

# Glenavy Recreation Reserve

## Reserve Management Plan

Adopted November 2023



**Waimate**  
District Council

# Contents

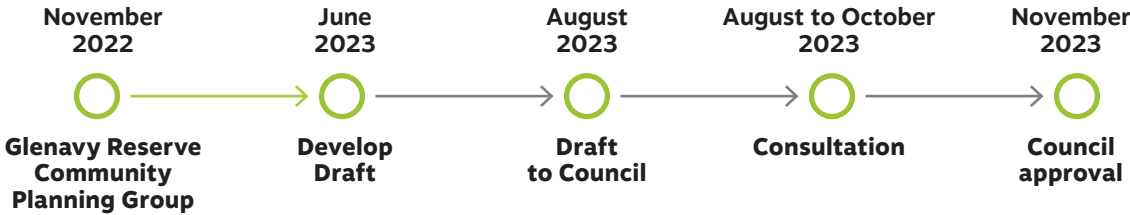
Document status.....	1	<b>8. Aims and objectives .....</b>	<b>21</b>
Process timeline.....	1	Strategic management aim and objectives.....	21
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>2</b>	Social and cultural values .....	21
Relationship between this plan and other documents.....	2	<b>9. Policies .....</b>	<b>22</b>
Legislative requirements.....	2	Treaty of Waitangi and Māori interests (Waimate District Plan).....	22
Purpose.....	3	Recreation and use.....	22
<b>2. Planning and legislative documents.....</b>	<b>4</b>	Furniture and facilities.....	25
National context .....	4	Administration and management.....	27
Regional context.....	6	<b>10. Finance.....</b>	<b>28</b>
Local context.....	6	Project costs.....	28
<b>3. Background.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11. Action Plan.....</b>	<b>29</b>
Stage 1 .....	10	<b>APPENDIX: Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 .....</b>	<b>30</b>
Stage 2.....	10		
<b>4. Introducing Glenavy.....</b>	<b>11</b>		
New Zealand Gazette Notice 1991.....	12		
<b>5. Key management areas .....</b>	<b>13</b>		
Location.....	13		
Reserves activity use category .....	14		
Reserve use.....	14		
Key stakeholders.....	14		
Site plan .....	15		
<b>6. Concept plans .....</b>	<b>16</b>		
Proposed planting plans.....	16		
Proposed adventure play spaces .....	19		
<b>7. Reserve management category expectations.....</b>	<b>20</b>		



## Document status

Version	Date	Approval	Content
Draft – version 1	2 June 2023	Dan Mitchell	Pre-consultation
Draft – version 2	15 August 2023	Council	Consultation
Version 3	21 November 2023	Council	Final plan

## Process timeline



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 Parks and Reserves Manager  
 Waimate District Council



# 1. Introduction

## Relationship between this plan and other documents

The Glenavy Recreation Reserve Management Plan (this plan) provides policy direction with respect to reserves managed under the Reserves Act 1977. In general, policies have not been prepared where

legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002 or Council bylaws provides adequate clarity.



## Legislative requirements

The Waimate District Council is responsible for preparing policies for the management of the reserves that it controls.

Reserve management plans are required under the Reserves Act 1977 for reserves within the Waimate District, for Council to outline general intentions for their use, development, maintenance, protection and preservation.

### WHAT IS A RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

A reserve management plan is a document that is typically prepared under the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 and follows two phases of public consultation. Reserve management plans contain objectives and policies for the management, protection and future development of a reserve; and must:

*“...provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation... and the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it was classified...”* Section 41(3) Reserves Act 1977.

The plan(s) and policy(s), once complete, provide Council with a clear framework for the day-to-day management and decision-making for all Council-owned reserves and open spaces within the district for the next 10 years. The process aims to ensure that such management is based on sound principles and that, through consultation, the needs of the public are clearly identified.

### WHAT ARE ‘GENERAL RESERVE POLICIES FOR WAIMATE DISTRICT - 2019’?

The Reserves Act 1977 envisages that a reserve management plan will be prepared for each reserve within the district. With over 110 formal and informal reserves in the Waimate District (which includes forestry blocks, camping grounds, facilities and cemeteries) this would be a costly and time-consuming process. With many common management issues throughout most reserves, there would be duplication of information.

There are also many areas of open space and land, referred to in the district as reserves, which do not hold formal reserve status. This land is generally

kept unclassified by Council to retain future development options. As they are not held under the Reserves Act 1977, reserve management plans are not required to be prepared for them.

However, while not required, Council considers that guidance on the maintenance and future development of all reserves, regardless of their status, is imperative to ensure consistency in reserve planning across the district. Council has therefore rationalised its approach to reserve management planning by preparing the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019'.

The intention of this document is to provide objectives and policies which apply to all reserves and open spaces throughout the Waimate District, including those not vested or classified as reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. This ensures consistency, transparency and enables greater community awareness of Council's intentions for all reserves throughout the district.

### **WHAT IS AN INDIVIDUAL RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN?**

According to identified priorities, Council will prepare individual management plans for specific reserves. Certain unique reserves may have issues or opportunities that require different use, management and protection philosophies. These individual plans will provide a basis for assigning priorities in works programming and budgeting. They will include concept and development plans for each reserve, planting schedules and prioritised action plans for the next 10 years.

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this plan is to provide Waimate District Council with a clear framework for the day-to-day management and decision-making for the Glenavy Recreation Reserve over the next 10 years. Council is required to comply with the objectives and policies in this plan, which guide the development, management, protection, operation and public use of it.

Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977 and the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' identify restricted activities within reserves. This plan gives effect to these policies and will identify those areas that have been specifically set aside for certain activities. While this plan must be read in conjunction with the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019', the objectives and policies of this plan will take precedence.

## **FORMAT**

This plan introduces the park, its historical background, physical description and current use. It also identifies the legislative context within which this plan has been prepared.

The plan is set out in four policy sections, where the reader will be able to find the relevant objectives and policies associated with each subject. The four main policy sections are:

- Treaty of Waitangi and Maori interests (Waimate District Plan)
- Recreation and use
- Furniture and facilities
- Administration and management



# 2. Planning and legislative documents

## National context

Council is guided by legislation and statutory requirements for the provision and planning of reserves and open spaces. There are also several national, regional and local strategies and plans that have relevance to the management and use of reserves within the district.

These acts, policies, strategies and plans are listed below:

- Reserves Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Local Government Act 2002
- Sport and Recreation Act 2002
- Walking Access Act 2008

## RESERVES ACT 1977

The purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 is outlined in Section 3 of the Act:

- Providing for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape which gave New Zealand its own recognisable character.
- Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks.

Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 identifies that it is mandatory for reserves to be classified and gazetted based on their primary purpose. The Act provides for seven different reserve classifications, as defined in sections 17 to 23, these being:

1. Recreation reserve (section 17)
2. Historic reserves (section 18)
3. Scenic reserves (section 19)
4. Nature reserves (section 20)
5. Scientific reserve (section 21)
6. Government purpose reserves (section 22)
7. Local purpose reserves (section 23)

Reserves may be vested in more than one classification under the Reserves Act 1977,

particularly if the values requiring protection vary from one part of the reserve to another. To achieve dual classification, the land area needs to be surveyed to define the boundary and provide separate land parcels between the portions that require different classifications. Reserve management plans allow for a similar outcome where a physical boundary cannot be easily defined.

## Reserves Act 1977 classification

The Glenavy Recreation Reserve is vested and classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This plan must incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17 (recreation reserves).

## Section 17 – Recreation reserves

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

Subsections 17(2)(a-d) of the Act set out more specific requirements for the management of recreation reserves:

- a. The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific power conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.
- b. Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.
- c. Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved.
- d. To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

## **CONSERVATION ACT 1987**

The Conservation Act 1987 relates specifically to Department of Conservation (DoC) managed land and promotes the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. It confers a number of functions of DoC such as:

- Management for conservation purposes of all land and natural and historic resources held under the Act
- Preservation of indigenous freshwater fisheries (so far as is practicable)
- Protection of recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats
- Conservation advocacy
- Provision of educational and promotional conservation information
- Fostering recreation and allowing tourism on conservation land, providing the use is consistent with the conservation of the resource.

The Conservation Act 1987 is only relevant in situations where Council-owned reserves adjoin DoC land (including fisheries), and the need arises for a co-operative land management approach. In these situations, the Act recognises the need to promote conservation and historic preservation as appropriate.

## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**

The role of Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote sustainable management of resources. This affects the way people can behave and controls the effects they can have on other people and the environment.

As an administering body of a reserve, under the Reserves Act 1977, Council is concerned with acting on behalf of/in the best interests of the beneficiaries of the reserve (the public).

## **HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014**

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) deals with the recognition and registration of historic places, historic areas and wahi tapu. Methods for protection include creating heritage covenants and registration with the Trust. This plan seeks to recognise that some reserves include places of historical, cultural and archaeological significance, and there is a need to work in accordance with the provisions of the HNZHPTA (for example, when carrying out operational functions or developing facilities).

Where historic places or wahi tapu have been registered under this Act, the relevant local authority is notified. Registration is often supported by a listing in the district plans.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002**

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities. The Act:

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

Other requirements, as they relate to the management of reserves, are:

- Creation of bylaws (section 145)
- Public consultation (section 138 relates to the disposal of parks not governed under the Reserves Act 1977).

## **SPORT AND RECREATION NEW ZEALAND ACT 2002**

The purpose of this Act is to promote, encourage and support physical recreation and sport in New Zealand by establishing an agency called Sport and Recreation New Zealand. A national framework was developed by the New Zealand Recreation Association, a professional body for the New Zealand recreation industry.

This framework allows reserves to be categorised based on size, type of use and management focus. It provides councils with a New Zealand relevant industry guideline that can be used consistently across a range of parks, reserves and open space networks.

These categories not only provide a strategic management approach regarding the natural values and recreation use of a specific reserve, but also a basis for defining the reserve's primary purpose and character. Allocating reserves to the most appropriate category helps identify how the reserve may be developed, what assets are provided and the standard of maintenance appropriate to its primary purpose and character.

