



SPORT AND RECREATION

RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN 2015

Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan

Preparation of the Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan is in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. The management plan has been prepared as follows:

- i. Council's Community and Recreation Committee approved the preparation of a composite reserve management plan for sport and recreation reserves (June 2013).
- ii. Public notification of Council's intention to prepare a Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan (31 August 2013).
- iii. Four open days held (9, 11, 18, 19 September 2013).
- iv. First round of submissions close (4 October 2013).
- v. Draft Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan approved by Council's Community and Recreation Committee for public notification (15 April 2014).
- vi. Draft Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan notified for submissions (30 April – 3 May 2014).
- vii. Submissions close (30 June 2014).
- viii. Hearing of submissions (23 October 2014).
- ix. Revised Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan adopted by Council (17 February 2015).

Reserves must be managed in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. If there is any inconsistency with this plan and the Reserves Act 1977, then the Act prevails.

This Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan was prepared by the Waimakariri District Council and adopted by Council on 17 February 2015. This is a live document and is under constant review. The latest version will be available on the Council website. Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

Management plan at a glance

The Waimakariri District Council manages twenty sport and recreation reserves within the District. As well as providing space for organised sport and informal, active recreation, these reserves contribute to the local amenity, and are important to the community.

Council is required under the Reserves Act 1977 to have a management plan in place for all the parks and reserves it administers (except local purpose reserves). Rather than preparing a management plan for each individual reserve, Council is preparing composite plans; a single plan covering a number of reserves. This reserves management plan covers sport and recreation reserves.

The Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan contains objectives and policies that guide the day-to-day management of sport and recreation reserves. Five main policy areas are identified in the plan:

- Management of reserves
- Use of reserves
- Buildings, facilities and furniture
- Natural values
- Cultural values

These policies provide a consistent approach to managing sport and recreation reserves, and aim to provide reserves which are well utilised and meet community needs. These policies also seek to protect and enhance recreation, open space, amenity, social and cultural values, including providing for the protection of Ngāi Tahu cultural values.

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Glossary

Commercial Activity.....The use of a reserve land, buildings or facilities by an individual, group or organisation; for the display, offering, provision or sale of goods, services or entertainment for profit.

Community Outcomes..The community outcomes describe what the Waimakariri District Council aims to achieve to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural interests of the District, in the present and in the future. Everything that the Council does in its day-to-day work is focused on achieving these outcomes. The community outcomes are important as they set the direction for both the Long Term Plan and annual plans.

Community Activity.....The use of reserve land, buildings or facilities by an individual, group or organisation; for the purposes of social gathering, worship, cultural activities, community support or leisure activities. Community activities provide benefit to the wider community and are not for profit.

Council.....Waimakariri District Council or their delegated authority.

CPTED.....Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.
A design approach for buildings and the arrangement of streets, parks and other outdoor spaces that aims to reduce the opportunity for crime and the level of fear of crime. Careful design of the environment can help make places less susceptible to crime and enable people to feel more comfortable outdoors.

Easement.....A right to use the land of another without having the right to possession of that land. The land subject to the easement is the 'servient tenement'. An easement may be for the benefit of the owner of other land (when it is said to be 'appurtenant to' or attached to the 'dominant tenement' or the land benefitting from it, owned by the 'dominant owner') or it may be an easement 'in gross', meaning it is for the benefit of a person or corporation specifically ('the grantee').

External utilities.....Those utilities which are located on, over or under reserves, but which serve non-reserve related activities.

Fire Permit.....A written permit authorising the lighting of a fire in the open air granted in accordance with section 23 of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and with section 6.4 of the Fire Control Bylaw.

Lease.....	A grant of an interest in land that—	
	(a) gives exclusive possession of the land; and	
	(b) makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out.	
Licence to Occupy.....	The temporary occupation or use of reserve land by an individual, group or organisation for a maximum period of three years, for example for access, signage, fences or outdoor seating. Council retains the right to resume occupation at any time during that period at the expense of the occupier with one month notice.	
Locally sourced.....	Sourcing and using native plants from local seed for local use.	
Mahinga kai.....	Food and other resources, and the areas they are sourced from.	
Manawhenua.....	Customary authority, those who have customary authority.	
Recreation activity.....	The use of reserve land, buildings or facilities by an individual, group or organisation; for the purposes of physical activity, informal and/or noncompetitive sport, and play.	
RMP.....	Reserve Management Plan.	
Utility.....	Any service, facility or structure relating to:	
	(a) the distribution or transmission of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gas, • electricity, • water (including reservoirs, structures and tanks) and treatment, • agricultural and horticultural irrigation systems;
		(b) the collection, treatment, transport and disposal of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sewage, • stormwater;
		(c) the construction and operation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • radio communication facilities, • telecommunication facilities and lines;
		(d) the construction and operation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • navigational aids, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990, • beacons, • natural hazard protection devices or structures, • meteorological facilities, • roads and railway lines, • cycleways, bridges, pedestrian accessways, street lighting and other street furniture, • heliports, helipads and/or airports as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966;
		(e) the generation of:

- energy including electricity;
- (f) any incidental activity in relation to the utility including, and without limitation, the operation, maintenance, alteration and upgrading of the utility;

except that a “utility” shall not include a service, facility or structure that serves only one site or allotment and which is wholly contained within that site or allotment.

Wāhi tapu.....Places and things that are sacred.

Wāhi taonga.....Place and things that are treasured and valued.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Waimakariri District

The Waimakariri District extends from Pegasus Bay in the east to the Puketeraki Range in the west. To the south the district is bounded by the Waimakariri River; to the north by the boundary with the Hurunui District. The district is home to an estimated resident population of approximately 54,000 people¹, with most of these residing in the main urban areas of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend/Pegasus and Oxford.

1.2 Manawhenua

Ngāi Tahu, specifically Ngāi Tūāhuriri are the tangata whenua and kaitiaki (guardians) for the Waimakariri District.

¹ This figure is from the 2013 Census Usually Resident Population Counts released on the 15 October 2013. The usually resident population counts are a count of everyone who usually lives in a particular area, and is present in New Zealand Census night.

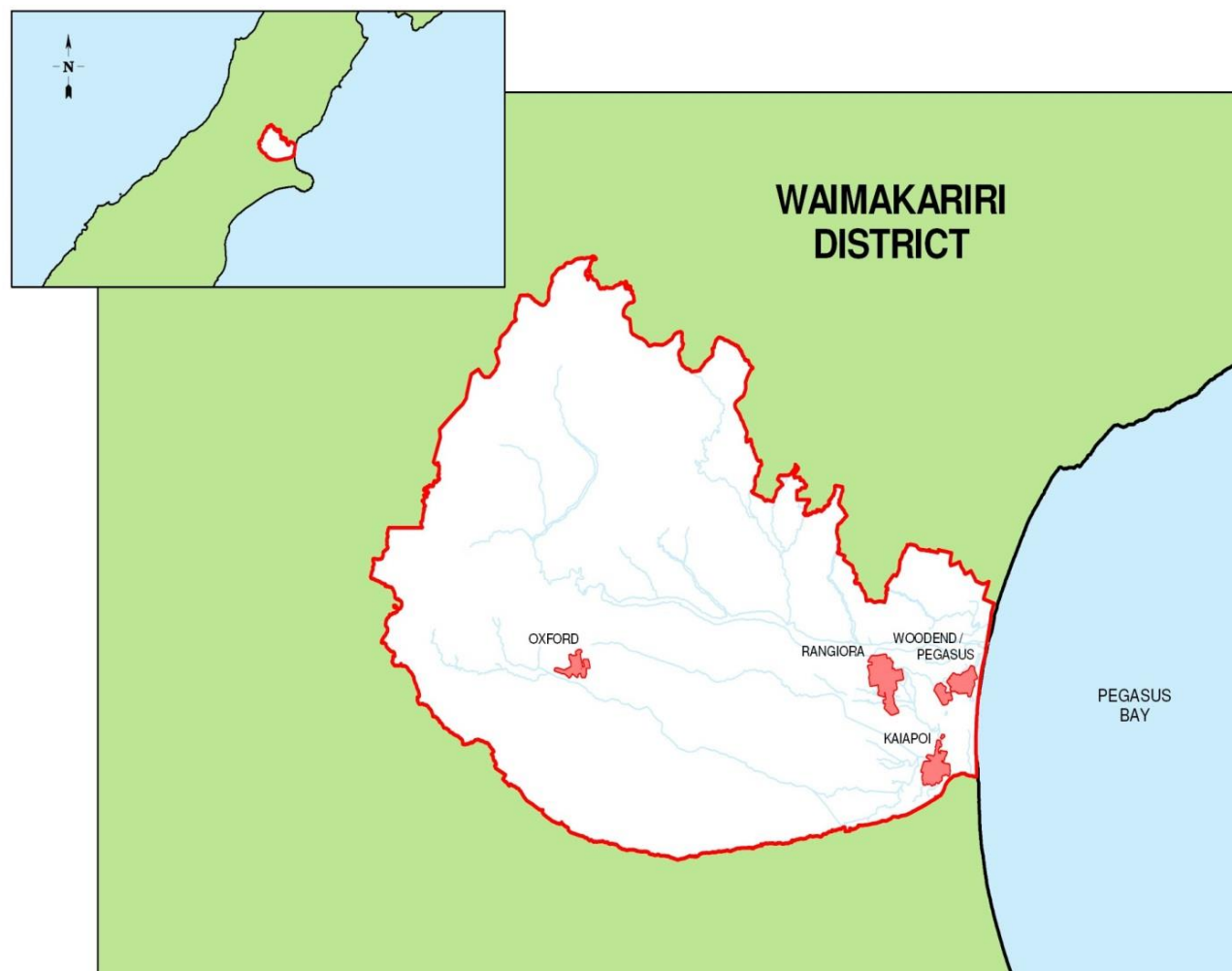


Figure 1 – Waimakariri District

Ngāi Tahu are the holders of tribal knowledge and have traditional and contemporary relationships with this area. These relationships, formed by generations of close interaction between tangata whenua and the lands, waters and indigenous species, have established a rich cultural heritage in the Waimakariri District. The wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai sites, other sites of significance and the landscape within which they occur, remain important links for the culture and identity of Ngāi Tūāhuriri whānau today. The relationships that bind tangata whenua with the area is both an ancestral and a contemporary living connection, and is necessary to inform the management of sport and recreation reserves.

The importance of the cultural relationships for tangata whenua, and the status of Papatipu Rūnanga as kaitiaki and manawhenua of the natural resources within their takiwā, has been recognised through the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. It is also recognised in a number of other tribal policy documents, including the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013.

Ngāi Tūāhuriri is the hapū with primary kaitiakitanga (guardianship) responsibilities within the Waimakariri and Rakahuri/Ashley river catchments. Their takiwā also extends to the wider Waimakariri District. Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga is recognised as one of the eighteen Papatipu Rūnanga that comprise Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and it shares a Memorandum of Understanding with the Waimakariri District Council. The Rūnanga actively undertakes a role of kaitiakitanga, with a responsibility to protect the mauri of the waterways, natural resources, mahinga kai, and other values of the takiwā for the benefit of the whanua and hapū of Ngāi Tūāhuriri and others.

1.3 What this plan covers

This reserve management plan covers the District's sport and recreation reserves. The Council currently manages over 300 green spaces (excluding streetscapes) in the District, and of these 20 are classified as sport and recreation reserves. Appendix 1 includes an inventory of the sport and recreation reserves included in this plan.

1.4 What is excluded from this plan

Detailed development planning

The objectives and policies in this management plan will guide decision-making for sport and recreation reserves. The plan does not detail development proposals or site layouts for reserves. This detailed, site specific development planning is undertaken through the preparation of a master plan or concept plan. Master or concept plans typically follow on from a management plan, and give effect to the objectives and policies in the management plan.

Master or concept plans for individual reserves will be prepared in consultation with the community, where required; typically when major changes to the amenity landscape or facilities on a reserve are proposed. This plan contains the high-level policy guidance for development plans but does not include the level of detail that a master or concept plan for an individual reserve would provide.

Leased areas

The Council leases additional land for use as sport and recreation reserve. This land is privately owned but used and maintained by Council. The use, development and maintenance of this leased land is subject to the conditions of the lease. While this leased land is not specifically covered by the Sport and Recreation RMP, it is managed in alignment with the policies of this plan (where these do not conflict with the lease conditions).

Other sport and recreation facilities

Within the district there are other sport and recreation facilities provided by the private and voluntary sectors. These include:

- McAlpines Mitre 10 Mega Stadium (North Canterbury Sport and Recreation Trust)
- Rangiora Showgrounds sports fields (Northern A & P Association)
- Oxford A & P Association sports fields (Oxford A & P Association)
- Kaiapoi Park sports fields (Kaiapoi Park Trustees)

Sport and recreation facilities provided by private or other groups, not located on Council reserves, are not subject to the Sport and Recreation RMP

Implementation

Implementation of the objectives and policies in this management plan is addressed through Councils levels of service, parks contracts and procedures, and master or concept plans. Any implementation that involves expenditure is directed by the local government annual planning process, which in turn is directed by the Long Term Plan.

1.5 Reserve Management Plans

Under Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, Council is required to have in place an approved management plan for each of the reserves it administers (except local purpose reserves). Reserve management plans set the objectives and policies that guide how a reserve is used, maintained and developed. They help Council make the day-to-day decisions on how the reserve is managed.

Some of the District sport and recreation reserves are covered by existing management plans (see Table 1). However, reserve management plans are intended to be kept under continuous review so that they can adapt to changing communities, recreation trends, and management practices. The current sport and recreation management plans are out of date and now require renewal.

Some reserves also have concept plans which show a development proposal for the reserve. Generally these follow on from a management plan, giving effect to the objectives and policies. For some reserves the concept plans may have already been put in place (i.e. the development proposal realised). In other cases the concept plan may no longer be relevant. Council will review existing concept plans and update these as necessary, in consultation with the community.

Table 1 – Current sport and recreation reserve management plans

Reserve Management Plan	Year
Gladstone Park Reserve Management Plan	2009
Kendall Park Reserve Management Plan	2003
Southbrook Park Reserve Management Plan	1999
Cust Domain Reserve Management Plan	1999
Dudley Park Management Plan	1993
Loburn Recreation Reserve Management Plan	1989
Mandeville Recreation Reserve Management Plan	1980

Table 2 – Current sport and recreation concept plans

Concept plans	Year
Mandeville Sports Ground Concept Development Plan	2007
Swannanoa Domain Concept Development Plan	2005
Murphy Park Concept Development Plan	2004
Owen Stalker Park and Woodend Recreation Ground Concept Development Plan	2002
Pearson Park Concept Plan	2001
Ashgrove Park Concept Development Plan	2000

1.6 Purpose of the Plan

The Council's desired outcomes for sport and recreation reserves are:

"To provide and maintain sports field capacity to meet reasonable demand" and

"Recreation facilities will be managed to meet the recreation needs of the community or sports code"²

The Sport and Recreation RMP seeks to achieve these outcomes by providing Council with a clear framework for the management and decision making for sport and recreation reserves. To achieve this the plan will:

- Manage sport and recreation reserves in a consistent manner by including common objectives and policies.
- Maintain flexibility, and address matters of detail, through policies specific to individual reserves where required.
- Create a management framework that is understandable by both the community and those administering the reserves.
- Encourage consistency in decision-making across sport and recreation reserves.
- Ensure appropriate protection and management of important natural, recreational, historical, cultural and social values on Council reserves.
- Provide opportunities for public participation during plan preparation and review.

² Green Space Activity Management Plan, Section 7.3

- Recognise the status of Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua when managing reserves.
- Give effect to the spirit and principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

1.7 Format of this plan

Section 1 (introduction) provides an introduction to the reserve management plan.

Section 2 (background to reserve management) outlines the legislative and policy context for reserve management in the Waimakariri District.

Section 3 (management issues) identifies management issues facing the District's sport and recreation reserves.

Section 4 (objectives) identifies the goals and objectives for reserve management.

Sections 5 through 9 (policies) is set out in five main policy areas:

- Management of reserves
- Use of reserves
- Buildings, facilities and furniture
- Natural values
- Cultural values

1.8 Quick reference guide to policies

The following may be useful as a guide for navigating the policies in the Sport and Recreation RMP.

