

Reserves Management Plan

Adopted by Council 20 December 2012



Introduction

Background

As an administering body, the Hurunui District Council has the responsibility of preparing policy for the management of reserves within its control. Reserve management aims to ensure that the district's reserves are managed in the best way possible to allow community use and enjoyment, while preserving and protecting them for future generations.

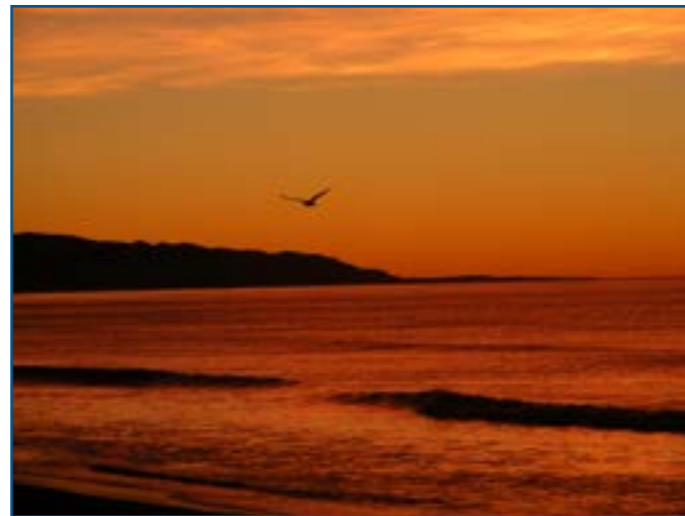
Historically, reserve management plans have been prepared on an ad-hoc basis for individual reserves or groups of reserves within the district. This approach, whilst of some merit, does not allow for the recognition of the commonality of reserve issues within the district. This management plan aims to provide a consistent management approach to the district's reserves. The only current exceptions to this are the Hanmer Springs Thermal Reserve and the Queen Mary Hospital Historic Reserve which are managed under separate management plans due to their unique situations.

Objectives and policies are divided into two sections: one general for all reserves, and a section specific to each individual reserve. In this way, generic objectives and policies apply to all reserves throughout the district and complement individual policies. This also means that the document will be applicable to any new reserves taken or created in future once they have been vested and classified in terms of the Reserves Act (1977).

This management plan allows for a co-ordinated management approach to the district's reserves by identifying and integrating the interests of various stakeholders. The management plan will provide indicative development directives and priorities for the next ten years.

Where possible, management policies have been formulated to be flexible enough to cope with changing needs and yet still meet stated objectives. However, it is recognised that management issues do change with time and some future revision of policies will be necessary.

It is important to note that reserve management within the Hurunui District entails delegated power to reserve committees for the development and servicing of reserves under its jurisdiction on behalf of ratepayers, with Council having the ultimate responsibility. Therefore, reference to "Council" is to be interpreted as a generic term reflective of the existing reserves management structure.



Sunrise at Amberley Beach

Reserve Management Plans

A management plan is a requirement for all reserves classified under the Reserves Act (1977). A management plan is put in place in order to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, allowing for the development of the reserve where this is considered appropriate. This management plan ensures that the management of reserves within the district is done in a consistent manner, taking into account both short and long-term management goals.

The management plan:

- Identifies the most appropriate uses for reserves as desired by the local and the wider district community, with consideration given to the sustainability of the land;
- Assesses the impact of these issues and how they are likely to change over time;
- Defines how the land should be best managed considering the resources available.

Plan Process and Consultation

This management plan has been prepared in consultation with members of the public and with the reserve committees in order that it will accurately reflect the community vision within the district for reserves.

Plan Review

This management plan will be subject to ongoing review to ensure its continued relevance, as circumstances affecting the development and management of the reserves change. Minor changes that are still within the intent of the management plan may be made at the discretion of Council and reserve committees. However, significant departures will require full notification of that section of the management plan that has been modified.

As the management plan is intended to act as an overall management plan for reserves in the district, it will also apply to new reserves taken or created which are subject to the Reserves Act (1977). For each new reserve, the individual policy prepared for it will be consulted on prior to inclusion in this management plan, and once adopted, the general policies will apply in the same way, enabling new reserves to be included without re-notification of the entire management plan.

There may be some reserves which because of their special characteristics require a separate management plan to be prepared. Currently, the Hanmer Springs Thermal Reserve and the Queen Mary Hospital Historic Reserve fall into this category, as they have their own management plans.

The management plan will be reviewed after ten years of operation in accordance with the review process set out in the Reserves Act, to ensure that it continues to reflect the needs of the members of the public using the reserves.



Planning Context

Many aspects of reserve planning are controlled by legislation. The two main statutes governing reserve management are the Reserves Act (1977) and the Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA). The Reserves Act is concerned specifically with the designation, use and management of reserves. The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. The RMA requires local authorities to prepare District Plans, which implement the RMA's purpose and principles. The policies within the District Plan give direction to the reserve management plans. The Local Government Act (2002) also requires Council to have in place a Long Term Plan, which projects the funding allocated for reserves.

Reserves Act Classifications

Section 16 of the Reserves Act requires that reserves be classified according to their principal or primary purpose. The Act identifies seven distinct classifications being: Recreation; Local Purpose; Scenic; Nature; Historic; Scientific, and; Government Purpose. In general, the classifications that are controlled or managed by local authorities are 'Recreation' and 'Local Purpose' reserves, however the Council also manages three 'Historic' reserves: the Kowai Council Chambers, Balcairn; the Flintoft Reserve, Rotherham; and the Waiau Hall and Library, Waiau.

'Local Purpose' reserves were created by the Reserves Act "for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the Reserve" (Section 23(1)). 'Local Purpose' reserves include such things as: play centres; esplanades; accessways; plunket rooms and so on.

'Recreation' reserves are created "... for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside" (Section 17(1)). Section 17 constrains the management of 'Recreation' reserves.

'Historic' reserves are created "... for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest" (Section 18(1)). Section 18 sets out terms for the management of 'Historic' reserves.



Motunau Beach

Reclassification and Revocation

There is provision under Section 24 of the Reserves Act for the classification of the whole or any part of a reserve to be either changed or revoked. This can occur if the use of the reserve changes dramatically, or if it is no longer required as a reserve.

In either case, Council cannot act without first consulting with the Minister of Conservation and conducting a full public consultation process. The Reserves Act clearly defines the statutory process that must be followed before any reserve land can be reclassified or have its reserve status revoked. There are also restrictions regarding what types of reserve may be affected.