## **WALKING ACCESS ACT 2008**

The purpose of the Walking Access Act 2008 is:

- a. To provide the New Zealand public with free, certain, enduring, and practical walking access to the outdoors (including around the coast and lakes, along rivers, and to public resources) so that the public can enjoy the outdoors; and
- b. To establish the New Zealand Walking Access Commission with responsibility for leading and supporting the negotiation, establishment, maintenance, and improvement of:
  - i. Walking access (including walkways, which are one form of walking access) over public and private land; and

- ii. Types of access that may be associated with walking access, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles.

## Regional context

Environment Canterbury (ECan) has a statutory responsibility to protect regionally significant natural land and marine features. ECan work with iwi, stakeholders (including Council) and the wider community to manage the use and quality of our natural resources, including water, land and air. Responsibilities include flood protection, public transport, Civil Defence, etc.

The following strategies are of importance:

- Canterbury Water Management Strategy
- Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy
- Ngāi Tahu Resource Management Strategy for Canterbury

## Local context

Council is required to prepare a District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Appendix A identifies all reserves within the district (whether vested or not under the Reserves Act 1977) as 'District Wide Activity'. This permits certain activities on reserves (such as places of assembly and recreation activities), subject to specific performance standards.

These rules are used to prevent any activities on a reserve from having an adverse impact on adjacent land, the wider community and the environment (for example, flood lights on a sports ground might adversely affect nearby residents). The District Plan also controls the creation of reserves that are required as conditions of resource consent (such as esplanade reserves created by subdivisions).

## RELATIONSHIP WITH TANGATA WHENUA

Council is legislated in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Reserves Act 1977 to work with tangata whenua and iwi regarding all major proposed developments on reserves. Day-to-day management and small-scale developments will be undertaken at the discretion of the Waimate District Council.

Tangata whenua have considerable cultural knowledge of the district's natural and historical resources, their values and vulnerability to exploitation. This knowledge is essential for large-scale development proposals. The Local Government Act 2002 places additional responsibilities on Council to consult with and involve Māori in decision-making. Although Ngāi Tahu is recognised today as tangata whenua, Ngāi Tahu strongly acknowledge their Waitaha and Ngāti Mamoe links.

Council will consider concerns, issues and matters of wāhi tapu raised by Māori as they affect each reserve management plan.

## LONG TERM PLAN

The Long Term Plan (LTP) provides a detailed overview of what Council plan to do over the next 10 years to deliver clear goals that have been agreed to between Council and the community. The document is formally updated every three years. The LTP is set in line with priorities previously identified by the community through the community outcomes process. The 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' helps to ensure that the principles of the Reserves Act 1977 and Local Government Act 2002 are followed, particularly regarding the maintenance, protection, use, enjoyment and appropriate development of reserves. These are included in the LTP for the public to comment on. These plans identify at the strategic level that reserves contribute to or have an impact on community outcomes as identified in this plan.

Policies for reserves are identified in:

- The 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019'
- Regional and district plans
- Parks and Recreation Asset Management Plan.

## WAIMATE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2018

The Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 is a set of bylaws that regulate a diverse range of activities in the Waimate District. It seeks to maintain standards of public health and safety, protect the public from nuisance, minimise the risk of damage to public places and facilities, and provide for the full and proper use and enjoyment by the public of the cultural and recreational facilities and services provided by the district.

'Chapter 7 Parks and Reserves, Beaches, and Tracks' is the most relevant section of the bylaw for these reserves, although other sections may be referenced as appropriate.

## GENERAL RESERVE POLICIES FOR WAIMATE DISTRICT - 2019

Waimate reserves have been grouped into seven types and assigned management categories based on the following parameters:

- Primary purpose (what they are used for)
- Type of use/value
- Management focus
- Level of service (standard of development).

The management categories are based on the nationally accepted New Zealand Recreation Association's National New Zealand Park Categories and Level of Service.



## New Zealand Recreation Association Categorised Framework

Category	Description/Primary Purpose
Sports and recreation	Reserves (often quite large areas) set aside and developed for organised sport and recreation activities, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use.
Civic	Reserves often provided within or adjacent to central business districts, and developed to provide a space for social gatherings, meeting places, relaxation and enjoyment.
Cultural heritage	Reserves that protect the built cultural and historical environment, and/or provide for heritage conservations, education, commemoration, mourning and remembrance.
Neighbourhood	Reserves developed and used for informal recreational and sporting activities, play and family-based activities, and social and community activities.
Outdoor adventure	Reserves developed and used for recreation and sporting activities and associated built facilities that require a large-scale, forested, rural or peri-urban environment.
Nature	Reserves that offer the experience and/or protection of the natural environment, containing native bush, coastal margins, forestry, farm parks, wetlands, riparian areas and water bodies.
Recreation and ecological linkages	Reserves that are often linear in nature that provide pedestrian and cycle linkages, wildlife corridors and access to water margins. May provide for environmental protection and access to waterways.

A summary of management categories for Waimate's reserves follows:

### Public garden

Horticultural collections for relaxation/contemplation, education and/or amenity with horticultural/botanical display planting/houses, high quality landscaping and interpretation.

### Civic space

Social and community open space and events close to business/retail area location with hard paving, soft landscaping and seating areas.

### Neighbourhood park

Local, informal recreation, play and amenity space being small areas located close to residential areas which may have recreation facilities, for example, playgrounds, skate park, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks, seating and landscaping.

### Nature

Experience and/or protection of the natural environment typified by native bush, forestry, farm parks, wetland or water bodies with development that may provide facilities for walking, biking, horse riding, camping, picnics and visitor information.

### Outdoor adventure

Recreation activities requiring a large-scale peri-urban environment typically with a multiple range of activities including nature/environmental based recreation activities.

### Sport and recreation grounds

Sport and recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings often multi-use including facilities, grass fields, hard courts/artificial surfaces, changing rooms, clubrooms, community centres/activities, and may also include playgrounds, skate parks, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks, seating, landscaping and leased areas.

### Cultural heritage

Protection of built cultural and historical environment to provide for commemoration, mourning and remembrance including historic building or structures and memorial sites.

### Cemeteries

Local authorities have "control and management of every cemetery which is on land to which the corporation of the local authority has title".

### Administration and decision-making

As the administering body for reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977, Council has unique

and independent powers, as well as general administration powers. Some of these are subject to the consent of the Minister of Conservation, who also has powers to make other decisions affecting the administration and management of reserves. Decisions made by Council must be within the powers conferred by the Reserves Act.

In practise, for some decisions, the Reserves Act overrides other legislation. For example, “full Council”, as the administering body, can only make resolutions about:

- Declarations of reserves
- Exchange of land
- Revocation or change of purpose.

### **Recording information**

Council retains information regarding reserve land on electronic platforms for both mapping and asset management purposes, as well as working with tangata whenua to better understand the specific values of sites managed as reserves.

### **Application of revenue**

Under the Reserves Act 1977, Council can charge for admission, leases, licenses and concessions, and use of facilities on reserves. All revenue generated by reserves (held under the Reserves Act 1977) must be used within the scope of the Act, such as developing, managing and maintaining those reserves.

### **Community relationships**

It is important to acknowledge that many individuals and groups in the community, as reserve users, are interested in being involved in the maintenance and development of reserves. They have already made important contributions in terms of knowledge, experience and time. By involving stakeholders from the development stage, huge community ownership can be built, which often results in the provision of services and facilities on a volunteer basis.

### **Monitoring, review and improvements**

Under section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977, management plans require continuous monitoring so that they can adapt to changing circumstances. This section identifies a monitoring process for both the ‘General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019’ document and any other subsequent individual management plan to ensure that they remain relevant for reserve users (the community), managers and decision-makers (Council).

A clear monitoring process enables:

- Accountability to the community; and

- A means for determining how well this plan is working in practice; and
- Continuous improvement of Council’s management practices in the district’s reserves.

This section also identifies improvements to this plan to implement over its lifetime. This plan will be reviewed at least every 10 years, unless a review or variation is initiated by:

- Results from monitoring that indicate the need for review or change
- The identification of new management issues, problems or activities that are not addressed in the plan but for which policy is required
- Changes in national policy including new or amended laws, regulations or other actions which may render the plan inoperable or illegal
- Policy changes made by Council that impact the way reserves are managed
- New reserves purchased or land placed under the control of Council
- Treaty of Waitangi settlements that require changes in the way that management occurs, or decisions are made.

The following methods will be considered when reviewing and measuring the effectiveness of this plan:

- Whether or not the outcomes of this plan have been met
- Feedback from user satisfaction surveys
- Feedback from daily operational experience (contractors and staff)
- Progress made towards meeting the actions/projects/work-streams identified in the action plan for each specific reserve (where relevant).

# 3. Background

The redevelopment of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve has been broken down into two stages.

Stage 1 is to investigate options for the reserve, reinstate the walking tracks, fencing and gates, introduce a pocket park and develop a tree planting plan.

Stage 2 is the development of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve Management Plan, community consultation and implementation of the action plan.

In early 2022, the pine trees within the area outlined in green on the map below were felled.



## Legend

<span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Harvest Area - 4.23ha	<span style="border-bottom: 2px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and streams
<span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Skid site and fuel storage	<span style="border-bottom: 2px solid orange; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Contours - 20m
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">...</span>	Log truck access	<span style="border-bottom: 2px solid red; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Public roads
<span style="color: purple; font-weight: bold;">→</span>	Extraction	<span style="border: 1px solid gray; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	NZ - property titles

A meeting was held on 27 October 2022 with the Glenavy community to discuss and seek feedback on the following options:

1. Reinstatement of pines for commercial use
2. Investigate other options for the reserve.

It was agreed to establish a planning group made up of members of the Glenavy community and Council. Council's parks and reserve manager was to work alongside the planning group to investigate options that would allow recreational activity and access to 4.2 hectares of the reserve for the benefit of the Glenavy community and those visiting the area, therefore maximising the primary use.

It was also agreed to work with specialists to investigate species of trees and natives that would grow in the area, as well as the impact and options around commercial versus recreational activity within the site.

Once a plan for the site was presented to and if supported by Council, the planning group would be responsible for consulting the wider community and keeping them informed on progress and opportunities to get involved in the project. External funding opportunities was also to be investigated by the group.



