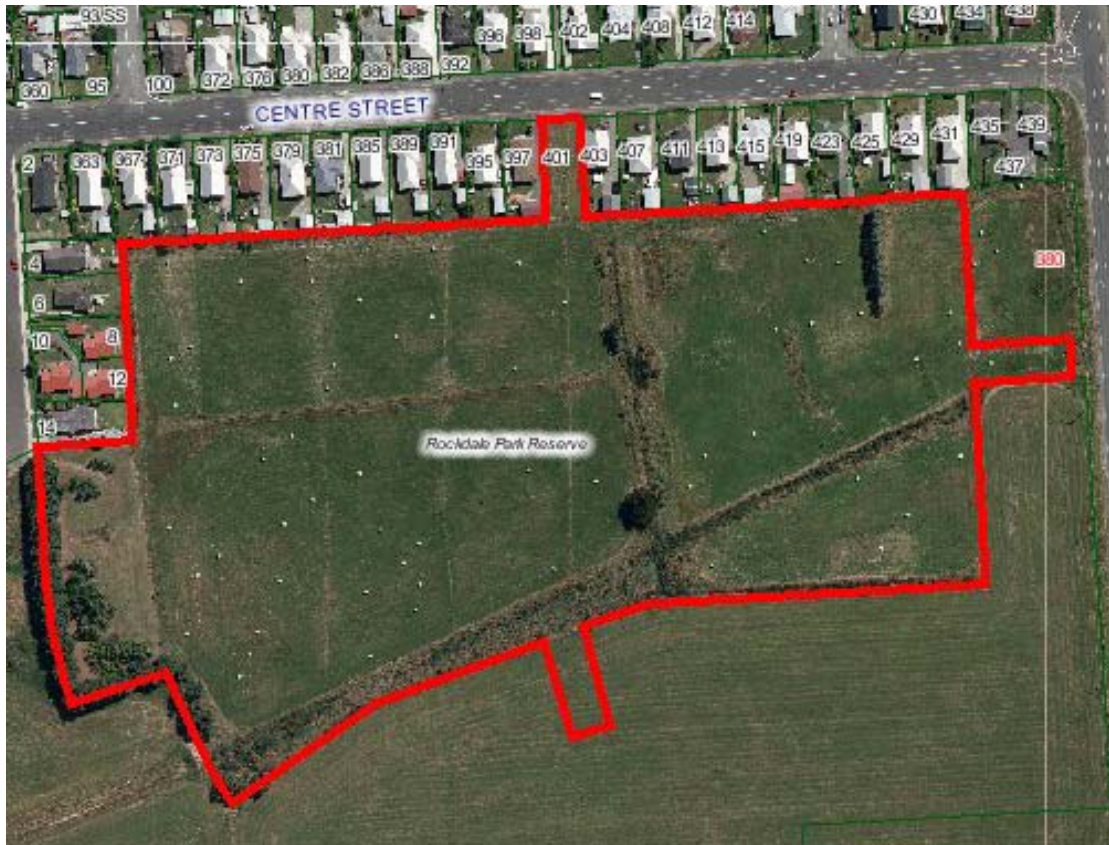
Council aims to classify Area A (Section 92, Block V, Invercargill Hundred) as Recreation Reserve. Application shall be made to the Minister for this area to be classified as Recreation Reserve as defined in Section 19 of the Reserves Act 1977.

5.6 ROCKDALE PARK

5.6.1 Introduction

Rockdale Park is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database.

The park is used as a neighbourhood park and for grazing purposes.