If a reserve has its reserve status revoked under the Reserves Act, Council may in certain cases dispose of it. This depends largely on how the reserve was acquired and the circumstances surrounding the revocation request. Generally, if the reserve was originally gifted, was Crown Land or was taken under the Public Works Act, then it cannot be sold but must be offered back to the original owners.

Leasing of Reserves

If no management plan exists for a reserve, then no part of that reserve can be leased without publicly advertising for submissions. A management plan can avoid this repeated notification process, provided that the management plan specifies which areas are to be made available for lease. The Hurunui District Council has the authority to lease areas of reserve land to various organisations under certain circumstances. Sections 54, 58A and 61 of the Reserves Act, which cover the leasing of recreation, historic and local purpose reserves respectively, strictly control the authority. This strict control over leasing exists to ensure that public reserves are not covered by a proliferation of buildings, and that public access to these reserves is not unduly compromised.

Leases or licences should only be granted for recreation reserves where it is considered to be in the public interest, either enhancing public enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of recreational user groups. Before any lease of a recreation reserve is granted, it must be subject to public consultation, either by public notification of each proposed lease, by the consultation process involved in the preparation of management plans, or by a notified resource consent under Section 93 of the RMA.

In the case of local purpose reserves, a lease may be granted without public consultation (refer page 66 for the Council Lease Policy).

District Plan

The District Plan, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the RMA, identifies the significant resource management issues facing the Hurunui District. These issues should be taken into account when considering reserve management. Specifically, there must be a balance between facilitating public access to environmentally sensitive areas and preserving these areas for future generations. The District Plan identifies the following issues:

Environments of Special Concern

Within the Hurunui District there are a number of environments which have a special character and value, or which face particular pressures that represent significant issues for the district. These environments require specific strategies to address the particular circumstances and demands within them. The environments of special concern are: Urban Areas, Coastal Environment, Hurunui Lakes Area, Hanmer Basin, and Mount Lyford.

Urban Areas

Despite the relatively small size of the Hurunui towns, urban areas have environmental qualities that differ in many respects from those of the district's rural environment. The community's expectations regarding reserve provision within the urban environment differ from those in the rural environment. Urban reserves need to be developed and managed to a similar level as the surrounding private residential properties. With this in mind, reserve land shall be taken and developed in accordance with the character of each town. Reserves will fulfil the purposes for which they have been taken, whether they are neighbourhood reserves, sport facilities or areas of natural open space.

The larger areas of open space within townships are important resources, which need to be managed in a sustained manner. They provide a range of opportunities for residents and visitors to the district, allowing for passive and active recreational pursuits, as well as contributing to the overall amenity values within townships.

Given these considerations, reserve acquisitions in the

urban areas must be taken in a thoughtful and methodical manner taking into account both present and future user demands. Prior to the acquisition of new reserve land, care must be taken to appraise existing reserve land from a purpose and development perspective.

Coastal Environment

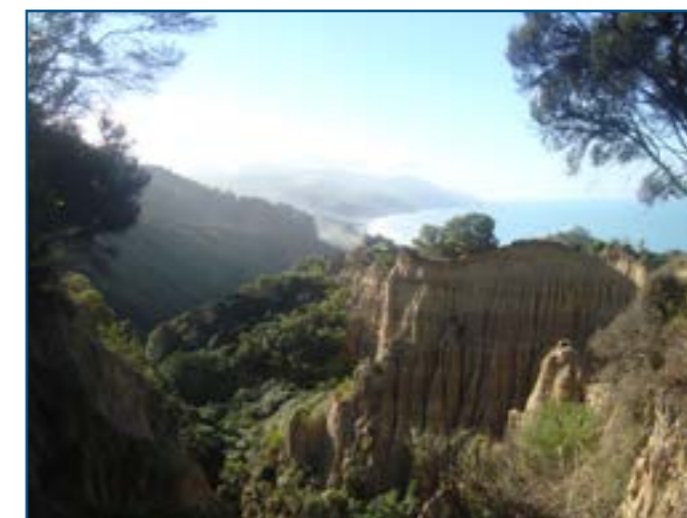
The coast is one of the district's most significant natural resources, having special recreational value for residents and visitors. The coastal environment in the Hurunui District includes Amberley Beach, Leithfield Beach, Motunau Beach, Hurunui Mouth, Gore Bay, Nape Nape, Manuka Bay and Conway Flat. Within these areas are a number of reserves, which present a wide range of management issues. In particular, the coastal environment is complicated by the susceptibility of the coastline to natural hazards, particularly inundation of low-lying areas and erosion of sedimentary coastline.

The recreational values of the coastal environment are important for aquatic activities, passive recreation and for coastal walkways. It is therefore important that reserves and public access along the coast are sensitively developed to meet the expectations of visitors whilst minimising adverse effects on the amenity values and natural character of the area. Where access is identified as a critical concern, esplanade reserves or strips may be formed via negotiation with landowners or through the resource consent process.

Hurunui Lakes Area

The Hurunui Lakes Area is an isolated high country catchment in which glacial action has formed a dramatic landscape. The area contains seven lakes that drain into the Hurunui River or its southern branch. They are Lakes Sumner, Taylor, Sheppard, Mason (including Little Lake Mason), Loch Katrine, and Raupo Pond.

The grandeur and tranquillity of the area make it a popular destination for visitors, who take up the area's many



Cathedral Cliffs at Gore Bay

opportunities for recreation, including tramping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, four-wheel driving and trail biking. The area is accessed via an unsealed narrow road along the Hurunui Valley that ends at Lake Taylor. From this point a four-wheel drive is required to access the other lakes.

This land is managed directly by the Department of Conservation and is not specifically addressed within the scope of this management plan. However, the Hurunui Lakes Area has been identified as one of the district's significant natural assets, and the area is one of high natural and recreational value, not only to the district, but regionally and nationally. The increase in visitor numbers and the often conflicting objectives of recreation, farming and conservation have led to a demand for a more integrated, consistent and long term management of the Lakes Area, with Council needing to work alongside other stakeholders in the management of this area.



Lake Taylor

Hanmer Basin

The Hanmer Basin is a special area, being a popular retirement and holiday destination for domestic and international tourists as well as having considerable environmental and conservation values. While the focal point for the Basin is the Hanmer Springs town, a range of various active and passive recreational pursuits exist which attract visitors to the whole area. The town itself has special qualities that should be considered and integrated into the overall management of reserves within the area. Maintaining and enhancing the special alpine character of the township can be attained through an integrated pattern of greenways and open spaces throughout the township, providing walkways and/or riding trails between the town centre, the residential areas and the major recreational attractions.

