



# SPORTS FIELDS RESERVES

## Omnibus Management Plan

Bain Park

McQuarrie Park

Surrey Park

Teviot Street Reserve

Turnbull Thomson Park

Waikiwi Domain

Waverley Park

2014





# RESERVES ACT 1977


## Section 41

The Omnibus Management Plan for Sports Fields Reserves was approved by the Invercargill City Council by resolution passed at its meeting held on 19 August 2014. All submissions, objections and suggestions relating to the Management Plan had been disposed of and suggestions allowed.

The Management Plan shall come into operation from 1 September 2014 and shall remain operative for a period of ten years.

Dated at INVERCARGILL this 9<sup>th</sup>..... day of September.....2014.



  
.....  
Mayor of the City of Invercargill

  
.....  
Chief Executive Officer



# OMNIBUS MANAGEMENT PLAN

# SPORT FIELDS RESERVES

September 2014 – September 2024

## PREFACE

The Sports Fields Reserves Omnibus Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The purpose of this Management Plan is to provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation as the case may require and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified; and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in the appropriate section of the Act.

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

R J Pagan  
**PARKS MANAGER**  
1 September 2014



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 INVERCARGILL RESERVES**

The Invercargill City Council Parks Division manages 161 parks and reserves covering close to 3000 hectares. Parks and reserves contain a range of amenity values including playgrounds, sports fields, formal gardens and areas of native vegetation and wildlife.

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

This Omnibus Management Plan has been prepared for seven of the reserves that come under the category of "Sports Fields Reserves". Council categorises reserves for ease of management and assists with setting management objectives and funding priorities.

Sports Fields Reserves are designed and used for sports and recreation and are often multi-use, providing a range of community activities and facilities.

They are likely to have formally maintained sports turf for a mixture of winter and/or summer sport. The sports turf areas are maintained to an appropriate standard for the sport code use. It may accommodate hard court and built recreation facilities.

Some parks may have recreation facilities such as playgrounds, and other facilities serving a local neighbourhood and community function creating a multi function park with a wide range of activities occurring. Some parks may be entirely leased for sports or recreational activity.

### **1.2 RESERVE CLASSIFICATION**

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

The sports fields reserves in this plan are classified as follows:

- Recreation Reserves pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977;
- Local Purpose Reserves pursuant to Section 23 of the Reserves Act 1977.

### 1.3 HOW THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKS

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

Management Policies have been included to reflect the needs of current and future users and to be consistent with current 'best practice' management procedures.

*Policy:*

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

### 1.4 PRESENT MANAGEMENT

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

### 1.5 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SPORTS FIELDS RESERVES

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

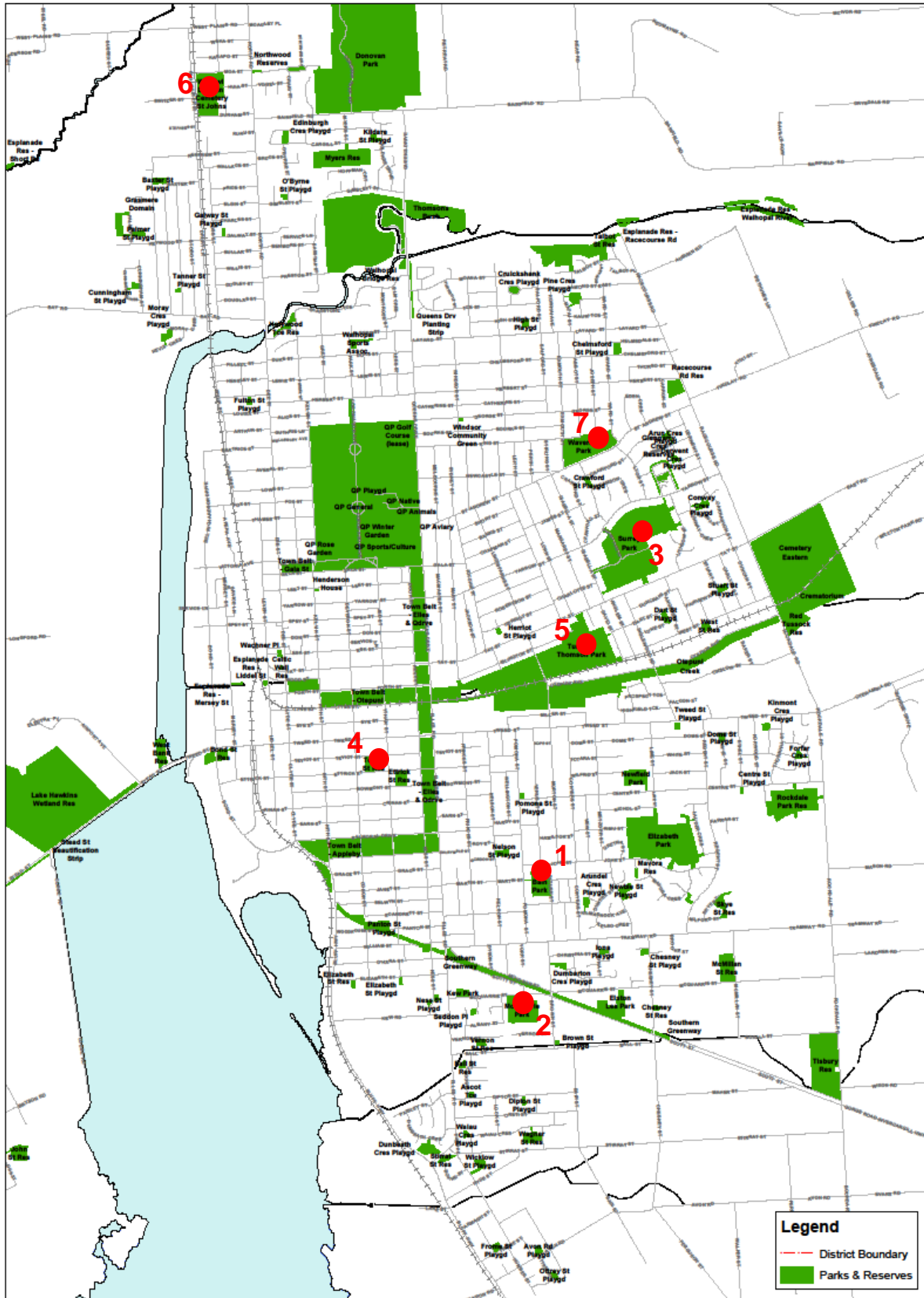
Management policies within this management plan have been included to reflect the needs of current and future users and to be consistent with current 'best practice' management procedures.

The sports fields reserves in this management plan are:

- 1.5.1 Bain Park.
- 1.5.2 McQuarrie Park.
- 1.5.3 Surrey Park.
- 1.5.4 Teviot Street Reserve.
- 1.5.5 Turnbull Thomson Park.
- 1.5.6 Waikiwi Domain.
- 1.5.7 Waverley Park.

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

1.6 LOCATION PLAN



Scale: 1:25,000 at A3  
Date Printed: 18/11/2011

Parks and Reserves  
Invercargill City

**Legend**  
 - - - District Boundary  
 Parks & Reserves

Information shown is the currently assumed knowledge as at date printed. If information is vital, confirm with the Authoritative Owner: E.A.O.E.  
 PARKS\_0810\_A3.mxd

## 1.7 HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.8 CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

### **Summary**

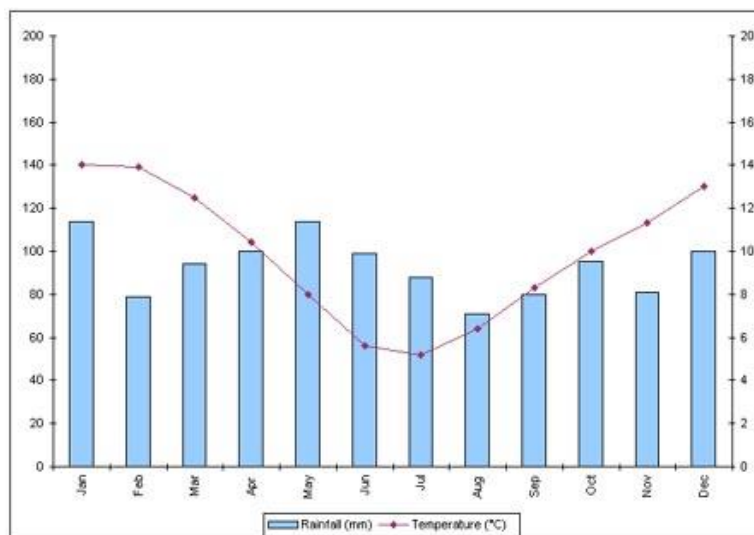
Invercargill has a cool temperate climate with a relatively high rainfall, strong persistent winds which are often strongly salt laden and frequently cloudy skies. The winds reach their greatest intensity during the spring months and to a lesser extent, with the autumn equinox and the summer solstice.

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

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

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

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



*Average Rainfall and Temperature - NIWA*

### **Summary of Invercargill's Climate**

Mean annual values for period 1971-2000<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> NIWA - *Taihoru Nukurangi* - [www.niwa.cri.nz/edu/resources/climate/summary](http://www.niwa.cri.nz/edu/resources/climate/summary)

## 2.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

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

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

The overall management objectives for Sports Fields Reserves are:

- 2.1 To enhance and encourage public access into and through all areas of sports fields reserves.
- 2.2 To manage sports fields reserves in perpetuity for the purpose of protecting the open space values for recreation and play, to the extent that it does not compromise their conservation and preservation values.
- 2.3 To provide for the recreation and sporting activities and the enhancement of the physical welfare, with emphasis on the retention of open space and recreational activities.
- 2.4 To encourage and facilitate the wide use of the land for active and passive recreation pursuits to an extent that is compatible with sound conservation and preservation objectives.
- 2.5 To provide access for walking and cycling activities in a safe environment.
- 2.6 To maintain and develop vegetation to improve the visual effect and provide shelter for users.
- 2.7 To use the Invercargill City Council Parks Strategy as a guide to development and maintenance of Sports Fields Reserves.
- 2.8 To maintain indoor sports facilities to provide shelter for users and enhancement of user activities.
- 2.9 To allow for the provision of buildings for covering artificial turf.





## 3.0 POLICIES

Note: Where the policies in this Management Plan refer to the term "Council" this means the Parks Manager and/or the Parks Division as the nominated representative of the Invercargill City Council, unless otherwise stated.

### 3.1 GENERAL USE

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

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

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

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

#### Objective:

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

#### Policies:

- 3.1.1 The utilisation of the reserve shall be in compliance with its classification as a Recreation Reserve and the policies set out in this Management Plan.
- 3.1.2 Access to parks and reserves will be free of charge to the general public except as provided for in Policy 3.1.4 or where exclusive use has been granted.
- 3.1.3 All events in parks and reserves must be booked in advance with the Parks Division and users must comply with the "Terms and Conditions" for use of the Park. These terms and conditions are reviewed and updated from time to time.

- 3.1.4 Council may charge a fee for use of the park where the user gains a special benefit that is not available to other reserve users, or where there are costs associated with the activity or event. The rate of fee set will be charged:
- (a) To ensure a reserve or part of a reserve has been booked for an event or activity.
  - (b) To provide temporary or long term exclusive use of a reserve or part of a reserve.
  - (c) To cover a booking service and administrative costs.
  - (d) To cover additional costs resulting from the activity or event i.e. staff coverage, opening gates, power, water, rubbish collection etc.
  - (e) Where the activity or event is of a commercial nature.
- 3.1.5 Park and reserve facility fees and charges are adopted by Council annually and are identified in Council's Annual Plan.
- 3.1.6 Where necessary, Council will consider temporary closure of a reserve, or part of a reserve, in conjunction with statutory requirements for the protection and wellbeing of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.
- 3.1.7 Council may grant a permit for commercial activities to temporarily occupy part of the reserve for a period of up to six consecutive days (Section 54(1)(d) and Section 56(1)(b) Reserves Act 1977), if it is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of those using the reserve.
- 3.1.8 Council may grant a long-term lease or licence for a recreation or commercial activity to occupy part of the reserve where the activity complies with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3.1.9 Any user of the reserve shall be responsible for ensuring that any adverse effects on the reserve and reserve values, reserve users or reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, except as otherwise authorised by Council and includes compliance with Council bylaws.
- 3.1.10 The existing playing fields shall be maintained and improved where necessary to a standard that is consistent with their use.
- 3.1.11 Activities that will create an uncontrollable obvious nuisance for surrounding properties will not be permitted.
- 3.1.12 The community, including user groups, will be consulted and involved with the management and development of parks and reserves.

## **3.2 ACCESS INTO AND THROUGH RESERVES**

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

At various times Council may close the Park or parts of the Park for issues of safety, maintenance, development and wildlife protection. Some events may also require temporary closure of all or part of a reserve. Some occupation

agreements may allow restricted access by the general public into areas of the reserve by the use of fences and/or forms of barriers.

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

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

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

- 3.2.1 The reserve will be open for public access except where restrictions and limitations are necessary for the reserve's protection and management, exclusive activities or public safety.
- 3.2.2 All motorised vehicles (except emergency and authorised maintenance vehicles) must keep to designated roads and car parks in the reserve.
- 3.2.3 All vehicle access ways are to be formed and maintained.

- 3.2.4 Existing car parking shall be maintained to a level which is compatible with the nature of the reserve in a style that does not detract from its aesthetic qualities or recreational use of the park.
- 3.2.5 Vehicle access for special events may be granted for specific purposes and then terminated at the completion of the event.
- 3.2.6 Council shall use the Invercargill City Council Parks Strategy 2013 and current New Zealand Standards as guides to developing and maintaining pathways and tracks on sports fields reserves
- 3.2.7 Where practicable and feasible, multi-use walk/cycle paths and tracks shall be developed and maintained at a standard that allows unrestricted use by non-motorised vehicles.
- 3.2.8 Non-motorised vehicles such as skateboards, roller-blades, bicycles and any other form of non-motorised vehicle shall be permitted on reserve tracks unless specifically signposted as prohibited, provided they do not endanger other reserve users, cause damage to the reserve in any way, or make undue noise. Pedestrians have right of way over non-motorised vehicles.
- 3.2.9 Where car parking areas are provided for clubs and organisations, all costs relating to the formation and maintenance shall be borne by the club or organisation concerned.
- 3.2.10 Reserves, associated facilities and landscaping will be designed or upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.

### 3.3 OCCUPATION AGREEMENTS

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

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

Objectives:

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

- *To ensure that all costs associated with the development and implementation of occupation agreements are the responsibility of the applicant.*

Policies:

- 3.3.1 All organisations with buildings, structures, essential services, network utilities or facilities on the reserve shall be required to hold an occupation agreement as provided for by the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3.3.2 Application for any new occupation agreement in the reserve will be in writing providing detailed information about the type of occupation. Applications for occupation agreements shall meet the Objectives and Policies of 3.26.1 - Requests for Development on Reserves with particular emphasis on Policy 3.26.1.9, which identifies the requirements of any development plan.
- 3.3.3 The approved occupier of any area of the reserve shall not sublet, assign, transfer, mortgage or part with possession of any part of the land or building without the prior written consent of Council.
- 3.3.4 Easements shall be subject to Sections 48 and 48A of the Reserves Act 1977.
- 3.3.5 All costs associated with occupation agreements shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- 3.3.6 Occupation agreements shall include provision for the removal of facilities or buildings no longer required by an occupier, lessor or owner before the end of any occupation agreement.
- 3.3.7 Council shall draw up leases and licences subject to the provisions contained in the First Schedule and the sections of the Reserves Act 1977 relevant to the reserve classification and purpose of the lease or licence.