Table 3 – Quick reference guide

Activity	Key words	Section
Access	Public access	5.6
	Vehicle	7.5
	Walking and cycling	7.6
Accessibility		7.9
Air craft	Helicopter, plane, model aircraft	6.15
Animals	Animals in general	6.7
	Dogs	6.7
	Horses	6.7
	Farming	6.7
Art	Painting, sculpture, carving	9.3
Artificial turf	Specialised surfaces	6.2

Ashes	Scattering of ashes	9.2
Barbeque	Provision of barbeque	7.2
Biodiversity	Native plants and habitats	8.3
Buildings	Buildings, toilets, changing rooms	7.1, 7.2, 7.3
Camping	Motorhomes, campervans, campground, overnight stays	6.5
Car parking	Parking on reserves	7.5
Commercial uses	Use of a reserve for trading or business	6.4
Community involvement	Community involvement in the reserve	5.3, 5.4
Consultation		5.4
Easements	Utilities	6.14
Emergency	Landing of aircraft in reserves	6.15
Events	Park bookings, restricted activities, commercial activities	5.8
Exclusive use	Lease and licence to occupy	5.7

Farming	Restricted activities, grazing on a reserve	5.7, 6.7
Fencing	Boundary fence	5.9
	Watercourses, stock	8.5
Fire	Restricted activities, fire, fireworks	6.6
Firearms	Restricted activities, guns, hunting, pest control	6.12
Firewood	Taking of fallen wood	6.8
Fireworks	Restricted activities	6.6
Flooding	Natural hazards	8.4
Floodlighting	Lighting for sports fields	7.8
Forestry		6.8
Funding	Funding for buildings and facilities on reserves	5.11
Golf	Restricted activities	6.3
Grazing	Animals, lease	5.7, 6.7

Lease	Lessee, lessor	5.7
Licence	Exclusive use	5.7
Liquor	Alcohol	6.10
Lighting	Ambient lighting	7.8
Memorials	Memorial seat, tree or plaque; scattering of ashes	9.2
Model air craft	Flying of model planes on reserves	6.15
Naming	Naming of reserves, buildings, facilities and furniture	5.5
Neighbours	Reserve neighbours	5.9
Park bookings	Bookings for private or community events	5.8
Plantings	Plants, gardens, vegetation	8.1
Play ground	Play equipment	7.4
Restricted activities		6.3

Rubbish	Litter, rubbish bins	6.13
Safety	Maintenance inspections, work activities in reserves, CPTED, vandalism	5.10
Seating	Furniture	7.2
Shelterbelts	Native hedges	8.6, 8.1, 6.8
Signs		7.7
Smoking	Smoke free reserves	6.9
Specialised surfaces	Artificial turf, artificial cricket wicket	6.2
Sport	Organised sport	6.1
Toilets	Public toilets	7.3
Trees	Planting trees, tree removal, maintenance	8.1
Turf	Grass fields, artificial turf, surface management	6.2
Utilities	Pipes, cables	6.14

Vandalism	Objectionable behaviour, graffiti	6.11
Vehicles	Access onto reserves, car parking, use of motor vehicles on reserves	7.5
Volunteers	Volunteer work on Council reserves	5.3
Watercourses	Streams, drains, wetlands, springs	8.5

2.0 Background to reserve management

2.1 Reserves Act 1977

The management of the District's sport and recreation reserves is guided primarily by the Reserves Act 1977.

The purpose of the Act (as summarised from the Act) is to:

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

The Act sets out a number of processes which Council, as an administrator is required to follow to manage reserves. In summary, the Council's key responsibilities are to:

- a) Classify land for its primary purpose;
- b) To prepare a reserve management plan, and keep this under continuous review; and
- c) To put in place formal arrangements for leases, licences and easements.

Other sections of the Reserves Act that may be relevant to the management of sport and recreation reserves include:

- Section 2, Interpretation
- Section 3, General purpose of this Act
- Section 16, Classification of reserves
- Section 17, Recreation Reserves
- Section 44, Unauthorised use of reserve
- Section 48, Grants of rights of way and other easements
- Section 53, Powers (other than leasing) in respect of recreation reserves
- Section 54, Leasing powers in respect of recreation reserves (except farming, grazing or afforestation leases)
- Section 72, Farming by another person or body
- Section 73, Leasing of recreation reserves for farming, grazing, afforestation or other purposes
- Section 74, Licences to occupy reserves temporarily
- Section 75, Afforestation by an administering body
- Section 94, Offences on reserves
- Schedule 1, Basic provisions applicable to leases or licences of recreation reserves and scenic reserves

Reserve classification

Part 3 (Classification and Management of Reserves) in the Reserves Act 1977 classifies reserves according to their principle or primary purpose. Reserves can be classified under the Act as recreation, historic, scenic, nature, scientific, government purpose or local purpose reserves. Sport and recreation reserves that are vested as reserve are almost always

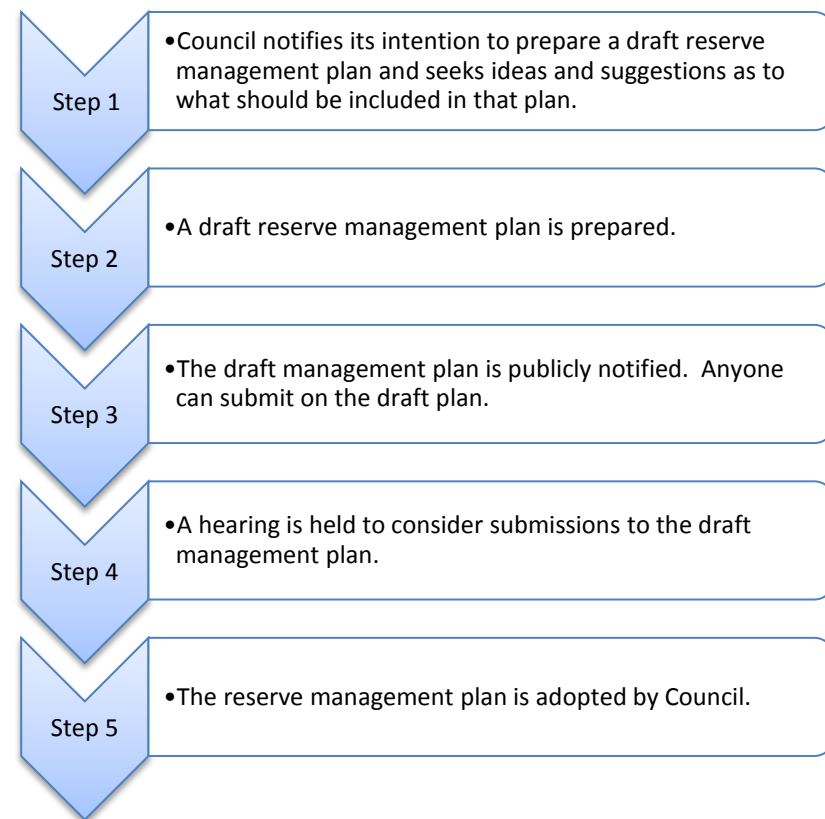
classified as recreation reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Some sport and recreation reserves are not vested under the Reserves Act 1977 and are held as fee simple land. For the purposes of consistent reserve management these parks are still managed as recreation reserve.

Recreation reserves are covered in Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977. Under the Act the purpose of a recreation reserve is to provide *“areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside”*.

2.2 Preparing a reserve management plan

The Reserves Act 1977 requires the Council to have a management plan in place for the reserves it controls (except local purpose reserves). Section 41 of the Act sets out the process for preparing a management plan and the Sport and Recreation RMP follows this process.

Figure 2 – Process for preparing a reserve management plan



Composite reserve management plans

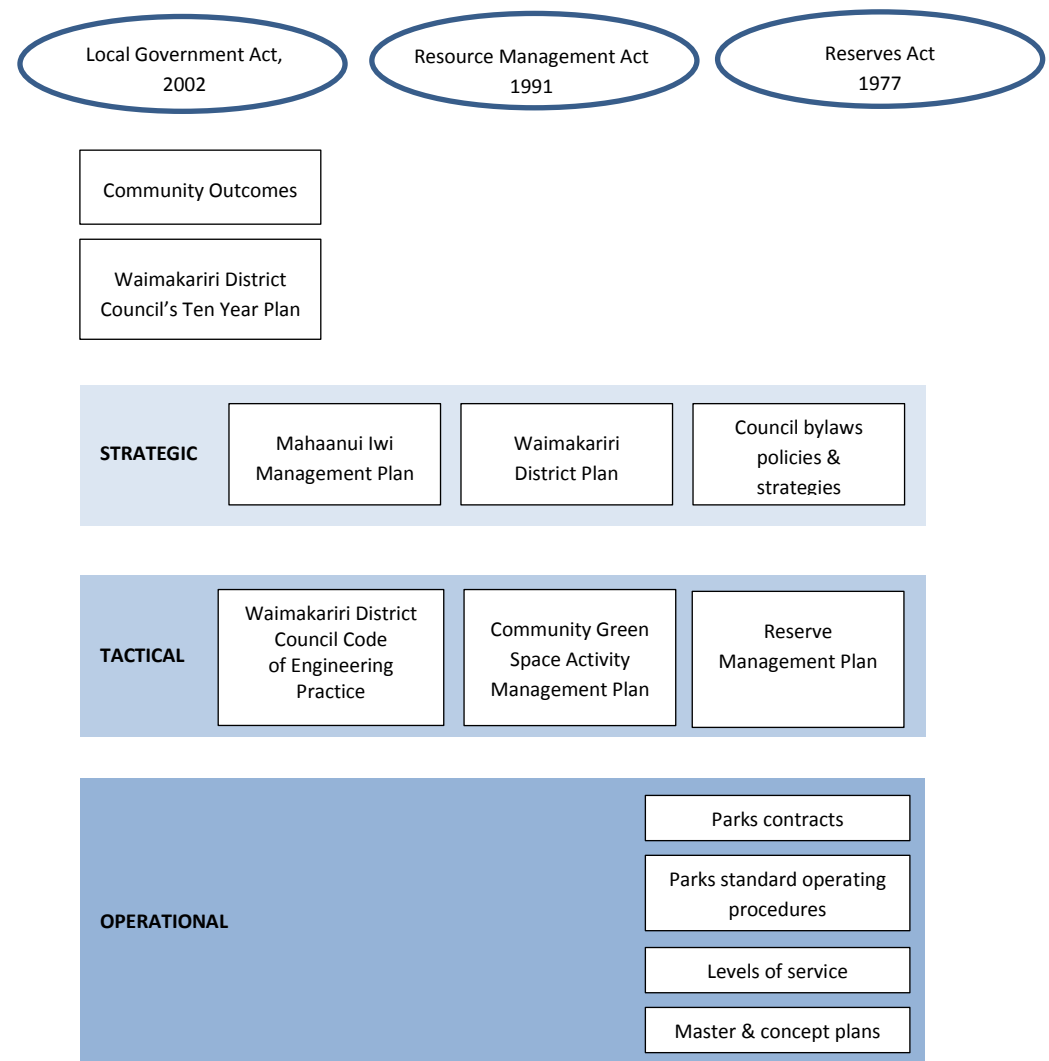
Rather than prepare a new management plan for each individual sport and recreation reserve, Council will prepare composite reserve management plans; a single plan covering a number of similar reserves. There are nine different reserve categories in the District, and a composite management plan will be prepared for each. This composite plan covers the District's sport and recreation reserves.

While a composite plan groups like reserves and seeks consistency in management, unique issues or opportunities at individual reserves can be addressed through policies specific to that reserve, if required.

2.3 Reserve Management Context

As well as the Reserves Act 1977 the management of reserves is also guided by other acts, bylaws, plans and policies (refer Figure 3). These plans and policies form a system that helps Council achieve its agreed Community Outcomes. At the strategic level the District Plan and Council policies focus on the use and development of the District's natural and physical resources. At the tactical level the plans set the broad framework for how green space assets are planned, used, developed, and maintained. The operational level takes the strategic and tactical considerations and implements these.

Figure 3 – Local reserve management structure



Local Government Act 2002

Under the Local Government Act the Council, in consultation with the community, is required to identify ‘community outcomes’. These are the outcomes the council intends to achieve to maintain and improve the wellbeing of the District.

The Local Government Act also requires the Council to have a Long Term Plan (Ten Year Plan), which is a statement of the Council's priorities and activities for the next ten years. The Ten Year Plan and the Annual Plan set out the funding framework and work programme for Council projects. The use, development and management of the District's sport and recreation reserves is set through the Ten Year Plan and Annual Plan.

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act, as set out in Section 5 of the Act, is “*to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources*”. The Act provides the statutory basis for the Waimakariri District Plan. Through the District Plan the Council manages and provides for sport and recreation activities in a way which will not result in adverse effects on the environment. The use, development, and management of sport and recreation reserves is required to meet the provisions of the District Plan.

Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013

This management plan provides a policy framework for the protection and enhancement of Ngāi Tahu values. The plan has the mandate of the six Papatipu Rūnanga who hold manawhenua rights over lands and waters from the Hurunui River in the north, to the Hakatere River in the

south, and inland to Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana. This includes the Waimakariri District.

The plan identifies Ngāi Tahu objectives, issues and policies for natural resource and environmental management. Those provisions of particular relevance to the Sport and Recreation RMP relate to waterways and biodiversity.

The waterway provisions seek to change the way waterways are valued, restoring their health as well as protecting and enhancing the mauri and mahinga kai values. . This includes the protection and enhancement of lowland streams, wetlands, and riparian margins; water quality and quantity; and the management of drains to avoid adverse effects on water quality.

The biodiversity provisions seek to protect and restore indigenous biodiversity to enhance the health of land, water and communities, and sustain mahinga kai traditions.

The Resource Management Act 1991 gives statutory recognition to Iwi Management Plans.

Council bylaws, policies and strategies

Council has a number of documents that are relevant to the management of sports and recreation reserves (listed below). All of these documents can be found on the Council website (waimakariri.govt.nz).

Table 4 – Council bylaws, policies and strategies

Bylaws	Dog Control Bylaw, 2009
	Fire Control Bylaw, 2009
	Liquor Ban Bylaw, 2007
	Signage Bylaw, 2012
Policies	Charges for Council Owned Facilities (S-CP 0730)
	Council's Role in the Provision of Community Facilities (S-CP 0725)
	Funding assistance of locally owned sports grounds and community halls (S-CP 0705)
	Naming of Reserves Policy (S-CP 4405)
	Naming and Sponsorship Policy (S-CP 0720)
	Smoke Free Green Spaces (S-CP 2110)
Strategies & Plans	Towards an Inclusive Environment, Waimakariri Disability Strategy, 2011
	Walking and Cycling Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2011
	Community Green Space Activity Management Plan, 2012

Community Green Space Activity Management Plan

This is an asset management plan covering the District's community and green space assets. The plan links Council's objectives for green space assets with the levels of service needed to deliver them. The Sport and Recreation RMP gives effect to the levels of service in the Activity Management Plan, in a manner consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, through the objectives and policies that guide reserve use, development and management.

The Activity Management Plan divides the District's reserves into nine categories based on the primary purpose of the reserve (see Table 5). A management plan will be prepared for each of the reserve categories.

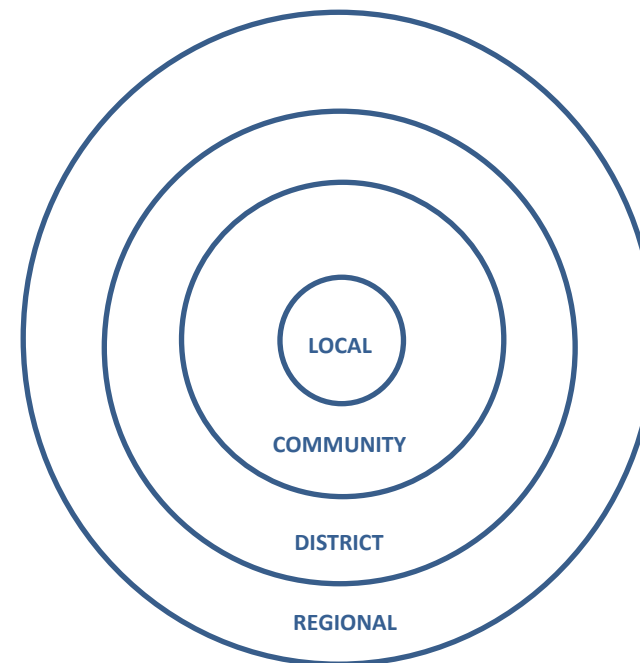
Within each category, the reserves are further organised into sub-categories (local, community, district, regional) based on the catchment they serve (see Figure 4). These catchment subcategories allow for a more tailored management of reserves if required. For example while two reserves may both be sport and recreation reserves, one may serve a local catchment, and the other a regional catchment. The management of these reserves may therefore differ according to the catchment they serve.

Table 5 – Waimakariri District Parks Categories

Park category	Primary purpose
Sport and recreation	Sport and recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings, often multiple use.
Neighbourhood	Local, informal recreation, play and amenity space.
Natural	Experience and/or protection of the natural environment: native bush, coastal, forestry, farm parks, wetlands and water bodies.
Recreation & ecological linkages	Open space, linkages and corridors, water margins.
Cultural heritage parks & features	Protection of built cultural and historical environment to provide for commemoration, mourning and remembrance.
Civic space	Social and community open space and events.
Streetscapes	Street related public open space.

Public gardens	Horticultural collections for relaxation/contemplation, education and/or amenity.
Outdoor adventure	Recreation activities and built facilities requiring a large scale non-urban environment.

Figure 4 – Reserve subcategories



Green Space and Facilities Master Plan 2011

This master plan looks at the recreation needs of the District over the next ten years, and identifies gaps in the provision of green space and facilities. With respect to organised sport, the master plan seeks to ensure that sufficient playing fields and facilities are provided for the District.

The master plan considered the future provision of green space and facilities in the District in light of the following criteria.