## Stage 1

On 31 January 2023, a report went to Council with the following proposal from the Glenavy Reserve Community Planning Group:

- a. That the walking track be reinstated as soon as possible.
- b. Not to replant in pines for commercial purposes, but instead redevelop the area as a recreation space with a combination of suitable tree species and natives.
- c. To develop a pocket park (bike park) and recreational adventure play spaces within the site.
- d. A desire to create spaces that will bring a variety of bird life and insects, etc back to the site.
- e. Reinstating the gate (gate entrance #4) mainly for walkers (giving a safer access when crossing the state highway from the village) from the current crossing which is located by the Waitaki Bridge (gate entrance #3).
- f. Of the 4.2 hectares, 3 hectares will contain a variety of tree species and 0.2 hectares will be in native plants.
- g. The parks and reserves manager to work with a local contractor to put together a list of species (trees and natives) that will grow on site.

## Stage 2

- a. A formal opening to celebrate the completion of stage 1, followed by an opportunity for community input into the draft reserve management plan as part of the pre-consultation process.
- b. Formal consultation will occur from 17 August to 18 October 2023. The plan will be presented to Council for approval on 21 November 2023.
- c. Stage 1 of the planting plan will commence in July/August 2023, with opportunities for community involvement captured during the consultation phase. Stage 2 of the planting plan will commence in July/August 2024.
- d. The adventure play spaces will be captured during consultation but will take a couple of years to plan and implement.
- e. Council to develop a flyer that highlights the progress to date.

# 4. Introducing Glenavy

Glenavy is a small town in the South Island of New Zealand. It is located at the southern extreme of the Canterbury region on the alluvial fan of the Waitaki River, three kilometres from the river's outflow into the Pacific Ocean.



Glenavy is described as a rural settlement and covers 2.40 km<sup>2</sup>. The settlement is part of the larger Morven-Glenavy-Ikawai statistical area with the Waimate District Council as its territorial authority.

Glenavy was originally known as Waitaki North and changed to Glenavy in 1890 after the birthplace of former New Zealand Premier John Ballance, born in County Antrim, Ireland.

In those days the town boasted a hotel, two stores, a blacksmith, saddler, station/post office, church and hall combined, school and police station. The Waitaki River had a ¾ mile combined road-rail bridge with a keeper at each end.

Waitaki Bridge Township which is on the south side of the Waitaki River is steeped in history for such a small settlement. The earliest known inhabitation of the Waitaki Bridge area was the Waitaha Tribe who were moa hunters. They came to the area as early as 850. The area was used largely on a seasonal basis as during the spring and summer they trekked up through the Waitaki basin over to the West Coast for hunting and greenstone, and then back to the river mouth to spend the winter.

The Te Maiharoa family, well known and respected in the Waimate District, are direct descendants of the Waitaha Tribe, with a road named after the whanau in the township.

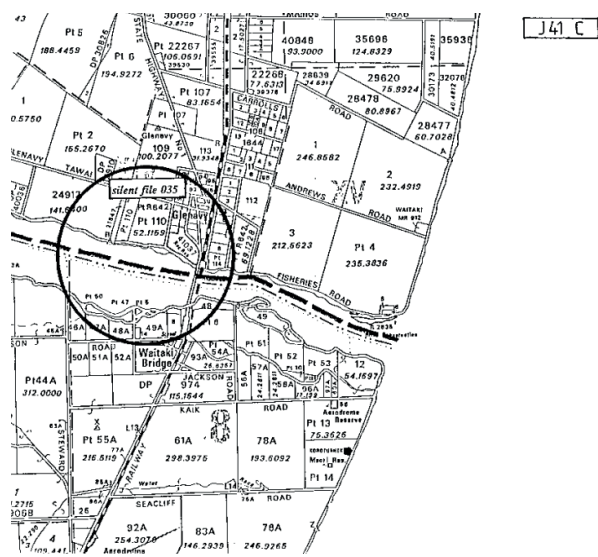
Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Mamoe arrived in Te Waipounamu (the South Island) at different times.

By the time Ngāi Tahu arrived, Ngāti Mamoe, through a combination of intermarriage and conquest, had already merged with Waitaha. Again, through warfare and inter-marriage Ngāi Tahu merged with the resident Waitaha and Ngāti Mamoe peoples. Although Ngāi Tahu is recognised today as tangata whenua (local Māori), Ngāi Tahu strongly acknowledges their Waitaha and Ngāti Mamoe links.

Urupa (burial sites) are often marked by the ti kouka (Cabbage Tree). Activities around ti kouka should therefore be taken with care in case an old grave is uncovered. Ngāi Tahu are concerned that public recognition of waahi tapu may lead to decimation or disturbance of these - something which has been avoided in the past through 'silent files' where knowledge of urupa is only retained by certain individuals within an iwi. A 'silent file' gives a general indication of a place where a urupa or any other important place is sited.

The Ngāi Tahu Resource Management Strategy for the Canterbury Region shows the approximate whereabouts of some of these silent file sites. Silent file 035 (Puna O Maru) somewhere in the vicinity of Glenavy/Waitaki River area is the only identified silent file listed for the Waimate District.

The Glenavy Recreation Reserve is located within the area marked silent file 035 at site 41037. With the reserve being vested to the Waimate District Council for recreation purposes in 1991, on further investigation it does not appear that the reserve holds significance under the Ngāi Tahu Resource Management Strategy.



The Census of 1901 listed Glenavy's population as 98. According to the 2018 New Zealand Census, Glenavy had a population of 195 people. The school role in 2023 is 110, many coming from outlying areas.

**Land Notices**

**Conservation**

**Reserves Act 1977**

**Revocation of Appointment to Control and Manage a Reserve and Vesting of the Reserve in the Queenstown-Lakes District Council**

Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Conservation, the Regional Conservator, Otago Conservancy, hereby revokes the appointment of the Queenstown-Lakes District Council to control and manage part of the Frankton Domain, described in the Schedule hereto, and further, vests that part of the said reserve in fee simple in the Queenstown-Lakes District Council in trust, for a recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the said Act.

**Schedule**

**Otago Land District—Queenstown-Lakes District**

1,7393 hectares, more or less, being Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, Block XXIV, Town of Frankton; Sections 7, 8, 10 and 35, Block XXXI, Town of Frankton; Section 46, and Lot 14, D.P. 8296, situated in Block XXI, Shotover Survey District. S.O. 12395, 14269. All certificate of title 4D/633.

Dated at Dunedin this 31st day of May 1991.

J. E. CONNELL, Regional Conservator, Department of Conservation.

(CO: REC 18/2) 2:1  
In5884

**Classification of Reserve**

Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Conservation, the Manager (Protection Division), Canterbury, hereby classifies the reserve in the Schedule hereto as recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the said Act.

**Schedule**

**Canterbury Land District—Waimate District—Glenavy Recreation Reserve**

23.1300 hectares, more or less, being Rural Section 41037 (formerly Part Reserves 2915, 4426 and 3723), situated in Block XIV Waitaki Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1957, page 1091. S.O. 14857.

Dated at Christchurch this 6th day of June 1991.

K. F. D. HUGHEY, Manager, Protection Division.

(DOC; C.O. RSR 018) 2  
In5982

**Union of Glenavy Recreation Reserve and Rural Section 41037 and Vesting in The Waimate District Council**

Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Conservation, the Regional Conservator, Canterbury, hereby declares that on and after the date of publication of this notice, the reserves described in the Schedule hereto, shall be united to form one reserve to be known as the Glenavy Recreation Reserve, and further, vests the reserve in The Waimate District Council, for recreation purposes.

**Schedule**

**Canterbury Land District—Waimate District**

*Glenavy Recreation Reserve*

2.0446 hectares, more or less, being Lot 2, D.P. 17316 (formerly Reserve 4830), situated in Block XIV, Waitaki Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1957, page 1091.

23.1300 hectares, more or less, being Rural Section 41037 (formerly Part Reserves 2915, 4426 and 3723), situated in Block XIV Waitaki Survey District. All *New Zealand Gazette*, 1957, page 1091. S.O. 14857.

Dated at Christchurch this 7th day of June 1991.

M. J. CUDDIHY, Regional Conservator.

(DOC; C.O. RSR 018) 2  
In5983

**Iwi Transition Agency**

**Maori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989**

**Maori Land Development Notice**

Pursuant to section 21 of the Maori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989, the General Manager, Iwi Transition Agency hereby gives notice as follows:

**Notice**

1. This notice may be cited as Maori Land Development Notice Whangarei 1991, No. 39.

2. The notice referred to in the First Schedule hereto is hereby revoked by omitting all reference to the land described in the Second Schedule hereto.

3. The land described in the Second Schedule hereto is hereby released from Part II of the Maori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989.

**First Schedule**

Date of Notice	Reference	Registration No.
11 March 1966	<i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 17 March 1966, No. 15, page 383	A. 144187

**Second Schedule**

**North Auckland Land District**

All that piece of land described as follows:

Area ha	Being
51.8275	Te Touwai B35B, situated in Block III, Kaeo Survey District. All certificate of title No. 17B/1429.

Dated at Whangarei this 7th day of June 1991.