### **3.4 BOUNDARIES AND FENCES**

Council reserves adjoin a variety of land uses in settings from urban to rural with a range of fencing styles. While Council will meet its Fencing Act 1978 obligations, it is important that ratepayers are not burdened with paying for boundary fencing that exceeds the standard of fence beyond that which is considered a minimum requirement.

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

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

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

Objectives:

- *To meet boundary/fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 where required.*
- *To limit the number of fences or barriers on reserves to those which will protect reserve values, reduce the adverse effects on reserve neighbours, or which ensure the reserve can be used safely.*
- *To protect reserve values and encourage freedom of public movement into and through reserves.*
- *To stop encroachments on reserve land.*

Policies:

- 3.4.1 Council will assess requests for contribution towards construction of reserve boundary fences only when it is deemed necessary and where it is to be established on the correct legal boundary.
- 3.4.2 Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 where there is a justifiable need. Council shall contribute on a per metre basis up to a maximum amount based on the current rate at the time of application as approved by Council resolution annually. Council shall in each case assess the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the reserve.
- 3.4.3 Where a reserve occupier requests the enclosure of its facilities, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of Council shall be borne by the reserve occupier and requires written approval from the Parks Manager for colour and design prior to construction.
- 3.4.4 Enclosure of an activity or feature within the reserve with a fence or barrier will only be permitted if there is a justifiable need, e.g. protecting other reserve users from the effects of the activity and protecting reserve values.
- 3.4.5 Boundary fences shall be kept clear of any invasive weeds.
- 3.4.6 Where appropriate, suitable fences along boundaries shall be maintained. Should future development necessitate, fences will be upgraded according to the requirements of the area. Existing and future fences and barriers will be maintained according to Council policy.
- 3.4.7 Where encroachments onto reserve land have been identified, these need to be addressed through formal agreements or stopped immediately.
- 3.4.8 Specialist fencing required by sports clubs with leases will be the responsibility of the organisation associated with that activity.
- 3.4.9 Adjoining landowners are not allowed private access gates to the reserve.

### **3.5 TREES AND VEGETATION**

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

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

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

Objectives:

- *To protect and restore the native forest remnant within the reserve.*
- *To display a variety of trees and shrubs in the reserve.*
- *To develop and maintain the vegetation on the reserve as a significant function contributing to the reserve's attractiveness and popularity.*
- *To maximise the benefits of vegetation on reserves while avoiding, minimising or mitigating the adverse effects on reserve neighbours.*
- *To control the removal of exotic wood from felled or fallen trees for safety, landscape or management purposes.*
- *To control the unauthorised removal of vegetation from reserves.*
- *To ensure the integrity of shelter is maintained into the future.*

Policies:

- 3.5.1 Planting and maintenance of vegetation in reserves shall be planned strategically and designed to enhance and protect the park's scenic and horticultural qualities and natural character.
- 3.5.2 Planting and management of vegetation in reserves will take into account:
- (a) Management objectives and policies for the reserve.
  - (b) Any landscape plans for the reserve
  - (c) The effect the vegetation will have on adjacent properties at the time of planting and in the future.
  - (d) The effect the vegetation will have on underground and network utility infrastructure.
  - (e) Horticultural, landscape and ecological considerations.
- 3.5.3 Maintenance or removal of vegetation will only be undertaken by Council, or Council approved contractors. It may also be necessary to discuss further any concerns the affected person/group may have.
- 3.5.4 Before making any decision on complaints about trees on reserves, Council will:
- (a) Visit and discuss the issues with the affected parties.
  - (b) Assess the effect of the alleged nuisance.

- (c) Consider the purpose and classification of the reserve.
- (d) Determine the actual or potential danger to people's life or health or the complainant's property.
- (e) Consider any undue interference with the reasonable enjoyment of the complainant's land.
- (f) Consider the interests of the public.

3.5.5 Firewood permits may be granted to groups and individuals for a small fee for the removal of wood from felled or fallen trees, or from pruning operations including:

- (a) Members of the public where the wood is for personal use only.
- (b) Non-profit community groups where the proceeds of the sale are being used for projects approved by Council.

3.5.6 All individuals or groups given permission to collect or remove firewood from a reserve shall follow the current Invercargill City Council Parks Division Chainsaw Safety Standard.

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

### 3.6 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

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

#### Objectives:

- *To allow for the provision of well designed and appropriately located buildings and structures on the reserve to improve utilisation, preserve historical features and add to the enjoyment of the reserve by its users.*
- *To ensure that all reserve facilities are maintained to an appropriate standard that enhances amenity values of the reserve.*
- *To maintain indoor sports facilities to provide shelter for users and enhancement of user activities.*
- *To allow for the provision of buildings for covering artificial turf.*

#### Policies:

3.6.1 The number of buildings and structures on reserves will be limited to a level which facilitates the safe and appropriate use of the Park.

3.6.2 The open space and natural amenity values of the reserve will be protected and managed by only allowing those buildings and structures which complement the Park.

3.6.3 Applications for new buildings or changes to existing buildings on the reserve require Council approval and shall meet the Objectives and Policies of 3.26.1 -



Requests for Development on Reserves with particular emphasis on Policy 3.26.1.9, which identifies the requirements of any development plan.

- 3.6.4 Buildings and structures on the reserve shall be designed to a high standard and where practical, be designed to limit the opportunity for vandalism.
- 3.6.5 Buildings and structures on the reserve will be designed or upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with limited mobility.
- 3.6.6 Applications for extensions to existing buildings shall only be granted where the extension is seen as enhancing the enjoyment and full utilisation of the reserve.
- 3.6.7 The design of any building or structure on the reserve shall be subject to Council approval and shall be in keeping with the surroundings to enhance and complement the landscape.
- 3.6.8 Exterior colour schemes of buildings and structures on the reserve shall be approved by Council. The painting and creation of murals (not advertising) on buildings and structures may be considered on submission of a copy of the design and proposed colour scheme to Council.
- 3.6.9 Where appropriate, buildings on the reserve shall be shared with other recreation users of the reserve and when not required for events or gatherings, made available for other non commercial community use. Preference will be given to activities of a recreation nature.
- 3.6.10 When required, the establishment, design and maintenance of public toilets in the reserve shall take into account current New Zealand Standards.
- 3.6.11 The number and location of public toilets on the reserve shall be kept under constant review.
- 3.6.12 Any tenanted buildings are to be maintained to a presentable standard of high quality for visitors to see.
- 3.6.13 No application for extensions will be granted to those buildings on the park that are classified as non-conforming buildings.
- 3.6.14 Clubs and associations shall be responsible for maintenance of their buildings and facilities on the park to an appropriate standard as determined by Council.
- 3.6.15 Clubs and associations shall be responsible for the full cost of removal of any building and associated facilities when no longer required.

### **3.7 NON CONFORMING USE**

Generally buildings are only permitted on recreation reserves where they are associated with, and necessary for, the use of the reserve for outdoor recreation. If buildings have no direct relationship with the purpose of the reserve or with outdoor recreation, then they are non conforming. It is important to consider the overall intent of the classification (protecting the open space and recreational values) when considering any further building construction or extensions.

Objective:

- *To identify those buildings which are deemed not essential to the operation of the park or to enhance public recreation and enjoyment.*

Policy:

- 3.7.1 The following buildings do not comply with the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or the policies of this plan and are listed as non-conforming.

The Rawhiti Scouts Building on Waverley Park and the building occupied by the YMCA on Teviot Street Reserve are not considered essential for the management, recreational use, or for the enhancement of the public's enjoyment of the parks.

The Rawhiti Scouts Building is in the process of being removed from Waverley Park.

### **3.8 OUTDOOR FURNITURE**

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

Objective:

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

Policies:

- 3.8.1 Outdoor furniture on parks and reserves shall be designed to a high standard.
- 3.8.2 Outdoor furniture shall be provided in the reserve where an identified need has been established and where resources permit. The number, design and placement of outdoor furniture shall be in keeping with the purpose and levels of use of the Park and appropriate to the setting.

### **3.9 MONUMENTS, ART WORK AND SCULPTURE DISPLAYS**

Objective:

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

Policies:

- 3.9.1 Monuments, art work and sculpture displays will be considered where appropriate and practical so it is in keeping with the natural and surrounding character of the reserve.

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

### **3.10 SIGNS**

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

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

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

#### Objectives:

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

Policies:

- 3.10.1 Council shall use current New Zealand Standards as a guide when providing and maintaining signs on parks and reserves.
- 3.10.2 Signs on reserves shall be for the purpose of proper management, administration and control of the reserve. Education and interpretation facilities shall be provided in key areas of the reserve.
- 3.10.3 Permanent advertising signs are not permitted on the reserve. Permanent signs for trade advertising may be permitted with the approval of Council only when the sign is to be located within an enclosed sports area and only where the sign will not be visible from outside the sports area.
- 3.10.4 Temporary advertising intended to alert or inform the public about a forthcoming event or attractions on the reserve may be permitted at the discretion of Council. The position of all temporary advertising shall be approved by Council, all costs shall be the responsibility of the applicant and temporary signs shall remain in place for a maximum of 14 days.
- 3.10.5 Reserve occupiers must apply to Council to place signage on their buildings. The size, style and scale of signage will be taken into consideration and in particular, the effect or visual impact the sign will have on reserve users and the reserve neighbours. All signs on buildings shall be limited to the name of the club or organisation and shall be within the dimensions of 3m long by 1.2m deep and to a maximum area of 1.5m<sup>2</sup>. Any requests for signage outside these dimensions must be approved by way of Council resolution.
- 3.10.6 Reserve occupiers will be responsible for meeting the costs of producing, erecting, maintaining, removing and replacing signs relating to their activity to be located on to their buildings.
- 3.10.7 The number of signs shall be kept to the minimum number required to meet the needs of users.
- 3.10.8 Council will provide standard identification signage at the entrance to each activity.
- 3.10.9 All park entrance and information signs/types of signs shall be approved by Council.

### **3.11 LIGHTING**

Council recognises that some reserve user groups wish to operate at night. Sufficient lighting in high use areas is important so that people can see and be seen.

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

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

### **3.12 NETWORK UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE**

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

It is not desirable to have network utility infrastructure on reserves and reserves should not be regarded as infrastructure corridors.

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

- 3.12.1 No new network utility infrastructure will be permitted on the reserve unless a definite benefit to the reserve can be established. Any new network utility infrastructure deemed essential for a reserve shall be laid underground.
- 3.12.2 Council will permit network utility operators conditional access to reserve land to inspect, maintain, operate or upgrade existing works, subject to the provisions of the relevant empowering Acts, the Reserves Act 1977 and conditions of Council. All reticulated essential services and associated structures will be maintained and serviced so as not to pose danger or risk to the public.
- 3.12.3 The utility provider is responsible for all costs associated with temporary closures of the reserve and the costs of reinstatement in the event of damage to the reserve from the network utility infrastructure.
- 3.12.4 Network utility operators must supply a useable and up-to-date "as built" infrastructure plan in a form and detail agreed with Council officers, including information regarding their location on the reserve as a condition of any occupation agreement.

### **3.13 DISPOSAL OF RUBBISH**

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

Council's general policy is not to provide rubbish bins on public parks except in high use/high profile areas.

Council is also concerned about the impact garden escapees can have on areas of environmental importance. Garden escapees, or weeds, often come from garden waste being dumped onto neighbouring reserve land. While this reserve is not an environmental reserve, there is still a cost in cleaning up and removing dumped garden waste.

Objectives:

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

Policies:

- 3.13.1 No person shall deposit any domestic refuse, trade waste, garden refuse, rubble or other debris on the reserve.
- 3.13.2 Reserve user groups are responsible for ensuring the area of their responsibility is kept clear of rubbish.

- 3.13.3 Event organisers are responsible for collection and disposal of rubbish when the reserve is booked for events.

### 3.14 FIRES ON RESERVES

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

Objective:

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

Policy:

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

### 3.15 FIREWORKS DISPLAYS

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

Objective:

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

Policies:

- 3.15.1 Fireworks displays by organised groups may be allowed on reserves with prior written authorisation from Council.
- 3.15.2 Applicants wishing to use the reserve for fireworks displays must provide evidence they have met the requirements of relevant legislation, regulations, codes and permits and provide an acceptable Risk Management Plan before final permission will be granted.
- 3.15.3 Proof of adequate public liability insurance is required for permission to be granted for fireworks displays on the reserve.

### 3.16 LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND SALE

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

Objective:

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

Policy:

- 3.16.1 Council will not oppose the granting of liquor licences for premises located on parks and reserves or special licenses in defined areas for one off types of events where:
- (a) The granting of permission is consistent with the purpose of the reserve.
  - (b) The effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
  - (c) Applicants can provide evidence they have met the requirements of relevant legislation, regulations, codes and permits.

### **3.17 PEST PLANTS AND ANIMALS**

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

Effective control of weeds and animals is undertaken to comply with the Regional Pest Management Strategy for Southland.

Objective:

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

Policies:

- 3.17.1 Pest plants and animals on parks and reserves shall be controlled in accordance with the "Regional Pest Management Strategy" or any subsequent reviews of this Strategy.
- 3.17.2 Council will endeavour to remove invasive weed and pest animal species from the reserve by approved control methods.
- 3.17.3 Animals and birds deliberately abandoned in the reserve may be considered a pest and destroyed.
- 3.17.4 Council will liaise, support, assist and cooperate with Regional Council and other interest groups to provide for the detection and control of pest plants and animals in parks and reserves.



### 3.18 CAMPING

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

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

3.18.1 Camping is not permitted on reserves within this Management Plan.

3.18.2 In special circumstances, camping on the reserve for one off events may be approved by Council resolution.

### 3.19 DOGS ON RESERVES

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

The control of dogs on the reserve has been an issue from time to time and while there is signage and controls placed on the Park, it is difficult to enforce these rules but better education of dog owners has helped.