- a) 'Hubbing' or the co-siting of compatible sport and recreation facilities. The sharing of resources would enable increased use and the provision of higher quality facilities. Shared resources could potentially include:
 - Playing and training fields
 - Clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets, kitchens and bar facilities
 - Administration offices
 - Health and fitness facilities
 - Infrastructure such as car parking, lighting and spectator seating
 - Maintenance, management and booking systems.
- b) 'Agility planning' or centralising facilities for a single sport or code. Some sports already do this with the District's competition netball played at Dudley Park. Centralising has the advantages of higher quality infrastructure, used by more players, more often. It also avoids the duplication of facilities within a district. However, the benefits of centralising must be balanced against potentially taking the sport out of the local community. Many clubs often have strong ties to the local community and these ties are recognised as important.

- c) 'Resilience Planning' or the flexibility of green space and facilities to either grow or incorporate new sports. Flexibility can be achieved through playing fields (either natural or artificial) and hard surfaces that are multiple-use (e.g. netball courts that can be converted to tennis in the summer months).

The Sport and Recreation RMP will therefore need to enable co-siting, centralising and flexibility of space and facilities (where appropriate).

2.4 Sport and Recreation Reserves

The primary purpose of a sport and recreation reserve is sport and recreation activity

The Community Green Space Activity Management Plan describes a sport and recreation reserve as one *“designed and used for sport and recreation, and is often multi-use, providing for a range of community activities and facilities”*³.

Typically a sport and recreation reserve includes has the following characteristics:

- Sport facilities (for example grass fields, hard courts, buildings (changing rooms))
- Recreation facilities (for example playgrounds, skate parks, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks, dog parks)
- Seating
- Landscaping
- Is usually of a large size

Bookable sports facilities are a key purpose of these reserves, and they are generally used for the following activities:

- Organised sport (both winter and summer sport)
- Social sports

- Active recreation
- Informal sport & recreation
- Walking
- Amenity & open space
- Events

The District has 20 individual sport and recreation reserves (see Table 6). Appendix 1 includes a map and further details of each sport and recreation reserve.

Reserve category changes

The Community Green Space Activity Management Plan separates the District’s parks into nine categories. It is considered that Millton Memorial Park, currently categorised as an outdoor adventure park, would be better categorised as a sport and recreation reserve. This is due to the proposed activities for the reserve (croquet, table bowls, dog park and open space).

Adding reserves in the future

As the District continues to develop there may be changes to the reserves covered by the Sport and Recreation RMP. Any changes to the reserves covered by the Sport and Recreation RMP will be via a Council resolution.

³ Community Green Space Activity Management Plan, Section 7.2

Table 6 – Sport and recreation reserves

SR.1	Ashgrove Park	Rangiora Ward
SR.2	Dudley Park	
SR.3	Lehmans Road	
SR.4	MainPower Oval	
SR.5	Maria Andrews Park	
SR.6	Millton Memorial Park	
SR.7	Southbrook Park	
SR.8	Darnley Square (north)	
SR.9	Kendall Park	Kaiapoi Ward
SR.10	Murphy Park	
SR.11	Wylie Park	
SR.12	Gladstone Park	Woodend-Ashley Ward
SR.13	Loburn Domain	
SR.14	Sefton Domain	
SR.15	Tuahiwi Sport & Recreation Centre	
SR.16	Woodend Recreation Ground	
SR.17	Cust Domain	
SR.18	Mandeville Sports Ground	Oxford-Eyre Ward
SR.19	Pearson Park	
SR.20	Swannanoa Domain	

Catchment areas

Each sport and recreation reserve has been given a catchment hierarchy (see Table 7). The catchment hierarchy can influence how the reserve is managed.

MainPower Oval is the only sport and recreation reserve with a regional catchment. Twelve reserves have a city/district catchment. These reserves attract users from across the District or form part of a wider sporting network. Seven reserves have a community catchment, and generally attract users from the local area.

Table 7: Sport and recreation reserve catchment hierarchy

Catchment	Reserve	Key activities
Regional	MainPower Oval	Cricket
City/District	Cust Domain	Equestrian, cricket
	Darnley Square (north)	Aquatic center, tennis
	Dudley Park	Aquatic center, cricket, netball
	Gladstone Park	Rugby, tennis, cricket, touch rugby
	Kendall Park	Football
	Loburn Domain	Rugby, tennis
	Mandeville Sports Ground	Rugby, touch rugby, tennis, netball, squash, equestrian, dogs, bowls

	Maria Andrews Park	Football
	Murphy Park	Rugby league
	Pearson Park	Rugby, touch rugby, football, tennis, cricket, squash, aquatic center, gymnasium, community facilities
	Sefton Domain	Cricket, tennis, equestrian
	Southbrook Park	Rugby, cricket, touch rugby
Community/ Suburban	Ashgrove Park	Cricket
	Lehmans Road	Currently leased for grazing
	Millton Memorial Park	Croquet, table bowls, dog park (currently under development)
	Swannanoa Domain	Cricket, tennis
	Tuahiwi Sport & Recreation Centre	Tennis
	Woodend Recreation Ground	Cricket
	Wylie Park	Cricket

2.5 Preparing the reserve management plan

The Sport and Recreation RMP has been prepared in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. There are a number of steps Council took to prepare the plan.

Table 8: Reserve management plan process

Step 1	CONSULTATION Meetings held with reserve advisory groups.	July – September 2013
Step 2	INFORMATION Information sheet sent to advisory groups and interested parties introducing the reserve management plan process.	August 2013
Step 3	INFORMATION Information sheet sent to advisory groups and interested parties seeking ideas and suggestions on what should be covered by the management plan.	September 2013
Step 4	PUBLIC NOTIFICATION Public notice and advertisement of intention to prepare Reserve Management Plan for sport and recreation reserves. Public notices placed local newspapers.	31 August 2013 – 4 September 2014

Step 5	<p>CONSULTATION</p> <p>Four open evenings held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodend – 9 September 2013 • Rangiora – 11 September 2013 • Oxford – 18 September 2013 • Kaiapoi – 19 September 2013 	September 2013
Step 6	Preparation of Draft Reserve Management Plan incorporating issues identified during consultation in Steps 1-5.	October 2013 – April 2014
Step 7	Approval from Council's Community and Recreation Committee to release Draft Sport and Recreation Reserve Management Plan for consultation.	15 April 2014
Step 8	<p>INFORMATION</p> <p>Information sheet sent to advisory groups, interested parties and earlier submitters.</p>	April 2014
Step 9	<p>PUBLIC NOTIFICATION</p> <p>Public notice and advertisement seeking submissions on the Draft RMP. Public notices placed in local newspapers.</p>	30 April – 3 May 2014

Step 10	Council Hearings and development of the final RMP incorporating decisions from the submissions and hearings.	23 October 2014
Step 11	Adoption of the Sport and Recreation Reserve Management Plan by Council.	17 February 2015

2.6 Consultation

Community participation is an important part of the reserve management plan process. In addition, to the statutory requirements for public consultation under Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, a number of other opportunities were provided for community participation. These included:

- Meetings with reserve advisory groups and interested parties.
- Four public open days (one each at Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, and Oxford).
- The preparation of a series of information sheets to guide interested parties and the community through the reserve management plan process.
- Information on the reserve management plan process was made available on the Council website.

Consequently, a wide range of groups and individuals contributed to this plan. These include reserve advisory groups, reserve users, sport and recreation clubs, interested parties, local residents and manawhenua.

Many of the ideas and suggestions received during consultation may not be directly referenced in the management plan as they concern development proposals for specific reserves. However, these ideas and suggestions have influenced the policies as they gave an indication of how the community would like to see sport and recreation reserves used and developed. These ideas and suggestions will also be 'banked' for potential inclusion in future concept plans for individual reserves where required.

There were many areas of sport and recreation reserve management that people felt strongly about. The main areas of focus are listed below.

- Improving the facilities at sport and recreation reserves (e.g. play equipment, playing surfaces, drainage, changing rooms, toilet facilities).
- Providing more facilities at sport and recreation reserves (e.g. walking and running tracks, skate parks, basketball half courts, play equipment).
- Improving and providing more landscaping.
- Providing more opportunities and support for sports codes and clubs to grow.
- Improved sport facilities to cater for code and club growth.
- Maintenance and management of shelterbelts.
- Resolution of key reserve issues such as drainage, dogs fouling, lack of car parking, and inaccessibility for some community members.

3.0 Key Management Issues

3.1 Growth

The Waimakariri District remains one of the fastest growing local authority areas in New Zealand. The recent 2013 Census shows a 16.7 percent increase in the usually resident population (to 49,989 residents) from the 2006 Census. The Council has adopted a population projection of 59,833 for the 2012-22 Ten Year Plan. This is an additional 10,233 people over the next eight years.

This population increase has and will continue to place pressure on sport and recreation resources. The ability of Council to acquire additional reserve area is difficult given the limited availability of affordable, suitable, and appropriately located land. Council therefore needs to make efficient use of the current reserves it has, and explore other ways of servicing increased demand (for example artificial turf).

Growth is also evident at the code and club level. Anecdotal feedback from local clubs and organisations suggests that club membership is growing (across the different sporting codes). Some clubs indicated that constrained sport and recreation reserve resources could potentially affect club growth.

3.2 Changing recreation trends

Since trends in recreation are constantly evolving, reserve management must be adaptable to changing demands. The last national survey of recreation trends was carried out by Sport and Recreation New Zealand

(SPARC) in 2007/2008⁴. This survey looked at sport and recreation participation amongst New Zealand adults at a national level. For the Canterbury/Westland area the key findings include:

- Walking and gardening were the most popular activities for both men and women.
- Activities popular with women include dance, aerobics, pilates/yoga and calisthenics.
- Activities popular with men include fishing, golf, football, and cricket.

The 'Places and Spaces for Sport and Recreation in Greater Christchurch' issues and options paper (prepared in 2011) noted that the demand for sport and recreation in this region was affected by the following trends:

- Casualisation of work, seven day trading, increasing proportion of two income families and single parent families reduces the availability of parents to participate in sport and recreation in voluntary roles.
- Increasing options in the way sport is scheduled has resulted in a decline in Saturday afternoon participation, and an increase in weekday evening participation for working age groups.
- Saturday is the peak participation day for junior players, particularly in rugby, football, netball, hockey and cricket.
- There is increasing popularity for pay-for-play sport with the young adult age group.
- There is a preference for indoor venues with better playing surfaces.

⁴ SPARC are currently running the Active New Zealand Survey 2013 between March 2013 and April 2014. Results from this survey will be available in 2015.

- The uptake of technology (e.g. internet and pay television) enables sport to be watched from the comfort of home rather than at a live venue.
- Sport and recreation events are likely to become important in the future for promoting community identity and a sense of belonging.

The Green Space and Facilities Master Plan also indicated that recent sporting trends are influenced by the value of the participant's time. These trends include:

- Greater participation in individual rather than team sports.
- Greater participation in drive, park and participate events.
- Greater use of the natural environment for sport and recreation.
- Greater reliance on improved playing surfaces or artificial surfaces.
- Greater reliance on indoor facilities.
- Less participation in organised team sports which have training and weekend commitments.
- Less participation in team sports where adverse ground conditions impact upon the quality of the experience.

Council needs to take into account the changing demand patterns and trends for sport and recreation, and provide flexible, high quality reserves that can meet these changes.

3.3 Reserve use

Park over-use

There is increasing pressure on Council regarding the provision of sporting facilities on reserves, with users demanding higher quality surfaces, longer hours of play, and extended playing seasons. Some reserves may be at capacity for the sport and recreation opportunities they provide, others may be underutilised. Council therefore needs to consider how to manage the increasing demands on reserve space, and how space is allocated for different activities.

Conflict of use

Where there is limited space and a wide variety of sport and recreation activities, there is the potential for conflict of use. In well-used reserves there may be conflict of use between incompatible activities, or conflict of timing where different activities want to use the same space at the same time.

Use of vehicles to get to open space

The increasing reliance of the District's residents on cars to access reserves can result in traffic and parking issues at reserves during peak periods, for example Saturday competition days. Council will need to consider parking provision and the capacity of reserves to cater for traffic.

The generation difference

Twenty seven percent of the District's population is expected to be aged 65 and over by 2031⁵. This is 25 years earlier than the predicted national average. The Waimakariri District also has a relatively high percentage of children; at the 2013 census 20% of the District's population was aged between 0 and 14 years⁶. Different age groups within the community can have different expectations for how sport and recreation reserves are used and managed. Council needs to cater for all members of the community, and manage reserves so they are flexible and responsive to changing needs.

Diversity of park use

There is the risk of trying to make each reserve be all things to all people. This potentially creates reserves that suit nobody. It may therefore be better to specialise, instead of generalise, and cluster activities at certain reserves.

Exclusive use

The 'locking away' of parts of reserves for exclusive use by sporting codes, clubs or organisations through the granting of leases and licences can sometimes be an issue for other reserve users. Exclusive use of sport and recreation reserves is considered appropriate as organised sport is their key purpose. However, any exclusive use must be balanced with the

rights of the public to freely access reserve areas. Leases or licences must also be undertaken in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Dogs on reserves

Dog walking and exercise has become increasingly popular in the District and people are looking to specialised areas for their dogs to play. With the exclusion of dogs by way of a bylaw from certain reserve areas, the establishment of specific places for dogs to run off lead is highly attractive to dog owners. The social interaction for pets and their owners with other pets and owners also has benefits.

On the flip side, Council often receives complaints about dogs fouling in reserves. As well as being unsightly this is a potential health hazard on sports fields and around play and leisure equipment.

3.4 Importance of reserves

It is recognised that as well as serving an important sport and recreation function; reserves are also important community spaces both for their use and their amenity values. The management of reserves needs to be flexible enough to enable the community to fully use these spaces, while not detracting from the primary purpose of the reserves.

⁵ Waimakariri District Profile, 2013, Table 1

⁶ Waimakariri District Profile, 2013, Table 3

4.0 Reserve Management Objectives

4.1 Guiding principles

The Community Outcomes are the guiding principles for the policies developed in this management plan. Council is working towards these outcomes in order to promote community well-being. The outcomes reflect what Council and the community sees as important and they help to build a picture of the vision for how the community would like the Waimakariri District to look and feel in the future. They also inform Council decision-making and the setting of priorities.

Sport and recreation reserves have an important role in supporting the achievement of the following outcomes:

- There is a safe environment for all.
- Transport is accessible, convenient, reliable, affordable and sustainable.
- The community's needs for health and social services are met.
- The land is healthy.
- There are areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats for indigenous fauna.
- The community's cultures, arts and heritage are conserved and celebrated.
- Public spaces and facilities are plentiful, accessible and high quality.
- People are friendly and caring, creating a strong sense of community in our District.
- Public effect is given to the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- There are wide ranging opportunities for people to contribute to the decision-making by local, regional and national organisations that affect our District.

4.2 Strategic goals

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Management of reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) To manage all sports and recreation reserves in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.b) To provide a consistent approach to the management of sport and recreation reserves within the District by providing common policies that apply to all reserves, while still recognising the individual character of reserves.c) To recognise Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua and give effect to the principles and spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi.d) To involve communities and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua, in the management of sport and recreation reserves. |
| Use of reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none">e) To provide sports and recreation reserves that are suitable for the organised and informal sport and recreation that is played at them.f) Provide and maintain a range of sport and recreation reserves which are well utilised, and which aim to meet code, club and community needs.g) To recognise and protect areas of mahinga kai. |

Buildings, facilities and furniture	h)	To provide quality, fit for purpose reserve buildings, facilities and furniture that support sport and recreation activities.
	i)	To provide, where appropriate, buildings, facilities and furniture that recognise Ngāi Tūāhuriri and where appropriate Ngāi Tahu cultural values.
Natural values	j)	To manage, maintain and enhance natural features so that they contribute to community's enjoyment of reserves, and the overall amenity of the District.
Cultural values	k)	To protect significant historic and cultural features on reserves.
	l)	To recognise the community's relationship with reserve space.

5.0 Management of reserves

The Sport and Recreation RMP seeks to effectively manage and administer the use, maintenance and development of sport and recreation reserves to meet user demand and needs.

This section of the Sport and Recreation RMP identifies policies concerning:

- 5.1 Reserve management
- 5.2 Review and monitoring
- 5.3 Community involvement
- 5.4 Consultation
- 5.5 Naming of reserves
- 5.6 Public access
- 5.7 Leases and licences
- 5.8 Park bookings
- 5.9 Reserve neighbours
- 5.10 Safety
- 5.11 Capital development and funding
- 5.12 Concept plans

5.1 Reserve management

Reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977 are required to have a reserve management plan in place (except for local purpose reserves). This plan assists Council in managing the use, maintenance and development of reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Sport and recreation reserves will be managed in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, at an appropriate scale and in a manner which enables community input.

Policies

- 1 Reserves shall be managed in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2 Sport and recreation reserves shall be managed in accordance with the Community Green Space Activity Management Plan, 2013, the Engineering Code of Practice and any other relevant Council bylaws, policies and strategies.
- 3 Reserves shall be managed to meet their primary purpose of providing space, facilities and infrastructure for sport and recreation activities.

- 4 Sports field capacity shall be provided and maintained to meet reasonable demand.
- 5 Council shall have in place a composite reserve management plan covering all sport and recreation reserves (as classified in the Community Green Space Activity Management Plan, 2013).
- 6 Reserve-specific policies shall be included in this management plan where there is a local issue or opportunity that is not adequately addressed by the composite policies.
- 7 Manage sport and recreation reserves in a manner that maintains mahinga kai habitat and resources, and enables cultural harvesting.