It is also recognised that areas of the Hanmer Forest that have covenants over them provide for public access and recreation are a significant community asset in terms of their amenity values and as a recreational and tourism resource.

Mount Lyford

Mount Lyford is a privately owned and operated mountain resort development, encompassing approximately 1000 hectares of high country and sub-alpine land in the north of the district. A special management area has been created for Mount Lyford to provide a framework for further development of the area to ensure it is undertaken in a manner that avoids or mitigates the potential to create significant impacts on the sensitive mountain environment. Mt Lyford Reserve, which is situated in close proximity to the Mt Lyford Ski Field, has also been developed with public toilets, a viewing platform and a children's slide.

Ecosystems and Natural Resources

The Hurunui District contains a variety of ecosystems and habitats, including vegetation, wetlands, geothermal bores and rivers, which form the district's natural character. Indigenous plants and animals are an integral part of the natural character of the district, and in addition to their intrinsic value, plants and animals are significant for cultural, scientific and educational reasons and biological diversity. These natural resources may be degraded or lost without suitable land management practices.

Natural resources already identified by the community as being valuable include the Hurunui Lakes and Hanmer Basin, Lake Tennyson and the tussock grasslands of the upper Clarence and Molesworth country. Remnant areas of indigenous vegetation and natural features unique to the district such as the Weka Pass limestone outcrops and wetland areas are also examples of important natural features within the district.

A focus of the management plan is the management of reserve land in such a way that natural resources within reserves are preserved and enhanced, complementing recreational purposes. This can be achieved via the enhancement of remnant vegetation areas with endemic plantings and the construction of alternative pedestrian access mechanisms such as boardwalks over wetland areas.

However, land use activities and access to such resources can result in the deterioration of water quality through pedestrian and vehicle traffic, litter and through general interference with the natural ecosystems associated with lake or river margins. Mitigation of adverse environmental effects must be taken into account when considering the development of public accessways and reserves in ecologically sensitive areas.

Heritage Resources

Heritage features are some of the district's significant resources. Such features include historic buildings, sites or areas, and features of aesthetic or spiritual importance. It is important that the value of these resources is recognised and protected. As heritage is a subjective issue, the

identification and protection of the district's heritage values should come from local initiatives, as well as from regional, national or overseas sources. Recognised heritage sites on reserves will be afforded necessary protection and if appropriate will be marked with interpretive signage. The original cob cottage known as Watters Cottage located on Flintoft Reserve is one such example of a heritage building, which has been afforded protection under the Historic Places Act (1993) as a Category II building.

Hurunui Long Term Plan

The Hurunui Long Term Plan (LTP) is a document which captures the long-term vision that the Council and community has for the district, and describes why Council does what it does and what the cost will be for the 10 year period of the plan. This includes the budgeting for reserves. It is through the LTP and other budgeting processes that reserve development work will be prioritised, and therefore it is necessary that the management plan feeds into the budgeting in the LTP.

Walking and Cycling Strategy

In 2017, the Council adopted the Hurunui Walking and Cycling Strategy 2017-2020 which provides strategic direction to encourage and promote the development and maintenance of walking and cycling trails within the Hurunui District.

As such, the general and individual policies within the Reserve Management Plan should where practicable encourage and promote pedestrian and cycle links and facilities including cycle parking, storage facilities, seating and signage, lighting and landscaping, water fountains and toilets.

In addition to the Hurunui Walking and Cycling Strategy, a number of towns have their own infrastructure strategies or concept development plans which include policies relating to the development of walking and cycling linkages. Individual Reserve Policies should also take into consideration these plans and strategies.



Kowai County Council Chambers

Acquisition of Reserves

Reserve land is acquired by both local and central government for a number of reasons including the following:

- a) For the protection of the land and its features;
- b) For the preservation of natural values in the District;
- c) For the benefit of the public;
- d) To set aside land for essential service functions; and
- e) To maintain public access to areas such as waterways.

There are several ways in which reserves may be created.

Subdivision

When land is subdivided the developer is required under the Council's Development Contributions Policy to make a reserves contribution of specified value depending on the location of the subdivision. Development contributions, levied under the Local Government Act (2002), are taken for the purchase or development of reserves within the district, as specified in the Reserve Development Contribution Policy.

Council may also take financial contributions under the Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA) to achieve the purposes of the District Plan, in order to maintain adequate open space, recreational facilities and other public resources for public enjoyment, or for the protection of amenity, conservation or heritage values. These contributions are identified in the District Plan, and cannot be levied for the same purpose as development contributions.

The reserves contribution may also be waived or reduced by the Council in situations where the applicant provides land for reserve purposes or other public facilities, which will serve the subdivision and are vested in Council.

The RMA provides the statutory basis for acquiring esplanade reserves and esplanade strips and access strips upon subdivision. The RMA places considerable emphasis on the provision of public access along lake and river margins identifying this as a matter of national importance (Part Two of the RMA).

Crown Land Vested in Council

Reserve land previously owned by Government can be vested in Council directly in accordance with section 26 of the Reserves Act, or indirectly by classification in accordance with section 26A of this Act. The Council owns and administers the land.

Public Works Act

Land can be taken for reserve purposes under the Public Works Act (1981). Land acquired in this way is owned

and administered by Council.

Purchased Land

Land may be purchased for a particular purpose subject to the Reserves Act. If the purpose of the reserve is stated in the document transferring the land to Council ownership, then public reserve status is secured.

Re-Classification of Existing Reserve

Reserves can be created for a specific purpose by changing the classification of existing reserves. This process is subject to approval by the Minister of Conservation and must be publicly notified.

Gift of Land

On occasion members of the public have gifted land to the community. Such gifting is usually in perpetuity or for as long as the reserve is required for the purpose for which it is gifted. The generosity of these gifts is acknowledged and all care is taken to administer these reserves in the spirit in which they were given.

Declaration That Land Be Reserve

The Council is able to declare land held in fee simple title as reserve land pursuant to section 14 of the Reserves Act. If land is already zoned as public reserve in the Operative District Plan, then it is not obligatory for Council to publicly notify its intention to declare the land as reserve.

Appointment to Control and Manage

For the enhancement of the purposes of any reserve vested in the Crown, the Minister may by notice in the Gazette appoint a local authority to control and manage the reserve for the particular purpose for which the reserve is classified. Although the Council is responsible for the management of the reserve, the Crown still owns the land until such time as it is classified under the Reserves Act. The reserve is then vested in Council in accordance with section 26A of the Reserves Act.