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

Objectives:

- *To provide environments within the city's parks and reserves where dogs and people can happily co-exist.*
- *To allow dogs and their owners reasonable access to the city's parks and reserves, at the same time protecting the safety and comfort for all users.*
- *To make available areas of open space in the city's parks and reserves, which provide reasonable exercise and recreational opportunities for dogs and their owners.*

- *To minimise danger and/or nuisance caused by dogs to the public or to wildlife and natural habitats on the city's parks and reserves.*
- *To provide appropriate signage and public notification to dog owners (or those people exercising their dogs) informing them of their responsibilities while using the city's parks and reserves.*

Policies:

- 3.19.1 Access  
Appropriate levels of access to parks and reserves for dogs and their owners shall be made available.
- 3.19.2 Safety and Conflict  
Dog access to parks and reserves shall be restricted or, in some cases, prohibited where the likelihood of conflict exists between dogs, the public or the environment.
- 3.19.3 Exercise Areas  
Dog exercise areas shall be made available to provide sufficient opportunities for the needs of dogs in the city's parks and reserves.
- 3.19.4 Signage and Education  
A review of the dog control signage on parks and reserves in the city shall be carried out with a goal of standardising and simplifying this. Opportunities for informing the public on dog control policies on parks and reserves, such as newsletters, media releases and advertising shall also be considered. Appropriate signage will be erected at various locations to assist dog owners in complying with this policy.
- 3.19.5 Dog Fouling  
Every person, whose dog defecates on any city park or reserve, is required to remove the deposited faeces from the reserve area immediately or dispose of the material in a suitable receptacle.
- 3.19.6 Responsibilities  
It is the responsibility of the person exercising the dog on the city's parks and reserves to ensure the dog is fully registered and that it complies with any other Council dog control bylaw.
- 3.19.7 Enforcement  
Parks Division officers shall convey the agreed policies to dog owners when observing any offence. Enforcement will be via Council's dog control officers and, if necessary, by provision of the Reserves Act 1977, parks rangers and the introduction of bylaws.

**Definitions**

*Dogs-on-a-Leash Areas*

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

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

- Designated dog-exercise areas.

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

#### *Dog-Prohibited Areas*

Areas where dogs are prohibited are:

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

#### *Designated Dog-Exercise Areas*

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

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

#### *Notes*

- *The person exercising the dog must be able to control it as if it was on a leash. If the person exercising the dog cannot stop or retrieve the dog immediately with a whistle or call, then the person cannot exercise their dog with its leash off.*
- *The person exercising the dog must carry a leash at all times.*

- *The person exercising the dog must be capable of restraining the dog.*
- *The person exercising the dog is responsible for removing any deposited faeces from the dog exercising area.*

### **3.20 DOMESTIC ANIMAL CONTROL**

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

Objective:

- *To protect the vegetation and soil structure of the reserve and to provide a safe and attractive reserve for all users.*

Policy:

- 3.20.1 Uncontrolled animals are not permitted on parks and reserve unless otherwise provided for with an appropriate lease or licence under Section 73 of the Reserves Act 1977 or with written permission from Council.

### **3.21 PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAY EQUIPMENT**

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

Council is currently producing a Playground Strategy which may in the long term have bearing on facilities and services in certain parks and reserves.

Objectives:

- *To ensure a healthy and safe environment is provided for playground users.*
- *To maintain playgrounds that are creative, stimulating and fun, and to encourage children to engage in social interaction and physical activity.*

Policies:

- 3.21.1 Play equipment shall be maintained and upgraded as required per the Invercargill City Council Playground Strategy to provide quality play equipment, safety surfacing and high play value.
- 3.21.2 All new or upgraded play equipment shall comply with the relevant New Zealand Safety Standards.
- 3.21.3 All playgrounds and play equipment shall be given a monthly maintenance inspection and a six monthly structural inspection to ensure all pieces of equipment are maintained to a safe standard.

- 3.21.4 Informal play opportunities shall be encouraged through the design of open spaces within the reserve using the natural landforms and existing features, to the extent the surrounding vegetation and horticultural qualities are not damaged.

### 3.22 HEALTHY AND ACTIVE PARKS

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

One of the key outcomes of the "Our Way Invercargill"<sup>2</sup> strategy plan is "Health and Wellbeing - We are healthy people". This aligns with the Ministry of Health's approach to improving nutrition, increasing physical activity and achieving healthy weight for all New Zealanders.

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

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

Objective:

- *To encourage healthy and active lifestyles for Invercargill residents through use of the park.*

Policies:

- 3.22.1 Groups booking events in the reserve will be encouraged to provide healthy food alternatives at their event.
- 3.22.2 Council will consider the cultural needs and physical abilities of potential users when designing environments in the reserve to ensure the park is welcoming and functional for all.

### 3.23 SMOKE FREE PARKS AND RESERVES

Objectives:

- *To encourage healthy and active lifestyles for Invercargill residents through use of parks and reserves as Smoke Free areas.*
- *That this be promoted in all Invercargill City Council Parks and in particular, within 20 meters of play equipment; entrances to the Queens Park Aviary and Queens Park Animal Reserve; and all marked sports fields.*

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

- *That the public be encouraged through signage and publicity to maintain a clean, healthy environment in these areas.*
- *That this become a policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.*

Policies:

- 3.23.1 By designating and promoting all Invercargill City Council owned children's playgrounds, the Queens Park Aviary, Queens Park Animal Reserve, and areas designated as sports fields as Smoke free areas.
- 3.23.2 That this be promoted in all Council Parks and in particular within 20 meters of play equipment, entrances to the Queens Park Aviary and Queens Park Animal Reserve, and allocated sports fields.
- 3.23.3 That the public be encouraged through signage and publicity to maintain a clean, healthy environment in these areas.
- 3.23.4 That this become a policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.
- 3.23.5 Groups booking events on Invercargill City Council Parks will be encouraged to actively promote their event as Smoke Free.

### **3.24 ADMINISTRATION**

The reserves in this plan are vested in Council for Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose Reserve.

Objective:

- *To comply with the Reserves Act 1977 requirements for administration and management.*

Policy:

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

### **3.25 PLAN AMENDMENT AND REVIEW**

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

Objective:

- *To ensure this Management Plan is kept under review to reflect the needs of current and future users through consultation with the community and user*

*groups and to be consistent with current best practice management procedure.*

Policies:

3.25.1 Any change or amendment, not involving a comprehensive review of the reserve's Management Plan, shall be made by adopting the procedures specified in Section 41(9) of the Reserves Act 1977.

3.25.2 The reserve's Management Plan shall be kept under continuous review as laid down in Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 and shall be operative from the date of signing for a period of ten years, at which time it will be completely reviewed.

### **3.26 DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE**

#### **3.26.1 Requests for Development on Reserves**

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

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

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

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

Objectives:

- *To protect and enhance the open space, landscape and historical values of the reserve while providing adequate facilities for recreation and play.*
- *To ensure that development is appropriate to the reserve and that new developments complement and enhance the existing character of the reserve.*
- *To provide and maintain well designed and appropriately located buildings and structures in the reserve to improve utilisation and add to the enjoyment of the reserve by its users.*

- *To ensure that all reserve facilities are provided and maintained to an appropriate standard that meets public health and safety requirements and contributes to the attractiveness of the reserve.*
- *To ensure the costs associated with any development by/for a specific user group are met by that group.*

Policies:

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



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



## 4.0 SPORT RESERVE SECTIONS

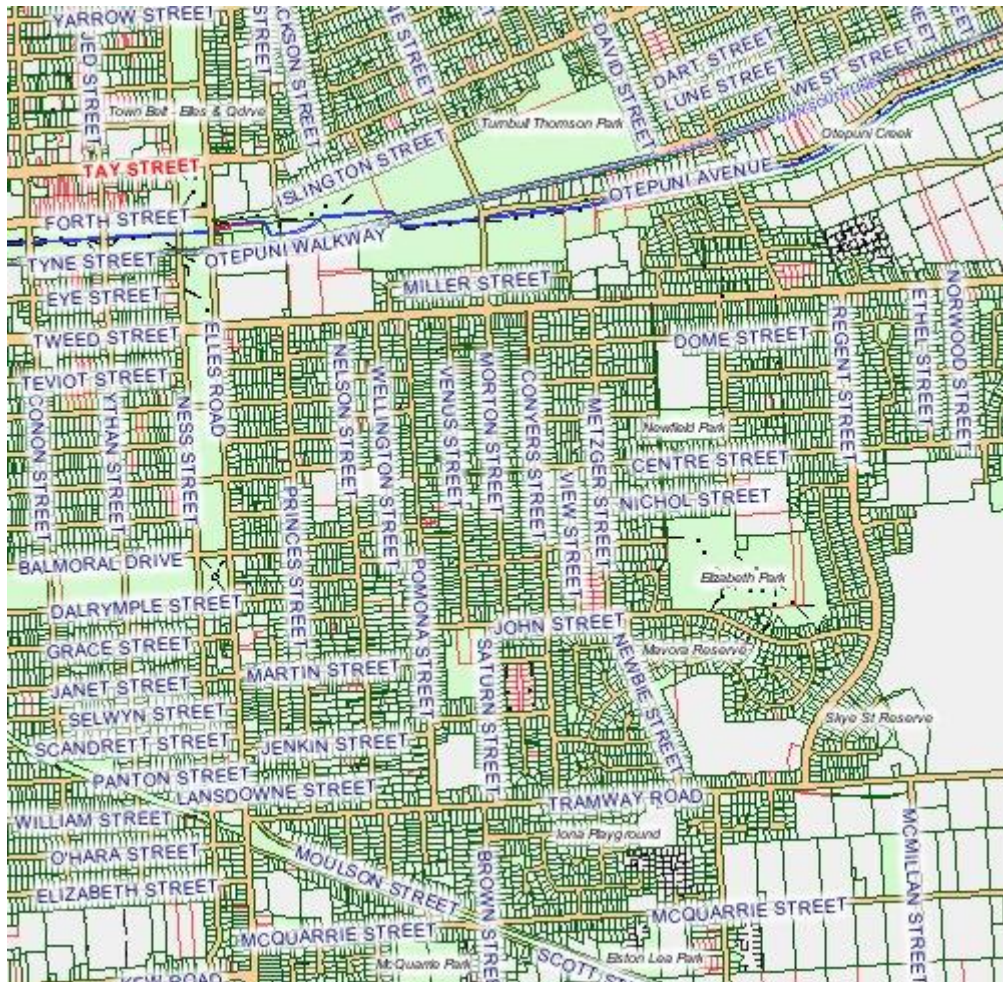
### 4.1 BAIN PARK





### 4.1.1 Location

Bain Park is located within the residential area of south Invercargill and is bounded by residential properties on the west and south, while fronting onto Saturn and John Streets.



### 4.1.2 Access

Pedestrian access to Bain Park is from Saturn and John Streets, with a pedestrian walkway from Pomona Street to the west of the reserve.

Off street parking is shared by occupiers of the reserve. Vehicles can otherwise be parked along Saturn and John Streets.

### 4.1.3 Adjoining Land Use

Bain Park is situated in a residential area, with housing along the park's south and west perimeters.



#### 4.1.4 History

Bain Park was named after Andrew Bain, a former Mayor of Invercargill (1923-1927), who gifted Lots 1 and 16 to the City. Bain said he hoped his gift “may induce some of our wealthy citizens to do something for our fair city” (p97 Centenary of Invercargill Municipality 1871-1971). On 7 September 1925 this land was vested as reserve.

Andrew Bain was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland and came to New Zealand as a seaman. He settled in Southland in 1879 and died in 1939.

The Kingswell Softball Club (formerly Telstars Softball Club) used to play at Bain Park in 1960-1970s.

On 8 February 1971 the whole of what now comprises Bain Park was vested as reserve.

Play equipment was erected on Bain Park in the 1970s and then it was later removed.

The croquet lawn and tennis courts used to be at the north end of reserve and then they were later removed. The croquet club building was demolished in 1998.

#### 4.1.5 Classification and Land Description

##### 4.1.5.1 Classification

Bain Park is classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

##### 4.1.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of Bain Park is **2.9567 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Certificate of Title: SL1A/368

Legal Description: Part Lot 6 Deposited Plan 8, Lot 16 Deposited Plan 2341, and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 1275

Area: 2.9567 ha



#### 4.1.5.3 Land Occupation

The following occupiers currently hold leases on Bain Park and have their clubrooms located there:

Georgetown Scouts.  
Georgetown Bowling Club.  
Southend United Association Football Club.

#### 4.1.6 Amenity Value

Covering over two hectares of land, the reserve contributes to the open green space of the City. The reserve provides open views from the properties that border onto the park, for people travelling through to/from Pomona Street and for those using the park.

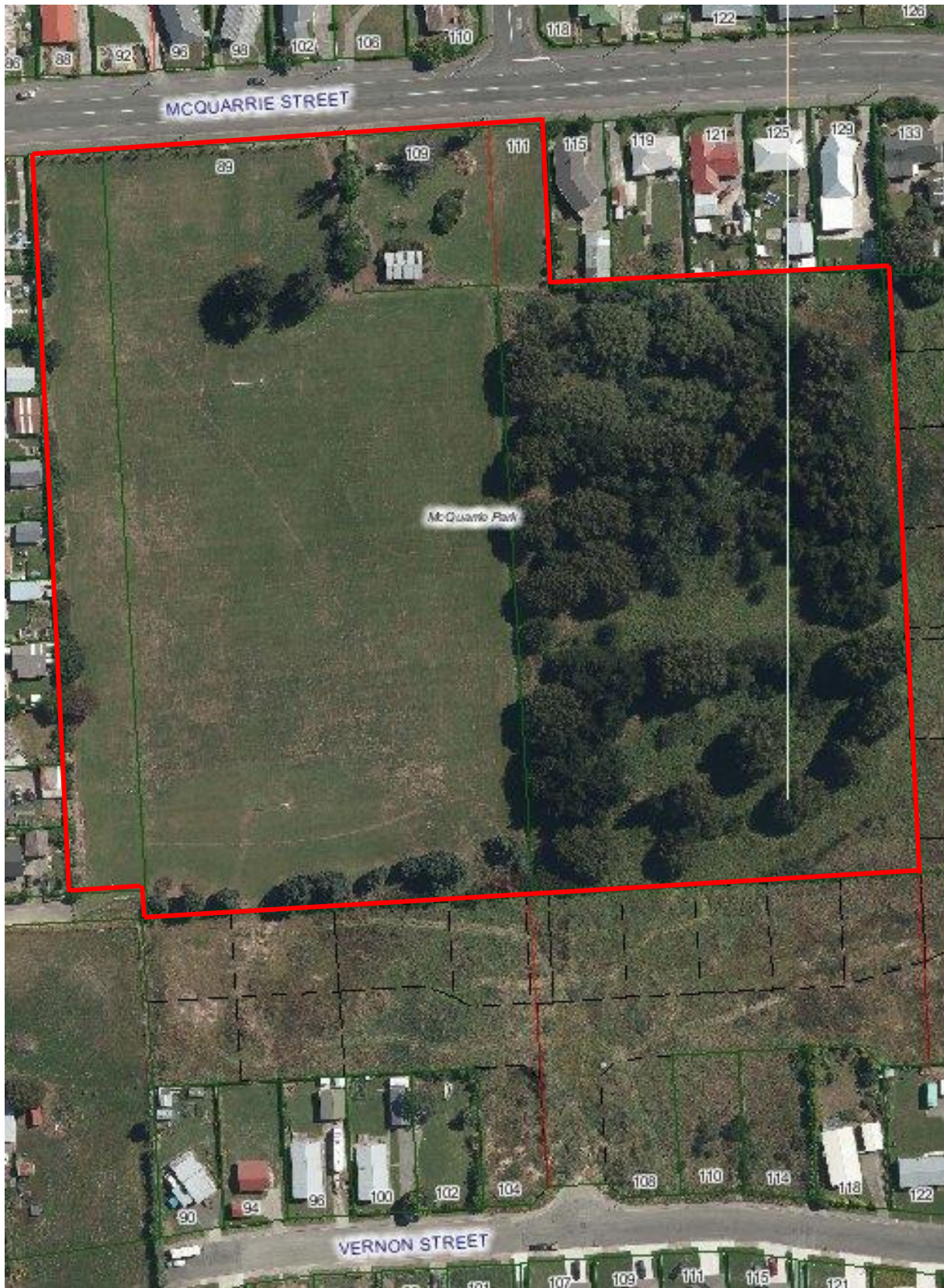
#### 4.1.7 General Use

Bain Park is used as a public park for active outdoor sport and recreation.