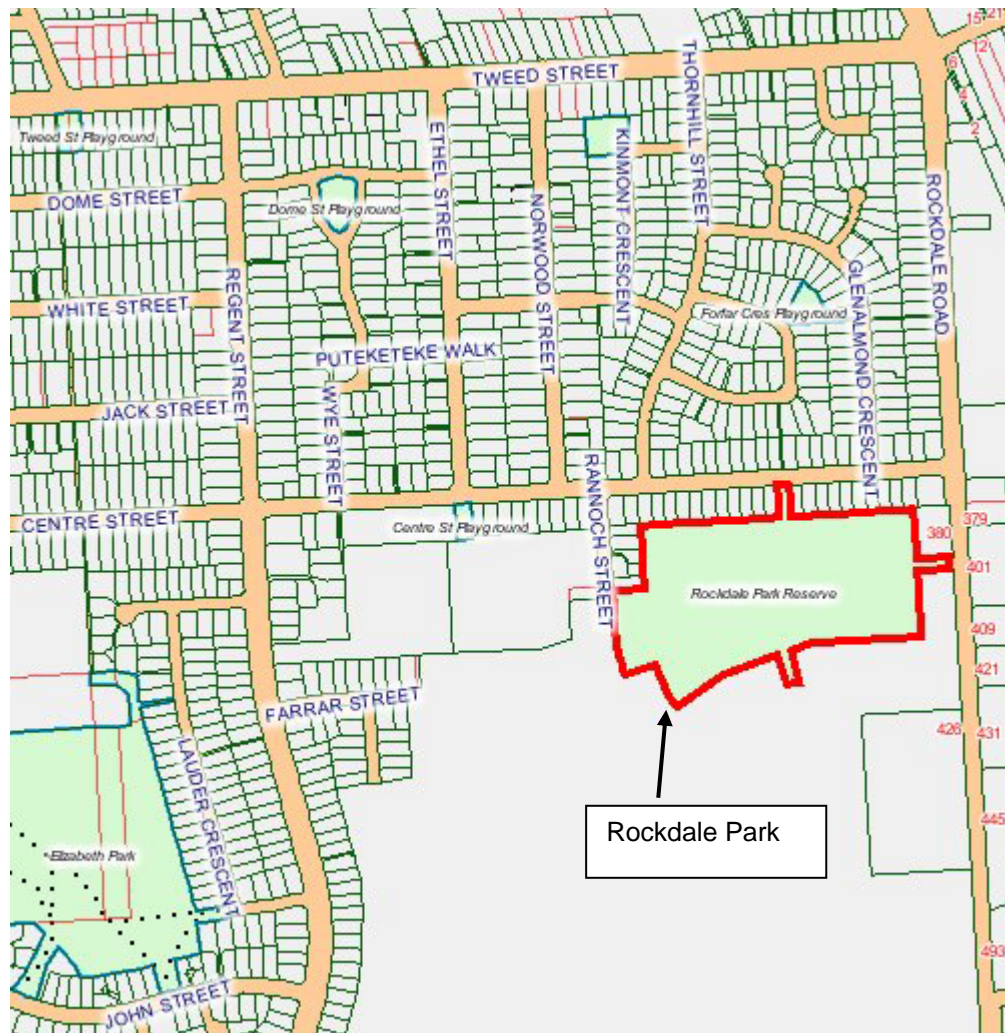


5.6.2 Location and Access

Rockdale Park is situated on the southern side of Centre Street between Rockdale Road and Rannoch Street, with the southern boundary adjoining a rural area extending south to Tramway Road.

At present the only fixed points of access are a section, developed as a playground, which breaks the line of residential sections along Centre Street and from the end of Rannoch Street. There is no on-site parking.

If the land to the south and south east is developed it would be advisable to seek a re-shaping of the park boundaries so that it has more road frontage and is less land-locked than the present plan indicates.



5.6.3 History

The land, now known as Rockdale Park, was first set aside and Gazetted (11 October 1973, page 1974) as a public reserve for recreation purposes in October 1973.

In November 1973 the area was leased for farming purposes. It was alternatively grazed and cropped until the lease was surrendered in July 1978. The land was then cultivated and sown down with pasture grasses preparatory to re-leasing it.

The lease was put out for tender in July 1980 but, before tenders were accepted, an application for playing fields was received from the Southland-Otago Rugby Football League Board.