Present Deficiencies and Future Requirements

The Hurunui District contains a significant number of reserves located throughout a widespread area. Some wards within the district such as the Cheviot Ward contain an extensive number of reserves and have the capacity to accommodate the needs of recreational groups as they arise. However, the Glenmark Ward lacks reserve land within its towns and would greatly benefit from the purchase of additional reserve land for both open space purposes and for the building of additional community buildings. Clearly, the availability of appropriately classified reserve land requires careful assessment both within each ward and within the context of the district as a whole. It would seem appropriate then, that a specific Reserves

Strategy be devised assessing and prioritising the localities where reserve land should be secured when it becomes available. The existence of a Reserves Strategy would be of assistance both to developers and Council staff alike when making decisions regarding the provision of appropriate reserve land or development / financial contributions as subdivisions are created, new reserve areas are taken or existing areas of reserve are developed or extended. A start has been made to this type of strategy, with an Amberley Reserve Strategy having been developed as part of the Amberley Town Plan Change process.

The Reserves Strategy would also provide an acquisition framework for the district allowing for appropriate funding mechanisms to be set in place over the life of this management plan (refer to Aims and Objectives, page 16).

Another issue that requires consideration is the provision of appropriate signage within the district as a whole, indicating the location of reserves, pedestrian walkways and places of historical significance. The provision of adequate signage assists visitors in their decision making as they are made aware of the recreational opportunities within the vicinity. It is also reasonable to expect visitor pressures on the well-known recreational spaces to be alleviated as visitors choose to investigate other local reserve areas.



Amberley Beach



View of Mt Grey from Amberley

Aims and Objectives

Goal

To manage the reserves of the Hurunui District in a manner that meets the needs and expectations of the community, providing for recreational needs and ensuring the preservation of natural and physical resources.

Aims

- 1 To meet statutory responsibilities for the preparation and review of Reserve Management Plans for reserves held under the Reserves Act (1977).
- 2 The development and maintenance of reserve land and facilities to the appropriate standard which reflects their value, character, and use and to enable maximum public use, enjoyment, and safety consistent with preservation of natural values.
- 3 To implement reserve development and maintenance on a sustainable basis in accordance with the Hurunui District Plan, Reserves Funding Policy and priority based budgeting approach.
- 4 The provision of reserve land, through a programme of reserves acquisition, in a balanced framework throughout the district to meet current and future recreational needs of residents and visitors.
- 5 To provide opportunities for the people of the Hurunui District to have input into the management of reserve land through formal communication processes, taking into account the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the provision and recognition of Tangata Whenua traditional relationships with their lands, water, waahi tapu, and other taonga.
- 6 The integration of kaitiakitanga (the guardianship of resources) into the management of natural and physical resources on reserve land.

Objectives

Objectives provide a framework for which the aims can be achieved, and are as follows:

- a The satisfaction of the statutory requirement laid down in the Reserves Act (1977) and subsequent amendments, for all administering bodies of recreation reserves to formulate long term plans for their management.
- b Developed and maintained recreation reserves for public enjoyment, protection of the environment, and retention of principal tourism features.

- c Provision of adequate reserves and facilities for organised sport and recreation.
- d Provision of adequate areas such as parks and gardens for passive recreation.
- e Protection and preservation of natural or historic features on reserve land.
- f Maintained and enhanced access to and along rivers and coastlines where practicable and safe.
- g Preservation of the natural character of wetlands, lakes and their margins.
- h Preservation of the natural character of coastal environments.
- i Preservation of the natural character of indigenous vegetation and native wildlife habitat on the reserves and open spaces within the district.
- j Identification of prioritised reserve development requirements within the district's reserves within a ten-year development period.
- k The implementation of a sustainable development and maintenance schedule for reserves in accordance with Council's reserve funding policy.
- l The fulfilment of Council's responsibility to protect all archaeological sites under the Historic Places Act (1993).
- m The recognition and protection of various utility structures located in or traversing some reserves within the district to ensure that the inspection, maintenance, ongoing operation, and upgrading of this infrastructure can take place within reserve areas as necessary.
- n The protection of the integrity of the electricity infrastructure and/or public safety in the unlikely event of an emergency or a fault, by ensuring that any activity within the vicinity of existing electricity infrastructure complies with the safe separation distances specified in the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safety Distances 34:2001 (NZECP 34:2001).
- o Management in coordination with adjoining lands where the values within the reserve are also found on the adjoining lands.

General Reserve Policies

Recreation and Use

Policy 1: Public Access and Use

- 1.1 Reserves and associated facilities will be made available for use by individuals, groups and organisations on a casual basis.
- 1.2 Where a recreation reserve is grazed for maintenance purposes, pedestrian access onto and through the reserve shall be facilitated either by gates or stiles.
- 1.3 Existing structures prohibiting pedestrian access onto a reserve that no longer provide any useful purpose shall be removed.
- 1.4 Where practicable Council will endeavour to cater for disabled persons in its design of reserve access and facilities.

Justification - The freedom of entry and access to reserves is protected by Section 17(2(a)) of the Reserves Act (Section 18(2(b)) in the case of Historic reserves). However, this is subject to any lease or seasonal use agreement over the reserve and any action necessary for the protection of the reserve and its users as per Sections 17 and 18 of the Act.

Policy 2: Vehicular Access and Parking

- 2.1 Motorised vehicles other than maintenance vehicles and emergency services will not be permitted to drive onto reserves other than on areas designated as roadway or parking. Physical barriers to vehicles will be used to achieve this where necessary.
- 2.2 Overflow parking or parking of vehicles that are part of an event may be permitted in designated areas during events by prior arrangement with the relevant reserve or ward committee. In situations where no committee is responsible, either the Environmental Services Manager or the Manager of Amenities and Special Projects may grant permission.
- 2.3 Where required, car parks and access roads may be created within a reserve to serve the users of that reserve.
- 2.4 Non-motorised vehicles such as bicycles will be permitted on reserves as long as they cause no damage to surfaces, and do not endanger other reserve users.

Justification - Motorised vehicles can cause serious damage to turf by either repeated wear or bogging in wet weather. Damage can also be done to plantings and people may be put at risk. However, it is accepted that users of reserves require parking and access and the

provision of these will help to prevent damage to other areas of the reserve.