## 4.2 MCQUARRIE PARK





#### 4.2.1 Location

McQuarrie Park fronts onto McQuarrie Street in south Invercargill.

#### 4.2.2 Access

Pedestrian access to McQuarrie Park is off McQuarrie Street and off the corner of Lancaster and Albany Streets. It would be desirable to allow for access from Brown and Vernon Streets if future residential development should occur. Pathways lead to play equipment from McQuarrie Street.



#### 4.2.3 Adjoining Land Use

McQuarrie Park is situated in a residential area and is surrounded by residential properties. The Southern Greenway is a linkage reserve that runs diagonally northeast to southwest and cuts through McQuarrie Street north of McQuarrie Park. Semi rural land expands south and east of the reserve.

#### 4.2.4 History

Land was subdivided along the west side of the reserve. When that land was purchased, the intention was that some of the land would be incorporated into McQuarrie Park in order to provide sufficient room for playing fields and that the balance would be sold off for residential purposes.

Part Section 40 was acquired from Mrs Hardie, who sold that land to Council for reserve purposes.

Part Section 39 was acquired as reserve in 1969 when it was given to Council by The Southland Centre New Zealand Amateur Cycling Association in exchange for part of Kew Park for freehold land.



In 1986 the Enwood Football Club purchased land at 109 McQuarrie Street in front of the original boundary of McQuarrie Park. Clubrooms were later built at the south end of their section.

In 1996, Lot 1 DP 5961 was sold to the Invercargill City Council. Enwood Football Club later stopped using McQuarrie Park and since the clubrooms are no longer being used, they are scheduled for removal.

Lot 51 was acquired through reserve contributions from a subdivision. In 1999 Council recommended this lot be classified as recreation reserve.

Albany Street was to be extended to the east, which would adjoin the south boundary and turn north up the east boundary of the reserve, stopping at a cul-de-sac. This never eventuated. Part of the land to the west of Brown Street for Brown Street subdivision was to be vested as reserve.



## 4.2.5 Classification and Land Description

### 4.2.5.1 Classification

Two parts of McQuarrie Park are classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977. The other two parts are not currently classified as reserve land and are proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

### 4.2.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of McQuarrie Park is **4.0594 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Classification: No current reserve classification, proposed to be classified as recreation reserve

Certificate of Title: SLB2/481

Legal Description: Part Section 40 Block I Town of Seaward Bush

Area: 1.6595 ha

Classification: No current reserve classification, proposed to be classified as recreation reserve

Certificate of Title: SLB2/1424

Legal Description: Lot 1 Deposited Plan 5961

Area: 0.1523 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Certificate of Title: 587422

Legal Description: Part Section 39 Block I Town of Seaward Bush

Area: 1.8712 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: SLA4/566  
Legal Description: Lot 51 Deposited Plan 7375  
Area: 0.3764 ha



*McQuarrie Park Tenure*

#### 4.2.6 Amenity Value

The reserve contributes to the open green space of the City. The reserve provides open views from the properties that border onto the park, for people travelling to/from Albany Street and for those using the park.



#### **4.2.7 General Use**

McQuarrie Park is used as a public park for active outdoor sport and recreation.

The west side consists of a parcel of trees, acting as shelter and for children to play amongst. Kindergartens use this area for play.

The east side is an open field for sports and other informal recreational activities.

Play equipment is located at the north end of the park.

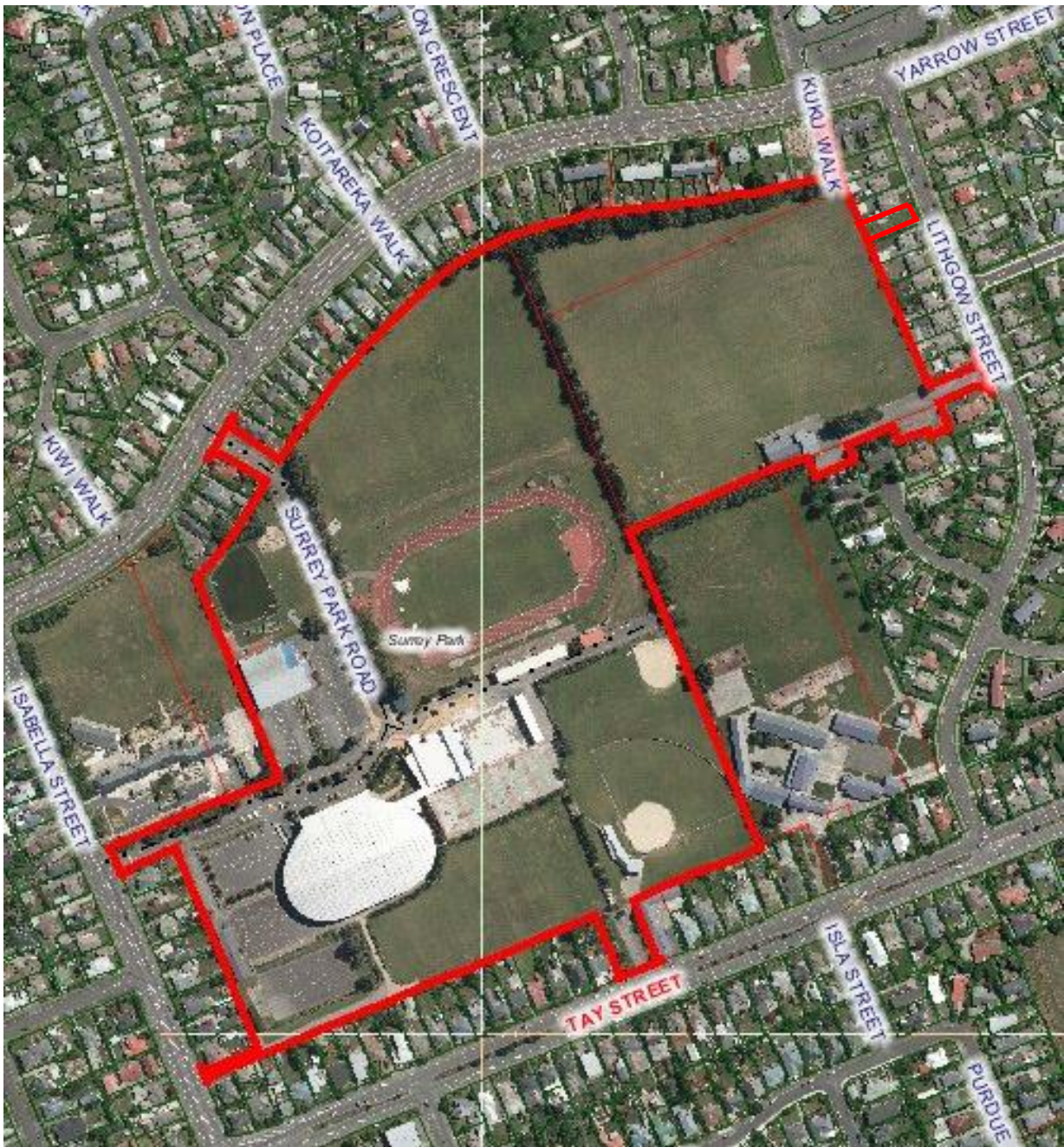
#### **4.2.8 Future Development**

Development of residential housing around McQuarrie Park may warrant further access to the Park via Brown and Vernon Streets over the following years.





### 4.3 SURREY PARK



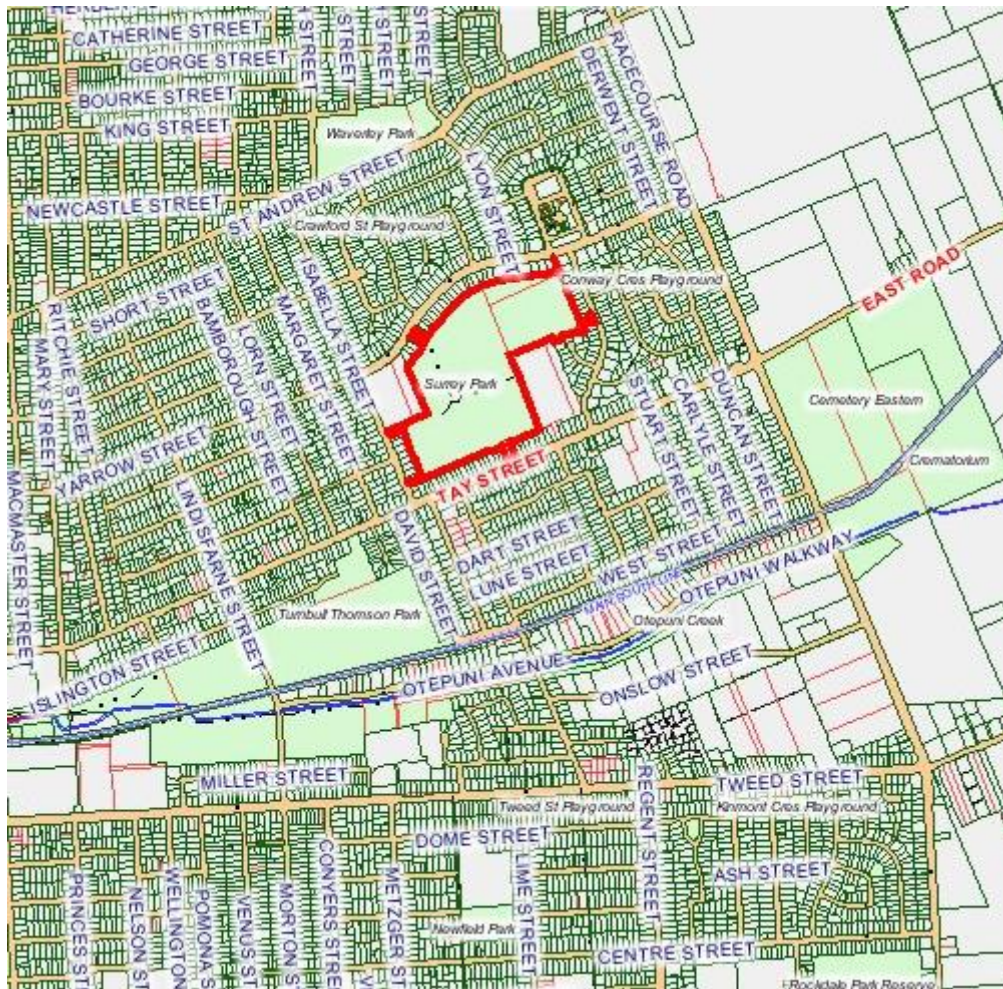
Surrey Park is one of Invercargill's more unique parks with strong recreational ties covering a multitude of sports and activities. This has been complemented with the leisure centre and indoor cycling velodrome which are two of the premier indoor sports facilities within New Zealand.

The diverse range of activities creates a challenge of managing them together in order to achieve a cohesive organised recreational area, while maximising the opportunities for park users.



### 4.3.1 Location

Surrey Park is located on the northern side of Tay Street between Yarrow, Isabella and Lithgow Streets.



### 4.3.2 Access

Surrey Park has frontage onto Isabella, Tay, Lithgow and Yarrow Streets, providing pedestrian and vehicle access from these points. Car parking is available in several locations.

### 4.3.3 Adjoining Land Use

Surrey Park is situated in a residential area, with housing along the majority of the Park's perimeter. The area formerly occupied by Surrey Park Primary School (closed since 1999) and Ascot Community School also share the Park's boundaries.

### 4.3.4 History

#### 4.3.4.1 General History

In 1945, the first parcel of land to become The Southland Community Centre (Surrey Park) was purchased. Other land purchases took place in 1955 and 1960. Also in the early 1960s some of this land was sold in order to finance

development in Surrey Park. The Southland Community Centre Society, which was set up as a Trust Board in 1949, took control over the allocation, maintenance and drainage of all grounds and internal roads.

By the late 1950s, sports fields were being developed and several sporting codes (including netball, basketball, rugby, athletics and the Model Engineers) had occupied space on the grounds. As early as 1957, the Southland Community Centre was being referred to as the Surrey Park Community Centre.

The 1960s was a decade which was notable for the change in Surrey Park's administration and the construction of several clubrooms and headquarters as the various sporting codes gradually became more established.

In 1961, the Invercargill City Council was requested to assume responsibility for the administration of the Centre. In 1962 the land was gifted to Invercargill and the Southland Community Centre Society was wound up in 1963, after handing over to the City all its records and funds.

During the 1960s several clubs erected facilities, including the Invercargill Harriers and Amateur Athletics Club, Waihopai Football Club and the Southland Softball Association and beautification, in various forms, was a major focus of the Surrey Park administrators which served to increase the public's awareness of the Park's role as the principal sporting fixture in Southland.

The Tay Street entrance was sealed and the roadways from Yarrow and Isabella Streets designed.

A flagpole and a sculpture (donated by the late Mrs Doreen L Bricknell) were erected at the Isabella Street frontage. Several trees were planted and underground cables and water mains were installed.

Also in the 1960s, drains were laid in the area and the grass, which was laid during that time, was satisfactory until 1977. As resources allowed, regular maintenance took place, with assistance from organisations concerned.

In 1966 a major scheme of development was proposed and clubs were asked to submit their suggestions. Part of the land was sold in order to finance drainage, public conveniences at the Southland Football Association grounds, two new netball/tennis courts and other developmental projects.

Later in the decade it was found necessary to install lighting at Surrey Park as an anti-vandalism measure.

In the 1970s many of the organisations within Surrey Park initiated and completed modifications to their buildings and the surrounding grounds. Fencing was completed along Surrey Park's eastern boundary and shrubs were planted throughout the area. The children's playground was re-sited to an area on the eastern section of Surrey Park but this was eventually removed.

In the early 1980s Surrey Park was acknowledged as the venue most likely to attract visitors from other parts of the country and consequently, a progressive programme for upgrading the surroundings was initiated.

Old corrugated iron fences were gradually replaced with more attractive wooden ones. The car parks were improved, as part of a Council policy that required the

car parks on all reserves in the City to be sealed and drained and trees were also planted for shelter and ornamental purposes.

The soccer fields were overtaxed by 1983 and sports field drainage problems were investigated, requiring the purchase of turf drainage equipment.

In the 1980s, in response to public concern over unsafe driving practices, speed humps were placed at the Isabella Street entrance.

In June 1993 a draft management plan for Surrey Park was advertised. This was later approved and adopted, effective 28 February 1994. It was also resolved that Surrey Park be classified as Recreation Reserve as defined within Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

In April 1997 a proposal was received to upgrade a storm water main. The proposal would result in a 600mm diameter pipe running through Surrey Park. The work was programmed to occur in January-March 1998 and the proposal benefitted the then current storm water services in the park being upgraded.