5.2 Review and monitoring

Changes in sport and recreation, and the community, will inevitably occur over time. This management plan needs to be responsive to change. The objectives and policies in this plan will be monitored and amended in response to changing circumstances, community needs and recreation trends.

Expectations

- 1 The Sport and Recreation RMP is maintained as a relevant guide for decision-making.

Policies

- 1 Undertake a monitoring review of this management plan within five years of it being approved.
- 2 Undertake a full review of this management plan within ten years of it being approved.
- 3 A process of public consultation and notification shall be carried out by the Council where there is a need for significant alterations to this management plan.

5.3 Community involvement

The important relationship between the community and their reserves is recognised. The Council supports community input into the management of reserves as this enhances decision making, creates a sense of community responsibility, and acknowledges the diversity in our communities.

Ngāi Tahu, specifically Ngāi Tūāhuriri are manawhenua and kaitiaki (guardians) for the Waimakariri District. The wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai sites, other sites of significance, and the landscape within which they occur, remain important links for the culture and identity of Ngāi Tūāhuriri whānau today. Manawhenua involvement in the management of reserves is therefore necessary to recognise and retain these relationships and links.

Advisory groups are a good way for Council to establish a partnership with reserve users and community to work together on the development and management of reserves. Some sport and recreation reserves already have advisory groups in place.

Council also recognises the important contribution that volunteers make in reserves. Volunteers benefit reserves in terms of knowledge, experience and time. In addition, by involving the community a sense of ownership and responsibility for the reserve is created.

It is important to note that Council has a duty of care under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 for volunteers working in Council reserves, as they are considered employees of Council. This means that Council must provide for the safety of their volunteers. Therefore there are activities and tasks appropriate for volunteers to carry out (e.g. tree planting, garden maintenance, environmental monitoring etc.), and other activities that are not appropriate (e.g. the use of petrol powered equipment).

Expectations

- 1 Opportunities will be provided for the community to input into the development and management of reserves.
- 2 Reserve advisory groups will assist Council in the management of reserves.

Policies

- 1 Encourage codes, clubs, organisations and the community in general to participate in the development and management of reserves.

Advisory Groups

- 2 Reserve advisory groups may be established where reserve users and local people are keen to work together with Council on the ongoing management of a reserve.
- 3 Advisory groups shall provide input and advice to Council about the development and/or management of the relevant reserve.
- 4 Advisory group members shall be from reserve user groups, the local community, and Council.
- 5 All advisory groups shall operate within an agreed Terms of Reference.

- 6 Invitations for membership of advisory groups shall be publicly advertised every three years. Appointment to an advisory group is made by the relevant community board.
- 7 Vacancies arising from resignations of advisory group members shall be filled following recommendations from the group and the Council, and shall be subject to community board approval.

Volunteers

- 8 Council will generally support the following activities by volunteers on sport and recreation reserves:
 - Line marking
 - Tree planting (subject to Section 8.1)
 - Garden maintenance
 - Pest and weed control (subject to Section 8.2)
 - Environmental monitoring
 - Reserve clean-ups
 - Track building
 - Heritage protection
 - Construction of park furniture (e.g. seating)
 - Other tasks with Council approval.
- 9 Volunteers shall advise the Community Green Space Manager of the works they intend to carry out on reserves, prior to these works taking place.
- 10 Volunteers shall comply with policies in this management plan.
- 11 Volunteers on reserves shall use hand tools only. The operation of any machinery (e.g. chain saw, mower) by volunteers on a reserve requires prior approval from the Community Green Space Manager.
- 12 Volunteers on reserves are not permitted to use any chemicals for pest or weed control without prior approval from the Community Green Space Manager.
- 13 When undertaking volunteer work on a Council reserve, the volunteers are responsible for:
 - a) Personal clothing - wearing appropriate footwear and clothing (e.g. closed toe footwear, rain jackets, and sun hats).
 - b) Personal medication – e.g. sunscreen, inhalers, antihistamine.
- 14 Volunteers under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall not carry out works on Council reserves.

5.4 Consultation

Development of reserves can affect reserve users and neighbours. It is therefore appropriate for these parties, and other identified affected and interested parties, to be consulted in relation to significant matters that affect reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Reserve users and neighbours, advisory groups, interested and affected parties, manawhenua and the community will be consulted on significant matters relating to the use, development, and management of reserves.

Policies

- 1 Council will consult when reviewing the reserve management plan, or when considering significant matters not covered by the management plan.
- 2 Council will consult prior to implementing any development or change that significantly increases the type, scale or intensity of activities within the reserve.
- 3 An application for a lease or licence to occupy in a sport and recreation reserve will not require public notification where:
 - The lease or licence will allow use of the reserve for legitimate sport and recreation activities.

- The lease or licence is made following the granting of a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, where the application was notified in accordance with Section 95A or 95B of that Act.
- 4 An application for a lease or licence to occupy for a commercial activity will require public notification unless the lease or licence is made following the granting of a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, where the application was notified in accordance with Section 95A or 95B of that Act.

5.5 Naming of reserves and reserve assets

The Waimakariri District Council is responsible for the naming (and renaming) of reserves (where these reserves are vested in Council), and any of the buildings, facilities or furniture within reserves. Reserve names seek to reflect the identity of the local area.

Expectations

- 1 Sport and recreation assets shall reference significant geographical, cultural, neighbourhood and historical elements. Names of local residents who have achieved prominence in their chosen fields, particularly local and/or New Zealand sports persons may also be considered.

Policies

- 1 Reserves will be named (and renamed) in accordance with the Naming of Parks and Reserves Policy, and the Naming and Sponsorship Policy.

5.6 Public access

Sport and recreation reserves are public open space. While the reserves are often set aside for organised sport, community use of the reserve is encouraged.

Expectations

- 1 The community has freedom of entry and use of reserves subject to any conditions or limitations relating to exclusive legitimate uses (e.g. organised sport).

Policies

- 1 Facilities shall be provided in reserves to enable their use and enjoyment outside of organised sport (for example seating, play equipment, paths etc.).
- 2 Preferential or exclusive use of the reserve, on a long-term or casual basis, will require a lease, licence to occupy or a park booking to be made with Council.
- 3 The exclusive occupation of reserves will be balanced with the need for public access to reserves and open space

5.7 Lease, Licenses, easements

The Reserves Act 1977 enables the issue of leases, licences to occupy and easements for sport and recreation reserves.

While Council provides reserve space for organised sport and recreation activities; sports codes, clubs or organisations often provide the supporting facilities that these activities require. Leases, and licences to occupy, allow Council to retain control over privately owned sport and recreation facilities located on reserves. They also provide security to legitimate reserve users who often have made a significant investment in the development of buildings and infrastructure.

Expectations

- 1 Maximum use of reserves by legitimate sport and recreation activities.
- 2 Leases, licences and easements will enable efficient use of the sport and recreation reserves for the enjoyment of the whole community.
- 3 To allow for the legitimate occupation of reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting or continuation of a lease or licence.

Policies

- 1 Leases, licence to occupy, and easements will be negotiated on an individual basis, and shall be consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, and the policies contained in this management plan.
- 2 Council retains the right to restrict the number of leases, licences or easements granted on an individual reserve, and the period (up to 33 years) and conditions granted.
- 3 When granting a lease, licence to occupy or easement for a sport and recreation reserve, priority will be given to activities associated with, and necessary for, the use of the reserve for outdoor sports, games, or other recreational activities. Lease or licence applications for sport and recreation activities will not be publicly notified in accordance with the exemption in Section 54(2) of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4 A lease or licence may be granted for non-commercial, public interest activities, where there is a wider community benefit; and such activities do not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve; and will not adversely impact the reserve, its users, or its neighbours. Lease or licence applications for non-commercial, public interest activities may be publicly notified.

- 5 A lease or licence may be granted for commercial activities provided that such activities enhance the primary purpose of the reserve, will contribute to the enjoyment of the public of the reserve, and will not adversely impact the reserve, its users, or its neighbours. Lease or licence applications for commercial activities will be publicly notified.
- 6 Leases may be granted for the farming, grazing or afforestation of sport and recreation reserves, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, where the reserve is not being used for the purpose of sport and/or recreation.
- 7 Applications for a lease or licence shall be made to the Council a minimum of 6 months prior to the requested start date.
- 8 Applications for a lease, or licence shall be made in writing to the Council and include the following information:
 - a) A description of the proposed activity;
 - b) A description of the location of the activity (including a map);
 - c) A description of the potential effects of the proposed activity on reserve users and neighbours, and any actions to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects;
 - d) Identification of the duration of the activity and its typical hours of operation.
- 9 Public notification of an application for a lease or licence will be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. The applicant will be responsible for meeting the costs of public notification.
- 10 Any lease or licence granted on reserve land shall be in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, the Building Act 2004, the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, the District Plan, Council bylaws, and any other relevant legislation, standards or guidelines.
- 11 All leases and licences may be charged a fee or rent except where Council has resolved that no or reduced rental or fee is required for local community uses in accordance with the Charges For Council Owned Facilities Policy (S-CP 0730).
- 12 Council may issue a Licence to Occupy for the temporary use of reserve land where it will not adversely impact on the reserve, its users, or neighbours.
- 13 A Licence to Occupy may only be issued for a proposed use of less than three years, and where Council has the right to resume occupation at any time during that period with one month notice.
- 14 All lease or licence agreements shall identify:
 - a) The term of the lease or licence;
 - b) Fees/rent payable according to Council policy;
 - c) Fees/rent to be reviewed every three years;
 - d) Any conditions attached to the lease or licence; and
 - e) The responsibilities of the lessor and lessee with respect to maintenance.

5.8 Park bookings and events

The District's sport and recreation reserves are important community spaces. Bookings for private or community events that do not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve are to be encouraged.

Expectations

- 1 Reserves may be used for special events or activities where such events have community benefits, do not significantly affect reserve neighbours, and do not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve.

Policies

- 1 Council retains the right to approve or decline a park booking.
- 2 Bookings for reserves shall be made through the Council service center.
- 3 A fee may be charged for reserve bookings in accordance with the Fees and Charges Policy.
- 4 Where part or all of a reserve is to be closed to public access for an activity, the public will be notified at least two weeks before the closure. Notification will be made via a public notice in the local newspaper. The activity organisers will be responsible for arranging and meeting the cost of public notification.

- 5 No single event shall use a reserve for more than one period of six consecutive days within a month.
- 6 Where there is a possibility of serious damage being caused to the reserve the Council may require the organiser to have public liability insurance and/or pay a bond.
- 7 The use of glass is prohibited on areas used for sporting activities and play/leisure equipment.
- 8 Event organisers shall consider the provision of temporary shelter and shade, access to water and toilets for their patrons for the length of their event. Where there are no public toilets, or insufficient toilets to cater for the expected patrons the organisers will be expected to provide these.

Refer also section 6.10 Alcohol.

5.9 Reserve neighbours

The Council recognises that it needs to be a good neighbour. Council will work with land owners to balance the use and development of reserves with maintaining the amenity values they enjoy.

Expectations

- 1 Sport and recreation reserves will be managed according to their purpose, and to provide for community benefit and enjoyment, while considering the interests of reserve neighbours, and their ability to have reasonable enjoyment of their property.
- 2 Council, if required as an affected party, may give approval for any adjoining proposal where there is no adverse effect on the reserve or its use.

Policies

- 1 Council will work with reserve neighbours, as far as practicable, to co-operate on matters of mutual interest including:
 - a) The control of animal and pest plants;
 - b) Public access;
 - c) Maintenance of amenity values, landscape and vistas;
 - d) Security issues/fences.

- 2 Requests by surrounding neighbours for restrictions on public use of a reserve will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the use interferes unduly with the reasonable use and enjoyment of their property, and other options are not available.
- 3 Reserve boundaries abutting residential lots are generally required to have open frontages. Open frontage ranges from no fence, so that private gardens merge with the reserve landscaping; to low hedges, or fences which are low and/or permeable (with a high proportion of gap to batten) providing maximum visibility into the reserve.
- 4 Council may contribute to the cost of a common boundary fence where the neighbouring property is a sport and recreation reserve. Approval will be required from Council before construction of the fence.
- 5 Before giving permission as an affected party, Council will be satisfied that the adverse effects of an activity on reserve values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

5.10 Safety

It is important that the reserves within the District are safe and enjoyable for all. Council, reserve users, neighbours and the community all play a role in keeping the District's reserves safe.

Council undertakes regular inspection and maintenance of play equipment and other reserve infrastructure, and endeavours to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour (for example vandalism) by using the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines when developing reserves.

Reserve users, neighbours and the community can all help by providing active and passive surveillance of the reserve, reporting any faults or incidents to Council, and fostering a culture of community care.

Expectations

- 1 All reasonable precautions will be made to ensure the personal safety of reserve users.

Policies

- 1 Regular maintenance inspections will be undertaken by Council to ensure that playground equipment and other reserve infrastructure meets current safety standards.
- 2 In the interests of public safety and enjoyment, all users of reserves are expected to behave in accordance with any legitimate signs or notices erected on the reserves.

- 3 The Council will comply with the provisions on the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 to prevent harm to reserve users arising from work activities in the reserves.
- 4 Lessees and licencees will be responsible for public safety in respect of their operations.
- 5 CPTED guidelines will be used to maximise informal surveillance of reserves.
- 6 The design, materials and location of reserve facilities shall minimise the potential for hazards, deterioration and vandalism.
- 7 All graffiti shall be removed by Council as soon as practicable to provide a clear signal that the reserve is cared for and protected.
- 8 Sporting codes, clubs and organisations with facilities and structures on reserves shall be responsible for the maintenance of their facilities as set out in their lease or licence conditions.

Refer also section 6.10 Alcohol.

5.11 Capital development and funding

The Council has limited financial and physical resources for the development of sport and recreation reserves. Funding requests for capital development will need to follow Annual Plan or Long Term Plan processes.

Council receives many requests for it to contribute to, or provide, new sports pavilions and infrastructure for use by codes, clubs or organisations. Typically Council will only fund those components that are available for wider public use (for example public toilets, car parking and landscaping) or are necessary for the adequate functioning of the reserve (for example field drainage). Council is however willing to work in partnership with groups.

Expectations

- 1 That the provision of Council funds for facilities and infrastructure on reserves will be in accordance with the policy for Council's Role in the Provision of Community Facilities (S-CP 0725).

Policies

- 1 Where codes, clubs or organisations have an established sole or multi-use right to a Council reserve (including any pavilion), they will be required to fully fund any improvements that have a direct and exclusive benefit to them (e.g. flood lighting, bar area etc.).

- 2 Council may contribute funding to field development or renovations on reserves. Any funding would need to be sought via the Long Term, or Annual Plan process.
- 3 Council may provide and maintain fencing around tennis courts where there is an identified need, and Council owns the tennis courts. Where tennis courts are in private ownership, it will be the responsibility of the club to provide and maintain any fencing.
- 4 The general criteria in Section 4.4.1 in the policy Council's Role in the Provision of Community Facilities (S-CP 0725) will be used to determine the level of any funding provided.

5.12 Concept plans

Concept plans are a site specific development proposal for a reserve.

Some sport and recreation reserves have concept plans already in place.

These plans show the layout of fields and hard courts, car parking, planting, trees, seats, paths, signage, and play or leisure equipment.

For some reserves these concept plans may have already been implemented (i.e. all the development works have been done). For other reserves they are a guide for future development as funding allows.

Some reserves may not have a concept plan in place, and may not need one. A concept plan will generally only be prepared where there is a significant development or redevelopment planned for that reserve

Concept plans for sport and recreation reserves need to be consistent with the Reserves Act 1977, and this management plan.

Expectations

- 1 Concept plans may be prepared for sport and recreation reserves where there is significant development or redevelopment is planned.
- 2 Where a concept plan is required, this will be prepared in consultation with the community.

Policies

- 1 Concept plans may be prepared for sport and recreation reserves where significant development or redevelopment is planned.
- 2 Concept plans will be prepared in consultation with park users the local community and manawhenua, and will require Community Board approval.
- 3 Concept plans shall show key features in the park including, field and court layouts, buildings, walking and cycle paths, trees and planting, play and leisure equipment, seating, signage, rubbish bins, lighting and any other park features.
- 4 Where relevant, existing concept plans will be used to guide development of specific parks as funding allows.

6.0 Use of Reserves

Sport and recreation reserves provide green space that is used for a variety of purposes including organised and informal sport, passive recreation, play, and community activities. The use of a reserve requires consideration of the impact on the reserves primary purpose, the effects on other users, and effects on neighbours.

This section of the Sport and Recreation RMP identifies policies concerning:

- 6.1 Organised sport
- 6.2 Surface management
- 6.3 Restricted activities
- 6.4 Commercial activities
- 6.5 Motorhomes and camping
- 6.6 Fire
- 6.7 Animals
- 6.8 Forestry
- 6.9 Smoke free reserves
- 6.10 Alcohol
- 6.11 Objectionable behaviour
- 6.12 Fire arms
- 6.13 Rubbish disposal
- 6.14 Utilities
- 6.15 Aircraft

For sport and recreation reserves:

- a) Activities will be encouraged where such activities achieve the primary purpose of the reserves;
- b) Activities will be enabled where such activities are compatible with sport and recreation and allow enjoyment of green spaces;
- c) Activities may be allowed, with Council approval, where adverse effects on reserves, reserve values, reserve users and neighbours, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
- d) Activities will be prohibited or restricted where they are incompatible with the sport and recreation purpose of the reserve, or are likely to damage the reserve, are dangerous or a nuisance to other reserve users.