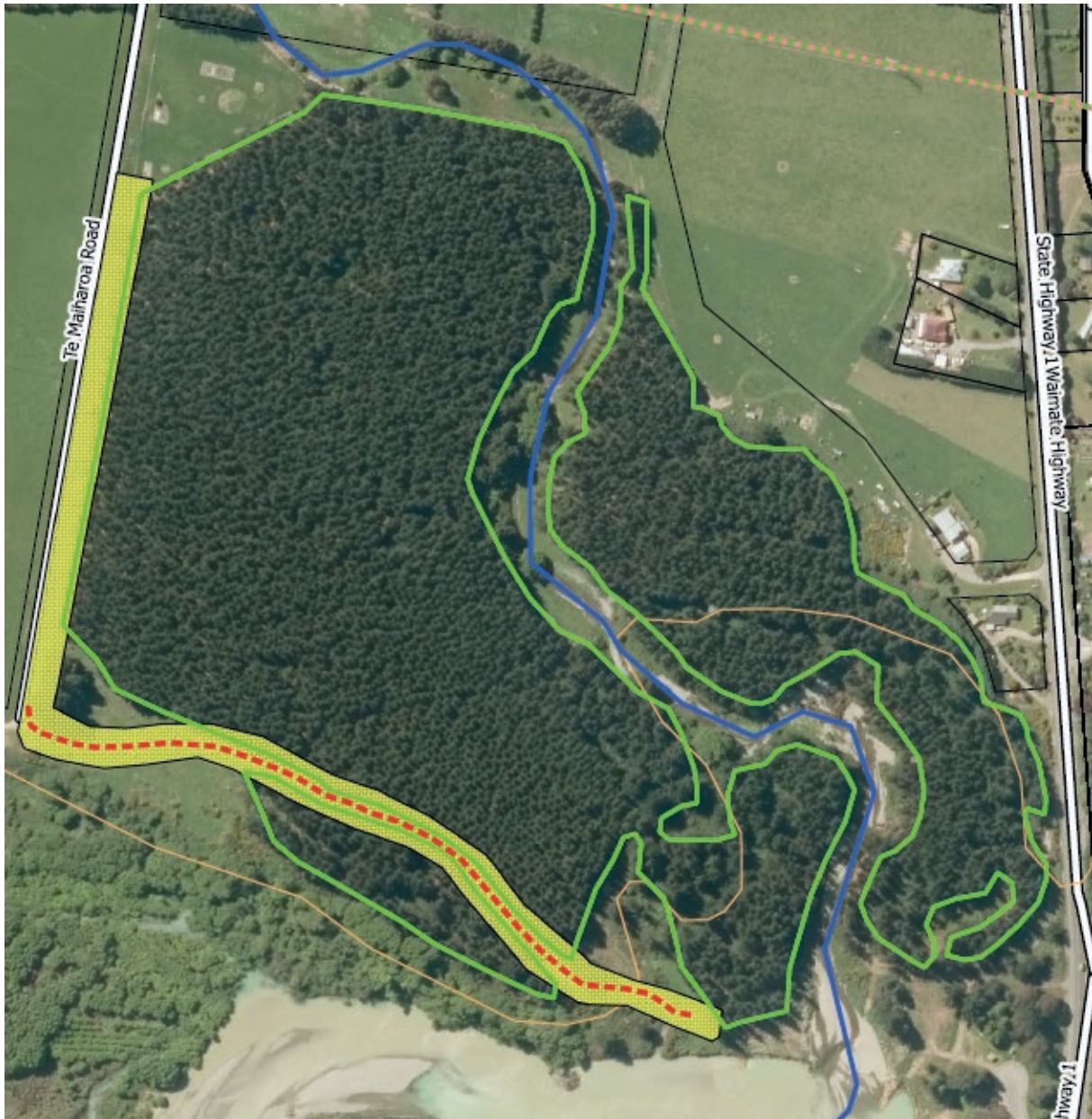
For and on behalf of the General Manager, Iwi Transition Agency.

R. J. TOPP, for Assistant General Manager, Iwi Transition Agency (Taitokerau)

(ITA H.O. 15/1/238, 61/13, 51/13A; R.O. 21/M/23) 3  
In6012

# 5. Key management areas

## Location



Pine plantation (23.13 hectares) managed by Laurie Forestry on Council's behalf.

A total of 4.2 hectares of the 23.13 hectare reserve is to be reinstated for the purpose of a recreation reserve. It is important to note that around 1995, the community, in conjunction with Council, decided to plant out the area in pines for

commercial use, due to the decline of residents and young families moving to the area. It was hoped that when the trees were felled and sold, the revenue could be reinvested back into the reserve area, based on community desires for the site.

## Reserves activity use category

In addition to the broader requirements of the Reserves Act 1977, within individual reserve management plans controls over activities may be assigned to each of the reserves management categories as outlined in the 'General Reserves Policies for Waimate District – 2019'.

The category that the Glenavy Recreation Reserve falls under due to its planned activities is "allowed activities". Under the reserve management category, it is listed as a "neighbourhood park".

Allowed activities are those activities able to be undertaken in our reserves as of right (that is, the activities comply with the primary purpose of the reserve (consistent with the Reserves Act 1977) and the policies of this plan). The activities are largely informal and unstructured, such as walking, playing and running. Members of the public do not need to book, pay for, or seek approval for these activities.

## Reserve use

Until recently the Glenavy Recreation Reserve was a 23.13 hectare forestry block planted out in pine trees for commercial gain. In 2009 a walking track was established from the car park area and through the (then narrow) creek bed and onto the other side of the reserve amongst the pines (the pine block which is still there). This was well used by the Glenavy community but due to the irrigation scheme in the area, large volumes of water came through and widened the channel mouth significantly. This eroded banks and it became impassable.

Waimate Trackways Incorporated (Trackways) discussed constructing a bridge but it was found to be untenable. It was at this time that it was proposed for a track to run along the top of the bank and connect to Ruane Street which was agreed too.

In September 2015, Council received an application from Trackways to extend the walking track by approximately 900 metres.

Later on, the track was extended to also run through the middle of the reserve. The extension of the track was well received by the community and used for walking, cycling and horse trekking.

From 2010 to 2013 there was a 'lease' between Waimate District Council and Mr McDiarmid to graze in this pine block.

Native tree plantings were coordinated by a local member of Trackways with funding obtained from Meridian Energy along with more recent plantings along the water's edge and bank.

Laurie Forestry is contracted by Council to manage the maintenance of the (pine plantation) forestry component of the block. Trackways were responsible for the maintenance of the tracks and had begun planting natives along the edges of the tracks and fence line.

In early 2022, 4.2 hectares of forestry was felled giving the community an opportunity to decide what the future of this reserve could look like.

There is a rest area with a large carpark, picnic areas and public toilets to the south entrance of the reserve which is the responsibility of Waka Kotahi and is well utilised. It is a popular spot for owners of horses travelling through the district to take a break and walk their horses.

Off-road motorcycles are often seen on the tracks and in the reserve, as well as freedom campers parking in the rest area and reserve overnight (or in some cases for longer periods).

## Key stakeholders

### LAURIE FORESTRY

Laurie Forestry is a leading Australasian forestry company that provides consultancy, management and marketing services to forest owners, farmers, sawmills and manufacturers.

They are comprised of privately owned operations throughout Canterbury, Otago and Westland in the South Island of New Zealand, and also four states in Australia.

As the largest regional operator of privately owned forests and woodlot harvests in New Zealand, Laurie Forestry is also able to draw on a wealth of experience and knowledge.

Registered in New Zealand in 1992 by founder and Managing Director Allan Laurie, the company is contracted by Council to manage its forestry blocks. Allan has been integral in giving expert advice on options around species for planting, weed management and programming.

### WAIMATE TRACKWAYS INCORPORATED

Trackways was formed in 2006 as an outcome of the Waimate District Council's 'Sport and Recreation Plan'. The group has been involved in the development, construction and maintenance of a number of tracks around the district, many of which occupy Council-owned or controlled land.



A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Council and Trackways in 2015 to ensure a formal process was in place for pre-approval of projects or occupancy of Council land. The MoU gave retrospective approval for existing tracks on Council land and provided a formal application process for new projects. The MoU has been reviewed and will consider (among other key actions) health and safety in line with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, long term maintenance of tracks and long-term planning.



Site plan

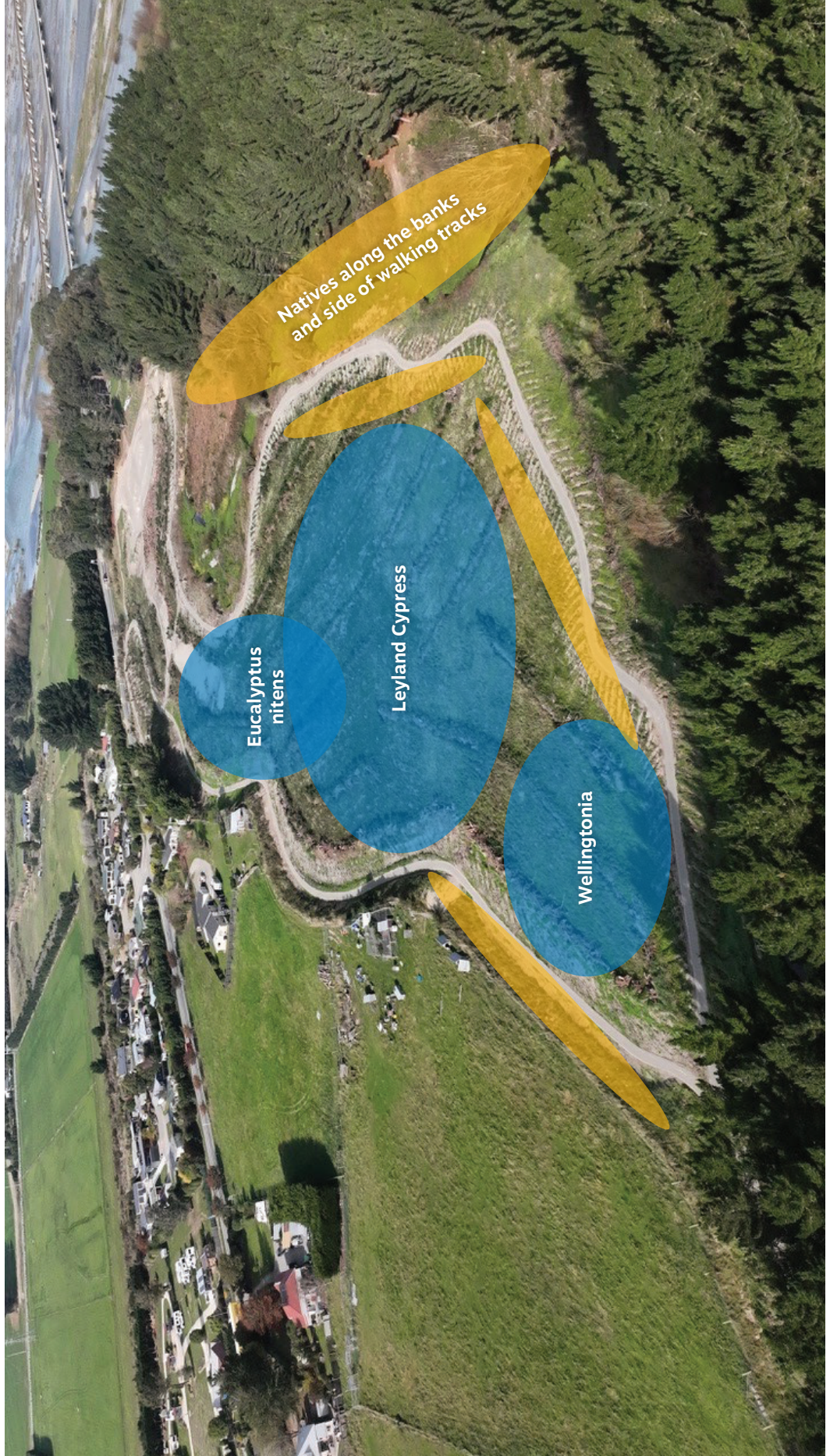


GLENNAVY RECREATION RESERVE WALKING TRACK

  
 0 50 Meters  
  
 Date : 7/25/2023

# 6. Concept plans

## Proposed planting plans







Species	No
Podocarpus Totara	350
Kunzea Serotina, Inland	300
Cabbage Tree	125
Coprosma Prostrata 3m	125
Olearia Odorata 3m	125
Carmichaelia Petriei	125
Sophora Microphylla, Inland	175
Griselinia Littoralis, Inland	300
Coprosma Intertexta 2m	125
Sophora Prostrata 1.5m	125
Corokia Cotoneaster 2m	125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2000</b>

## RISKS IDENTIFIED

Risk		Mitigation
Both rainfall and soils type (and/or lack of) poses a high risk to all plants/species especially natives.	<b>HIGH</b>	The walkway proximity would allow for small vehicle access with water carrying capacity. Opportunity for community involvement.
A very dry summer would challenge the survivability of all species.	<b>HIGH</b>	Species chosen have been based on community aspirations. An opportunity for community involvement.