In October 2000 signage was erected for Stadium Southland and other activities at Yarrow Street and Isabella Street entrances to the Park.

In May 2000 a large new modular play area was established. This was placed close to the western side of the leisure centre. Some of this play equipment was donated from the Surrey Park School site and the play area is a memorial to the Surrey Park School that was recently closed. The play area was to act as recognition to the community's past fundraising efforts and sincere dedication to children.

In May 2001 Council approval was given to hold the National Vintage Car Rally in 2006. This was a significant event for Surrey Park and provisions were made to cater for this.

In 2006 Surrey Park was made Invercargill's first smoke free playground.

#### 4.3.4.2 *Athletics*

Originally athletics used Rugby Park but in the late 1950s, after Surrey Park was acquired, they transferred to that area. The original grass track at Surrey Park ran in a north-south direction and had quite a distinct gradient from one end to the other.

In 1966 the Council decided that the athletic track should be re-oriented so as to run in an east-west direction however the grass running track remained the sole track until the present all-weather track was constructed. The athletics and soccer fields were re-sited and levelled during this time.

In 1968 Council approved the proposal for the Invercargill Amateur Athletics and Harrier Club to build a pavilion.

In 1978 Councillors agreed to a proposed all-weather athletics track and fundraising began and in the 1980s the all-weather complex (which included a running track and javelin and high jump areas) was completed.



In 1987 concern was expressed at the deteriorating condition of the all-weather track. In the same year, work began on the St Paul's Harriers and Amateur Athletics Club headquarters and at the same time, many soccer grounds were found unsuitable for play.

In the 1980s the Southland Amateur Athletic Association and Invercargill Harrier and Amateur Athletic Clubs were extended and upgraded.

By 1988, new drains were laid to the main field at the grandstand and the St Paul's clubrooms were opened.

It was requested that the all-weather athletics track be resurfaced and because Invercargill experiences a high incidence of ultra violet light and extreme climatic conditions, this was thought to be the main contributing factor in the deterioration of the Rubkor surface, which was originally laid on the all-weather track.

In the 1990s The Top Track Committee was established to co-ordinate the development and funding of the proposed upgrade of the all-weather athletics track. Grants were received from the Trust Bank Southland Community Trust and the Invercargill Licensing Sports Foundation to be used in upgrading the track.

In 1991 it was decided that Surrey Park needed an overhaul, particularly in regard to the athletics and soccer arena, and the grandstand and by February 1992, the all-weather athletics track was completed using Polyflex. The finished area covered 5,400m<sup>2</sup> and the centre field was cultivated and re-sown in turf grass species.

The Invercargill City Council decided to take over ownership of the grandstand, with a view to upgrading it and introducing it to a user-pays system. The grandstand received urgent maintenance at a total cost of \$100,000, when repainting and general exterior repairs were taken into account.

In 2003 the all weather athletics track was re-surfaced and in 2004 permission was granted by Council for Athletics Southland to erect a practice throwing cage and relocate a throwing circle on the western boundary of the soccer fields.

It was decided in 2011 by Council that further investigation be carried out regarding the site for the possible relocation of the Invercargill Harriers and Amateur Athletics Club building, with a view to better multi-use.

The Invercargill Harriers and Amateur Athletics Club building was shifted from Southern Institute of Technology to the site beside the grandstand in October 2013.



#### 4.3.4.2 Softball

In the 1950s Softball was also being played in the soccer enclosure but then play was shifted to the present site.

In the 1960s funding was made available to the Southland Softball Association for the construction of a clay diamond.

The Southland Softball Association established its administrative base, laying down the first permanent diamond of its type in New Zealand in 1962. A second permanent diamond was added in 1988 to further enhance the playing facilities.

In the 1970s The Southland Softball Association extended their clubrooms to include a social room and two dressing rooms. Later, they constructed a lime diamond.

In October 1982, the recently renovated Southland Softball Association's pavilion was severely damaged by fire and it was decided that the new softball pavilion would incorporate a second floor.

In August 2000 the number two softball lime diamond was redeveloped to international standards.

#### 4.3.4.3 *Model Engineers*

In the 1960s an access road leading to the gates of the Model Engineers clubrooms was constructed and a boundary fence placed around the area.



In the 1970s the new Model Railway Club clubrooms were built next to the existing building on the Model Engineers site, as well as work in connection with the extension of their boat pool.

In the 1980s The Model Engineers extended their clubrooms.

In January 1997 an official opening of extensions to a building at the Southland Society of Model Engineers was held. This led further when, in May 1997, a proposal was put forward for the Southland Society of Model Engineers to erect a train station as part of the model train track.

#### 4.3.4.4 *Netball*

In the 1960s the netball/tennis courts were repaired and maintained. Extensions were made to the Netball Association pavilion and general fencing around the boundaries took place. Later in the decade the netball courts were resurfaced and the surrounding areas sealed and developed to include a concrete wall and fencing.

In the 1970s the netball/tennis courts were re-sealed with a material of a more porous nature.

In the 1980s the facilities of the Southland Netball Union (later named Invercargill Netball Centre Inc), were extended and upgraded.

In 2007 the Invercargill Netball Centre started leasing out part of their netball pavilion to Southland Olympic Weightlifting Club.

#### 4.3.4.5 *Badminton*

In the 1970s extensions were made to the Badminton Association's clubrooms and in the 1980s the Badminton Association's alterations to its changing rooms were completed. In 2005 a building consent was issued for a social room extension to the existing Southland Badminton Hall.

#### 4.3.4.6 *Rugby*

In the 1970s the Old Boys Rugby Club installed floodlights and extensions were made to their car park. The Old Boys Squash Club was also extended during this time.

In the 1980s the Rugby Club installed a particleboard floor in its gymnasium.

In 2001 the Pirates Football Club (from Turnbull Thomson) and Old Boys Rugby Clubs both merged forming a new club, Eastern Suburbs Rugby Club Invercargill Incorporated and later in 2011 became Pirates Old Boys Rugby Club..

#### 4.3.4.7 *Basketball*

In the 1970s some of the Basketball Association's (no longer there) car park was sealed. In the 1980s the Basketball Association extended its courts and facilities however, in the 2000s the Southland Indoor Basketball League Building was removed and the extra space was developed into car parking for the benefit of all Surrey Park users.

#### 4.3.4.8 *Tennis*

In the 1970s the Lawn Tennis Association erected volley boards. The Lawn Tennis Association later became known as Invercargill Tennis, and then Tennis Southland which was the overarching group, became based at Stadium Southland.

In the 1990s repairs were made to the Lawn Tennis Association's pavilion.

#### 4.3.4.9 *Waihopai Football Club*

In the 1980s the facilities of the Waihopai Football Club was extended and upgraded. The Waihopai Soccer Clubrooms were originally in the same area as the Softball Club until the clubrooms were demolished in 2009 and the Waihopai Soccer Club moved to the Grandstand.

#### 4.3.4.10 *Eastside Baptist Church*

In 2011 Eastside Baptist Church started leasing an area of the reserve for use as a community garden on an empty section off Lithgow Street.

#### 4.3.4.11 *Indoor Leisure Centre Charitable Trust*

In December 1997 the Parks Division advertised a proposal to amend the Surrey Park Management Plan to allow for an indoor leisure centre. Ten submissions were received on the proposal and, after considering these, the Works and Services Committee resolved to allow for provision of the indoor leisure centre in the Surrey Park Management Plan, subject to resource consent approval.

In February 1998 approval for the amendment proposed for the Surrey Park Management Plan to provide for the development of the leisure centre was sought from the Department of Conservation. Through this process, it was discovered a significant part of Surrey Park including the proposed site for the leisure centre did not have any reserve classification. This effectively made the existing Management Plan ultra vires. Steps were taken to remedy the situation and in March 1999 part of Surrey Park was declared a Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings and Recreational Facilities).

On 9 March 1999, resource consent was approved for the development of the leisure centre. The decision to approve consent was appealed by adjoining residents, but this was later withdrawn. The proposal to develop the leisure centre was a highly contentious issue but, on 23 June 1999, with the scoop of an excavator, work began on the building of the facility.

During this time a competition was held to determine the name for the leisure centre complex being built. Nicole Booth of Sacred Heart Primary School and Dylan Winter of Newfield Primary School were declared joint winners with their suggestion of "Stadium Southland". While the official name of the complex was the Southland Indoor Leisure Centre, the marketing name for the complex would be Stadium Southland.

Building work was completed and the official opening of the leisure centre was held on 25 March 2000 and in 2001 Stadium Southland held its First Birthday Celebrations.

In 2002 Cycling Southland submitted a proposal to the Surrey Park draft Management Plan, requesting the establishment of an indoor multi-use facility in Southland to accommodate a range of sports and also incorporating an indoor velodrome to replace the aging Kew Bowl facility. It was resolved by Council in 2002 that the proposal was to be advertised, along with detailed design and citing and concept plans, as an amendment to the plan.

In 2003 Council resolved for the construction of a velodrome and associated facilities on Surrey Park be approved in principle subject to and after the production of an approved concept plan. The concept plan was taken to Council in 2004 and permission was granted to proceed with the proposed indoor stadium, subject to a final ratification of agreements as outlined within the concept plan as well as certain requirements. The Surrey Park Management Plan was amended in 2004 to include the velodrome as a permitted activity on the reserve. Since the completion of the extensions to the stadium, landscaping was done in the south boundary, with the remaining soils reshaped to create a small embankment.



In September 2010 a snowstorm caused the roof on Stadium Southland to collapse. The rebuild is now near completion, as well as surroundings being reinstated. The senior play module was transferred to Glengarry Playground and in 2014 the play equipment was reinstated with another senior play module with the same activities and a basket swing.

In 2011 the Surrey Park Management Plan was amended to accommodate the proposed extension to the indoor stadium subject to certain conditions being met before the commencement of the extension and in 2013 it was confirmed by Council that all conditions from Council resolution in 2011 had been agreed to and would be met by the Indoor Stadium Leisure Centre Charitable Trust, allowing for the proposed extension to the building footprint to proceed.

#### **4.3.5 Classification and Land Description**

##### *4.3.5.1 Classification*

The majority of Surrey Park is classified as follows:

- Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977;
- Local Purpose Reserve pursuant to Section 23 of the Reserves Act 1977;

and shall be managed in accordance with these classifications. Lot 562 has no reserve status.

##### *4.3.5.2 Area and Land Titles*

The total area of Surrey Park is **21.1323 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Classification: No current reserve classification, proposed to be classified as recreation reserve

Certificate of Title: SL8B/285

Legal Description: Lot 1 Deposited Plan 11664

Area: 0.1304 ha

Interests: The within land has no frontage to a legal road



Classification: Recreation  
 Certificate of Title: SL1A/350  
 Legal Description: Lot 557-558 Deposited Plan 4783  
 Area: 5.3434 ha

Classification: Reserve (community buildings and recreational facilities)  
 Certificate of Title: SL1A/860  
 Legal Description: Part Lot 2 Deposited Plan 2285  
 Area: 15.5935 ha

Classification: No reserve status  
 Certificate of Title: 6B/513  
 Legal Description: Lot 562 Deposited Plan 5761  
 Area: 0.0650 ha



*Surrey Park Tenure*

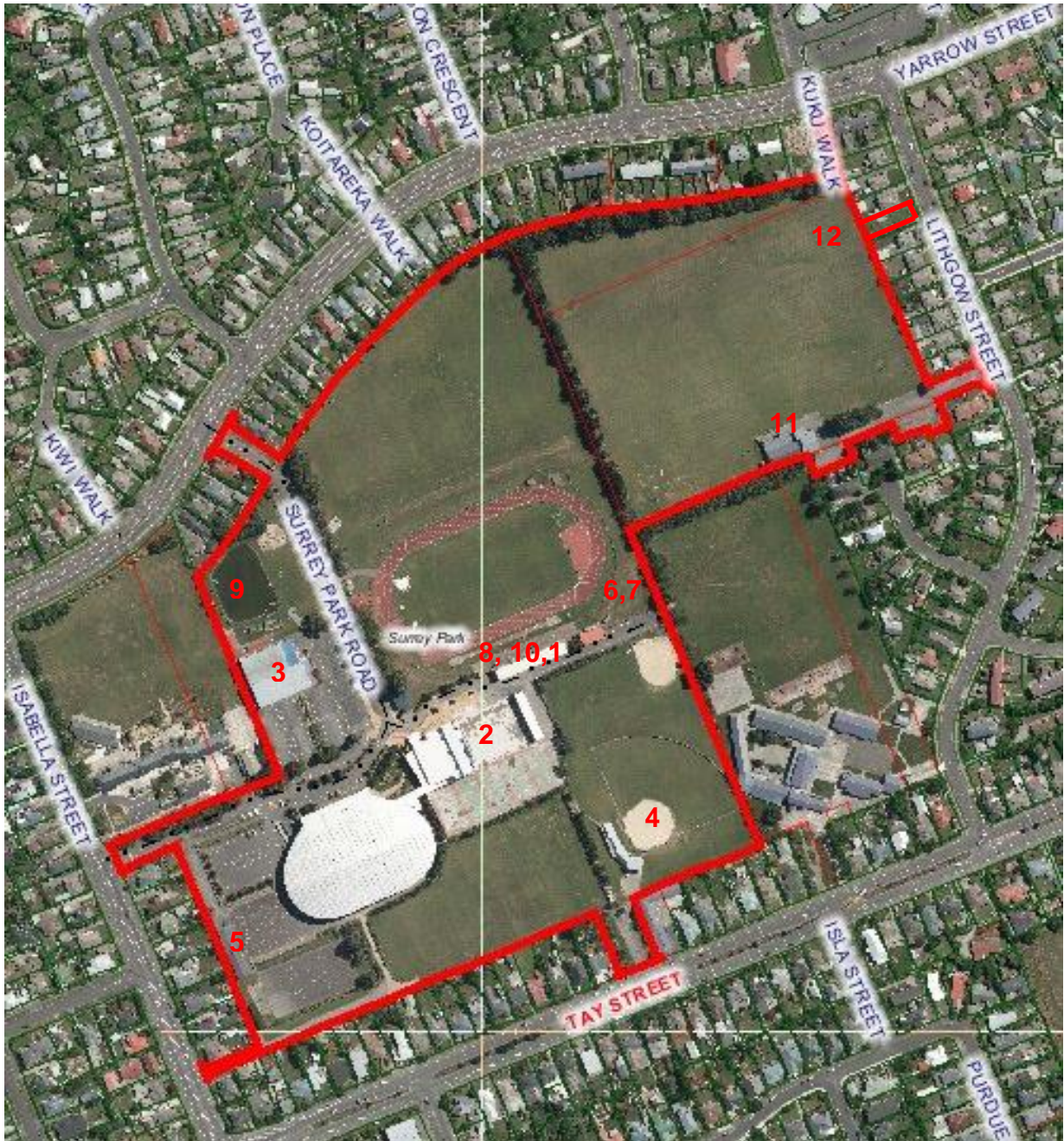
#### 4.3.3 Land Occupation

The following occupiers currently hold leases on Surrey Park and some also have their clubrooms located there:

1. Athletics Southland
2. Southland Indoor Leisure Centre Charitable Trust (together with various sub-tenants)
3. Southland Badminton Association
4. Southland Softball Association
5. Invercargill Netball Centre
6. Invercargill Harrier and Amateur Athletic Club
7. St Paul's Harrier and Athletic Club



8. Waihopai Association Football
9. Southland Society of Model Engineers
10. Southland Soccer Referees Association
11. Pirates Old Boys Rugby Club
12. Eastside Baptist Church - community garden (grounds only)
- City League Cricket Club (grounds only)
- Queens Park Football (grounds only)



#### 4.3.6 Amenity Value

The reserve contributes to the open green space of the City. The reserve provides open views from the properties that border onto the park and for people travelling through, to/from the access points around the park, and for those using the park.