6.1 Organised sport

Organised sport is a key purpose of sport and recreation reserves. Reserve users will need to co-operate and consider other users to ensure a high level of user satisfaction is maintained.

Expectations

- 1 Maximum use of reserves for organised sport, within the capacity of the reserve, provided that:
 - The surfaces and facilities can be adequately maintained;
 - The open space values of the reserve are maintained;
 - Any adverse effects on other reserve users neighbours, and manawhenua values, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- 2 That sport and recreational uses of reserves are compatible with one another and the reserve environment.
- 3 Where space and/or facilities have been purpose built for a sporting code, preference of use will go to that code during their normal season. If the space or facilities are available for use by other codes/clubs during the season, it will be at the discretion of that code/club and the Council.
- 4 To encourage the shared use of indoor stadium, clubrooms, changing rooms, meeting rooms, and other facilities.
- 5 All sport equipment (e.g. goal posts) shall be removed from the sports fields at the end of each season, by the club or organisation using the reserve.
- 6 The provision of sport equipment (e.g. goal posts, goal nets, flags, covers, scoreboards, and other required equipment) is the responsibility of the club, code or organisation.

Policies

- 1 To allow exclusive use of part or all of any sport and recreation reserve for regular or occasional sporting or recreational events, subject to the Reserves Act 1977.
- 2 Council will allocate sports fields giving consideration to participation levels, user needs, capacity of facilities, existing clubrooms and infrastructure, park locality, turf and soil type.

6.2 Surface management

Sports and recreation reserves typically require specific management of surfaces to enable their use for organised sport and recreation.

Expectations

- 1 Suitable surfaces to allow effective and efficient use of sport and recreation reserves

Policies

- 1 Activities or uses which are likely to damage or adversely affect surfaces will be prohibited or restricted.
- 2 The Council may, in consultation with reserve users, close or limit the use of fields or facilities to prevent damage, or make necessary repairs.
- 3 The Council may charge user groups a fee to cover the costs of any surface repairs (over and above routine maintenance) either in advance or after an event.

Turf

- 4 The playing surface shall be generally level, even, free of deformations, free draining, and predominantly weed and stone free with continuous turf cover.

- 5 Turf fields will be regularly mowed to a grass height that is appropriate to its intended use, as specified in the Parks and Services Maintenance Contract. A maintenance programme will be undertaken to maintain sports fields to an acceptable standard.

- 6 Field drainage and irrigation may be provided on sports fields where conditions and intensity of use require this. This will typically be limited to those reserves with a regional or district catchment.

- 7 Sports clubs or codes will be required to mark fields to approved dimensions and defined locations on reserves at their cost.

- 8 Materials used for the marking of sports fields must be approved by Council prior to use. Materials that will not be approved include long term weed killers, waste oil, and oil by-products. Plant growth regulators may be considered.

Specialised surfaces

- 9 Council may provide artificial playing surfaces to meet specific code demands or where the intensity of use warrants this. Reserves with a regional or district catchment will be given preference for the location of specialised surfaces.

- 10 Installation and maintenance of specialised surfaces and infrastructure (e.g. artificial cricket wickets) with a direct and sole benefit to a code, club or organisation will need to be funded by that code, club or organization.
- 11 A lease or licence to occupy shall be entered into for all artificial cricket wickets, nets, greens, courts and permanent structures.

6.3 Restricted activities

There are a number of activities that are restricted on reserves due to their potential impact on the use and amenity of the reserves and on the enjoyment of other users. These activities are restricted through Section 94 of the Reserves Act 1977.

Expectations

- 1 Activities that have an adverse impact on the amenity values of a reserve or significantly detract from the enjoyment of other reserve users will be prohibited or restricted.

Policies

- 1 Prohibit the following activities on sport and recreation reserves, unless specific written approval has been obtained from Council:
 - a) Lighting of any fire or fireworks;
 - b) Grazing of cattle, sheep or other animal;
 - c) Planting of any trees, shrub or plants;
 - d) Occupying or using any reserve land without a lease, licence,

- easement or booking;
- e) Erection of any building, sign or apparatus;
- f) Dumping of any litter;
- g) Firearms, slingshots, projectile firing devices.
- h) Dogs not under effective control, except in designated off-lead areas;
- i) Park, drive or ride any motor vehicle; or ride or lead any horse in any reserve unless specifically set aside for that purpose;
- j) Erect any stall, tent, camp, booth or amusement device;
- k) Post or interfere with any placard, sign or noticeboard in or about any reserve;
- l) Sell any article of food, merchandise or liquor;
- m) Practice or play golf;
- n) Organise or hold any public meeting, gathering, fair or fete;
- o) Landing of any plane, helicopter, hot air balloon or glider except in the case of emergency.

(Acceptance of a park booking, an approved lease or licence to occupy, resource consent or other form of written approval from Council would constitute approval).

6.4 Commercial activities

Commercial activities which enhance the use and enjoyment of reserves, and which are compatible with the primary purpose of the reserves, will be allowed on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Expectations

- 1 Commercial activities that could compromise the primary functions of the reserve, or have an adverse effect on the reserve, reserve users or surrounding neighbours will be prohibited or restricted.

Policies

- 1 Commercial activities, including trades, business or occupations may be allowed, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, provided they:
 - Do not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve;
 - Are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit from and enjoyment of the reserve; and/or
 - Contribute to community and amenity values.
- 2 Commercial activities may occur, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, on a reserve where the use is non-exclusive and temporary, and for a maximum period of 6 consecutive days.

- 3 Council may charge a fee, in accordance with the Fees and Charges Policy, to cover any costs of the activity.
- 4 Approval for commercial activities shall be sought from Council a minimum of 3 months prior to the requested start date. Applications shall be made writing and must detail:
 - a) the nature of the activity
 - b) the timing (dates and times) and duration, including setup and cleanup;
 - c) the desired location and rationale for that location;
 - d) the anticipated level of attendance;
 - e) any requirements regarding infrastructure and use of facilities;
 - f) access and car parking requirements;
 - g) considerations regarding public health and safety; and
 - h) any charges to users.
- 5 The applicant or operator is responsible for satisfying all other legal requirements including any District Plan requirement, Council policy or bylaw.
- 6 The use of glass is prohibited on areas used for sporting activities and play/leisure equipment.

6.5 Motorhomes and Camping

Camping can have significant adverse effects on reserve values and other reserve users, including litter and waste, the visual dominance of camping vehicles, and the perceived use of public land for residential activity. Because of this, the Council limits camping in reserves. Camping however does have benefits. These can include informal monitoring in the reserve, local economic benefits, and the enjoyment of camping as a recreation activity. In recognition of the value of camping as a recreational activity, allowance for short-term overnight stays in self-contained vehicles has been made on certain reserves.

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 regulates freedom camping on land controlled by a Council or the Department of Conservation. The Act provides that freedom camping is permitted unless it is restricted or prohibited in accordance with a bylaw or any other enactment. Waimakariri District Council does not have a freedom camping bylaw. The restriction or prohibition of freedom camping is therefore regulated through the Reserves Act 1977, and Council's reserve management plans.

Expectations

- 1 Adverse effects of camping on reserves, users and neighbours is controlled; while the opportunity for short-term, overnight use by self-contained vehicles is provided in designated locations.

Policies

- 1 Camping at any time, and the presence of campervans in sport and recreation reserves, outside of daylight hours is prohibited, subject to policies 2 and 3.
- 2 Overnight camping is allowed on sport and recreation reserves where:
 - a) There is a designated campground that allows for all styles of camping;
 - b) There is a designated campsite for certified self-contained vehicles only;
 - c) The activity is part of a Council approved event.
- 3 Short-term camping (not exceeding three consecutive days) in self-contained vehicles is allowed at the following sport and recreation reserves, provided it does not unduly interfere with the use of the reserves by legitimate reserve users and the general public.
 - Cust Domain

6.6 Fire

The Reserves Act 1977 states that it is an offence for anyone to “light any fire on a reserve except in an [established] fireplace in any camping ground or picnic place” (94(1) (a)). This also includes the lighting of fireworks.

Council also has a Fire Control Bylaw 2009 which regulates activities for the lighting of open fires during ‘Open Restricted’ and ‘Prohibited Fire Seasons’.

Expectations

- 1 Activities on sport and recreation reserves shall comply with the Waimakariri District Fire Control Bylaw 2009.

Policies

Fire

- 1 No person shall light any fire on a sport and recreation reserve except in a place specially provided by the Council for that purpose.
- 2 During a restricted or prohibited fire season no person shall light any fire without a fire permit.

- 3 Council shall take all reasonable measures to keep reserves clear of hazards that may pose a fire risk to the reserve, reserve users or reserve neighbours.

Fireworks

- 4 Fireworks displays shall only be allowed on reserves where an application is made to Council three months prior to the event (including confirmation of liability insurance, compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, codes and permits).
- 5 Council shall consult with adjoining landowners and assess risks to domestic and farm animals in the neighbourhood before granting any approvals.
- 6 Approval may not be provided and existing approvals revoked where there is a high fire risk or other potential risk factors on or near the reserve.

6.7 Animals

The Waimakariri District has a large rural community. Therefore it is recognised that some sport and recreation reserves will host rural activities (such as A & P shows).

The sport and recreation reserves within the District provide open space for people to exercise their dogs. However, dogs can pose a safety threat to people if not under continuous control; and a health threat if their fouling is not removed by owners.

Many people in the District enjoy horse riding, and it is a growing recreation activity. However, horses have the potential to cause significant damage to reserves, and can create a health hazard for users when faeces are deposited on fields. It is important therefore that horse riding activities are confined to designated areas.

Where a reserve is not currently required for sport and recreation it may be beneficial for the space to be leased for farming. Farming on an unused area of reserve is a valid land management tool, and can provide revenue to Council.

Expectations

- 1 Provision is made for allowing animals on reserves, or on designated areas within reserves, for special events, and where appropriate, as a land management tool and for equestrian activities.

- 2 Dogs shall be allowed on sport and recreation reserves in accordance with the Waimakariri District Council Dog Control Bylaw.
- 3 Farming activities on sport and recreation reserves will not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve, and any adverse effects on the reserve, reserve users and neighbours, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policies

Dogs

(These policies do not apply to working animals as defined by the Dog Control Bylaw).

- 1 Dogs are allowed on to sport and recreation reserves in accordance with the Waimakariri District Council Dog Control Bylaw.
- 2 Dogs are prohibited on sports fields (when in use), artificial turf fields, hard courts, and playgrounds.
- 3 It is prohibited to leave dog faeces on a reserve. These shall be immediately removed by the person in charge of the dog.
- 4 Dog parks may be provided at sport and recreation reserves where there is an identified need and adequate site space.

Horses

- 5 Horses and horse riding is not permitted on sport and recreation reserves, except in areas specifically provided for that purpose (e.g. equestrian arena or training track). Specific areas include the arena at Cust Domain and track at Sefton Domain.
- 6 Horses and horse riding is prohibited on marked sports fields, artificial turf fields, hard courts or playgrounds.
- 7 The entry of horses onto sport and recreation reserves, other than on formed roads, unless specifically allowed by Council, is prohibited to protect the health, safety, and well-being of other reserve users; and reserve operation and management.
- 8 Horses and horse riding is allowed on reserves where the activity is part of a Council approved event.
- 9 It is prohibited to leave horse faeces on a reserve, including in any car park.
- 10 Council may approve designated areas for horse riding within sport and recreation reserves. In giving approval, Council will consider:
 - a) The area of reserve required;
 - b) The potential effects on other reserve users, and surrounding neighbours;
 - c) The likely frequency of use; and

d) Potential conflicts with other reserve users.

Farming

- 11 Farming may be allowed, with Council approval via a lease, in reserve area currently not used or required for sport and recreation purposes. Farming practices will generally be restricted to grazing.

Animals

- 12 Animals may be allowed on reserves as part of special events, such as A & P shows, with the approval of Council.
- 13 Where animals are allowed on reserves as part of Council approved events; these animals shall not have access to any watercourse on the reserve.
- 14 Where animals, other than stock as permitted by leases or licenses, or working animals, are brought onto reserves, those responsible shall be required to make good any damage to the reserve.
- 15 Where there is a grazing lease for a reserve, a condition of that lease may be that watercourses are fenced to prevent stock entry.

6.8 Forestry

Where a reserve is not currently required for sport and recreation it may be beneficial for the area to be forested. Afforestation is a land management tool that can generate revenue for Council.

Expectations

- 1 Forestry activities in sport and recreation reserves do not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve, and any adverse effects on the reserve, reserve users and neighbours, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policies

- 1 Management of any forestry resource on reserves, and any revenue gained, is the responsibility of the Council.
- 2 Any harvest of the forestry resource, including the harvest of fallen wood, will be undertaken by Council. Harvest by any other parties will require the written approval of Council.
- 3 Any future afforestation proposals will be publicly notified for comment.
- 4 Where practicable, complementary recreational uses (e.g. mountain bike tracks) will be considered for any new afforestation proposals.

6.9 Smoke free reserves

Council has a smoke-free green spaces policy (Smoke Free Green Spaces (S-CP 2110)). The purpose of this policy is to de-normalise smoking in green spaces to promote positive influences for children and young people. It is an educational policy which relies on co-operation from within the community for compliance.

Expectations

- 1 Waimakariri residents and visitors enjoy sport and recreation reserves with reduced exposure to smoking.
- 2 By creating an expectation that smoking is undesirable in reserves, where users enjoy sport and recreation, Council aims to encourage greater family use of reserves and support healthier lifestyles.

Policies

- 1 Signage to encourage smoke free areas will be placed in all Council-owned reserves. The installation of signage will be staged over time, as approved by the Community and Recreation Committee of Council.
- 2 As reserves become vested in Council, and as new parks are developed, they will automatically become smoke free.

6.10 Alcohol

The District has a Liquor Ban Bylaw which identifies liquor ban areas (which include some sport and recreation reserves), and a provisional Local Alcohol Policy. The consumption of liquor on reserves may be associated with clubs and special events, where the relevant liquor licence has been obtained. The policies here are intended to support the bylaw and policy, and manage any adverse effects of liquor consumption on reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Liquor may be consumed on reserves where that activity, and any adverse effects on reserve values, users and neighbours can be avoided, and where relevant statutory, bylaw and policy requirements are met.

Policies

- 1 The consumption of liquor is prohibited on sport and recreation reserves at any time, unless as part of a Council approved event, and/or where the appropriate liquor licence has been obtained.
- 2 The sale of liquor by a code, club or organisation must be secondary to the objectives of the code or club, and the licensed hours must also be relevant to the code or clubs activities.

6.11 Objectionable behaviour

Sport and recreation reserves are widely used by responsible people who use and appreciate them for the purpose for which they are intended. However, reserves can also be areas where objectionable behavior can occur.

Expectations

- 1 Minimal damage or vandalism of play equipment and other facilitates within the reserves.
- 2 That objectionable elements and activities in or associated with the use of the reserve are minimised and controlled.

Policies

- 1 Any person caught committing any offence in a reserve shall, upon the request of Council, or any other authorised officer, immediately leave the reserve.
- 2 Any person caught committing any offence may be prohibited from the reserve for any period of time the Council sees fit. Any such person may also be liable for prosecution.

- 3 The CPTED⁷ guidelines will be used when developing and maintaining reserves, to minimise both the incidence and perception of objectionable behaviour.
- 4 Ensure that graffiti is removed as soon as practicable to provide a clear signal that the reserve is cared for and protected.
- 5 Repair vandalised play equipment and reserve facilities as soon as practicable; or remove these if damaged beyond repair.
- 6 Encourage permeable fencing around reserve boundaries to allow the passive surveillance of parks.

6.12 Fire arms

The use of firearms within a public reserve will likely conflict with other reserve uses, with potentially severe consequences.

Expectations

- 1 The legitimate use of reserves for sport and recreation is generally not compatible with the use of firearms. Reserve users and neighbours will be able to use reserves without the hazard, and potential consequences, of firearms.

Policies

- 1 The use of firearms, slingshots, projectile firing devices is prohibited on reserves.
- 2 The use of firearms by organised groups, for recreation purposes, may be allowed where approval has been gained from Council.
- 3 Firearms may be used in reserves by persons approved by the Council for the control of pests via a formal pest control programme. Should Council approve such a programme, there will be public notification and reserve will be closed for the duration of the activity.
- 4 Hunting is prohibited on all Council sport and recreation reserves.

⁷ CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

6.13 Rubbish disposal

The dumping of rubbish on reserves is an offence, and detracts from reserve values, and the proper functioning of the reserve. There are also potential public health and safety issues. Public rubbish bins are located in reserves to manage waste and encourage people to avoid littering. However, it is recognised that the provision of bins can also have issues with the inappropriate disposal of household waste, and the dumping of rubbish around the bins.