## Proposed adventure play spaces



# 7. Reserve management category expectations

The 'General Reserves Policy for Waimate District – 2019' identifies the Glenavy Recreation Reserve as a neighbourhood park (identified in the plan as Glenavy Rest Area, Map 4 page 17). The primary purpose being local, informal recreation, play and amenity space. Referred to as rural recreational reserves.

The following categories identify expected use of the reserve:

## TYPE OF USE/VALUE

- Play
- Relaxation
- Recreation
- Amenity/open space
- Events/ performances
- Social and community gatherings
- Some areas camping grounds provided

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Reserves areas for local rural areas
- May have recreation facilities – tennis courts, cricket wicket, playgrounds, picnic areas, walking/bike tracks
- Seating
- Rubbish and recycling bins
- Landscaping includes shrubs and trees

## MANAGEMENT FOCUS

- Provide for members of local rural communities (of all ages) to have the ability to meet, mingle, socialise and play
- Provide shared use tracks
- Provide basic playgrounds and facilities to meet identified local community needs
- Provide the opportunity for plantings
- Prioritise for casual/informal recreational activities
- Strengthen recreational and ecological linkages between neighbourhood reserves and other open space areas managed by Council through signage and shared use tracks
- Protect open space values
- Protect and interpret significant heritage and ecological values

## CAR PARKING AND ROADING PROVISION

- On site car parking not generally required unless recreation /community buildings provided

- Developed off street parking where required with hard paving, metalled surfaces or grassed area suitable for parking

## PUBLIC TOILETS

- Generally, not provided as majority of usage is local and within walking distance of home
- May be provided on sites and where users are likely to travel beyond walking distance, level of activity/usage or length of stay warrants provision

## TRACKS AND PATHS

- Shared use pathways that encourage and provide linkages between roads and access to play equipment
- Path gates designated to cater for accessible and pram/buggy use
- Paving surface (ie paved or loose surface) determined by park character and intended level of use

## FURNITURE AND STRUCTURES

- Provision of seating and rubbish bins
- Standard quality furniture, fencing and structures provided
- Lighting not generally provided

## VISITOR INFORMATION

- Signage provided to identify park and provide directional signage/control information
- Standard name and control signage
- Basic style signage

## TREE PLANTING

- Opportunities to establish specimen trees will be maximised to provide shade, shelter and enhance amenity values
- Fruit trees/plants may be planted in selected areas

## GARDENS AND LANDSCAPING

- Low maintenance shrub gardens will generally be developed to create an attractive landscaped environment
- Specimen trees may be planted in selected areas

## PLAY EQUIPMENT

- Playground equipment (basic) may be provided with design and scale to meet local community needs
- Facilities may be provided, to meet identified local community needs

## SERVICES

- Outlets for power and water may be provided

## WATER FEATURES

- Not provided

## BUILDINGS

- Generally, buildings will not be provided for
- Appropriate community or recreation buildings that do not compromise open space values will be considered to meet specific local needs

## GRASS MAINTENANCE/ MOWING

- Medium standard grass mowing that consistently maintains a hard-wearing surface suitable for walking and informal games
- Cutting heights: 50mm to 125mm weather conditions permitting

## TURF MANAGEMENT

- Turf cover consistent and weed-free when required

## VEGETATION/WEED/PEST CONTROL

- Standard weed control for fence-lines, gardens, structures and carparks to maintain a tidy appearance consistent with the grass standard

## FURNITURE AND STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE

- Structure maintenance focused on maintaining good structural condition, safety and a tidy appearance
- Quarterly inspections and non-urgent repairs within one week

## PLAY EQUIPMENT

- Play equipment to be inspected at least monthly for any safety and maintenance
- Repainting to be undertaken as per NZS 5828:2004

## RUBBISH CONTROL

- Rubbish bins to be emptied before overflowing with loose litter inspections/collection weekly

## HARD SURFACES

- To be kept free of litter and detritus

## TOILET CLEANING

- Cleaning undertaken daily

## BURIAL SERVICES

- Not applicable

# 8. Aims and objectives

## Strategic management aim and objectives

With climate change being one of Council's biggest challenges, reinstating the reserve with a combination species and plantings will contribute positively to the district's net emissions. It will contribute to a healthier environment by attracting birds and insects, as well as supporting the well-being of the community by providing a nature-based recreation reserve at their doorstep. Opportunities include walking, cycling, play, adventure, education and overall well-being.

The overall aim of the reserve as requested by the Glenavy community:

***To protect and enhance the environment of the reserve and create safe recreation spaces that will benefit the whole community and those visiting the area.***

There are three key objectives:

- Protect the character and individuality of the reserve, ensuring the reserve is a place that the community can be proud of.

- Provide a variety of spaces for fun outdoor recreation activities that will attract all age groups to the site.
- Select a variety of plant and tree species that reflect the heritage of our local tangata whenua and the present cultural diversity of the area, as well as attract birds, insects, etc back to the reserve.

## Social and cultural values

Even though there are no buildings, structures or trees that have any registered heritage significance, with either Council or the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the reserve and its surrounds hold high cultural significance to the community. In this respect, the importance of having such a significant site for recreational purposes, tracks linking to the creek, river, the reserve and the township, and a vision to further develop the reserve with native planting, and a selection of tree species adds to the community's pride. This is reflected in the above aims and objectives that the community has developed for the Glenavy Recreation Reserve.

# 9. Policies

The 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' apply to all reserves managed by Waimate District Council. The only circumstance when a policy will be overridden is where there is a specific policy or activity control for a reserve that has been identified in an approved Council reserve management plan.

## Treaty of Waitangi and Māori interests (Waimate District Plan)

Within the context of the Waimate District Plan and under "status of activity", the Glenavy Recreation Reserve is a permitted activity. No resource consent(s) are required as long as compliance with conditions specified in the District Plan is achieved.

The Resource Management Act 1991 contains specific obligations in relation to the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori interests. In relation to the District Plan, the most significant principle of the Treaty of Waitangi is that of partnership. An integral aspect of this is Council's obligation to consult with local Māori to achieve an ongoing relationship. Council must also have regard to the Treaty principle of active protection of Māori people in the use of their traditional resources. This could be reflected by takata whenua involvement in decision-making, regarding those natural resources important to them.

## TAKATA WHENUA VALUES – Section 3 of the District Plan

### Objective

Ongoing information sharing between the takata whenua and Council representatives will ensure the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are clarified and given the recognition they require under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### Policy

The objectives and policies of the Waimate District Plan and the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' shall apply where relevant.

## CONSERVATION VALUES – Section 4 of the District Plan

### Objective

Safeguard the life supporting capacity of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the district through recognition of Ki Uta ki Tai and the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.

### Policy

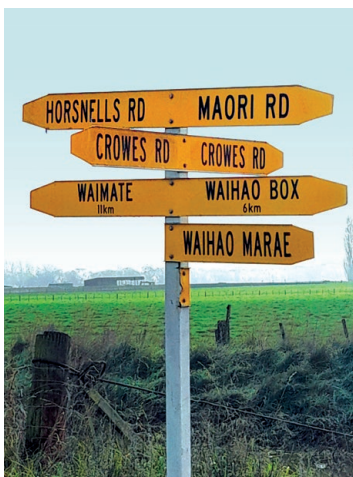
The objectives and policies of section 4 of the District Plan related to 'Rural' shall apply where relevant.

## Recreation and use

The following policies override the policies set out in the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019'. Although some of the headings may be the same as in the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019', there may be changes to outcome statements, objectives and policies details.

### 1.1 USE OF RESERVES

The main landholding of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve is classified as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This means that its purpose is to provide an area for recreation and sporting activities, as well as the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and the protection of the natural environment, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities.





## Objective

- 1.1.1 To allow and encourage the public use of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve in accordance with its classified purpose as a recreation reserve.

## Policy

- 1.1.2 Ensure that the reserve remains as an open space for informal recreation activities.

## 1.2 RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The primary purpose of the reserve is for informal recreation and leisure. There is a 2km walking/ cycling loop track within the reserve, a new pocket park (bike park), and proposed adventure play spaces among the woodlands (once planted). There is also potential to connect to and build on the established tree plantation (the remaining 18.93 hectares) for off-road biking, horse trekking and a heights adventure course (among the treetops).