### 4.3.7 General Use

Surrey Park is used as a public park for sport and recreational activities. Stadium Southland is a multifunctional facility which caters for a wide variety of sports, leisure, cultural and community activities as well as special events which require covered space. Although the purpose of the velodrome is for cycling, there are occasions where it has also been used for other international/national sporting or community events if extra space is required when the stadium is not big enough for a particular activity or something is happening at the same time.

Surrey Park is used formally by sports clubs and informally by City residents for walking, running, casual sport and play.

Club occupiers and other users use the reserve for practices, competitions and events.

A playground is located beside the Stadium.

### 4.3.8 Policies

#### 4.3.8.1 Access

4.3.8.1.1 Existing access for vehicles to private properties via Surrey Park to 435 Yarrow Street and 439 Yarrow Street is permitted. Other informal access will be allowed at the discretion of the Parks Manager. No further access ways will be allowed in the future.

#### 4.3.8.2 Buildings and Structures - Grandstand

The Council, as owner of the grandstand, has an obligation to maintain it to a suitable standard, subject to a desirable need, including the encouragement of use of the facility.

4.3.8.2.1 To continue to develop and maintain the grandstand to a standard that is compatible with its use, as resources allow, subject to an earthquake assessment.

#### 4.3.8.3 Parking

4.3.8.3.1 Clubs may be allocated reserved car park spaces by the Parks Manager. This is to provide for emergency or specialist vehicles.

4.3.8.3.2 The car park at the Indoor Leisure Centre shall be managed so as not to give rise to increased car parking on Tay Street.

#### 4.3.8.4 Noise

4.3.8.4.1 Noise from activities associated with Surrey Park shall not exceed the following noise limits at or within the boundary of any property adjoining Surrey Park:

Day time 0700 - 2200		Night Time 2200 - 0700	
LAeq	LAmx	LAeq	LAmx
55dB	70dB	40dB	70dB



4.3.8.4.2 Noise shall be measured in accordance with the current NZ Standards and the Invercargill City Council District Plan.

**4.3.8.5 Nuisance**

4.3.8.5.1 The Indoor Leisure Centre's manager is responsible for liaison with the public, in particular adjacent residents, should any complaints be received. A complaints register is to be established and the manager is to have authority to respond to and resolve neighbours' concerns. The name and contact number of the manager is to be displayed within the Centre's reception area. The complaints register is to be made available to the Parks Manager upon request.



## 4.4 TEVIOT STREET RESERVE

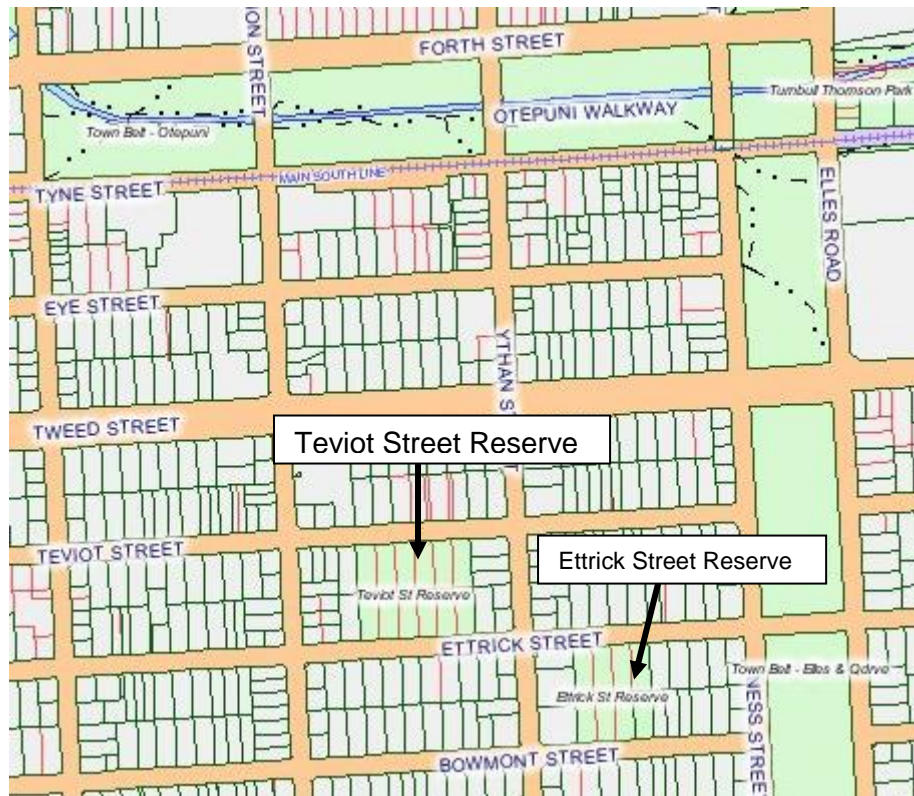


### 4.4.1 Location

Teviot Street Reserve is situated between Teviot and Ettrick Streets in south Invercargill.

### 4.4.2 Access

Teviot Street Reserve has frontage onto Teviot and Ettrick Streets. Pedestrian access is enabled through these frontages.



#### 4.4.3 Adjoining Land Use

The reserve is situated in a residential area and is surrounded by residential properties. Ettrick Street Reserve and the Town Belt Reserve are in close proximity to Teviot Street Reserve. They are also managed by the Invercargill City Council Parks Division as public parks.

#### 4.4.4 History

Teviot Street Reserve was set aside by the Otago Provincial Government in 1874 and in 1963 it was vested as recreation reserve.

A children's playing apparatus was erected by Council at the western end of the reserve which was removed and a concrete block building was erected in its place by the Southern Cross Scout Group as a scout hall, with approval by Council. The Southern Cross Scout Group used the building solely for scout purposes until 1994.

The Awarua District Scout Committee took over the building after the Southern Cross Scout Group was disbanded in 1994 due to declining numbers and the building was sublet to other groups (including scout groups) during that time.

The Southern Cross Scout Hall Trust then gifted and set over to the YMCA Invercargill Charitable Trust the hall through a lease. In 2000, the YMCA signed a lease for use of the building with Council and still continues to use it.

The Queens Park Association Football Club played on the grounds in the 1960s and later moved to Turnbull Thomson Park. Rugby and other football groups have used the playing fields over the years.



#### 4.4.5 Classification and Land Description

##### 4.4.5.1 Classification

Teviot Street Reserve is classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

##### 4.4.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of Teviot Street Reserve is **1.2141 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Certificate of Title: SL10/178

Legal Description: Section 4-9 and Section 14-19 Block XL Town of Invercargill

Area: 1.2141 ha



*Teviot Street Reserve Tenure*

#### 4.4.5.3 *Land Occupation*

The hall is currently leased by the YMCA Invercargill Charitable Trust.

#### 4.4.6 **Amenity Value**

The reserve is an open playing field which contributes to the green space of the City. The reserve provides open views from the properties that border onto the reserve, for people travelling through and for those using the reserve.



#### 4.4.7 **General Use**

Teviot Street Reserve is used as a public park for active outdoor sport and recreation.

A hall in the south west corner of the reserve is used by the YMCA Invercargill Charitable Trust.



### 4.5 TURNBULL THOMSON PARK





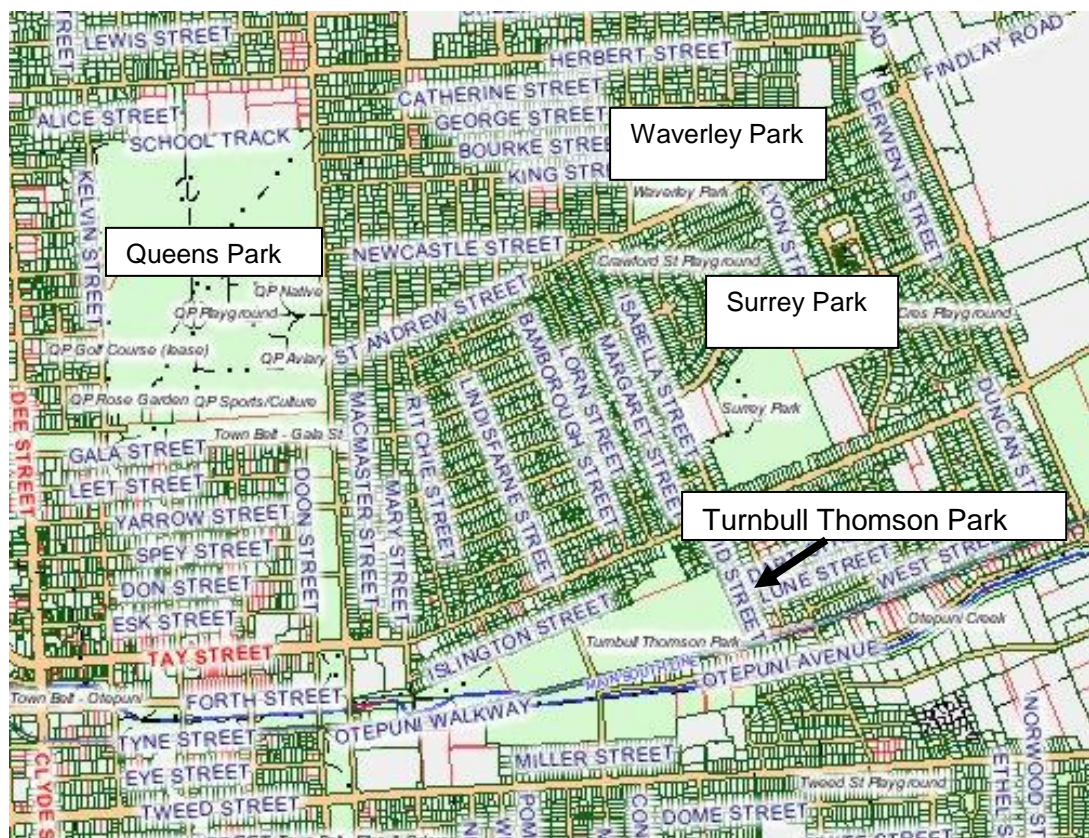
Turnbull Thomson Park is an important reserve for active recreational activities in the city. It is the home to a number of sporting and recreational clubs with well developed grounds and facilities. Covering over 40 hectares of land, the reserve contributes significantly to the open 'green' space of the City. It is used formally by sports clubs and informally by City residents for walking, running, casual sport and play.

This Management Plan is a full review of the Turnbull Thomson Park Management Plan which was prepared in 1995. While much of the plan remains the same, parts of it have been updated with current information.

#### 4.5.1 Location

Turnbull Thomson Park is located south of Tay Street and east of Elles Road. The reserve is roughly divided into four segments dissected by Lindisfarne Street running north-south, with the South Island main trunk railway line and Otepunu Stream running east-west. Otepunu Avenue and a band of industrial sections increase the separation of the two eastern portions.

Broadly it is bounded by Elles Road, Tay Street, Inglewood Road and Tweed Street.



#### 4.5.2 Access

Turnbull Thomson Park is well served for access. Lindisfarne Street provides the main street frontage. However, there are a number of key access points for user groups and informal access points for the public.



Vehicle access is off Elles Road, Mary Street, Islington Street, Lindisfarne Street, Miller Street and Camden Street; with pedestrian access off Tay Street, Highfield Terrace, David Street, Orwell Crescent, Inglewood Road and Otepunu Avenue.

A formed walking/cycling track runs the entire length of the reserve along the raised stop banks from Inglewood Road through to Elles Road. This track continues on to Rockdale Road in the east and links with the Town Belt and Otepunu Gardens walkway in the west.

#### **4.5.3 Adjoining Land Use**

Turnbull Thomson Park is situated in a predominantly residential area, but there are various other adjoining land uses which have some bearing on the management of the Park.

At the western end, the Park borders onto Southland Girls High School and Splash Palace (Southland Aquatic Centre). Rugby Park sports grounds are located to the southwest of Turnbull Thomson Park, although it does not form along its boundary.

The Methodist Church of New Zealand is situated off Lindisfarne Street and Peacehaven Rest Home is located to the southeast of the Park.

The Main South railways line and Otepunu Stream bisect the reserve from east to west. A band of industrial sections on Otepunu Avenue create a barrier between the two eastern parts of the Park.

A sewerage pumping station is located on the corner of Lindisfarne Street and Otepunu Avenue.

A parcel of land managed by Environment Southland is situated in the middle of the reserve adjacent to the railway line (south of Mary Street) and another piece of Environment Southland land forms a boundary to the northwest of the reserve, adjacent to what is currently the Mitre 10 Mega Store and Harvey Norman complex.

#### **4.5.4 History**

Most of Turnbull Thomson Park (around 70%) was gifted to the City in 1933 by the daughters of John Turnbull Thomson - Miss PO Thomson of London and Miss NE Thomson of Christchurch. John Turnbull Thomson was the first Surveyor General of New Zealand who originally surveyed Invercargill, allowing for the many reserves and generously wide streets.

Miss NE Thomson also gave the City £100 to buy suitable trees and shrubs for the Park. During World War II the land was used for growing food crops and the cultivation of the land for this purpose helped improve the turf condition for playing areas.

Between 1934 and 1980 a number of other smaller parcels of land were acquired by Council and were added to Turnbull Thomson Park.

Sometime during the 1940s or early 1950s the sum of £300 was set aside and invested for the purposes of tree planting in Turnbull Thomson Park.

The Turnbull Thomson Trust Account was established in 1963 with funds obtained from the sale of sections along David Street. This money was invested and the income from it, together with the capital, was used for development or maintenance within the Park. The original sum was £11,879 and some of this money was used for the construction of the Turnbull Thomson Pavilion.

In 1965 the Turnbull Thomson Pavilion was constructed and the Turnbull Thomson Management Committee was formed to oversee the running and maintenance of the building. This Committee was active until 1989 when it felt it had outgrown its usefulness and the running of the pavilion was handed back to Council.

A special fund of \$10,000 was held over from the Committee for development and tree planting in the Turnbull Thomson area.

During the 1960s and 1970s a tree nursery was located in Turnbull Thomson Park and used for growing shelter trees for use on the City's reserves. This was located to the east of the Invercargill Smallbore Rifle Association's building between the Otepunu Stream and the railway line.

Also during the 1960s and 1970s most of the buildings were constructed on Turnbull Thomson Park reflecting the nature of sport and recreation at the time, with strong membership in team sports and recreational activities.

In 1977 it was reported that an old sawmill site waterworks depot had been removed from the premises. It was understood at the time that the old mill buildings were to be demolished by direction of the Reserves Department.