After discussions with Board members it was decided that Rockdale Park would be suitable as a headquarters for Rugby League Football in Invercargill.

An estimate of the cost of preparing the first two of four sports fields was presented to the Council and it was decided not to accept any of the tenders for leasing, but to proceed immediately with the preparation of two sports fields.

Work on the levelling and draining of half of the area commenced in October 1980, but trouble with some areas of soft peat caused delays with the work and it

was not until March 1981 that it was possible to commence sowing grass seed. Some untimely rain even prevented the completion of that work.

Initially two sports fields were developed. Two sports fields were marked out in May, 1984. This was the first time the park had been used for regular play. In July, 1984 the Otago Southland Rugby League was given permission to erect three sets of night training lights. The use of the area for organised sports soon finished two years later.

In 1995 the park was used for a one off event by Invercargill Kite Flyers.

A request for exchanging Rockdale Park for several parcels of land was put forward in 2007 and Council declined it at a Council meeting in 2008.

5.6.4 Tenure

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 6969, Block 1, Invercargill Hundred

Area: 6.5256ha

Certificate of Title: SL6A/665

5.6.5 Amenity Value

At the present time this park is largely hidden from public view by the residential properties along Centre Street and it is only from Rockdale Road that there is any real indication of its size and presence.

Eventually the park will provide the major area of open space in that part of Invercargill, although much of its impact will be lost unless the southern and western sides can be reshaped so as to provide a greater length of road frontage.

Amenity plantings of suitable trees will help to improve its visual aspect.



5.6.6 General Park Use

A playground is located along the Centre Street frontage of the reserve. It includes a slide, two tyre swings and a roundabout.

5.6.7 Adjoining Land Use

Physically, Centre Street tends to separate Rockdale Park from the residential areas to the north.

Immediately to the west of the park is the remains of the former Rockdale Park Primary School, which increases the total amount of open space in the area. Like the park, residential properties along the school's northern boundary considerably lessen the impact of its open space.

The undeveloped land to the south exerts no obvious pressures on the park, although there could be some minor problems with the control of noxious plants such as gorse.

5.6.8 Flora

Ornamental and shelter trees are located in the western boundary of the reserve.



5.7 TISBURY RESERVE

5.7.1 Introduction

Tisbury Reserve is categorised as a Major Park within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database.

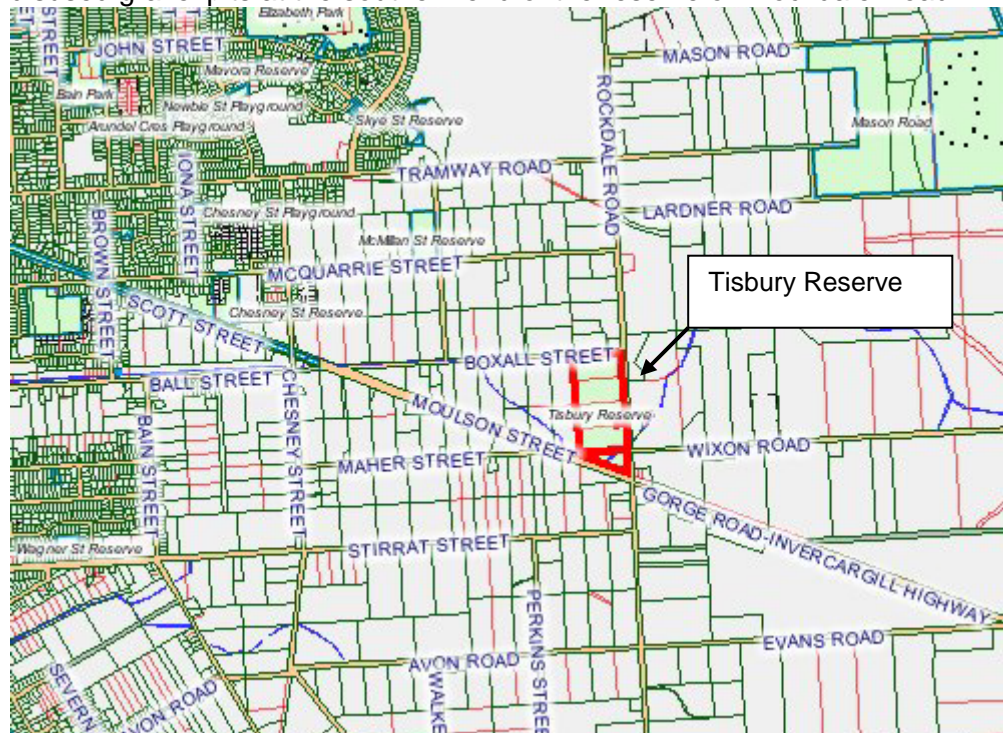
The reserve is used by residents for pony club activities and events.



