



LINKAGE RESERVES

Omnibus Management Plan

Hollywood Terrace Reserve

Talbot Street Reserve

Otepuni Creek

Stead Street Reserve

West Bank Reserve

Mavora Reserves

Elston Lea Reserve

Ball Street Reserve

2014



RESERVES ACT 1977

Section 41

The Omnibus Management Plan for Linkage 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 9th day of September 2014.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Sherrin", is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Mayor of the City of Invercargill

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "T. ...", is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Chief Executive Officer

OMNIBUS MANAGEMENT PLAN

LINKAGE RESERVES

September 2014 – September 2024

PREFACE

The Linkage 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 eight of the reserves that come under the category of "Linkage Reserves". Council categorises reserves for ease of management and assists with setting management objectives and funding priorities.

Linkage Reserves cover a wide range of sites, from developed areas with mown grass and trees through to undeveloped green areas. They provide an important role in meeting sustainability objectives through protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecological linkages through the urban environment, urban form and landscape values.

Linkage Reserves provide a wide range of functions, from largely unused or inaccessible areas through to areas used actively for walking, biking and other recreation. They often provide for walkway/transport linkages from one neighbourhood to another or to link parks together.

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 linkage reserves in this plan are classified as Recreation Reserves pursuant to Section 17 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 eight 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

Linkage 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 LINKAGE 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.

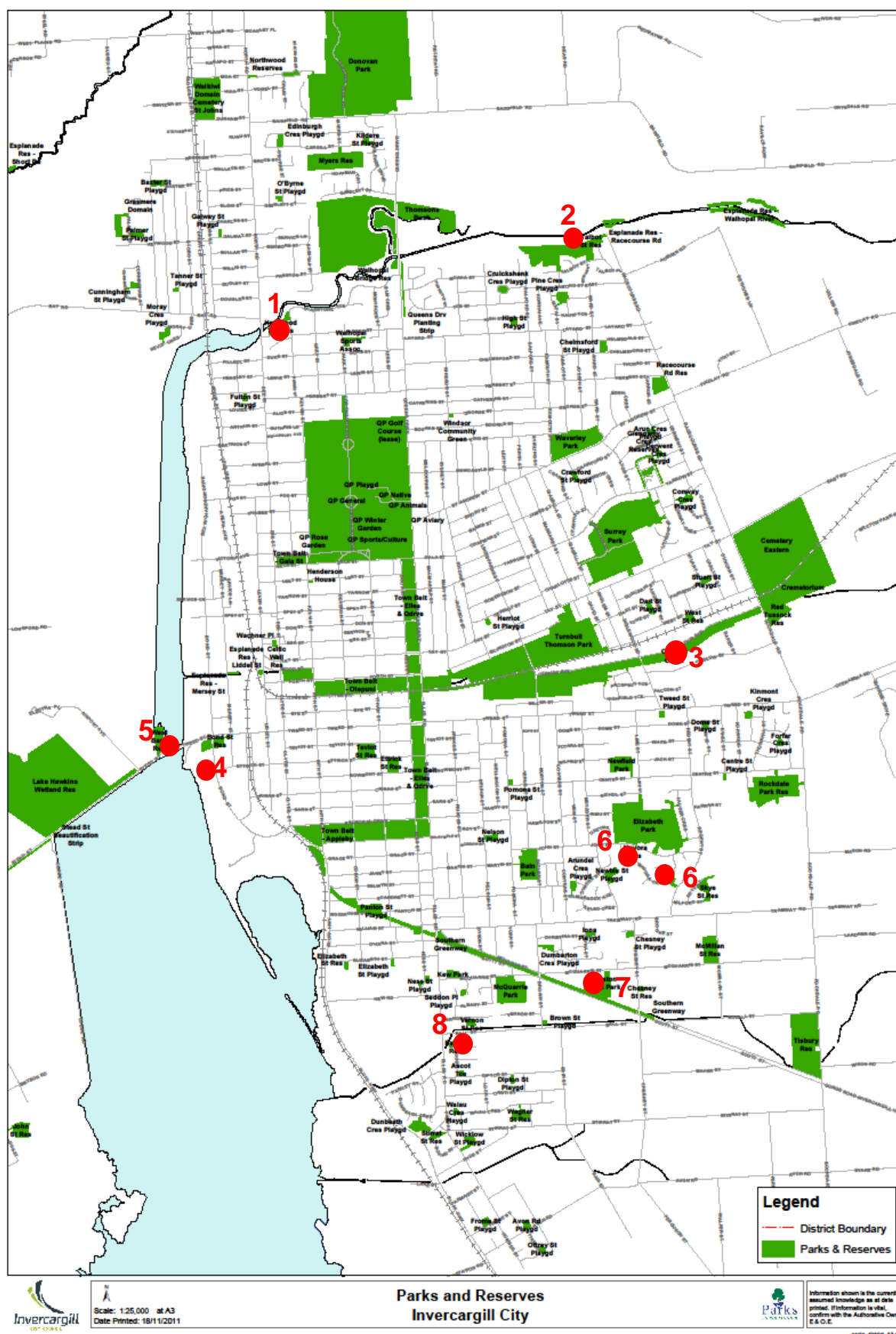
Management policies within this management plan have been included to reflect the needs of current and future users and to be consistent with current 'best practice' management procedures.