Expectations

- 1 Adequate rubbish disposal options will be provided in reserves where there is an identified need. These will be regularly cleared.
- 2 Reserve users and the community value the reserve and dispose of rubbish appropriately.

Policies

- 1 Rubbish bins, of an appropriate design, will be located where the greatest levels of litter are likely to be generated.
- 2 Where rubbish bins are for general public use, these will be provided and maintained by the Council.

- 3 Where rubbish bins relate solely to sport and recreation facilities and/or events these shall be provided and maintained by the relevant code, club or community organisation.
- 4 Rubbish bins shall be located away from watercourses to minimise the potential for rubbish to enter the watercourse.

6.14 Utilities

Reserves are often seen by utility operators as convenient places to locate utilities. Such utilities include drains, water supply, electricity and telephone wires, electricity substations and wastewater pumping stations.

While these utilities are essential to the operation of any community, they can have an adverse effect on the functioning of the reserve, its character and future development, and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri or Ngāi Tahu cultural values.

Providing space for utilities is not the primary function of sport and recreation reserves. Any utilities located on reserves should not compromise the primary purpose of the reserve.

Expectations

- 1 The management and enjoyment of reserves, and their natural, recreational, open space, historical, cultural and social values, are not adversely affected by the installation, operation, maintenance and upgrading of utilities.
- 2 The installation of external utilities on reserves is avoided unless there are no practicable alternatives

Policies

- 1 Utilities necessary for the servicing of the reserve shall be permitted.
- 2 External utilities will only be permitted to locate on reserves where:
 - a) All practicable alternatives have been investigated and are

- not viable;
- b) There will be no significant adverse effects on the use or enjoyment of the reserve;
- c) Public health and safety will not be compromised.
- d) There will be no significant adverse effects on the amenity or cultural significance of the reserve;
- e) There will be no increased cost to Council on the maintenance of the reserve;
- f) Adverse landscape and visual effects shall be mitigated through onsite treatment such as landscaping;
- g) All pipes, cables, lines or similar shall be placed underground, except where this is highly impracticable;
- h) The location of the easement will not result in lost opportunities for Council in terms of the future development of the reserve.

- 3 All external utilities on reserves will require an easement in accordance with Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4 The operation, maintenance, and upgrading of external utilities shall be the responsibility of the utility provider and shall not adversely affect the function and values of the reserve.
- 5 All costs associated with the installation of utilities under or over a reserve, including costs for site remediation shall be borne by the utility provider
- 6 Site remediation associated with the installation of utilities shall be undertaken to the satisfaction of Council.

6.15 Air craft

The open nature of sport and recreation reserves provides an opportunity for helicopter landings associated with sporting incidents, emergency and civil defence operations. The use of sport and recreation reserves for commercial landings of any aircraft is not considered appropriate.

The open nature of reserves also provides an opportunity for the use of motorised model aircraft. This activity may generate noise, and conflict with the general use and enjoyment of reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Sport and recreation reserves will provide access for emergency service air craft.
- 2 The operation of motorised model aircraft will not conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve, or its amenity values.

Policies

- 1 Helicopter landings are allowed on sport and recreation reserves for emergency, civil defence or reserve management purposes.
- 2 The landing of aircraft, not in an emergency, is prohibited without the prior written approval of Council.

- 3 Motorised model aircraft may only be used on reserves at times when organised sports or events are not operating. Operators will also need to meet the noise requirements of the District Plan.

7.0 Buildings, facilities and furniture

Buildings, facilities and furniture support the functioning of sport and recreation reserves. All built assets shall be fit for purpose, robust, low maintenance and safe for use by the public. They shall also encourage enjoyment of the reserve, while avoiding or minimising effects on reserve users and neighbours.

This section of the Sport and Recreation RMP identifies policies concerning:

- 7.1 Buildings
- 7.2 Furniture
- 7.3 Toilets and changing facilities
- 7.4 Play/leisure equipment
- 7.5 Vehicle access and car parking
- 7.6 Walking and cycle paths
- 7.7 Signs
- 7.8 Lighting
- 7.9 Accessibility

7.1 Buildings

Sporting and community groups often request that new buildings or structures be located on reserves. This will be considered by Council where there is a justified demand and need, and where the buildings or structures are consistent with the primary purpose of the reserve.

Expectations

- 1 Recreation and enjoyment of reserves is facilitated and supported through appropriate facility provision.
- 2 Buildings and structures on reserves meet the needs of an approved use and users without significant adverse effects on the values of the reserve and reserve neighbours.
- 3 Buildings on sport and recreation reserves are minimised through multiple use across sporting codes, clubs and organisations where practicable.

Policies

- 1 New buildings on reserves will be limited to those necessary to meet a demonstrated demand for sport or recreation activities, except where provided for by another provision of this management plan

- 2 Existing buildings on sport and recreation reserves (for example sports pavilions etc.) can remain on reserves in accordance with any lease or licence arrangement (i.e. to the end of the current term provided for in the lease/licence).
- 3 An approved lease, or licence to occupy, shall be required by a code, club or community organisation prior to seeking any consent approvals or starting any construction on a reserve.
- 4 In evaluating any proposals for new buildings or structures on reserve land, the Council shall have regard to:
 - a) The primary purpose of the reserve;
 - b) The need for the building or structure to be located on reserve land;
 - c) The uses the building or structure will be put to;
 - d) The materials, site, design and colour of the proposed structure and its compatibility with the open space and amenity values of the reserve;
 - e) The potential effects of the proposed building or structure on the reserve, reserve users and neighbours;
 - f) The financial position of the applicant to properly construct and maintain the buildings and structures and on-going associated costs;
 - g) The possibility of reserve occupiers establishing jointly administered and multiple purpose buildings or structures;
 - h) The conservation of open space, significant vegetation, habitats and significant landscape features. This includes consideration of whether the land could be put to better use for sport and recreation; and
- i) The need to protect existing outdoor recreation facilities and activities and whether their displacement by the erection of a new structure or extension of an existing structure is in the public interest.
- 5 Any new buildings, or alterations to existing buildings, shall be of a scale appropriate to the reserve. The design, exterior materials and colours shall contribute to the amenity and character of the reserve environment.
- 6 For significant new Council buildings (e.g. town hall or community centre) regard shall be had to cultural values and tikanga Maori in the design of the building.
- 7 Council may assist codes, clubs or organisations, which hold an approved lease or licence to occupy, with application for building and/or resource consent for a new building or alterations to a building.
- 8 The applicant shall comply with all bylaws, regulations and statutes relating to the construction and operation of the building or structure.
- 9 Buildings or structures, and their surrounding sites, shall be designed in accordance with CPTED guidelines.

- 10 Where a building has become redundant or is no longer required by a code, club or community organisation, this group may be required to remove the building from the reserve.

7.2 Furniture

Reserve furniture supports use and enjoyment of reserves by providing facilities for rest, picnicking and other services. Reserve furniture may include seating, picnic tables, barbeque, rubbish bins, bollards and drinking fountains.

Expectations

- 1 Outdoor furniture in reserves is well designed and suitably located to enhance and support appropriate use of the reserve.
- 2 Outdoor furniture on reserves shall meet the needs of legitimate users while avoiding adverse effects on the reserve, reserve users and neighbours.

Policies

- 1 Any new and/or replacement reserve furniture will be required to support the legitimate use and enjoyment of the reserve.

- 2 Where a concept plan has been prepared for an individual reserve, the number, type and location of outdoor furniture shall be in accordance with this. In the absence of a concept plan, any new or replacement furniture will only be provided where there is an identified need.
- 3 Outdoor furniture will be placed with regard to need, supervision, orientation to sun, shelter from wind, views and nearness to access points.
- 4 The design of any outdoor furniture will be in keeping with the character of the reserve, and should be fully accessible to all reserve uses where practicable.
- 5 Design, materials and location of all reserve furniture should minimise opportunities for vandalism.
- 6 Construction of (and alterations to) outdoor furniture by codes, clubs or organisations will require approval from Council.
- 7 Any spectator stands required by a code, club or organisation shall be of a design that enables them to be easily moved. Any permanent stand fixtures will require Council approval.
- 8 Barbeques will generally not be provided at sport and recreation reserves. Picnic tables may be provided where there is an identified need.

7.3 Toilets and changing facilities

Public toilets support the use of reserves but are costly to construct and to maintain. While such facilities are often necessary to enable legitimate reserve uses, there is a common perception that they attract or encourage objectionable behaviour.

Expectations

- 1 The provision of toilet and/or changing facilities where there is an identified need to facilitate use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- 2 The design, construction and maintenance of toilet and changing facilities so that they are safe and healthy, adequate for the intended purpose and use, and accessible to the whole community.

Policies

- 1 Unless adequate public toilet facilities are available nearby, toilet facilities will generally be provided at reserves where organised sport or recreational events are held regularly; and there is high public use.
- 2 Toilets and changing facilities may be standalone facilities or part of club/code changing rooms.

- 3 Public toilets and/or changing facilities may only be accessible during times of organised sports play, particularly where there are no other wider recreational facilities present at the reserve.
- 4 Toilet and changing rooms shall be designed in accordance with CPTED guidelines.
- 5 Consultation will be undertaken with reserve neighbours and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua for new toilets/changing rooms at sport and recreation reserves.
- 6 Organisers of activities or events on reserves without permanent toilet facilities, or where toilet facilities are inadequate for the anticipated use, will be required to provide portable toilets for the duration of the activity.

7.4 Play/leisure equipment

Some sport and recreation reserves have a dual function; providing space for organised sport, and a community open space. Therefore reserves may have playgrounds, and other associated equipment such as half courts, skate parks, tennis courts or other similar facilities. The use of reserves for fitness outside of organised sport is also encouraged, and the location of fitness equipment in reserves supports this.

Expectations

- 1 Play/leisure equipment will only be provided where there is an identified need; and where these facilities support the primary function of the reserve.
- 2 Play/leisure equipment, in sport and recreation reserves will be well-utilised, diverse, and safe.
- 3 The design and management of play/leisure equipment will meet required safety and maintenance standards, guidelines and regulations.
- 4 Where required there shall be adequate barriers, such as gardens or fencing, between play/leisure equipment, sport fields, pathways and vehicle accessways.

Policies

- 1 The design and siting of play/leisure equipment shall have regard to the orientation of the sun, shelter from the wind, be clearly visible to the public and cause minimum disturbance to reserve neighbours, and:
 - a) Take advantage of any natural contour, shade and shelter;
 - b) Allow sufficient space for other play activities;
 - c) Enable safe and convenient access to paths, roads, or parking; and

d) Shall include the ability to supervise children using play equipment.

7.5 Vehicle access and car parking

Demand for vehicle access and car parking spaces within sport and recreation reserves is common. Where car parking is provided in sport and recreation reserves it generally caters for average use and can be insufficient at peak periods to accommodate all users (e.g. home competition days).

The provision and development of car parks within reserves should be balanced with the appeal of retaining open space. Providing car parking to cater for intermittent peak periods would be costly, and would render large areas of reserve space unusable for sport and recreation.

Expectations

- 1 To provide and maintain car parks for reserve users where on street car parking is insufficient and the proposed use of the reserve is likely to generate large visitor numbers from outside the immediate walkable area.
- 2 Vehicle movements and parking within reserves will be confined to formed accessways and car parks.

Policies

(These policies do not apply to emergency vehicles or mobility devices).

- 1 Vehicles, including two wheeled motorised vehicles, are prohibited from driving on turf (grass), specialised or artificial surfaces, unless authorised by Council.
- 2 No person shall enter or exit a reserve using a motor vehicle except through Council formed entrances or exits.
- 3 Vehicle access to the reserves may be locked, outside of the normal hours of operation, if security issues arise. Keys will be made available to legitimate reserve users and emergency services.
- 4 Where there is an identified need, and it is reasonable to do so, Council may erect temporary or permanent barriers to prevent vehicle access to reserve surfaces. Where access is restricted (for example by a gate or bollard), Council will make access arrangements with legitimate reserve users.
- 5 Non-motorised vehicles are permitted on reserves provided they do not endanger other reserve users or cause damage to the reserve in any way.

- 6 In reserves with a regional or district catchment Council will aim to provide some formed car parking on the reserve. The amount of parking will be influenced by the usage of the site and the District Plan requirements.
- 7 Parking areas will be developed and maintained to a level which satisfies safety, functional and aesthetic requirements.
- 8 Drivers with limited mobility will be provided the opportunity to park close to clubrooms and/or key facilities.
- 9 Long-term or regular over-night parking is prohibited.
- 10 Dominant reserve users, who hold a lease or licence to occupy over part or all of a reserve, may be asked to contribute to the provision of car parking on reserves where their occupation is a clear and consequential factor in the need for parking.
- 11 Cycle racks shall be provided where there is an identified need.

7.6 Walking and cycle paths

Walking and cycle paths are an essential part of reserves as they provide safe passage within and around the reserve.

As well as being sustainable modes of transport, walking and cycling are also popular recreation activities. It is therefore appropriate that they are catered for in reserves.

Council also has a 'Walking and Cycling Strategy and Implementation Plan' which includes goals to extend walking and cycling routes through the Districts reserves, and to prioritise the construction of walkways and cycle routes to major recreation facilities. Effort will be made to support these goals in sport and recreation reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Safe walking and cycling access for people of all ages and abilities within reserves.
- 2 Provide and promote a walkway and cycle way network within reserves consistent with Council's Walking and Cycling Strategy Implementation Plan.

Policies

- 1 Where necessary, key paths will be designed to enable both cycling and walking. The surface material of the path shall be suitable for pedestrians, cycles, wheelchairs, and mobility devices and push chairs.

- 2 Path widths shall generally be in accordance with Councils Engineering Code of Practice.
- 3 Pedestrian and cycle paths shall be accessible, convenient and safe, and in accordance with the CPTED guidelines.
- 4 Paths will be provided for access to buildings used by the public.
- 5 Where practicable, primary pedestrian paths shall be kept separate from vehicle accessways and car parks.
- 6 Council will support the provision of walking and cycle paths through the reserves to provide links between key destinations within the District
- 7 Cycle racks shall be provided where there is an identified need.

7.7 Signs

Signs can help direct, inform and warn the public. However they can also be visually intrusive and negatively impact the amenity of a reserve.

Expectations

- 1 A consistent sign style and type for Council signage on reserves.
- 2 Minimal visual clutter from signs while still providing necessary and useful information to reserve users.
- 3 Signage may provide information about special values of reserves where appropriate, including cultural and natural heritage.

Policies

- 1 No person shall erect a sign on a reserve without Council approval.
- 2 All signage shall be in accordance with the District Plan and the Signage Bylaw (2012).
- 3 All reserves shall have standard Council activity signs identifying the name of the reserve and any other important information for reserve users.
- 4 All new and replacement signs shall be related to the reserve or use of the reserve, unless specifically approved by Council.

- 5 Remote advertising and commercial signs will generally not be permitted on reserves. However, Council will consider applications for such signs on a case-by-case basis. Council may allow such signs where these will not detract from the character and amenity of the reserve or adversely affect reserve users and neighbours.
- 6 Reserve occupiers and/or sign owners will be responsible for meeting the costs of producing, erecting and replacing signs related to their activity and meeting the requirements of the Council Bylaws and the District Plan.
- 7 Where practicable, all signs shall be grouped within a reserve to avoid visual clutter and to assist users to easily access all information.
- 8 The erection of identification and/or information signage for temporary activities or individual events shall be allowed for the period of the activity or event. Such signage shall not damage the reserve, impede the primary purpose of the reserve or adversely affect reserve users or neighbours.
- 9 The erection of temporary scoreboards or large format television displays for approved events shall be allowed for the period of the event.

7.8 Lighting

Although lighting in a reserve can extend the time a reserve can be used, Council does not encourage the general use of reserves after dark, outside of organised activities or events. The lack of lighting in reserves is therefore a strategic decision to discourage the use of reserves at night. Lighting will only be provided in reserves where there is a clear public benefit; and generally only along key access routes, around public buildings, or where certain amenity features would benefit from being lit at night.

Different to general ambient lighting, is lighting to enable the use of sports fields at night (floodlighting). Where this does not adversely affect reserve neighbours, floodlighting can extend the use of the reserve.

Expectations

- 1 Adequate lighting of the public areas of reserves where appropriate.
- 2 Floodlighting of sports fields will not adversely affect other reserve users or neighbours.

Policies

- 1 Council will be responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of ambient lighting, where required, in areas of general public use (for example in car parks).

- 2 The provision of any ambient lighting in reserves will be determined using CPTED guidelines, and other safety considerations.
- 3 The provision of flood lighting over sports fields is generally the responsibility of the club or code. Once installed all flood lights must be owned, maintained and operated by that club or code.
- 4 Council may consider the provision of flooding lighting at sport and recreation reserves with a regional or district catchment.
- 5 Applications for new flood light installation must be made to the Council in writing, and shall:
 - a) Include a plan, and full description, of the proposed floodlights;
 - b) Identify of any likely effects on other reserve users and neighbours;
 - c) Demonstrate the need for the lights and how the installation and on-going maintenance will be funded.
 - d) Consultation with affected parties and obtaining necessary building and/or resource consents will be the responsibility of the club or code.
- 6 The Council will issue a lease or licence to occupy for all floodlighting.
- 7 Light spill and glare from ambient or floodlighting at the reserve boundaries shall meet District Plan requirements.