5.7.2 Location and Access

Tisbury Reserve is situated in the south eastern corner of Invercargill. It is bounded on the north by Boxall Road, the east by Rockdale Road, the south by a gravel reserve and to the west by private farmland. The houses on Rockdale Road are excluded from the reserve.

Access is restricted to a gate off Boxall Road, although there is an access to the disused gravel pits at the southern end of the reserve off Rockdale Road.



5.7.3 History

Sections 68-72 were originally vested in the Corporation of South Invercargill on 7 November, 1983 as a reserve for gravel pits, subject to section 4 of "The Public Reserves Act 1881".

The area (excluding Section 72) was leased to Mary McMillan for 14 years from October 18, 1924. Section 72 was transferred to the Mayor Councillors and Burgesses of the Borough of Invercargill on 9 May, 1929.

At the expiry of the lease to Mary McMillan the balance of the land was leased to Thomas William McMillan who remained lessee until 1966.

In September 1949 the area on which the houses are situated (Lot 1 DP 4099) had the reservation and vesting cancelled and reverted back to Crown Land. The land was sold to the Tisbury Co-operative Dairy Factory Company Limited.

Upon the amalgamation of South Invercargill Borough with the City, the land transferred to the Mayor Councillors and Citizens of Invercargill on 28 May, 1957. In October 1968 it was changed by Gazette to a Recreation Reserve.

In 1975 the Kingswell Pony Club applied to the Council to lease the area when it became available in 1977 and this was approved but by mutual consent between the Pony Club and the lessee Mr RD Little. The Council approved the transfer of the lease from 31 March, 1976.

In 1984 the status of Tisbury Gravel Reserve was revoked and reclassified as Recreation Reserve to become Tisbury Reserve. The reserve then became part of the Kingswell Pony Club's lease, which was adjusted accordingly, and a grazing lease. The reason for the revocation of the gravel reserve was that gravel was of no economic use to Council.

5.7.4 Tenure

Area A

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Sections 68, 69, 71 and part Section 70, Block II, Town of Seaward Bush.

Area: 7.9387 ha

Certificate of Title: SLB4/373

Area B

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Section 72 Block II, Town of Seaward Bush.

Area: 1.0977 ha

Certificate of Title: SL1A/291

5.7.5 Amenity Value

At present the reserve has very little visual significance apart from generally complementing the rural nature of the area.

5.7.6 General Park Use

The reserve is leased by the Kingswell Pony Club for pony club activities and events.



The southern end of the reserve is being farmed by the lessee of the Gravel Reserve.

5.7.7 Adjoining Land Use

The reserve is situated in a rural zone. Apart from the adjoining land used for farming there are two houses on the Rockdale Road frontage of the reserve with a dag crushing plant (the old cheese factory) opposite. To the south there is a machinery repair and sales service and the local public school at the intersection of the main roads.

5.8 AWARUA PLAINS RECREATION RESERVE (WOODEND – BLYTH RESERVE)

5.8.1 Introduction

Woodend - Blyth Reserve is currently categorised within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database as a Major Park.