## Objective

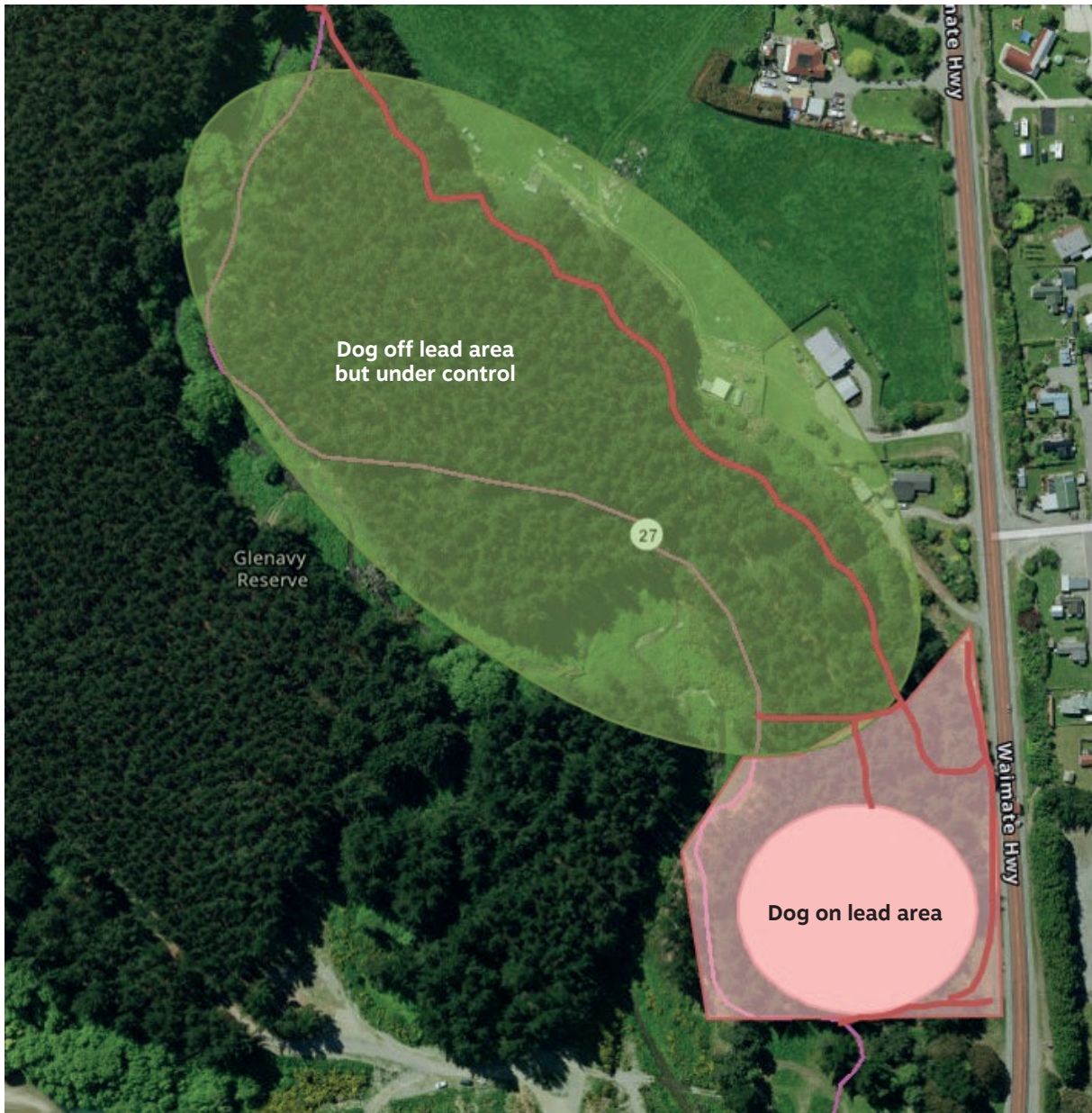
- 1.2.1 To continue to plan for and provide quality recreation and leisure opportunities and activities within the reserve.

## Policy

- 1.2.2 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Recreational Settings and Amenity' shall apply where relevant.

## 1.3 DOGS

The reserve provides an excellent open space for people to walk their dogs. However, dogs can pose a direct threat to people, animals and birds. Dogs should therefore be under direct and continuous control by always being on a lead within the reserve as shown on the map below.



## Objective

- 1.3.1 To allow areas of the reserve for dogs off leash for exercise.

## Policies

- 1.3.2 In the area marked in pink, dogs must always be on a lead. This is due to the presence of children and cyclists using the pocket park.
- 1.3.3 In the area marked in green, dogs may be exercised at large without necessarily being controlled on a leash but must be under control of the owner or person in charge of the dog.

## 1.4 HORSE RIDING

The use of sections of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve for riding horses is deemed acceptable, given its use for passive activities by all ages of the community. However, care is needed as the tracks are used by walkers and cyclists, and dogs are allowed to be off lead in the allocated area. There will also be fragile native planting which could be damaged by trampling and grazing.

There may be times when horses will not have access to the site such as during weed management and new planting periods.

## Objective

- 1.4.1 To allow horse riding in sections of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve.

## Policies

- 1.4.2 Allocate sections of the reserve where horse trekking is allowed.
- 1.4.3 Implement appropriate fencing and gates which will allow access to the reserve via the southwest section.
- 1.4.4 Overnight stays and grazing is not permitted within the reserve.

## 1.5 CYCLING

Cycling (including mountain biking) has many positive health benefits. However, it can also cause conflict with other users. In some cases, cycling may adversely impact areas of a reserve. It is important that people are aware of where cycling can be undertaken and that Council provide suitable facilities in those locations.

Cycling is actively encouraged within the Glenavy Recreation Reserve, and it is proposed to build a pocket park near the main entrance of the reserve. The path that has been reinstated is a dedicated cycling and walking path. This will assist the 'Bikes in Schools' programme at the local school, access to the forest where mountain bike paths can be developed and access to the pocket park.

In addition, a wider pedestrian route has been implemented through the centre of the reserve to

provide additional links to the outer perimeter of the track and access to the proposed adventure play areas.

## Objective

- 1.5.1 To provide for and facilitate cycling within the Glenavy Recreation Reserve, while ensuring that it does not create unnecessary conflict with other reserve users.

## Policies

- 1.5.2 To actively encourage and facilitate cycling within the reserve by the provision of walking and cycle paths and active cycle facilities.
- 1.5.3 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Recreational Settings and Amenity' shall also apply where relevant.

## 1.6 CAMPING

Waimate District Council currently allows freedom camping at designated sites around the Waimate District. However, there is no policy of allowing overnight camping on reserves, except on licensed campgrounds or designated campsites.

There are insufficient facilities located within the Glenavy Recreation Reserve to enable the use of the area for overnight or long-term camping without having an impact on the reserve itself and other reserve users. Camping on the reserve will not be allowed.

## Objective

- 1.6.1 To prohibit overnight and long-term camping in the Glenavy Recreation Reserve due to the lack of facilities on the reserve and the potential impact of such an activity on the reserve and reserve users.

## Policies

- 1.6.2 The Waimate District Council Enforcement Policy 325 shall apply where relevant.
- 1.6.3 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Recreational Settings and Amenity' shall also apply where relevant.
- 1.6.4 Chapter 7, section 716 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 shall apply.

## 1.7 PLAY SPACES

Play spaces and facilities provide important areas for the young and old. Play spaces include much more than just a few pieces of play equipment. Outdoor play spaces provide children the opportunity to practice and hone key skills including social, emotional, cognitive and physical. The placement, design and ongoing maintenance of these areas and associated equipment is an important management consideration.

## Objective

- 1.7.1 There is a diverse range of play and adventure spaces in the reserves.

## Policies

- 1.7.2 That appropriate seating is incorporated into relevant spaces.
- 1.7.3 That play and some adventure spaces enables passive surveillance by other park users.
- 1.7.4 That play and adventure spaces are designed, constructed and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards for playground equipment and surfaces and are within keeping of the natural environment and surrounding.
- 1.7.5 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Recreational Settings and Amenity' shall also apply where relevant.

## Furniture and facilities

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT

Any further development in the reserve to increase the enjoyment of it by the community, must be in keeping with the purpose of the reserve. Well-designed spaces encourage more physical activity and facilitate social cohesion. Any development needs to ensure that the reserve provides safe, sustainable areas of open space and recreation for the community.

#### Objectives

- 2.1.1 To ensure that any reserve development meets the needs of approved use and users without significant adverse effects on other users, the reserve or neighbours.
- 2.1.2 To ensure that new development in the reserve respects and protects key landscape features, built heritage, promotes linkages between open spaces and improves accessibility.
- 2.1.3 Ensure designed to be more environmentally sustainable in terms of their function, design, construction and long-term maintenance.

#### Policies

- 2.1.4 Ensure that any future development at the reserve is identified and consistent with the concept plan identified in section 6 of this plan.
- 2.1.5 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Rural Amenity and Environmental Quality' shall also apply where relevant.

### 2.2 BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

Buildings and other structures have the potential to enhance or detract from the character of a reserve. Council has the ability to manage the location, siting and design of new buildings on reserves, and ensure that existing buildings and structures are maintained appropriately. Under the Reserves Act 1977, any building or structure needs to be compatible with the reserve classification, and if there is commercial interest, consistent with the relevant provisions relating to commercial use. Other Resource Management Act 1991 and Building Act 2004 matters may also need to be considered separately through Council's Planning unit as assessed under the Waimate District Plan and Building unit.

#### Objectives

- 2.2.1 New buildings and structures are limited to those essential for the appropriate use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- 2.2.2 All structures and buildings in reserves are safe and healthy, accessible, comply with appropriate legislation and are cost effective.

#### Policies

- 2.2.3 Any new structure or build at the reserve is identified and consistent with the concept plan identified in section 6 of this plan.
- 2.2.4 Objectives and policies of the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' shall apply where relevant.

### 2.3 PARK FURNITURE AND AMENITIES

Park furniture and amenities, for example, seats, drinking fountains, picnic tables, barbeques, litter bins, etc provide a great amenity for park users, help to enhance the experience of users and protect public health and safety. Such items may be donated by members of the public or community groups. However, if the placement and style of park furniture is not appropriate, this can result in visual clutter, and an ongoing maintenance burden for Council.

#### Objectives

- 2.3.1 The design and placement of park furniture and other amenities in the park is appropriate to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment while retaining reserve values and consistency.

#### Policies

- 2.3.2 The installation of park furniture and associated amenities will be considered by Council where there is a demonstrated need, is appropriate to the type and location of the reserve and will be constructed to meet Council's standards.
- 2.3.3 Council may remove furniture where the condition of the furniture is below an acceptable standard, where there is no

longer a demonstrated need or where it has come to the end of its useful life.

- 2.3.4 Any new park furniture and other amenities at the reserve is identified and consistent with the concept plan identified in section 6 of this plan.
- 2.3.5 Objectives and policies of the 'General Reserve Policies for Waimate District - 2019' shall apply where relevant.
- 2.3.6 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Rural Amenity and Environmental Quality' shall also apply where relevant.