7.9 Accessibility

The District's reserves are for all residents and visitors. The Council aims to create inclusive environments for all, including sport and recreation reserves.

Council also has the Waimakariri Disability Strategy which seeks to make the local environment inclusive for all people, and reduce barriers to participation. One of the strategy's key goals is to enable people with impairments to have access to public services, facilities and spaces.

Expectations

- 1 The Waimakariri District's sport and recreation reserves are able to be enjoyed by all.

Policies

- 1 The design and maintenance of sport and recreation reserves takes into consideration the Waimakairi Disability Strategy.
- 2 New facilities will be designed to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.
- 3 Where practicable, create barrier free reserves with accessible paths, seating and public toilets.

- 4 In regional or district sport and recreation reserves, where play equipment is provided, consider the provision of accessible play equipment.
- 5 Where practicable, play equipment shall be located to enable access by caregivers with limited mobility.
- 6 Use clear reserve signage, including internationally recognised symbols and indicators

8.0 Natural Values

The natural values of a reserve contribute to the enjoyment of the reserve, and its value as an open space. Reserves may include natural habitats such as watercourses, wetlands, and areas of planting, or have trees and gardens that have functional or aesthetic values. Reserves can also contribute to a wider network of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems.

This section of the Sport and Recreation RMP identifies policies concerning:

- 8.1 Trees and plantings
- 8.2 Pests and weeds
- 8.3 Biodiversity
- 8.4 Natural hazards
- 8.5 Watercourses
- 8.6 Shelterbelt management

8.1 Trees and plantings

Trees and plantings enhance the amenity values of reserves, and contribute to the local ecology and biodiversity. They are also functional, providing screening, shade, wind protection, and can direct users through a reserve.

Expectations

- 1 Appropriate trees and plantings within reserves that contribute to amenity values and provide benefits to reserve users.
- 2 That trees and plantings located on reserves are managed in accordance with the Waimakariri District Council Tree Policy.

Policies

- 1 No person shall plant, remove, maintain, damage or destroy any tree or planting on a reserve without Council approval.
- 2 Council is responsible for the planting, removal, and maintenance of all trees and planting in reserves.
- 3 All significant reserve development proposals shall include a Council approved landscape plan.

- 4 Any new plantings on reserves shall take into consideration:
 - a) Any current landscape concept plan;
 - b) Public safety when considering the scale, form and type of planting;
 - c) The use of locally sourced, native plants where practicable;
 - d) The soil type and microclimates;
 - e) Any effect on underground or overhead services;
 - f) Any potential effects on reserve users and neighbours;
 - g) Any potential adverse effects on sports fields (e.g. leaf and seed fall),
 - h) Functional aspects such as shading, screening and wind protection; and
 - i) Any specific requirements of key reserve users (e.g. trees to form a cricket side screen).
- 5 High maintenance flower beds and gardens are generally not appropriate for sport and recreation reserves. Plantings will generally be low maintenance and self-sustaining.
- 6 Trees or plantings shall be off-set from sport field margins to avoid interference with play.
- 7 Trees and plantings shall avoid existing utilities, such as underground pipes or overland flow paths.
- 8 Any trees or planting at residential boundaries should favour low growing species, or be offset from the boundary, to avoid potential future nuisance.
- 9 Trees shall be planted in reserves to provide areas of shade for users, where practicable. These areas of shade should coincide with seating or resting areas.
- 10 Requests to remove trees from reserves will be considered on a case-by-case basis by Council. Any tree removal shall be in accordance with Council's Tree Policy.
- 11 Community Board approval will be required for the removal of trees on a reserve (excluding those removed under urgency for health and safety reasons).
- 12 Individual trees, and groups of trees, which hold historical, cultural or botanical value within reserves will be maintained and preserved in keeping with these values.
- 13 The pruning or removal of trees or plants listed as notable in the District Plan shall require the approval of Council prior to any works taking place.

8.2 Pests and weeds

There are potentially some pests and weeds that if left uncontrolled can have a detrimental impact on reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Pest and weed species are controlled to protect and maintain sports fields, the appearance of the reserve, local ecosystems and habitats, and the health and safety of reserve users.

Policies

- 1 The control of any pests and weeds on reserves will be carried out by the Council as required.
- 2 Chemicals used for pest and weed control shall be applied by Council approved contractors. These chemicals shall be used, safely, responsibly and effectively in a way that prevents drift onto neighbouring properties and runoff into natural watercourses.

8.3 Biodiversity

Sport and recreation reserves contain a variety of trees, plantings and habitats that contribute to the wider biodiversity of the District. A high level of biodiversity supports a healthy environment, contributes to a local identity, and influences the amenity values of reserves, and therefore the enjoyment of them.

The Waimakariri District Council is a signatory to the Biodiversity Strategy for the Canterbury Region. This strategy seeks to sustain and enhance the biodiversity of the region through protecting and restoring indigenous habitats and ecosystems, and encouraging the integration of these into modified environments, such as sport and recreation reserves.

Expectations

- 1 Desirable native plants, animals and habitats on reserves will be protected and enhanced.

Policies

- 1 Natural habitats and ecosystems within reserves will be protected and enhanced where practicable through the control of pests and weeds, and re-vegetation using locally sourced plant species.
- 2 Landscape planting plans for reserves shall prioritise the use of native plant species. Exotic species can still be used where they provide a functional and/or aesthetic benefits (e.g. shade).

8.4 Natural Hazards

In managing reserves Council needs to be aware of natural hazards and their potential impact on reserves and reserve users. Storm events, wind, flooding, earthquakes, liquefaction, and land instability are the main natural hazards that can occur in the District. While this plan does not specifically address these issues, the focus is on avoidance and minimising risk.

Expectations

- 1 Natural hazards potentially affecting sport and recreation reserves are identified and managed to minimise risk to reserve users and neighbours.

Policies

- 1 The siting of facilities and planting on reserves shall avoid natural hazard threats and minimise risk to reserve users.
- 2 The development or use of any reserve shall not exacerbate (worsen) the adverse effects of natural hazards.

8.5 Watercourses

Sport and recreation reserves play an important role in supporting healthy water. Watercourses (such as streams and drains) within a reserve also contribute to the natural values of the reserve, and can provide important natural habitat.

However, there is often the perception that watercourses pose a risk to reserve users (for example children chasing balls) and requests are made to Council to fence them. Fencing all watercourses in Council reserves would be cost prohibitive and is not feasible.

Watercourses may also serve an important land drainage function, and any works on the reserve shall not impede this.

Expectations

- 1 The perceived or real risk posed by watercourses in a reserve will be managed as far as practicable.
- 2 Use of a reserve shall not impede the land drainage function of watercourses.

Policies

- 1 Watercourses within reserves shall be maintained in a safe and presentable condition to enhance the reserve environment for users.

- 2 Watercourses in reserves shall be managed to protect and enhance natural and cultural values, including protecting and restoring the mauri of water and mahinga kai.
- 3 To restore and enhance healthy riparian margins along watercourses in reserves, using primarily native species, to assist with the health of the watercourse, to restore and enhance the mauri and mahinga kai values, and contribute to the amenity values of the reserve.
- 4 The natural, cultural and taonga status of springs will be protected and enhanced.
- 5 Structures or utilities over, under, or through watercourses shall be avoided. If required, the design, installation and maintenance of such structures or utilities shall minimise adverse effects on natural, recreational, open space, historical, cultural and social values.
- 6 Watercourses in sport and recreation reserves will generally not be fenced. Access to watercourses may be restricted through riparian (bankside planting) where appropriate.
- 7 Where there is a grazing lease for a reserve, a condition of that lease may be that watercourses are fenced to prevent stock entry

- 8 Where significant development or redevelopment of a sport and recreation reserve is proposed; consideration will be given to the possibility of day-lighting any piped watercourse, in consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua.

8.6 Shelterbelt management

Established shelterbelts often provide screening and wind protection for reserves. This is particularly beneficial for sports influenced by the wind (e.g. cricket) and for spectators. Shelterbelts, while long-lived, do not last forever. Planning for their maintenance and renewal is therefore important to the operating of the reserve.

As well as the traditional shelter belt species, the use of native shelter hedge planting will be encouraged where it will achieve the functional objectives of a shelterbelt and the conditions and space available are appropriate. Native planting contributes to biodiversity, natural heritage, cultural and amenity values.

Expectations

- 1 Shelterbelts on reserves will be managed as an important reserve resource. Their planting, maintenance and removal will consider benefits to the reserve and reserve users.

Policies

- 1 The planting, management and maintenance of shelterbelts on reserves is the responsibility of Council.
- 2 The development of new shelterbelts on reserves will be on a case-by-case basis, and funding would need to be sought through the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan process.
- 3 Native shelter hedge planting on reserves will be encouraged where appropriate.
- 4 Prior to the removal of any shelterbelts on reserves (excluding those removed under urgency for health and safety reasons) a succession plan will be prepared in consultation with reserve users. This plan will seek to minimise potential adverse effects on reserve users while the shelter belt is renewed.

9.0 Cultural Values

The cultural values of a reserve contribute to creating a local identity. This local identity may be derived from sites of cultural or heritage significance, or from memorial or commemorative features.

This section of the Sport and Recreation RMP identifies policies concerning:

- 9.1 Manawhenua
- 9.2 Memorials and the scattering of ashes
- 9.3 Art

9.1 Manawhenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri whānau are manawhenua in their takiwā, which covers the Waimakariri District. As well as wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai sites, and other sites of significance, it is also the wider cultural landscape that is important for the culture and identity of Ngāi Tūāhuriri whānau today.

Reserves, as well as their features, may be of importance to Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri, not only for the protection of sites of significance, but also for the value of reserves as places for restoring or enhancing mauri. Reserves provide a place of relief in a built up urban environment, and as such, important consideration should be given to ecosystem management and the protection and restoration of watercourses, indigenous biodiversity, and flora and fauna within the reserves.

Expectations

- 1 The management of reserves will recognise the important relationship between manawheua and the land, resources and environment.

Policies

- 1 In managing reserves, Council will take into consideration the objectives, issues and policies contained in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, 2013.

- 2 The Council will consult with Ngāi Tūāhuriri and where appropriate Ngāi Tahu regarding any significant development on a reserve that may affect the interests of manawhenua
- 3 The customary use of traditional materials and indigenous species in reserves by manawhenua is permitted on a case-by-case basis where the activity is a traditional use of the area.
- 4 On reserves where there are sites of spiritual, historical or cultural significance to manawhenua, these shall be protected and enhanced in consultation with Ngāi Tūāhuriri and where appropriate Ngāi Tahu

9.2 Memorials and the scattering of ashes

Council sometimes receives requests for memorials in a reserve (for example a tree, seat or plaque). While these can assist in marking local, people, places and events, they can also add to the ongoing maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are inappropriately located, damaged, or vandalised. Council needs to control the nature, number and location of such features. Memorials are generally not appropriate in sport and recreation reserves; however Council will consider these on a case-by-case basis.

The scattering of ashes from cremation is a significant experience for a loved one's family and friends, however it can be alarming for people using a reserve to realise that they have been recreating near, or may have inadvertently disturbed, ashes from cremation. Reserves may be able to accommodate the scattering of ashes in some cases, but only in managed circumstances.

Expectations

- 1 The Council will consider any request for memorials or the scattering of ashes on a case-by-case basis.

Policies

- 1 In special circumstances memorials may be allowed, with Council approval. When considering a request for the placement of a memorial Council will look at:
 - a) The relevance of the memorial to local history and identity;

- b) The type, size, scale and potential location;
 - c) Potential impacts on the primary purpose of the reserve;
 - d) How the construction and installation of the memorial will be funded; and
 - e) The ongoing maintenance requirement and potential for vandalism and theft.
- 2 Community Board approval will be required for the location of any new memorial in a reserve.
 - 3 Council shall maintain any existing regionally important memorials (for example war memorial cenotaph) where they are recognised as a Council asset.
 - 4 The scattering of cremation ashes on sport fields, and in areas frequently accessed by the public, including near seating areas, picnic and mahinga kai areas, and near play and leisure equipment is prohibited. The scattering of ashes in any other location on a sport and recreation reserve requires Council approval. Consultation will be undertaken with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua when considering any request to scatter ashes.

9.3 Art

Art installations such as painting, sculpture, carving, or history boards can help establish a local identity and instill civic pride. Art is generally not appropriate in sport and recreation reserves however it may be considered where it does not detract from the primary purpose of the reserve.

Expectations

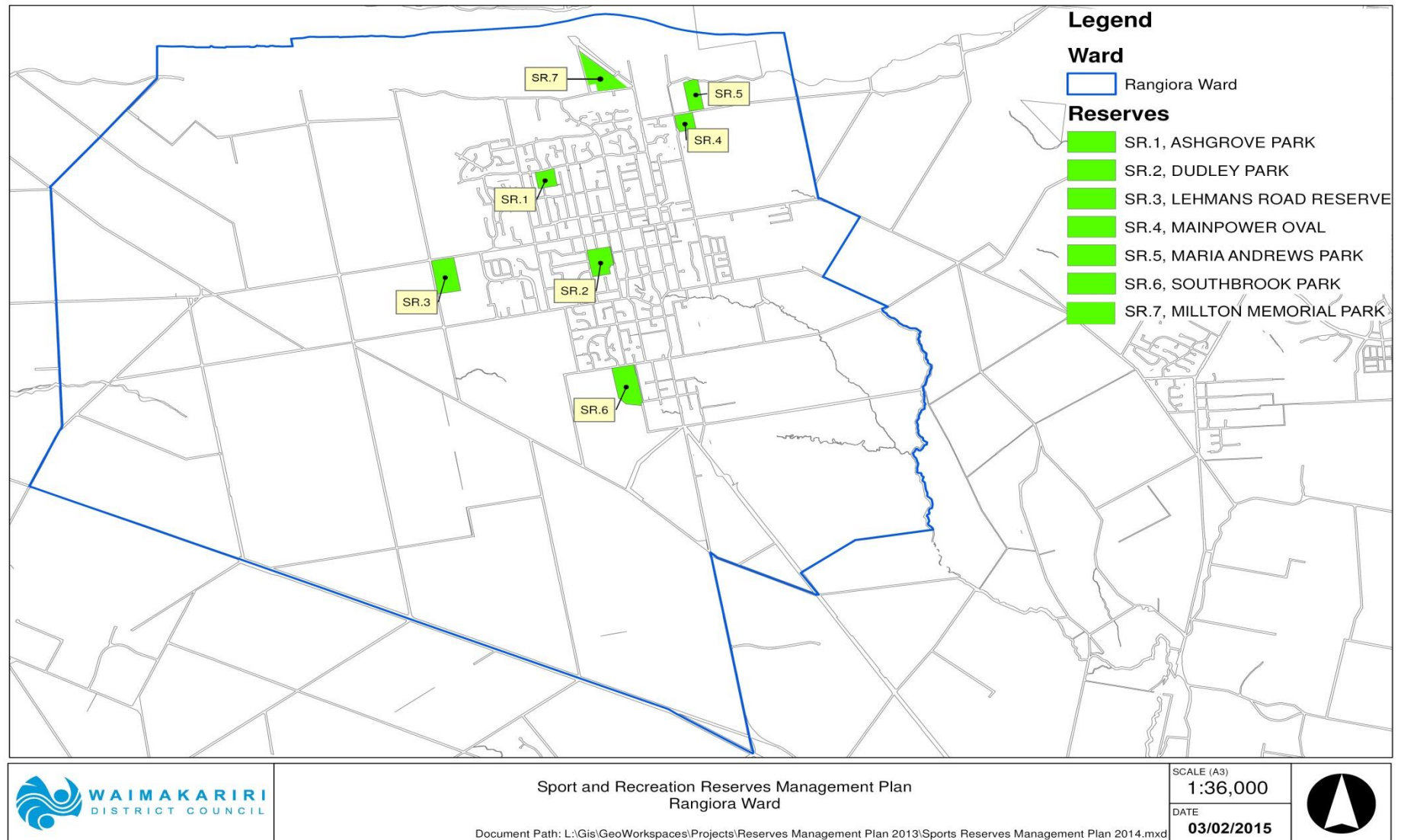
- 1 Council will consider opportunities for art in sport and recreation reserves on a case-by-case basis.

Policies

- 1 Any art installations will require Council approval. When considering an art installation Council will look at:
 - a) The local relevance of the art;
 - b) The cultural relevance of the art;
 - c) The size, scale and potential location;
 - d) Potential impacts on the primary purpose of the park; and
 - e) The ongoing maintenance requirement
- 2 Community Board approval will be required for any art installation in a reserve.
- 3 Consultation with the local community, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri as manawhenua, relevant reserve advisory group, and Community Board will be required for any art in a sport and recreation reserve.