5.8.2 Location and Access

Woodend – Blyth Reserve is located at 61 Blyth Street, Invercargill and is bounded by rural farmland. Access is restricted to a gate off Blyth Street. There is no on-site parking.



5.8.3 Tenure

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Sections 12 and 13, Block VII, Town of Woodend

Area: 2.1069 ha

Certificate of Title: 102/236 (cancelled). Council intends to request a new title.



5.8.4 General Park Use

Woodend-Blyth Reserve is used by Tisbury Pony Club for pony club activities.

A shelter belt made up of predominately pine trees surrounds the majority of the reserves boundaries except the north eastern boundary.

5.8.5 Development

Pine Tree and hedge removal is to be scheduled for future development.

5.9 AWARUA PLAINS RECREATION RESERVE (WOODEND HALL RESERVE)

5.9.1 Introduction

Woodend Hall Reserve is currently categorised within the Invercargill City Council Park asset database as a Neighbourhood Park.

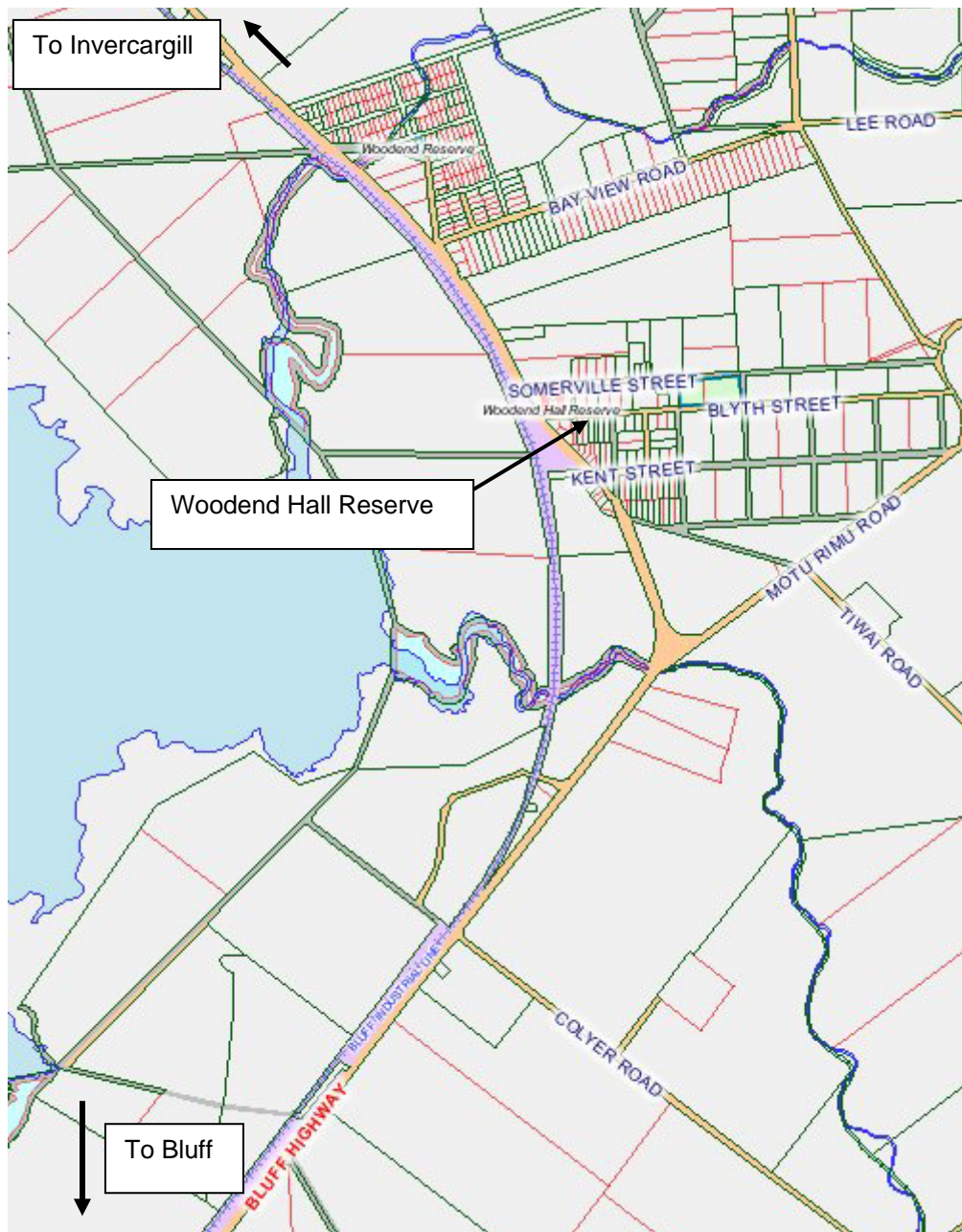
The reserve is used by residents for casual sport and organised activities.