In 1978, Council purchased land from Mr C J Blomfield. The Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band and the Invercargill Bridge Club were to build their premises on land to the east of the proposed reserve and Council had consented to the land being leased to those two organisations. Prior to allowing a permit to be issued for the Pipe Band to proceed, confirmation was required from Mr Blomfield to sell the land. The land was transferred to Council and was registered as a reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

In 1989 the Southland Womens Bowling Centre shifted from the Turnbull Thomson Pavilion to their new pavilion located near their green. Facilities and extensions were later added. The Amalgamation of Bowls Southland Inc and Southland Womens Bowling Centre occurred in September 2001, becoming known as Bowls Southland. Bowls Southland indicated to Council in 2007 that it may no longer require the bowling green in the future and Touch Southland took over their facilities and now lease this area.

The Southland Archery and Bowhunters Club (formerly known as the Invercargill Archery Club until 1991) was previously located at Turnbull Thomson Park grounds prior to moving their location to Sandy Point Domain around 1997.

A Skateboard Park, located at the Mary Street entrance to the Park, was constructed by Environment Southland when the stop banks were being constructed (circa 1990). Due to unsavoury use, the skateboard ramps were demolished in 2012 and Environment Southland proposes to re-landscape the area in the future.

In 1999, as part of the 'Keep Invercargill Beautiful' campaign, three organisations in Turnbull Thomson Park (Invercargill Smallbore Rifle Association, Southland Darts Association and Invercargill Poultry and Pigeon Club) took a collaborative approach to the problem of graffiti on their buildings. Together they applied for funding and employed a local artist to design murals for the outside of their buildings. While graffiti is still a problem, the murals have added interest and colour to the area.

The sealed walking/cycling track which runs from Inglewood Road to Elles Road was constructed and is maintained by the Invercargill City Council Roading Division in 2003. Funding for the track was available through the Land Transport Funding Programme with an agreement reached between the Invercargill City Council and Environment Southland for using the stop bank for these purposes.

In 2003 Council gave permission to allow for extensions to the Turnbull Thomson Table Tennis pavilion.

Council received a proposal in July 2007 from Southland Soccer to purchase and upgrade the Turnbull Thomson Park pavilion and develop amenities and facilities associated with the soccer activity at Turnbull Thomson Park. This included the construction of a fully fenced artificial multi-sport playing surface on the number one field and the development of more car parking.

In July 2007 Council also received a proposal from the Southland Hockey Association wishing to develop two water-based synthetic hockey fields and associated infrastructure. Hockey was played at Turnbull Thomson Park during the 1970s and 1980s in the area now occupied by Southland Soccer however with the development of an artificial turf in Queens Park in 1994, the fields at Turnbull Thomson were no longer required.

The area which the Metropolitan Cricket Club and the then Eastern Hawks Rugby Club were located was eventually taken over by Hockey Southland. The Cricket Club was relocated to the redeveloped Queens Park site where Hockey Southland had been situated while the Rugby Club sold their club rooms to Hockey Southland.

The proposal from the Southland Hockey Association was approved in November 2007, replacing the current Queens Park sand based hockey turf with the latest style of hockey turf providing a surface that was designed to meet international standards.

#### **4.5.5 Classification and Land Description**

##### **4.5.5.1 Classification**

Turnbull Thomson Park is classified as follows:

- Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- Local Purpose Reserve pursuant to Section 23 of the Reserves Act 1977.

It shall be managed in accordance with these classifications.

#### 4.5.5.2 *Area and Land Titles*

The total area of Turnbull Thomson Park is **40.5918 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 115/28  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 1969  
Area: 0.0513 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 113/92  
Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 1969  
Area: 0.0339 ha

Classification: Currently just Reserve, proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.  
Certificate of Title: 118/277  
Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 1969  
Area: 0.0296 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 118/278  
Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 1969  
Area: 0.0278 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve/Local Purpose Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 159/184  
Legal Description: Lots 1-3 DP 10250  
Area: 0.8342 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: A1/64  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 6030  
Area: 0.0228 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: B4/1303  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 3106  
Area: 0.1416 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 180/30 (part-cancelled)  
Legal Description: Pt Lot 2 DP 3106  
Area: 0.0807 ha  
Interest: 248101 GN taking part (1r. 22.6p) hatched black on plan hereon for a secondary school

Classification: Currently no reserve classification, proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.  
Certificate of Title: 8C/956  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 11938  
Area: 0.3245 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: SLA4/1187  
Legal Description: Pt Lot 1 DP 2138 and Pt Lot 1 DP 3072  
Area: 3.6255 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: SLB2/458 (Part Cancelled)  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 3076 and Pt Lot 2-3, 3-4 DP 3076  
Area: 28.7024 ha  
Interests: 248101 GN (1970/2373) taking part Lot 3 DP 3076 (1.3762ha) hatched black hereon for a State Primary School

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: A4/1207  
Legal Description: Pt Lot 5 DP 3076  
Area: 1.1632 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: SL1A/945  
Legal Description: Lot 65 DP 4321  
Area: 1.8757 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: B1/1379  
Legal Description: Lots 2 and 3 DP 6309  
Area: 0.7590 ha  
Interests: For access to a public street see CT SL235/87

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 235/87  
Legal Description: Lot 50 DP 6008  
Area: 0.5865 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: B4/1192  
Legal Description: Lot 52 DP 6008  
Area: 0.2388 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: A4/1262  
Legal Description: Lot 22 DP 4583  
Area: 1.7907 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 5B/337  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 9034  
Area: 0.1106 ha  
Interest: The within land has no frontage to a public street

Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Certificate of Title: 5C/749  
Legal Description: Lot 19 DP 5766  
Area: 0.1912 ha

#### 4.5.5.3 *Land Occupation*

1. Collegiate Rugby Football Club
2. Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band
3. Invercargill Contract Bridge Club
4. Invercargill Poultry and Pigeon Club
5. Target Shooting Invercargill (formerly known as Invercargill Smallbore Rifle Association)
6. Marist Old Boys Rugby
7. Southland Darts Association
8. Southland Dog Obedience Club
9. Southland Hockey Association
10. Southland Soccer
11. Southland Table Tennis Association
12. Marist Cricket Club
13. 13 Southland Touch Association
14. He Tauaa Rugby League Club

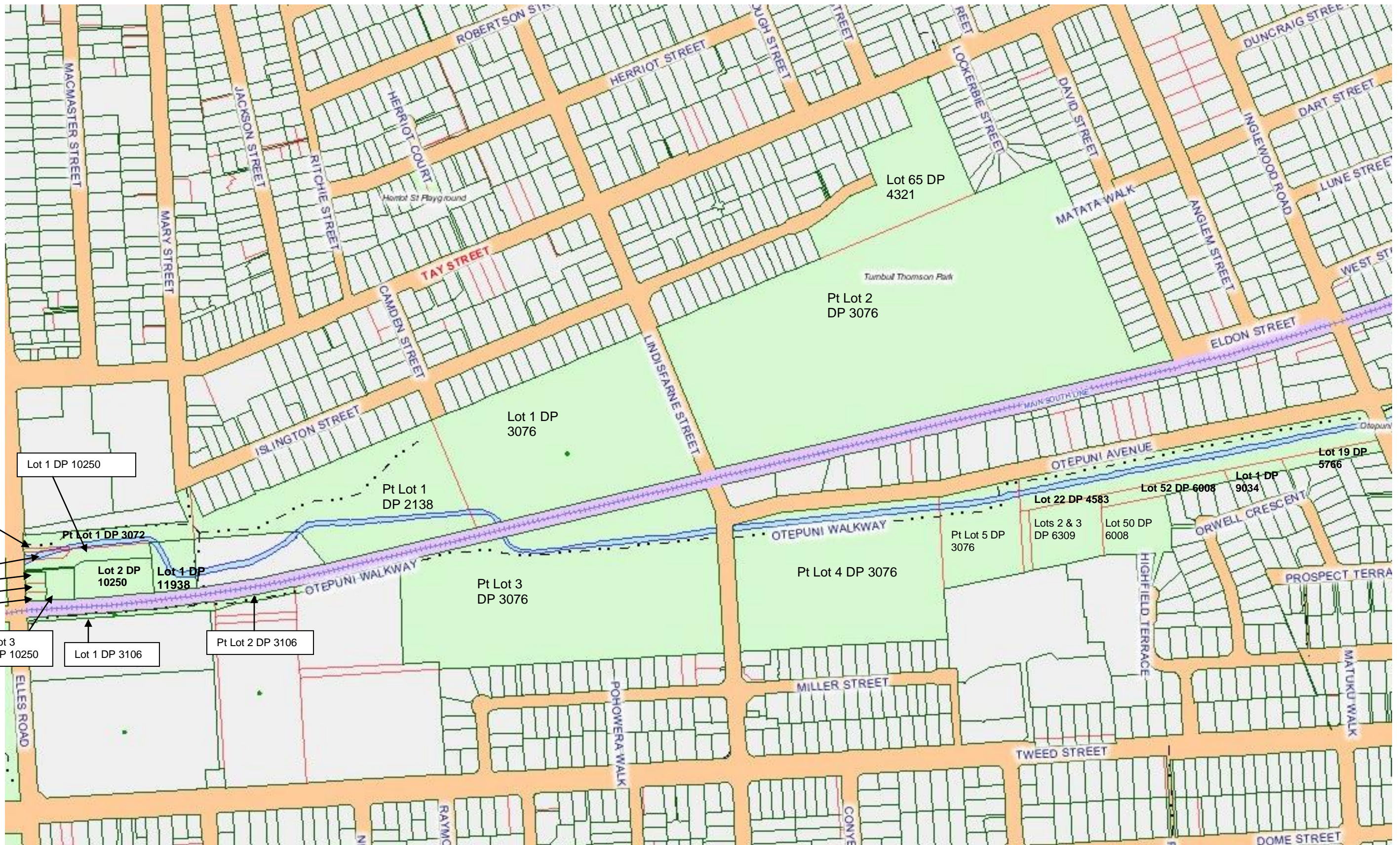




4.0 Sports Fields Reserves Sections

4.5 Turnbull Thomson Park







#### 4.5.6 Amenity Value

Covering over 40 hectares of land, the reserve contributes to the open 'green' space of the City.

The reserve provides expansive open views from the properties that border onto the park, for people travelling through on Lindisfarne Street and for cyclists and walkers along the stop banks. This creates a special experience that is not commonly found in other City reserves.

The eastern end of Turnbull Thomson Park acts as a screen or visual relief from the industrial area that runs along Otepunui Avenue.

Turnbull Thomson Park is becoming an important off-road route for commuters along the stop banks.

#### 4.5.7 General Use

Turnbull Thomson Park is used as a public park for active outdoor sport and recreation. There are also several indoor sport and recreational clubrooms on Turnbull Thomson Park.

The park contains four distinct areas, or quadrants, each with their own individual characteristics. The quadrants are either separated by a road, railway land or the Otepunui Stream. In some places these features restrict views and pedestrian movement through the park. They also provide opportunities and add interest to the park. These are:

- *Lindisfarne Street* - a relatively busy street with fast moving traffic running north/south and dividing the park in half. While restricting pedestrian movement, it also provides good opportunities for expansive views and easy access into the park.
- *Main South Railway Line* - limits pedestrian movement between the north and south areas of the park and requires formed crossings over the railway line for safe transit.
- *Otepunui Stream and associated stop banks* - while this is a physical barrier between the north and south areas of the park, the flowing river provides interest and the stop banks contain the popular walking/cycling track with elevated views over the park. Bridges are required for movement across the stream.
- *Otepunui Avenue* - Otepunui Avenue, the band of industrial properties and the Otepunui Stream divide the eastern portion of the reserve in half.

In addition to the four quadrants, there are other obstructions to the open view and pedestrian movement including:

- *Shelter belts crossing the reserve* - these limit some of the views but provide much needed shelter from the prevailing winds.
- *An accumulation of clubrooms where the reserve borders onto Elles Road and gives a 'private' feel to that part of the reserve* - this feeling is not confined to

Turnbull Thomson Park, but is common to all parks on which sports clubs have buildings.

The four distinct park areas, or quadrants, each with their own individual characteristics are:

#### 4.5.7.1 *South East Quadrant*

This is a relatively open part of the reserve with only one formal user group. Large areas of this part of the reserve are maintained as open green space. The Otepuni Stream forms the northern boundary to this quadrant.

##### Collegiate Rugby Football Club

Vehicular access and car parking is off Lindisfarne Street. Facilities include a car park, clubrooms and two rugby fields. The Club owns the building (built circa 1960), leasing the building platform that the building sits on.



#### 4.5.7.2 *South West Quadrant*

This quadrant is characterised by a narrow access point from Elles Road that follows the railway line past Splash Palace and Southland Girls High School. It then opens out into an area of open space with four key user groups.

##### Marist Cricket Club

The Marist Cricket Club uses the Marist Old Boys' Rugby Club facilities during the summer season. There is one artificial wicket in this area.

##### Marist Old Boys Rugby Club

Vehicular access to the Marist grounds is off Miller Street. Facilities include a car park, club rooms and two rugby fields. The Club owns the building (built circa 1961), leasing the building platform that the building sits on. A small portion of the Rugby Club's car park encroaches onto land owned by the Ministry of Education (Southland Girls High School).

##### Southland Dog Obedience Club

The Southland Dog Obedience Club owns the building (formerly used by the Southland Kennel Association - built circa 1963) and leases the building platform that the building sits on. The Club also leases the area of land between their building and Lindisfarne Street for dog training activities. A car park is available and vehicle access off



Lindisfarne Street is shared with the Southland Table Tennis Association next door.

#### Southland Table Tennis Association

The Southland Table Tennis Association owns the building (built circa 1971) and leases the building platform that the building sits on. A car park is available and vehicle access off Lindisfarne Street is shared with the Dog Obedience Club located next door. The 1995 Management Plan for Turnbull Thomson Park was amended in November 2003 to allow for an extension of the building as the original Management Plan did not permit the building of new or the extension to existing buildings on Turnbull Thomson Park.

#### 4.5.7.3 *North East Quadrant*

This part of the reserve features wide open spaces interrupted by shelter plantings. The pavilion is located at an elevated part of the reserve providing views over some of the sports fields.

#### Southland Touch Association

The Southland Touch Association took over the Bowls Southland building and facilities after 2007. Prior to this, Touch annually requested use of the fields for touch rugby here and in the south west quadrant. Car parking is available and access is off Islington Street.

#### He Tauaa Rugby League

The He Tauaa Rugby League Club does not own any buildings on Turnbull Thomson Park but annually requests the use of one field for practice.

#### Football Southland (formerly Southland Soccer Association)

This organisation indicated to Council in 2007 that it wished to purchase and develop its facilities, including an upgrade of the pavilion, and in 2010 a building consent was issued for this to happen. In 2010 the hall was sold to Southland Football Inc. and in 2011 a building consent was issued to upgrade drainage and replace the grass pitch with artificial grass.



#### Casual Use - Golf

Turnbull Thomson Park has been used as an area for golf practice since the 1970s or earlier. Over the years, a number of complaints had been received from local residents about broken windows and people entering private properties to retrieve balls. To overcome this problem an area is set aside on Turnbull Thomson Park for golf practice to try to alleviate these issues.