## 2.4 PUBLIC ART

Art can play an important role in reserves. Public art may celebrate the district's creativity, reflect, and express diversity and character or generate pride and belonging and transform Waimate's public places. To ensure the successful installation of public art into reserves, Council must be engaged whenever the creation of a new permanent work of art is proposed.

### Objective

- 2.4.1 Council will facilitate, celebrate and support the activities of the district's arts and cultural sector through the provision of public art (permanent and temporary) in appropriate reserves locations.

### Policies

- 2.4.2 Permanent public art may only be installed in reserves with the formal approval of Council.
- 2.4.3 Council will assess the appropriateness of proposals for public art in reserves subject to the following criteria:
  - a. Is in keeping with the scale and values of the reserve and the surrounding environment where it will be placed
  - b. Doesn't cause offence
  - c. Occupies a site that will expose it to an appropriate audience
  - d. Enhances the experiences of audiences engaged by the public art
  - e. Expresses and reflects our places and peoples, and celebrates creativity; and
  - f. Is able to be installed, cared for and maintained within available resources for the duration of its intended lifespan.
- 2.4.4 Council will consider the gifting of public art by a member of the community, organisation or group when the public art on a case-by-case basis is subject to the general criteria for selection.
- 2.4.5 Council will closely manage and monitor permanent public art in Waimate's reserves.
- 2.4.6 All public works of art will be identified and catalogued and that their location, ownership

status and condition are recorded and regularly reviewed.

- 2.4.7 A public work of art in a reserve may be considered for removal when:
  - a. It has been lost or stolen
  - b. It is irreparably damaged
  - c. A Council agreement, licence or other relevant contract is terminated or expires
  - d. Council is unable to reasonably guarantee the condition or security of the public work of art in its present location
  - e. Continued display of the public work of art undermines the artist's intention
  - f. It requires a high level of maintenance and/or conservation rendering unsustainable asset management expenses.
- 2.4.8 The objectives and policies of section 6 of the District Plan related to 'Rural Amenity and Environmental Quality' shall also apply where relevant.
- 2.4.9 Chapter 7, section 703 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 shall apply.

## 2.5 SIGNAGE

Signs play an important role in reinforcing the identity and status of reserves. They can assist with identification of hazards, provide information, interpretation and advertising (commercial signage).

Inappropriate signs can detract from the amenity of a reserve. It is an offence under section 94(1)(k) of the Reserves Act 1977 to erect a sign without appropriate permission to do so. In assessing applications for the placement of a sign, reference must be made to the classification of the reserve, the appropriateness of the use for the reserve and the provisions relating to commercial activities. The District Plan also has criteria for signage that must be met, and resource consent may be required.

### Objectives

- 2.5.1 To ensure consistent sign information, style and types beside and in the reserve.
- 2.5.2 To minimise visual clutter while maximising necessary and useful information to users of the reserve.
- 2.5.3 To provide for new signs around and in the reserve only where required and appropriate.

### Policies

- 2.5.4 Allow signage that is related to the reserve or the use of the reserve.
- 2.5.5 Install information boards in the vicinity of the car park/rest area entrance and Ruane Street entrance.
- 2.5.6 Any new signage at the reserve is identified and consistent with the concept plan identified in section 6 of this plan.

- 2.5.7 Prohibit the use remote advertising of events that are not being held at the reserve.
- 2.5.8 The objectives and policies of section 7 of the District Plan related to 'Signage' shall also apply where relevant.
- 2.5.9 Chapter 7, sections 702 and 713 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 shall apply.

## 2.6 WALKWAYS AND TRACKS

Recreational trails are used for walking, cycling, running and horse riding. Over the years a network of paths through reserves have been developed to a variable standard and quality. All walkways must meet New Zealand Standard 8630:2004 Tracks and Visitor Structures, Waka Kotahi guidance and the New Zealand Building Code.

There is currently a loop track in the reserve, four entrance points and access to the pine plantation crossing over the creek.

### Objective

- 2.6.1 To provide and promote a walking and cycling network through the reserve which meets the relevant New Zealand standards and/or Waka Kotahi guidance as appropriate.

### Policies

- 2.6.2 Support the provision of an integrated tracks and walkways network in Waimate linking key origins and destinations.
- 2.6.3 Walkways and cycleways through reserves are suitable to a range of people's abilities; meet relevant standards and best practice and provide linkages between reserves.
- 2.6.4 Ensure there are clear sightlines of the walkway as far ahead as is practicable.
- 2.6.5 Any new links are identified and consistent with the concept plan identified in section 6 of this plan.
- 2.6.6 Objectives and policies of the 'General Reserves Policies for Waimate District - 2019' under 'Tracks and Roads' shall apply where relevant.
- 2.6.7 Sections of Chapter 7 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 may apply where applicable.

## 2.7 ACCESS

Access to and through the reserve is an important consideration in the management of the reserve. Pedestrian access and circulation within a reserve needs to be appropriate and safe.

### Objective

- 2.7.1 Provide access to people of all ages and abilities to and through the Glenavy Recreation Reserve.

### Policies

- 2.7.2 Restricted vehicle access in the reserve (restricted access will only apply to maintenance work on site).
- 2.7.3 Objectives and policies of the 'General Reserves Policies for Waimate District - 2019' shall apply where relevant.
- 2.7.4 Sections of Chapter 7 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 may apply where applicable.

## Administration and management

The management of the reserve needs to be responsive to the community, with respect to identity and sense of place to account for:

- A sense of community ownership
- Appreciation of the reserve and fostering civic pride
- The development and management of the reserve to acknowledge the community's diversity.

### 3.1 MANAGEMENT

Council will continue to actively work alongside the Glenavy community to ensure that the reserve is developed and caters for the needs, aspirations and values of the whole community.

Council will encourage and support representatives of the community to take an active part in the development of plans while embedding and sustaining community identity, interest and ownership in the reserve.

The management and operations of the reserve will be undertaken by Council's Parks and Reserves unit and will take into account the objectives and policies of the management plan.

### Objective

- 3.1.1 To ensure that the reserve caters for the needs and values of the whole community in general.
- 3.1.2 To provide and maintain the reserve to a standard that gives the community and visitors to the district, access to an environment that meet their recreational needs.

### Policies

- 3.1.3 The Council is responsible for the maintenance and management of the Glenavy Recreation Reserve.
- 3.1.4 Council will continue to actively work alongside the Glenavy community to ensure that the reserve is developed and caters for the needs, aspirations and values of the whole community.

- 3.1.5 To incorporate sustainable practices into the provision, management and development of the reserve wherever practical.
- 3.1.6 Licences or leases will not be issued for grazing within the reserve without first consulting the Glenavy community.
- 3.1.7 Chapter 7, section 703 of the Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 will apply.

### 3.2 SPECIES SELECTION

Choosing the right tree and shrub species is important as it can have a significant impact on the number of carbon credits that can be earned. While pines currently earn more credits than indigenous trees, it was agreed not to reinstate the pine forest back into the Glenavy Recreation Reserve. However, trees are an essential element of the reserve, and it

is critical to select the right species for the land at the reserve.

#### Objective

- 3.2.1 Tree selection will involve responding to the specific site requirements with particular emphasis on species native to the area.

#### Policies

- 3.2.2 Engage a specialist to provide a selection of species suitable for the area/site and a tree planting and management plan.
- 3.2.3 Species selection must include species native to the area.
- 3.2.4 There must be a compelling, specific reason to use exotic species.

## 10. Finance

On 31 January 2023 Council approved:

- a. That up to \$44,000 be made available from the Forestry Cost Centre reserve for the weed management and replanting of the site; and
- b. That \$60,000 be allocated from the Sub-Division Recreation Reserve for:
  - reinstatement of the walking track
  - add a new section to the track to create a loop track

- development of the pocket park
- development of adventure play spaces
- development of a management plan.

Once the community consultation process has been completed and the Glenavy Recreation Reserve Management Plan has been approved, a forecast of management and maintenance costs, and the community's aspirations will be captured and will guide Council in long term planning.

### Project costs

The following is a breakdown of the budget and costs for stage one of the project. Budget was approved by Council in January 2023.

Work carried out	Cost
Weed management	\$ 5,251.08
Shingle	\$13,029.50
Clearing, track work, bike park, and rubble removal	\$43,093.42
Administration (site plans, hall hire, etc)	\$505.75
Wratt Fencing – replace fencing and gates	\$10,755.93
Wratt Fencing – gate and fence southwest end of track	TBA
Laurie Forestry – planting and weed management	TBA
Adventure play spaces	TBA
	<b>Total \$72,635.68</b>

# 11. Action plan

This plan went out for community consultation and key actions identified over the duration of this plan (subject to funding allocations from Council through the annual planning process and other external funding opportunities). The actions will reflect the aims and objectives for the reserve and will be reviewed every three years.

The following actions were undertaken pre-consultation as a result of the development of the Glenavy Reserve Community Planning Group and their aim to get the site reinstated to the same level or better, before the pine trees were felled.

## Pre-consultation action plan

Action	Objective	Outcome
Develop a Glenavy Reserve Community Planning Group	Report back to Council preferred option for the Glenavy Recreation Reserve use.	Council approved the Glenavy Reserve Community Planning Group's recommendation to replant the reserve in appropriate species of trees and natives. No pines.
	Request that the walking track be reinstated as soon as possible.	Obtained a price and sponsorship to reinstate the walking track. Developed plans to include a loop track within the reserve.
	Approve a budget to carry out reinstatement of tracks, gates and fences, weed management and planting and develop a pocket park.	A budget of \$104,000 was approved. Designs and approved plans for pocket park, track connections, fencing and gates. Reinstate track and develop pocket park. Replace fencing and put in new entrances and gates.
Weed management and planting	Work with Laurie Forestry to develop a tree planting plan and weed management plan. Seek approval from Council.	Weed management plan developed, approved and implemented. A tree planting plan is drafted and included within this document.
Reserve management plan	Develop a draft Glenavy Recreation Management Plan capturing discussions and community desire for the reserve.	Draft Glenavy Recreation Reserve Management Plan developed and approved by the Asset Group Manager. Consultation process and dates confirmed. Council workshop held to approve consultation of the management plan.