Policy 3: Leases and Licences

- 3.1 The granting of a lease confers rights of exclusive use to the lease area with associated maintenance and insurance responsibilities. A licence to occupy confers rights of exclusive use only when the area is actually in use by the organisation for recreational purposes. Responsibility for maintenance and insurance is to be negotiated. Any lease of a Historic Reserve must comply with section 58A of the Reserves Act.
- 3.2 In general, existing leases and licences may be renegotiated on expiry. Exceptions to this may occur where:
 - a) Council is dissatisfied with a lessee's performance, or for any reason does not consider a new lease to be appropriate.
 - b) The lessee does not wish to renew the lease.
 - c) The lease area is subject to redevelopment in which case renewal of an existing lease may be inappropriate.
 - d) The lease is for grazing purposes, in which case it may be tendered upon expiry.
- 3.3 Council reserves the right to transfer grazing leases to new owners of rural property when the existing grazing lease has not expired.
- 3.4 Where a lessee wishes to surrender a lease, or does not renew it, and intends to sell the improvements e.g. buildings, to a prospective new lessee, each party to the transfer must have Council approval to prevent the sale of buildings on reserve land to unsuitable tenants. If approval is not sought or given, Council is under no obligation to grant a lease.
- 3.5 All occupiers of reserve land and/or buildings will be subject to a lease or licence agreement.
- 3.6 Lease rentals shall be set in accordance with Council Lease Policy (Appendix A).
- 3.7 Council may enter into lease agreements on reserve land to sports organisations, recreational organisations and community groups when suitable and if appropriate classified reserve land is available.
- 3.8 In application for a lease agreement, applicants must demonstrate a clear requirement for consistent use of facilities.

Justification - This policy aims to give existing lessees

some security and to enable renewal where required without public notification. This also applies to new lessees taking over an existing lease area for a similar purpose.

Policy 4: Community Organisations

- 4.1 Buildings and leases for community organisations such as play centres, Kohanga Reo, and kindergartens will be located on local purpose reserves.
- 4.2 Where there are leases existing for groups on recreation reserves, the portion of reserve occupied will be reclassified to local purpose in accordance with Section 24 of the Reserves Act.

Justification - The Reserves Act requires that recreation reserves be used only for recreational purposes. This no longer covers community organisations. Rather than relocate them off recreation reserves, the reserves should be reclassified.

Policy 5: Commercial Activities

- 5.1 Commercial activity will not be permitted on reserve land unless specifically allowed for in an individual reserve policy or otherwise licensed by Council.
- 5.2 Where permitted, the activity must be of a recreational nature, or enhance the recreational use of the reserve and be considered to benefit the community.
- 5.3 If a commercial lease is terminated, or expires with no provision for renewal, the lease shall be tendered on the open market. However, if it expires with both the lessor and lessee wishing to continue with the lease, a new lease may be entered into without tendering.
- 5.4 Individual licenses may be granted on application. Licensees can enhance recreational experiences by providing food, drink, equipment etc. and are permitted in limited areas under carefully controlled conditions to ensure that no activity is contrary to the Reserves Act.
- 5.5 Commercial activities will incur a charge as outlined in the Council's annual Schedule of Fees and Charges.
- 5.6 Renewable licenses will be granted for an annual period expiring 30 June each year. The license fee will be reviewed each year.
- 5.7 Individual licenses will be monitored to assess the impacts of the activity and these impacts will be taken into consideration in the renewal process.

Justification - Some recreational experiences can only be provided by commercial entrepreneurs e.g. golf driving ranges, and provided the activity is carefully controlled,

the use of reserves in this way is not contrary to the Reserves Act. Licensees can also enhance recreational experiences by providing food, drink, equipment etc. and will be permitted in limited areas under carefully controlled conditions.

Unnecessary tendering of leases can be counter-productive in that lessees may lose a business that they have carefully built up over the years. Because of this, provision is made to enter into new leases without tendering.

Policy 6: Reserve Closures and Exclusive Use

- 6.1 From time to time, reserves may be closed to the public and a rental charged for entry by an organisation staging a special event subject to Section 53(1)e of the Reserves Act. Notice of this closure must be given in a local daily newspaper twice within two weeks of the closure. All costs of advertising are to be met by the applicant. Section 58 of the Reserves Act allows for entry fees to be charged for Historic Reserves.
- 6.2 Unless deemed as being exempt, the total number of days in any year that a reserve can be closed in this way is 40, and no organisation may have more than six days consecutive closure.
- 6.3 Clubs and organisations paying rental charges for sports fields or facilities within a reserve may have exclusive use only during organised training or match occasions, or for a particular event.

Justification - Clubs and organisations that pay a rental to Council for use of grounds and facilities may be allowed to recoup their costs by charging the public for access to an event. Council also has an obligation to protect the interests of individuals and organisations that pay rental charges for grounds.

Policy 7: Dogs and Horses on Reserves

- 7.1 Dogs must be kept under continuous and effective control, by means of a leash when specified by signage, at all times when on reserve land that permits dogs.
- 7.2 Dogs will not be permitted within ten metres of any children's playground area or barbeque area.
- 7.3 Unless otherwise specified, riders on horseback are not permitted on any reserve.
- 7.4 Dogs are not permitted in the reserve areas specified in the Council's Dog Control Bylaw 2008.
- 7.5 Every dog owner who fails to immediately remove from any public place faeces deposited by their dog, commits an offence. If a dog owner places such faeces in a public litter bin or

similar receptacle, the faeces must be wrapped or contained accordingly.

Justification - These matters are consistent with current Council policy. Any change in policy or bylaw will take precedence over policies specified in this management plan.

Policy 8: Grazing of Reserves

- 8.1 Where reserves are not immediately required on a regular basis for recreation, they may be fenced and grazed subject to section 74 of the Reserves Act, as a method of maintenance.
- 8.2 The grazer shall be responsible for all maintenance to the reserve and stock including fences, weed control, drains, troughs, water supply, fertilizer, gates and so on.
- 8.3 The fencing of these reserves shall not preclude pedestrian access. Where gates are locked to prevent escape of stock, a stile may be provided at Council's discretion.
- 8.4 Reserves that may be available for grazing will be specified in the individual reserve policy statements of this management plan.

Justification - Grazing may be seen as a legitimate use for a reserve that is under-utilised for recreational purposes.

Policy 9: Overnight Camping

- 9.1 Overnight camping is only permitted in reserves where:
- a) the reserve has a specific licensed camping ground set aside that is either managed by Council or under a Council lease e.g. Buxton Camping Ground. This also includes some unlicensed "remote" camping areas where specified in the individual reserve policies.
 - b) it is in accordance with the Council's Responsible Freedom Camping Bylaw; or
 - c) it is in association with scouting or guiding, or other youth group events such as jamborees.

Justification - Compliance with the section 44 of the Reserves Act (1977).

Furniture and Facilities

Policy 10: Walkways

- 10.1 All legal accessways that are currently developed and all existing walkways will be maintained to a safe standard with regular vegetation clearance and surface repair.
- 10.2 Where appropriate, boundaries between walkways and private property will be clearly marked using marker posts along the boundary.