5.9.2 Location and Access

Woodend Hall is located approximately 10km south from the centre of Invercargill, just off Bluff Road, in a rural environment. Small rural lifestyle blocks bound the reserve on most sides.

Vehicle access to the reserve is available from Somerville Street in Woodend, where on site parking is available. Public access is not available to the reserve from Blyth Street.



5.9.3 History

The first written history of the site occurred in 1914 when it appears the Chief Surveyor required a survey of the subdivision of the Awarua Plains Domain. The next entry was in 1958 when the Lands and Survey Department was looking for some land to make into reserve.

In 1959 they discovered that the Awarua Plains Sports Association (Inc.) had bought a piece of land and were looking to transfer to the Crown.

In 1960 the land was made into domain and discussion held on the drainage of the land. The following year pipes were laid for drainage and it became apparent the site was in two sections. The hall was already on the domain by this stage but it is uncertain as to its history.

In 1970 the repainting of the hall was discussed and finances asked for.

In 1974 the Commissioner of Crown Lands proposed a replacement hall because of a refusal to maintain the old hall.

In 1975 the board proposed to construct a lean-to on the east side of the hall, for which funds were refused. The domain board, in response to the refusal of funding, prepared to have a Cabaret to raise money for additions, but unfortunately this was in violation of the Reserves and Domains Act 1957.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands advised that it would be against the best interests of the board and domain if the Cabaret were to take place.

Between 1976 and 1979 a number of improvements were made to the hall and domain with the domain becoming a Recreation Reserve in 1979.

In 1985 a new hall was constructed with all of the work being done on a voluntary basis.

5.9.4 Tenure

Classification: **Recreation Reserve**

Legal Description: Lot 2, DP 3523 and Lot 1, DP 2339

Area: 4472m²

Certificate of Title: 121/48 and 153/61 (cancelled). Council intends to request new titles.

5.9.5 General Park Use

There is a hall, two tennis courts a gravel carpark and a small grassed area on the reserve.

5.9.6 Flora

A well-established bank of native plantings including mixed shrub border of conifers, hebes, pittosporum and apple trees and arbutus separates the reserve from the western neighbour.



Otherwise the reserve is sparsely planted with the exception of a few Olearia plants located in old tyres acting as carpark barriers.

6.0 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A Reserve Management Plan is developed to reflect current reserve use and reserve values. A Management Plan should also highlight anticipated future development or change to the reserve and the likely impact a development will have on reserve users, reserve values and reserve neighbours. Any development not anticipated in, or meeting the policies of the current Reserve Management Plan, will require an amendment to the Management Plan.

Any future development at the reserve shall only be to the extent which is in accordance with the overall management objectives and policies and subject to meeting the requirements defined in 4.25.1 - Requests for Development on Reserves.

Before any development is implemented, it must be established that there is a need for such development and that what is proposed will be of benefit to the reserve and to those using it.