### Casual use – Playground

A small playground is located at the Tay Street entrance to Turnbull Thomson Park.

#### 4.5.7.4 *North West Quadrant*

This part of the reserve probably represents the least 'park-like' part of Turnbull Thomson Park, particularly to the very west off Elles Road, where there are a number of club rooms with associated car parking.



### Hockey Southland

Hockey Southland is located where the Metropolitan Cricket Club and Eastern Hawkes Rugby Club used to be. Vehicle access to the clubrooms and parking is off Lindisfarne and Camden Streets.



### Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band

The Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band owns the building and leases the building platform that the building sits on. Vehicle access to the Pipe Band Hall and parking is off Elles Road and is shared with the Invercargill Contract Bridge Club and Target Shooting Invercargill.

### Invercargill Contract Bridge Club

The Invercargill Contract Bridge Club owns the building (built circa 1979) and leases the building platform that the building sits on. Vehicle access to the clubrooms and car park is off Elles Road and is shared with the Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band and Target Shooting Invercargill.

### Invercargill Poultry and Pigeon Club

The Invercargill Poultry and Pigeon Club owns the building (built circa 1960) and leases the building platform that the building sits on. Vehicle access to the clubrooms and parking is off Mary Street and is shared with the Southland Darts Association.

### Southland Darts Association

The Southland Darts Association owns the building (built circa 1965) and leases the building platform that the building sits on. Vehicle access to the clubrooms and parking is off Mary Street and is shared with the Invercargill Poultry and Pigeon Club.

### Target Shooting Invercargill (formerly Invercargill Smallbore Rifle Association)

Target Shooting Invercargill owns the building and leases the building platform that the building sits on. Vehicle access to the clubrooms and parking is off Elles

Road and is shared with the Invercargill Contract Bridge Club and the Invercargill Caledonian Pipe Band. Foot access is also available over the Otepuni Stream from the car park which is beside the Southland Darts Association building.

#### **4.5.8 Informal Use**

Informal uses of Turnbull Thomson Park include:

- Walking
- Running
- Cycling
- Kite flying
- Organised events including triathlon/duathlon and orienteering.

#### **4.5.9 Present Management**

Clubs which own facilities and/or use fields on Turnbull Thomson Park hold an agreement with Council to lease or licence to occupy. Responsibilities of each club are defined within their lease documents and include the maintenance of buildings owned by the clubs. Clubs that have car parking associated with their buildings are responsible for the maintenance of the car park.

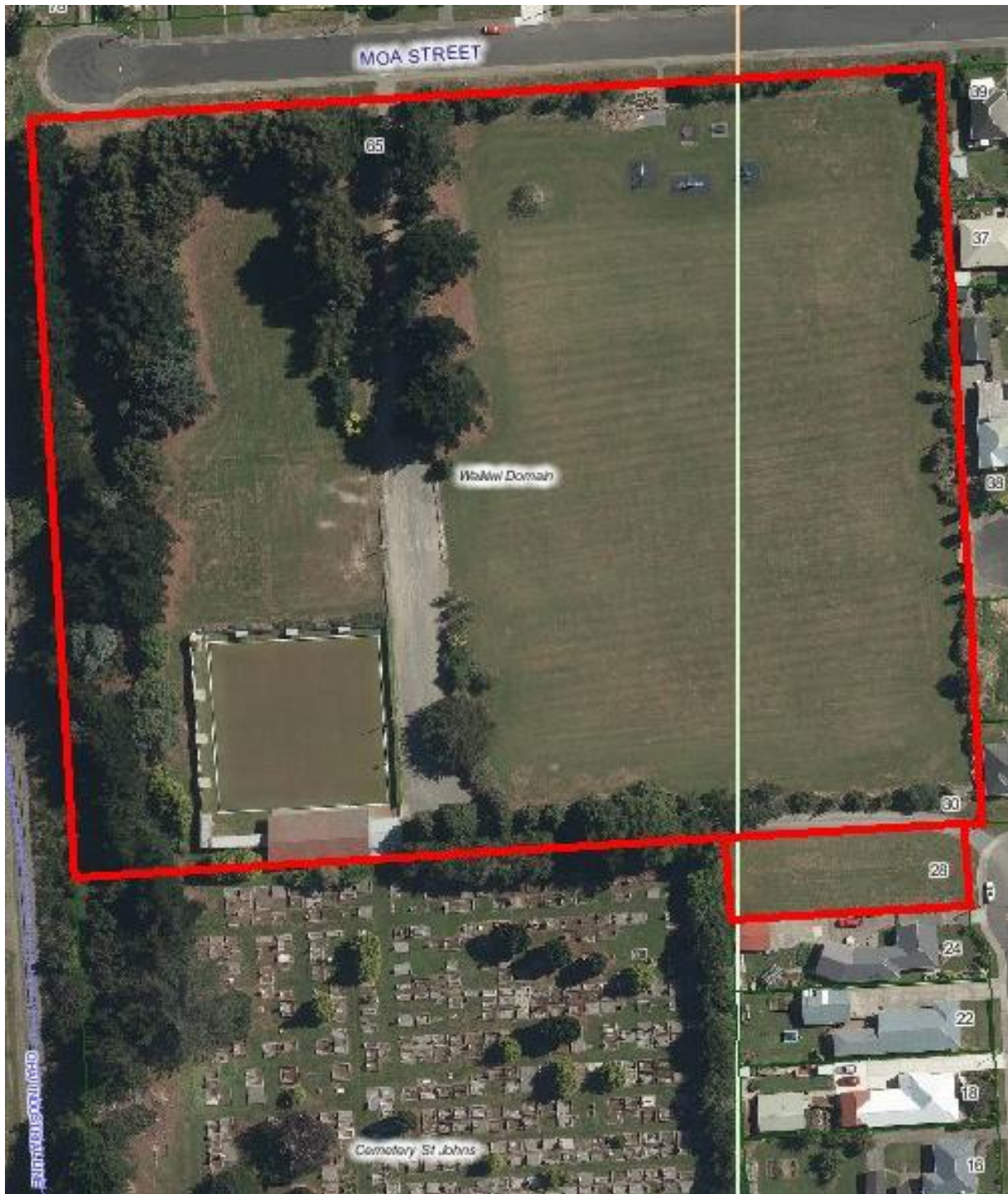
The formed stop banks along the Otepuni Stream are located on Council's reserve land. However; Environment Southland is responsible for maintenance of the stop bank including grass mowing. To protect the strength and integrity of the stop banks, trees and structures are not permitted within the stop bank zone.

The Invercargill City Council Roding Division constructed the walking/cycling track on the stop bank and is responsible for its maintenance. An agreement was reached between the Invercargill City Council and Environment Southland for using the stop bank for these purposes.





## 4.6 WAIKIWI DOMAIN



### 4.6.1 Location

Waikiwi Domain is situated in north west Invercargill and is bounded by the Kingston Branch Railway, Moa Street and St Johns Cemetery



#### 4.6.2 Access

Waikiwi Domain has frontage onto Moa and Fraser Streets. Further pedestrian access is from the end of Huia Street while parking is available off Fraser Street.

#### 4.6.3 Adjoining Land Use

To the west of the reserve is industrial activities and the other surrounding perimeters are residential properties, with St John Cemetery adjoining to the south boundary. Some commercial properties are located further south west.

#### 4.6.4 History

Waikiwi Domain was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve in 1922, with a section on Fraser Street being added to it in 1961. In 1923 Section 135S was gazetted as Waikiwi Domain. It was administered by a separate Domain Board until 1963 when the Invercargill City Council was appointed as the Domain Board in 1963.

The field was originally used for rugby union, then rugby league, and later on the pavilion was used by the Waikiwi Playcentre which was leased by Council from 1971. They were located by the area where the car park now is.

The Waikiwi Warriors Rugby League Club was given permission to build temporary changing rooms and ablution facilities in 1981 (it never had toilet and ablution facilities constructed in it and was used as a changing room and perhaps for social purposes.). The building was demolished in 1998.

A croquet green and tennis courts were also previous sited on the reserve and the old tennis courts were later used in 1987 by Southland R/C (Remote Control) Off-Roaders.



Lots 8 and 9 of DP 2790 were requested to be added to the Domain for use as a children's playground.

Waikiwi Playcentre leased the Waikiwi Memorial Domain and council-owned pavilion until 1988, when they went into recess and removed equipment from the pavilion, handing it back to Council.

In 1983 Council approved the proposal to erect a new pavilion, consisting of toilets, locker room, kitchen, bar and general area, to replace the old one. It was planned to cater for indoor bowls, in addition to the existing outdoor bowls. A few years later, approval was given from Council to erect shelters on the west side of the bowling green for those to take shelter while not playing.

A sign was constructed around that time for visitors to see where the bowling green was located since it is off Fraser Street and has no frontage.

The Waikiwi Bowling Club currently leases part of the Domain and has erected a building and bowling green during this lease. A driveway was formed for access to the bowling green off Fraser Street.



Waikiwi Domain has been used for rugby and football purposes over the years although it is rarely used for these purposes any more.

#### **4.6.5 Classification and Land Description**

##### *4.6.5.1 Classification*

Waikiwi Domain is classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

##### *4.6.5.2 Area and Land Titles*

The total area of Waikiwi Domain is **3.3139 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: GN 1922 p 3111

Legal Description: Section 135S Waikiwi Town Settlement SO 461

Area: 3.2228 ha

Certificate of Title: 180/183 (cancelled)

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 4902

Area: 0.0911 ha

Interests: GN declaring Lot 1 DP 4902 (being balance herein) to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 and forming part of the Waikiwi Domain. The outstanding copy hereof is cancelled as to Lot 1 DP 4902 being balance remaining herein.

##### *4.6.5.3 Land Occupiers*

Waikiwi Bowling Club

#### 4.6.6 Amenity Value

The reserve is an open playing field which contributes to the green space of the City. The reserve provides open views from the properties that border onto the reserve, for people travelling through and for those using the reserve.

#### 4.6.7 General Use

Apart from the prepared surfaces of the bowling greens which are maintained and controlled by the Club, the balance of the grassed area in the Domain becomes an open space for public use, enjoyment and recreation.

##### 4.6.7.1 Playground

The playground used to be located in the south west corner of the main field next to the car park. It consisted of a giraffe, merry-go-round and swings. They were eventually shifted to other playgrounds and



a new playground was constructed on the Moa Street frontage.



### 4.7 WAVERLEY PARK





#### 4.7.1 Location

Waverley Park is situated on the northern side of St Andrew Street between Exmouth Street and Ward Street, with the northern boundary being the residential area on Abbot and Joseph Streets.



#### 4.7.2 Access

Waverley Park fronts onto St Andrew Street, Exmouth Street and Ward Street, allowing pedestrian access from these three sides, as well as one fixed pedestrian access from Joseph Street to King Street. Vehicular access is only to the car parks.

#### 4.7.3 Adjoining Land Use

Apart from the residential area on the northern boundaries which abuts the park, all other housing is separated from the park by the roading around the perimeter. The park is within a residential zone with no other immediate influence.

#### 4.7.4 History

Originally the western portion of a little less than five hectares was known as the "North Invercargill Reserve".

The ground was undulating with a large hollow at the corner of Exmouth and St Andrew Streets and two other hollows running north and east. The area has since been levelled and developed as sports grounds. The balance of the land at

the eastern end was Crown Land from the adjoining Government housing area and vested in the City as a Recreation Reserve in 1964.

The Old Boys Football Club was founded in 1959 when a group of Southland Boys High School Old Boys purchased the Brigadiers AFC clubrooms at Waverley Park.

In December 1969 the Star Rugby Football Club applied for permission to extend their present pavilion and it was then decided that the club pavilion should be relocated because the need for road widening along St Andrew Street would require removal of the existing buildings (Rawhiti Scouts, Old Boys Soccer and Star Rugby).

A new building was erected in 1974 and the old one demolished. The Old Boys Association Football Club followed a similar course in 1978. The current Old Boys clubrooms were constructed in 1979 with donations of materials and labour from club members and the community and have been continuously upgraded over the intervening years.

In 1975 Council approved an application from the Waverley Bowling Club for a second bowling green and in 1992 Council gave permission for Waverley Bowling Club to extend its building, including an indoor bowls area, to deal with the increase in membership.

In 1994 the Plunket Society vacated their building and in 1997 consent was issued for demolition of the plunket rooms.

The Rawhiti Scout Hall was relocated from St Andrew Street to Exmouth Street in 1997 and in 1998 a donation by the ILT assisted with the construction of the car park off Exmouth Street for club use. The Parks Division provided a crossing at the southern end and, with the removal of a section of tin fence bordering the bowls car park, this meant cars could enter from one end and exit from the other.

Stormwater upgrading was done around 2005.

Permission was granted in 2007 for the Invercargill Parent Centre to sublease the Rawhiti Scout building from The Scout Association of New Zealand following the Scout Group going into recess and there are plans for this building to be removed.

The Waverley Croquet Club ceased leasing the site from 1 September 2009 to combine with the Invercargill Croquet Club in Queens Park and becoming the Queens Park Croquet Club Inc. All structures were removed from the site.

In 2009 permission was granted to the Waverley Bowling Club to cover their artificial bowling green with a steel structure to make it usable in all weather conditions.

## **4.7.5 Classification and Land Description**

### **4.7.5.1 Classification**

Waverley Park is classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

#### 4.7.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of Waverley Park is **5.7812 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: SL5A/1003 (Part Cancelled)  
 Legal Description: Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 9069  
 Area: 4.9617 ha  
 Interests: Gazette Notice proclaiming part (158m<sup>2</sup>) shown hatched black on the diagram hereon as road

Certificate of Title: SLB1/1300  
 Legal Description: Section 77 Block I Invercargill Hundred  
 Area: 0.8195 ha



#### 4.7.6 Amenity Value

Waverley Park provides an open expanse which offers visual relief mainly for users of St Andrew Street, but also of Ward Street. To the local residents it offers visual freedom from the confines of city living.

#### 4.7.7 General Use

Waverley Park is used mainly for outdoor recreation with the exception of the Rawhiti Scout Hall. The Rawhiti Scout Group is currently in recess and was sub-letting their building to the Invercargill Parents Centre.

The following clubs and organisations use the park for all or part of the year:





- Star Rugby Football Club
- Old Boys Association Football Club
- Waverley Bowling Club
- City Cricket League

The park contains two rugby fields, two soccer fields and two bowling greens.

A children's playing apparatus is located at the King/Abbot Street intersection.

Recreational activities are mainly confined to weekend competitions and at night for training, with occasional organised social games as approved by the Parks Division.



Apart from the prepared surfaces of the bowling greens which are maintained and controlled by the Club, the balance of the grassed area in the park becomes an open space for public use, enjoyment and recreation at any time when approved organised activities are not in progress.

#### **4.7.8 Future Development**

The Rawhiti Scouts Building on Waverley Park is not considered essential for the management, recreational use, or for the enhancement of the public's enjoyment of the parks. It is in the process of being removed from Waverley Park.

Play equipment will be redeveloped and relocated subject to the outcome of the Invercargill City Council Playground Strategy.