10.3 A programme of walkway development shall be implemented on stream and coastal reserves where the following can be achieved:

- a) An interesting walk along a stretch of reserve that would otherwise be inaccessible to pedestrians.
- b) Access to points of interest such as bathing beaches, historical sites, or native plantations.
- c) Extension of an existing walkway or planned walkway.
- d) Public access to and along river and coastal margins that do not threaten ecological natural character, intrinsic values, water and soil reserves or safety and security.
- e) Resources are available to both construct and maintain the walkway to an acceptable standard.

Justification - It is a natural extension of the taking of stream and coastal reserves to develop pedestrian access along these reserves, to allow them to be used to their full potential. However, the costs of walkway maintenance are such that care must be taken to prioritise walkway development. It should also be noted that "walkways" would not necessarily become walkways under the Walking Access Act (2008).

Policy 11: Play Equipment

- 11.1 The design and location of each playground must reflect the individual visual character of the reserve or surrounding area and the needs of the age group that are being catered for.
- 11.2 For the purposes of safety, the following NZ standards will apply when constructing or reviewing play equipment:
- SNZ HB 5828: 2001(Int) Sections 6-12 play equipment design, type and construction.
 - AS/NZS 4422: 1996 "Playground surfacing – Specifications, requirements and test method".
 - AS/NZS 4486 "Playgrounds and Playground Equipment Part One: 1997 "Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation".
- 11.3 Playground equipment that is unable to be made compliant with the above standards will be removed.
- 11.4 All future gifts of playground equipment or other recreational apparatus are to be constructed to specifications and of materials approved by Council staff and will meet all NZ safety standards.

- 11.5 The criteria to determine priority ranking for playground establishment or replacement for young people of all ages shall be based on:
- The population within the community that will be readily able to access and use the playground;
 - Future development proposals for the area that will have a direct benefit for the community; and
 - The incidence of safe, accessible, constructive playing opportunities within the area.
- 11.6 An up to date register of all component items of Council playgrounds is to be kept.

The playgrounds located on reserves within the district are as follows:

Amberley Ward:

- Amberley Beach Reserve
- Amberley Reserve
- Chamberlain Park
- Coulbeck Reserve
- Holton Road Reserve
- Leithfield Beach Camping Ground
- Seadown Crescent Reserve

Amuri Ward:

- Mockett Place Reserve
- Mt. Lyford Reserve
- Rutehrford Recreation Reserve
- Waiau Village Green

Cheviot Ward:

- Buxton Camp and Playground Reserve
- Cadman Street Playgroup Reserve
- Old School Reserve

Glenmark Ward:

- Glenmark Reserve
- Motunau Beach Parade Playground
- Omihi Reserve
- Scargill Motunau Reserve
- Waipara Playground

Hanmer Springs Ward:

- Chisholm Park
- Hanmer Sports Reserve
- Hanmer Springs Forest Camp Reserve
- Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools Reserve

Hurunui Ward:

- Hawarden Reserve
- Waikari Recreation Reserve

Justification - The provision of well-maintained play equipment enables maximum public use and enjoyment of reserves while ensuring that equipment is pleasant and safe to use.

Policy 12: Signs on Reserves

- Signs will be erected at reserve entrance points in accordance with approved design standards. Signs will provide the name of the reserve and any relevant reserve information.
- Signs may be erected on reserves in order to inform the public of access points or regulations or to educate the public and provide interpretation of site features.
- In accordance with the Council's Smokefree Outdoor Strategy, where appropriate, smokefree signage may be displayed at certain Council recreation reserves, including playgrounds and sportsgrounds.
- Any sign erected on a reserve must be site related, meet all other required consent processes, and be approved by the appropriate committee.
- The New Zealand Standard for Design and Application of Outdoor Recreation Symbols NZS 8603:2005 will be used as a source of graphic symbols in relation to outdoor recreation for signs erected on reserves.
- Three classifications for sponsorship advertising signage on Council reserves will be permitted as follows:
 - Advertising signage on clubrooms:

Where clubs or community organisations have premises on Council reserve land the sponsors shall be allowed to advertise or display the extent of their sponsorship on the building confined to an area no greater than 15% of the building frontage face wall area, up to a total area not exceeding 30 square metres per building. The design and colour of the sign shall, as in the opinion of the reserve committee, not detract from the amenity of the reserve and surrounding land nor cause a distraction to passing traffic. Limited to one sponsor per building frontage.
 - Atmosphere advertising signage:

In designated parks where the advertising contributes to the atmosphere created by the activities carried out, permanent sponsorship advertising is permitted. This shall be restricted to a specified fence (if any) and/or specified structures (e.g. scoreboards, sheds etc). Fencing is to be of a height no greater than 1.2 metres and constructed in a manner and of materials to

minimise the potential for vandalism. The size, siting and design of the advertising on selected structures is to be at the discretion of the reserves committee.

c) Temporary advertising:

Placing of temporary advertising panels or hoardings on reserves for display only during competition games or activities shall be permitted provided that they meet a reasonable level of size, design, and colour as in the opinion of the reserve committee. The signs shall not detract from the amenity of the reserve and the surrounding land nor cause a distraction to passing traffic. This shall also apply to major one-off promotional activities both during and up to a three week maximum lead in period. Such temporary signs are to be sited in accordance with a plan approved by the reserve committee.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2.

Policy 13: Clubrooms and Other Buildings

- The design of any building will be subject to Council approval. Proposed colour schemes must be submitted with building proposals. The design will aim to create an attractive building, which is sensitive to the surrounding environs.
- All buildings on reserve land will be subject to a lease between Council and the occupiers. (Refer General Policy 3- Leases and Licences.)

Justification - Reserves are created principally for the provision and preservation of open space. However, some buildings such as changing rooms, toilets and clubrooms can be considered necessary for the enjoyment and full utilisation of the reserve.

Policy 14: Maintenance of Council Buildings on Reserves

- Maintenance tasks identified in Fulton Hogan's 2011 Assessment Report (and any future investigations undertaken in this regard) that have not been specifically identified in the individual summaries of this plan, are to be considered in conjunction with this management plan for the future management of the relevant reserve.

Justification - Any Council buildings on reserves need to be appropriately maintained and this will be best achieved by using the assessment report in conjunction with this management plan.

Policy 15: Barbeques and Outdoor Furniture

- The construction of any new permanent open fire barbeques on reserves will be sited in proximity to a water source if practicable. No open barbeques shall be operated during fire ban periods.
- Picnic tables and seating will be provided at barbeque sites in reserves dependant on the site's popularity.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2.