10.0 Appendix 1 Sport and Recreation Reserve Inventory

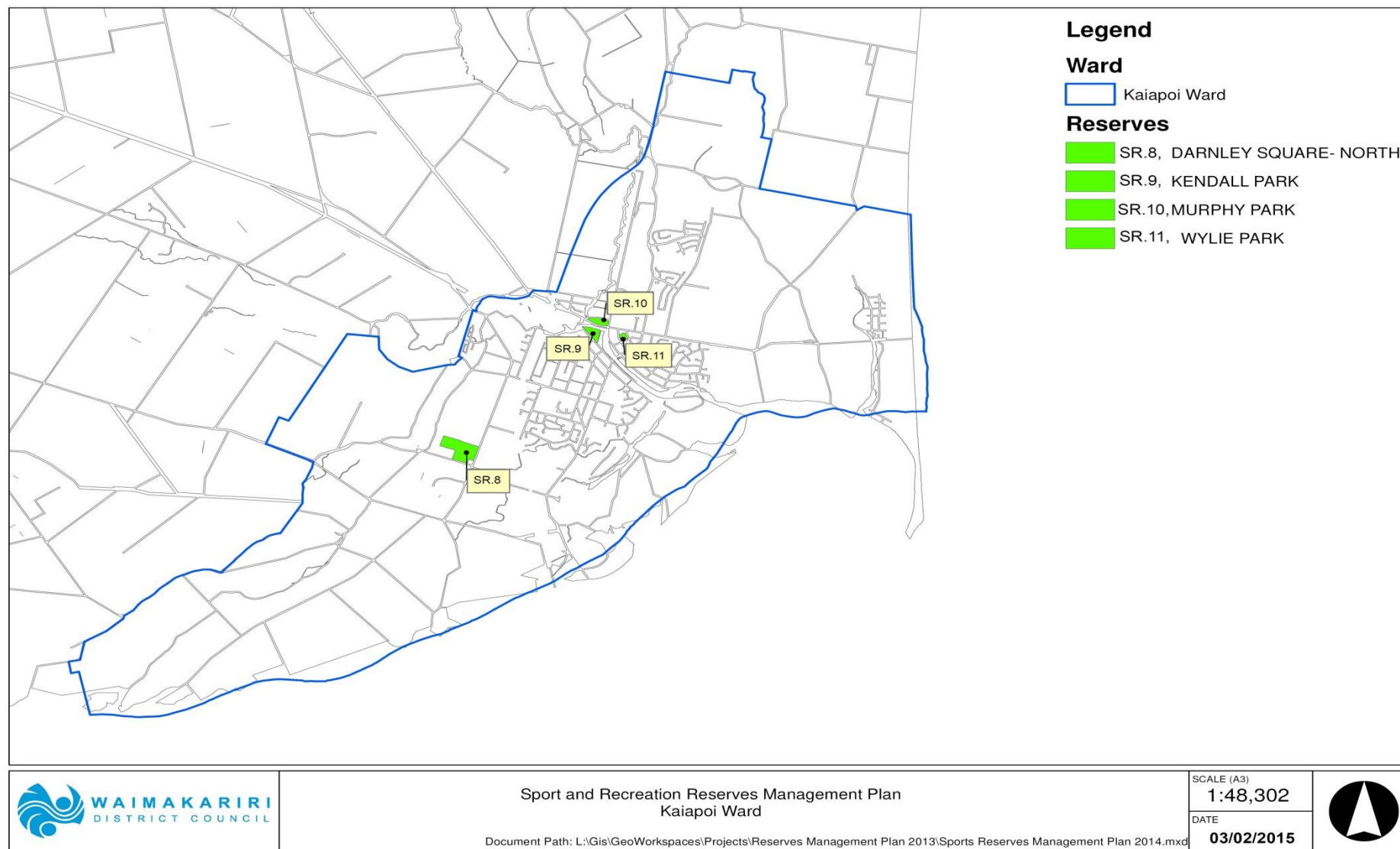
Map 1 – Rangiora Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves



Rangiora Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves

Ref	Name	Location	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Catchment hierarchy	Key Facilities	Asset ID
SR. 1	Ashgrove Park	5 -6 McKenzie Place (Frontage to Kingsbury Avenue)	Lot 1 DP 22324 Lot 3 DP 23991 Lot 53 DP 46211	4.1910	Community	Cricket nets, cricket wicket, sports fields	PA000278 LD000242
SR. 2	Dudley Park	40, 43, 45 & 49 Church Street (Frontage to White Street and Church Street)	Lot 6 DP 15689 Lot 19 DP 29849 Lot 2 DP 408312	7.5532	District	Cricket wicket, squash courts. aquatic center, netball courts, skate park, sports fields	PA000805 LD000271
SR. 3	Lehmans Road	89 Oxford Road, Rangiora (Frontage to Lehmans Road and Oxford Road)	PT RS 936, 937, 1275	9.866	Undefined	Currently leased for grazing	PA102741 LD000716
SR. 4	MainPower Oval	216 East Belt (Frontage to Coldstream Road and East Belt)	RES 132	4.0460	Regional	Cricket wicket, pavilion, sports fields	PA002380 LD000340
SR. 5	Maria Andrews Park	300 Coldstream Road (Frontage to Coldstream Road)	PT RURAL SEC 2673	9.3836	District	Sports fields, pavilion	PA001808 LD000315
SR.6	Millton Memorial Park	2 River Road (Frontage to RiverRoad, Milton Avenue, Cones Road)	SEC 2 SO 412881	9.8130	Community	Croquet, table bowls, dog park, open space (currently under development).	PA001928 LD000321
SR.7	Southbrook Park	117, 129 Southbelt (Frontage to Southbelt)	Lots 1-2 DP 73557	10.1064	District	Sports fields, pavilion (x2), playground, cricket nets	PA002576 LD000354

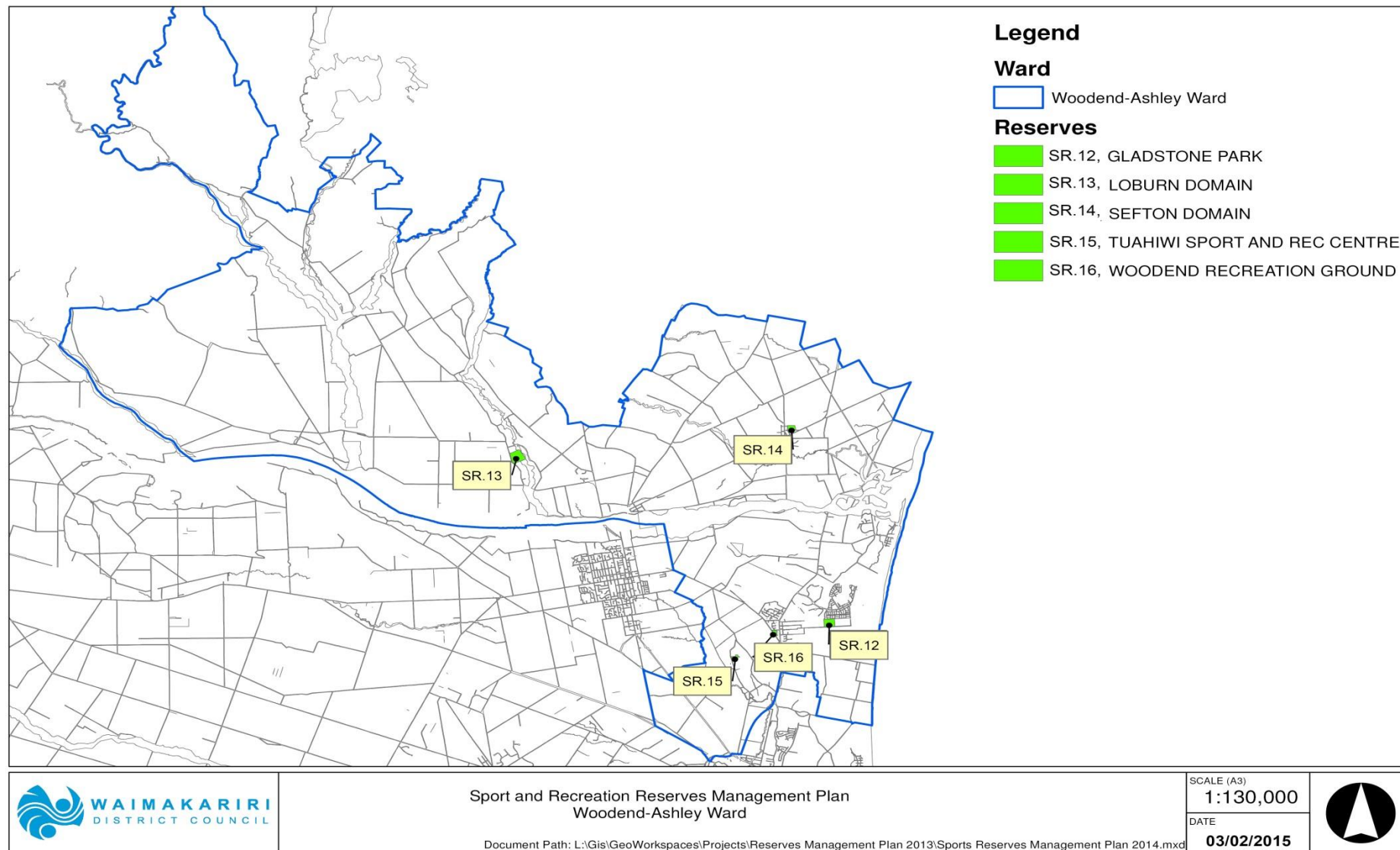
Map 2 – Kaiapoi Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves



Kaiapoi Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves

Ref.	Name	Location	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Catchment hierarchy	Key Facilities	Asset ID
SR.8	Darnley Square (north)	9 Cass Street (Frontage to Cass Street and Sewell Street)	Lot 1 DP 46182	1.6415	Community	Aquatic center, tennis courts	PA000762 LD000270
SR.9	Kendall Park	119B and 121 Island Road (Frontage to Island Road)	Pt Lots 1-2 DP 72552 Pt Lot 1 DP 77450	12.6851	District	Artificial turf, pavilion, sports fields	PA001546 LD000302
SR.10	Murphy Park	90D Raven Quay 78 Raven Quay 8 Revell Street 10 Revell Street (Frontage to Raven Quay)	Lots 10-13 DP 1280	3.3748	District	Pavilion, rowing sheds, croquet greens, sports fields	PA001970 LD000323
SR.11	Wylie Park	1 Sidey Quay (Frontage to Sidey Quay and Ranfurly Street)	Rural Sec 40456	2.1843	District	Cricket nets, pavilion, sports fields	PA003185 LD000379

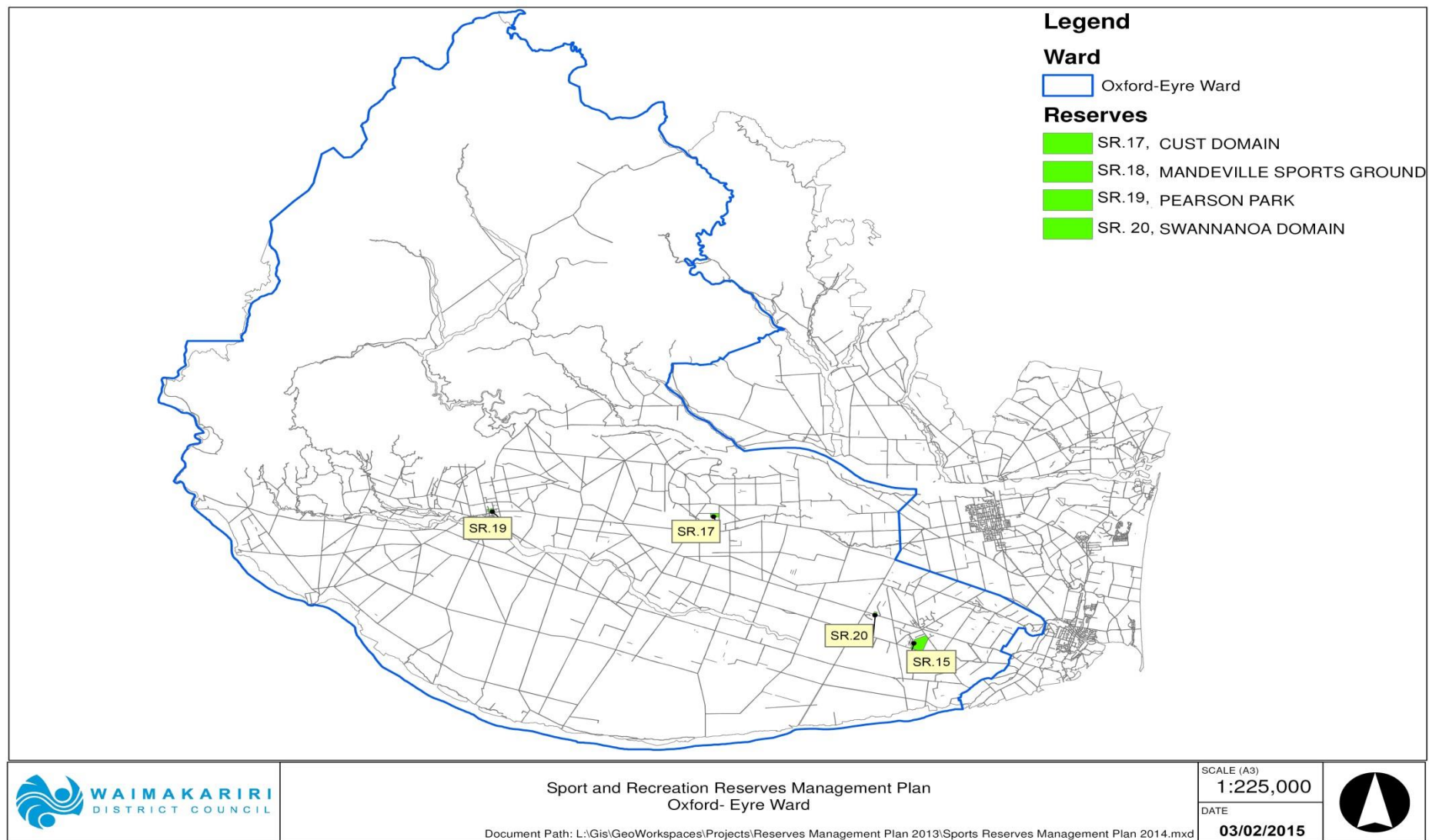
Map 3– Woodend-Ashley Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves



Woodend-Ashley Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves

Ref.	Name	Location	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Catchment hierarchy	Key Facilities	Asset ID
SR.12	Gladstone Park	202 Gladstone Road, Woodend (Frontage to Gladstone Road)	Lot 1 DP 79699	33.9982	District	Tennis courts, pavilion, playground, sports fields	PA001003 LD000281
SR. 13	Loburn Domain	154 Loburn Whiterock Road, Loburn (Frontage to Loburn Whiterock Road)	RS 3442, 5264	22.4044	District	Tennis courts, pavilion, playground, sports fields	PA012161 LD000414
SR.14	Sefton Domain	2 Vaughan Street, Sefton (Frontage to Vaughan Street)	Res 4049	5.9084	District	Tennis courts, pavilion, playground, training track, sports fields	PA002497 LD000350
SR.15	Tuahiwi Sport & Recreation Centre (Owned by Te Ngai Tuahuriri Runanga)	196 Tuahiwi Road, Tuahiwi (Frontage to Tuahiwi Road)	Sec 92A Maori Reserve 873	1.5504	Community	Tennis courts, playground, sports fields	PA016547 LD000480
SR.16	Woodend Recreation Ground	24, 32, 36, 38, 40 Rangiora Woodend Road (Frontage to School Road and Rangiora Woodend Road)	Lots 1-7 DP 37248 Lot 1 DP 23976 Lots 3-5 DP 23976 Rural Sec 41091 Lot 1 DP 317157	2.7680	Community	Pavilion (x2), bowling green, tennis courts, skate bowl, sports fields	PA003105 LD000377

Map 4– Oxford-Eyre Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves



Oxford-Eyre Ward, Sport and Recreation Reserves

Ref.	Name	Location	Legal Description	Area (ha)	Catchment hierarchy	Key Facilities	Asset ID
SR.17	Cust Domain	111c & 119 Mill Road, Cust (Frontage to Mill Road)	Res 2423 Res 2422 Res 3958 Res 4816	15.1980	Community	Equestrian arena, artificial cricket wicket, pavilion, playground, sports fields	PA000715 LD000268
SR.18	Mandeville Sports Ground	431 Mandeville Road, Mandeville North (Frontage to Mandeville Road)	Pt Res 1567	80.9371	District	tennis, netball, squash courts, artificial cricket wicket, pavilion, playground, bowling green, dog arena, equestrian arena, sports fields	PA001783 LD000313
SR.19	Pearson Park	9 Burnett Street, Oxford 56 Main Street, Oxford (Frontage to Main Street and Burnett Street)	Lots 1-3 DP 207 Lot 1 DP 25381 Lot 1 DP 80010 Pt Rural Sec 1952 Pt Lot 3 DP 14094 Lots 1 & 2 DP 14782 Pt Rural Sec 1839 Rural Sec 41868	10.4502	District	Tennis courts, squash courts, pavilion, playgrounds, skate park, aquatic center, community facilities, sports fields	PA100909 PA100910 PA100911 PA100912 PA002219 LD000334 LD000619 LD000620 LD000621
SR.20	Swannanoa Domain	1310 Tram Road, Swannanoa (Frontage to Tram Road)	Lot 2 DP 6359	3.9456	Community	Cricket wicket, artificial cricket wicket, tennis courts, pavilion, playground	PA002659 LD000357