# APPENDIX

# Waimate District

# Consolidated Bylaw 2018

## WAIMATE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2018

### CHAPTER 7

#### 7 PARKS AND RESERVES, BEACHES, AND TRACKS

##### Scope

The purpose of this chapter of the Bylaw is to allow for the use of Parks, Reserves, Beaches and recreational tracks in a manner that will not impinge upon the enjoyment of others or cause damage to natural areas and improvements.

##### 701 Entrances and Exits Only to be Used

701.1 No Person shall enter or leave any Reserve except through the openings, gateways, entrances, or exits provided for that purpose.

##### 702 Obstruction of Entrances, etc.

702.1 No Person shall obstruct any of the approaches, entrances, exits, thoroughfares, or walks of any Reserve, and (where gates are provided) no Person shall enter any Reserve unless the Reserve is open for the admission of the public.

##### 703 Damage and Interference

703.1 No Person shall interfere with, any inscription or any labels attached to or connected with any article, tree, shrub or other plant in any Reserve, or any notice used to indicate or exhibit any name, regulation, or Bylaw in any Reserve.

703.2 No Person shall remove, damage, or destroy, or attempt to remove, damage or destroy, any structure or any fitting within any Reserve.

703.3 No Person shall, without prior permission, in respect of any Reserve take, deposit, remove or disturb any soil, shrub, tree or other growth, or take any seed, or cutting or interfere with any flowers, ferns, or greenery.

703.4 No Person shall enter any of the enclosures or places set apart for the cultivation of plants in any Reserve

(a) On any portion of the Reserve on which the same is forbidden by notice;

(b) On any plantation, flowerbed, or garden.

703.5 No Person shall deface by writing or otherwise or in any other manner damage any building or structure in any Reserve, or therein act or use these buildings or structures in an appropriate manner.

##### 704 Litter

704.1 No Person shall leave any litter within the limits of any Reserve otherwise than in receptacles provided.



**705 Pollution**

705.1 No Person shall deposit offensive, or dangerous matter or cause pollution within the limits of any Reserve, be it to land, water or air.

**706 Dogs**

706.1 Dogs are only allowed on reserves, as noted in Chapter 6.

**707 Firearms**

707.1 No Person shall carry any loaded firearm on or across a Reserve or use or discharge any such firearm on any part of a Reserve unless specifically authorised by Council.

**708 Water**

708.1 No Person shall permit or cause wastage of water or permit any water tap to flow for a period longer than may be reasonably required for the filling of utensils for drinking, cooking, or washing purpose; nor shall any Person in any manner pollute or otherwise render unfit for use for human consumption or otherwise any water supply in any Reserve.

**709 Wandering Stock**

709.1 No Person shall, without the prior permission of Council, turn in or allow any Animal to wander or graze within the limits of any Reserve.

**710 Riding and Driving**

710.1 No Person shall without Council's permission park, ride or drive any vehicle or bicycle, or drive, ride, or lead any horse, or other animal on any area of any Reserve except on those areas set aside specially for such purpose.

**711 Speed**

711.1 No Person shall drive or operate any Vehicle in any Reserve at a speed in excess of the speeds indicated on the signs displayed in the Reserve or listed in Chapter 11 of this Bylaw.

**712 Dangerous and Inconsiderate Driving**

712.1 No Person shall drive or ride any Animal or drive or operate any Vehicle in any Reserve without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other Persons using the Reserve.

712.2 No Person shall drive or ride any Animal or drive or operate any Vehicle within any Reserve in such a manner as to cause damage to the surface or to any part of the Reserve.

**713 Notices and Signs**

713.1 No Person shall post or interfere with any placard, sign, or notice board in, on, or about any Reserve without the prior permission of Council, nor without such permission distribute any handbill or notice in a Reserve or at any entrance to a Reserve.

**714 Bathing**

714.1 No Person shall bathe or wade within a Reserve in any water where such bathing or wading has been prohibited by Council.

**715 Lighting Fires**

715.1 No Person shall, without the express permission of Council, light any fire in a Reserve except in a place specially provided by Council for that purpose, or set fire to any vegetation in any Reserve.

715.2 No Person shall light any fire or continue burning the same in a Reserve after sunset without the consent of Council or the Custodian.

**716 Erection of Tents and Booths**

716.1 No Person shall put up or erect any stall, tent or structure of any kind within any Reserve except by permission of an authorised Officer of Council, and only then in compliance with every condition under which such permission may have been granted.

**717 Trading and Intoxicating Liquors**

717.1 No Person shall sell or offer for sale any article of food or merchandise or liquor or drink, or carry on any trade, within any Reserve, without permission of Council, and then only in compliance with every condition under which such permission may have been granted.

**718 Misbehaviour**

718.1 Within the limits of any Reserve, no Person shall obstruct, annoy, or interfere with any other Person in the use or enjoyment of any Reserve, or use any obscene language, or be intoxicated or under the influence of drugs or in any way behave in an offensive manner.

**719 Destruction of Fauna**

719.1 No Person shall by any means whatsoever destroy or take any Animal, fish, bird, nest, or egg, or attempt so to do, in or from any Reserve without the prior consent of Council:

Provided that in the case of any Animal or bird protected by the Wildlife Act 1953 no such permission shall be granted unless and until the provisions of that Act have been complied with to Council's satisfaction.

**720 Assemblies**

720.1 No Person shall, within the limits of any Reserve and except with the prior permission of Council, conduct any public meeting or gathering, or make any public address, or attempt to collect a crowd.

**721 Interference with Workers**

721.1 No Person shall in any Reserve interrupt or interfere with any Person working therein.

**722 Sports and Games**

- 722.1 Council may prevent any game being played on any Reserve or any part thereof which is liable to damage the said Reserve or anything therein, or which could otherwise be detrimental to the Reserve, or any part thereof.
- 722.2 Every Person who fails upon the request of Council as aforesaid to stop playing or taking part in any such game shall commit an offence against this chapter of the Bylaw.
- 722.3 No Person shall play any game in any Reserve except upon such areas of the Reserve set apart for that purpose.
- 722.4 No Person shall play at or engage in or practice activities or sports on any playing ground or part thereof on any Reserve after being requested by Council to leave, or when any notice is erected at the main entrance to such playing ground or Reserve or on the particular part thereof bearing the words GROUND CLOSED TO PLAY whether alone or with any other words.
- 722.5 No Person shall play or practise golf on a Reserve except on a Reserve, or any part thereof, which Council has by resolution set aside for that purpose.
- 722.6 No Person shall place any merry-go-round, stall, fence, barrier, or any other article within a Reserve without the permission of Council.

**723 Unmanned Aircraft**

- 723.1 No Person shall fly any unmanned aircraft within a Reserve except with the prior permission of Council and then only in compliance with every condition under which such permission is granted.

**724 Landing of Aircraft**

- 724.1 No Person shall make use of any part of any Reserve for the purpose of the landing thereon or flying therefrom of an aircraft or of any kind of flying machine or glider except in case of emergency or in accordance with the prior permission of Council.

**725 Council Officers**

- 725.1 No act by any Officer, employee, or agent of Council when engaged in duties on any Reserve shall constitute an offence against this chapter of the Bylaw.

**726 Times of Opening of Reserves**

- 726.1 Council may from time to time, by public notice, prescribe the period or periods during which any particular Reserve, or any part thereof, shall be open to the public.
- 726.2 If Council has prescribed such period or periods in the manner aforesaid, no Person shall be in or upon or remain in or enter such Reserve, or part thereof, otherwise than during such period or periods.

**727 Closing in Special Circumstances**

- 727.1 Council may close any Reserve, or parts thereof, as a result of civil disorder, bio security hazard, natural disaster, safety hazard or such other factor as is deemed necessary.
- 727.2 No Person shall enter or remain in such Reserve or nominated part thereof during such period of closing without the prior permission of Council.

**728 Charges on Special Occasions**

- 728.1 Council may close all or any part of any Reserve during such times as it thinks fit, and where charges may lawfully be made, may fix charges within legal limits for the right to use such parts of a Reserve as are open to the public.
- 728.2 Council may adopt regulations governing the use of such parts of any Reserve, and may fix charges for this purpose. Each area within a Reserve shall be used only for the purpose for which it was constructed or set apart, and no Person shall enter that part of a Reserve unless they shall have first paid the charge fixed for that purpose.
- 728.3 Every Person who on any day for which a charge is payable for admission to any Reserve, or part thereof, enters any such Reserve, or part thereof, without paying the proper charge commits an offence against this chapter of the Bylaw.
- 728.4 Every Person who on any day for which a charge is payable for admission to any Reserve, or part thereof, has, before the hour at which any use for which the charge is made is due to commence, entered such Reserve, or part thereof, without paying the prescribed charge for admission, shall before the commencement of the activity for which the admission fee has been charged either pay the proper charge for admission or leave the Reserve, or that part subject to the admission charge.

**729 Breach of Bylaw**

- 729.1 Every Person committing any breach of the provisions of this Chapter of the Bylaw shall, upon request by/of Council's Officer or agent immediately leave the Reserve and may be prohibited from appearing on the Reserve for such periods as Council deems fit. Any Person failing with all reasonable speed to comply with such request shall commit a further offence.

**730 Offenders Required to Give Names**

- 730.1 Any Person who in the opinion of Council commits a breach of any of the provisions of this chapter of the Bylaw shall if so requested by an Authorised Officer or Council's agent, supply his/her full name and address.

**BEACHES**

In addition to the above provisions of this chapter of the bylaw, specific provisions for beaches follow:

**731 Protection of property**

731.1 Except with the prior consent of Council, which may be granted subject to conditions no person shall:

- (a) Remove from any beach any stone, shingle, sand, boulders, silt, mud, or other material above the mean high water springs:
- (b) Use any part of a beach as a hauling-out site for the wintering of boats.

**732 Prohibition of bathing/swimming**

732.1 Council may prohibit bathing or swimming on any beach or any part thereof, and may erect notice boards defining the limits within which bathing or swimming shall be confined, and any person bathing or swimming anywhere on such beach (or part thereof) and outside such limits commit an offence against this chapter of the bylaw.

**TRACKS**

In addition to the above provisions of this chapter, specific provisions for tracks follow:

**733 Defined Use**

733.1 Council may, from time to time, designate certain Tracks or walkways for the exclusive use of walkers or cyclists.

733.2 Any such designation imposed under clause 733.1 shall not include a walkway in bush, which shall remain for the exclusive use of walking.



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**Waimate**  
District Council