Policy 16: Structures on Reserves

- The design of reserve structures shall take into account the natural or physical character of the environment and be in keeping with its use. All structure design shall work with each site rather than against it.
- Designers should be aware of the interplay between their designs and the environment. Effort should be made to put some of the context into their design, whether it is geological landforms reflected in the roofline or the colours relating to the landscape.
- All structures shall comply with Council policy and consent procedures.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objective b.

Policy 17: Fencing of Reserves

- All boundary fences shall be the joint responsibility of adjacent landowners and the Council, as per the Fencing Act (1978).
- Where stock is involved, fences shall be stock proof to ensure that stock on adjacent properties do not traverse reserve grounds or vice versa.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2.

Policy 18: Toilet Facilities

- Council shall maintain all reserve toilets in a clean and hygienic state in keeping with the expectations of the users of these reserves by ensuring that the toilets are cleaned in accordance with their frequency of use and maintenance contracts

The following toilet facilities located on reserves are available to the public:

- Amberley Reserve
- Hawarden Reserve
- Omihi Reserve
- Culverden Recreation Reserve
- Waikari Reserve
- Scargill Motunau Reserve

- Hanmer Springs Sports Reserve
- Cheviot Hills Reserve
- Glenmark Reserve
- Gore Bay Reserve
- Waiau Reserve
- Chamberlain Park
- Leithfield Beach Camping Ground
- Amberley Beach Reserve
- Leithfield Beach Community Centre
- South Crescent Camping Reserve
- Old School Reserve
- Buxton Camp & Playground
- Motunau Beach Camping Ground
- Balmoral Recreation Reserve
- Hurunui Mouth Reserve
- Dog Stream Reserve
- Hanmer River Reserve
- Chisholm Park
- Stocks Reserve
- St. Anne's Lagoon
- Cheviot Rest Reserve
- Gore Bay Camping Ground
- Mt. Lyford Reserve
- Waiau Village Green

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2

Natural Values

Policy 19: Trees

- 19.1 The Council maintains a proactive attitude in encouraging plantings of ornamental, exotic and indigenous trees in areas suitable for amenity trees such as road frontages, reserves and other specified areas of open space.
- 19.2 The type of tree chosen for planting must be appropriate to each site, incorporating climatic conditions and with species selection enhancing the visual character of the area.
- 19.3 The planting site chosen must provide or ensure the mechanism for sufficient supply of air and water necessary for the health of the tree.
- 19.4 The planting of trees for shade purposes is appropriate where people gather for sports and recreational events. In particular this applies to sports fields, playgrounds, barbeque areas or other areas on reserves where people are known to gather.
- 19.5 No trees are to be planted on reserves or reserve road frontages by members of the public without written permission from Council.

Any trees that are planted or have been planted become the property of the Hurunui District Council.

- 19.6 Trees that are damaged beyond the likelihood of recovery or considered to be a danger to life or property shall be removed.
- 19.7 Any tree that appears on the Schedule of Notable Trees in Appendix A7.2 in the Hurunui District Plan will not be removed. In situations where the tree appears to be a danger to the public or is dead or dying the tree shall be examined by an arborist or appropriately qualified person and necessary remedial action will be undertaken.
- 19.8 The Council will ensure that the type and location of any trees planted on the reserve are selected so that compliance with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 can be achieved.
- 19.9 Any removal or replacement of a tree on reserves within the Amberley Ward shall be in accordance with the Amberley Ward Tree Removal and Replacement Policy 2010. This document shall also be used as a guide for tree removal and replacement on reserves in other areas of the district where appropriate.

The reserves in the district contain a wide range and large number of trees which form an important part of the environment. Trees enhance the enjoyment and amenity of reserves for the general public.

Notable trees are protected under the rules of the District Plan which ensures that no tree is removed unless it is dead, dying or potentially hazardous.

Thought and care needs to be given to any future planting of trees and shrubs in reserves, with regard to species selection and their placement.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objective b, d, m and n.

Policy 20: Landscaping and Amenity Planting

- 20.1 Landscaping and amenity planting will be undertaken on reserves in accordance with Council's tree policy (Refer to General Policy 19).
- 20.2 Where landscaping and planting is being carried out on reserves the eradication of noxious weeds must first be undertaken.
- Where landscaping occurs adjacent to play equipment:
- a) No poisonous or fruit bearing vegetation shall be included.
- b) Non deciduous trees will be kept to a minimum due to shading problems in the winter months.

- 20.3 Native species will be used wherever possible for planting on reserves, making up at least 60% of new amenity plantings, in accordance with the Council's Biodiversity Strategy. The use of exotic species will be restricted to areas where exotics predominate and/or the recreational use of the reserve would be enhanced by the use of exotics, e.g. for shade.
- 20.4 Existing high maintenance gardens, such as rose gardens, that have fallen into a state of neglect will be replaced by low maintenance native gardens or returned to grass.
- 20.5 Any excavation near electricity transmission support structures is to comply with the safe separation distances specified in the NZECP 34:2001 so that the stability of the support structure is not threatened.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objectives b, i and m.

Policy 21: Animal Pest Control

- 21.1 Pest animals on reserve land shall be controlled by Council as per the Canterbury Regional Pest Strategy 2011 – 2015.
- 21.2 Initial investigation of the problem may be undertaken by Regional Council pest management staff that will report on infestation levels, level of threat and possible solutions.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objective i.

Policy 22: Plant Pest Control

- 22.1 Invasive plant species on reserve land shall be controlled by Council as per the Canterbury Regional Pest Strategy 2011 – 2015.
- 22.2 Plant species considered detrimental to the appreciation and function of reserves shall be removed as considered necessary.
- 22.3 Any use of chemicals for plant pest control will comply with the Code of Practice for Agrichemical Management (NZS 8409:1999) produced by Standards New Zealand, or any successive code of practice adopted by Council.
- 22.4 Weed control in turf and gardens shall be addressed as a maintenance issue of those areas. The degree of maintenance will be in accordance with the use of the area and the overall maintenance standard.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objective b and i.

Policy 23: Conservation and Restoration of Environment

- 23.1 No action will be permitted on a reserve, which directly or indirectly damages natural vegetation or wildlife habitat. In particular, this refers to wetlands (natural or artificial), stream banks and areas of native vegetation. However, where compromise is seen to be desirable, for instance to allow for walkway development, advice will be sought from the Minister of Conservation, the Regional Council, or Fish and Game where appropriate.
- 23.2 Where it is considered appropriate to restore stream and coastal margins by re-vegetation, locally sourced native plants will be utilised wherever possible.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objectives g and i.

Social & Cultural Values

Policy 24: Historic sites and Waahi Tapu

- 24.1 Recognised historic sites on reserves will be accorded necessary protection and if appropriate will be marked with interpretive signage.
- 24.2 Consultation with the NZ Historic Places Trust, and with the tangata whenua will be an important part of managing historic and traditional sites and waahi tapu.

Justification - Council is required to protect all archaeological sites under the Historic Places Act (1993). Historic sites need to be protected and preserved for the benefit of future generations, and in many cases, this occurs through education and interpretation. In some cases, the restriction of access may be necessary to afford complete protection.

A list of historic buildings, churches, structures and sites may be found in Appendix A8.1 – Schedule of heritage features within the Hurunui District Plan.

The District Plan protects only a limited range of historic buildings and places. The Historic Places Act (1993) protects all archaeological sites, both Maori and European, linked to places of human occupation and settlement pre-1900.

Management & Administration

Policy 25: Reserve Sub-Committees

25.1 In accordance with the Reserves Act (1977), reserve sub-committees have delegated power to provide local input into the development and servicing of reserves under their jurisdiction. Delegations are subject to limitations contained in the Local Government Act (2002) and the Council's Delegations Manual.

The local reserve committees are given the opportunity to assume day-to-day operational management of their reserves. Within this system, the committee or reserve group operates within an approved budget, which includes a works programme for the year.

Under this system the following must be adhered to:

- a) Notice of meetings, copies of minutes taken and a copy of the annual set of accounts are provided to Council.
- b) Liaison with Council officers in the production of a management plan and the periodic updating thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Reserves Act.

Justification - The size and topography of the Hurunui District requires that Council and reserve groups have a good working relationship to ensure that the district's reserves are managed efficiently and effectively. It should be noted that reserve groups commit large portions of their own time and resources to ensure the development and maintenance of their local reserves. In recognition of this, an improved line of communication between Council and these groups is required. In this way, Council can ensure that the maximum level of practical support may be offered to reserve groups.

Policy 26: Grounds and Fields Maintenance

26.1 Grounds will be maintained to a sufficient standard to promote a high level of user satisfaction and safety.

26.2 Mowing maintenance standards in contracts will supply supervisory staff and contractors with a clear idea of required work and assist in the provision of a uniform level of standards.

Justification - Fulfilment of Objective b.

Policy 27: Vandalism

27.1 Where possible, facilities will be located to reduce the risk of vandalism and be constructed

in such a way that will reduce the effects of vandals.

27.2 If vandals are apprehended by the Police, Council will seek restitution for the damage caused.

Justification - Reduction of maintenance costs caused by vandalism.

Policy 28: Litter Control

28.1 The dumping of refuse including garden waste on reserves will not be permitted. Enforcement of this policy will be pursued under the terms of the Resource Management Act (1991), the Litter Act (1979) and Council Bylaws.

28.2 In general litter bins shall be provided on reserves at strategic locations where people congregate and near the entrances to reserves. However, some reserves may be managed without the supply of bins (known as a "pack in pack out" approach) with people encouraged to remove their own refuse.

28.3 Bins will be cleared promptly and with sufficient frequency to prevent overflow, spillage and animal pest problems.

Justification - Reserves that attract a low rate of use either seasonally or permanently may not be supplied with bins in order to reduce pest problems and maintenance costs during low use periods.

Policy 29: Noise Control

29.1 Users of reserves must comply with Section 16 of the Resource Management Act (1991) with regard to noise control and adopt the best practicable option to ensure that unreasonable noise does not disturb other users, nearby residents and wildlife

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2.

Policy 30: Public Security and Safety

30.1 When volunteer labour is used for development or maintenance work within reserves, administrative bodies shall ensure that no hazards result from the work and that all volunteers are adequately managed and briefed to ensure a high level of personal safety.

30.2 No permission will be given for the construction or erection of a structure on a reserve that under normal use could result in injury. (See also General Policy 11- Play Equipment and 16- Structures on Reserves.)

30.3 Where hazards to public safety have been identified, such as fallen trees etc. immediate action to rectify the hazard shall be taken.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 2.

Policy 31: Network Utilities

31.1 The Council will liaise with infrastructure providers to ensure that appropriate development and management of reserves within the district is undertaken. On reserves where Transpower's infrastructure is located, Council will liaise as is required to ensure that appropriate development and management of reserves within the district is undertaken.

31.2 The Council will ensure that the buildings and structures have adequate separation distances from infrastructure. In terms of transmission lines, the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances, NZECP 34:2001 sets out the required separation distances that are necessary to reduce the risk of flashovers or contact with live conductors by mobile plant and buildings or structures.

31.3 The Council will provide for the continued and unrestricted access, inspection, operation, maintenance (including vegetation trimming) and upgrading of the existing electricity infrastructure that traverses or is located within any reserve land in accordance with individual reserves specific policy.

31.4 The Council will ensure that activities such as the construction of walking tracks and buildings are located and designed to discourage public access to electricity infrastructure.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 1.

Policy 32: Policy Review

32.1 The policies outlined in this section and the individual reserve management section will be reviewed periodically as required. Where major changes are made to the plan, full consultation in accordance with section 41 of the Reserves Act will be undertaken.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 1.

Policy 33: Reserve Classifications

33.1 Where it is considered that reserve use has changed, or there is a proposed or existing use of the reserve that conflicts with its present classification, the reserve classification may be changed subject to Council approval, sections 24 and 24A of the Reserves Act and in some circumstances the approval of the Minister of Conservation.

33.2 Where a change in classification is undertaken to allow leasing to a specific organisation, that organisation will pay the costs associated with reclassification unless determined otherwise by Council resolution.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 1.

Policy 34: Reserves Act

34.1 Where there is a conflict between this management plan and the Reserves Act, the Reserves Act will take precedence.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 1.

Policy 35: Funding Decisions

35.1 All reserve funding decisions shall be made in accordance with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and the Reserves Funding Policy as contained in the Hurunui Community Long Term Plan

Justification - Appendix B Reserve Funding Policy.

Policy 36: Reserve Disposal and Acquisition

36.1 Reserves shall be acquired in accordance with the prioritised programme of reserve acquisitions, in order to meet current and future recreational needs of residents and visitors throughout the district.

36.2 From time to time, when deemed appropriate, the Council may consider the disposal/ revocation of reserve land vested in Council. In this instance, Section 25 of the Reserves Act will be followed.

Justification - Fulfilment of Aim 4.