The linkage reserves in this management plan are:

- 1.5.1 Holywood Terrace Reserve
- 1.5.2 Talbot Street Reserve
(replacing Talbot Street Reserve Management Plan 2006-2016).
- 1.5.3 Otepuni Creek
- 1.5.4 Stead Street Reserve (formerly known as Bond Street Reserve (West), Stead Street Wharf and Geoff Piercy Reserve)
(replacing Bond Street Reserve Management Plan 1982-1992).
- 1.5.5 West Bank Reserve
(replacing West Bank Reserve Management Plan 1981-1991).
- 1.5.6 Mavora Reserves
- 1.5.7 Elston Lea Reserve
- 1.5.8 Ball Street Reserve

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

1.6 LOCATION PLAN



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 climes north of latitude 45 degrees and up to 40% less than centres such as Nelson and Blenheim. Cloudy days are frequent and there are long periods when very little sun is recorded.

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

Summary

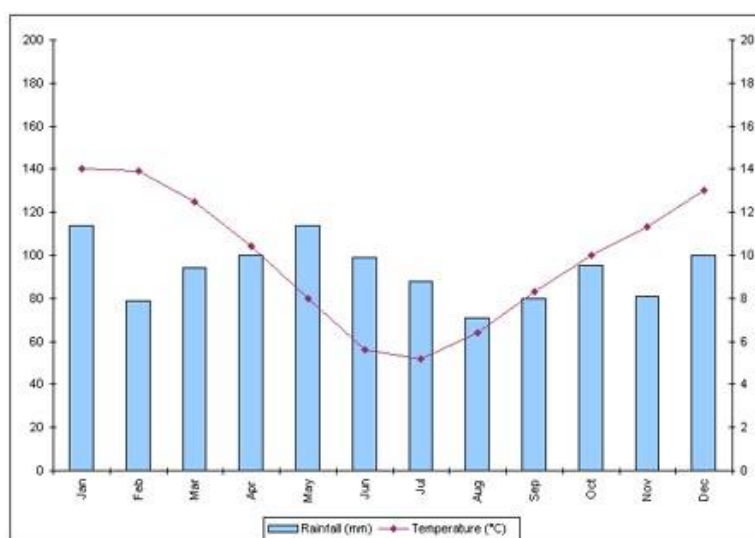
Invercargill has a cool temperate climate with a relatively high rainfall, strong persistent winds which are often strongly salt laden and frequently cloudy skies. The winds reach their greatest intensity during the spring months and to a lesser extent, with the autumn equinox and the summer solstice.

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

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

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

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



Average Rainfall and Temperature - NIWA

Summary of Invercargill's Climate

Mean annual values for period 1971-2000¹

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

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

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

¹ NIWA - *Taihoru Nukurangi* - 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 Linkage Reserves are:

- 2.1 To enhance and encourage public access into and through all areas of linkage reserves.
- 2.2 To manage linkage 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 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 Linkage Reserves

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 Park 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 the park 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 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 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 vehicle access on the reserve.*
- *To allow tracks and footpaths over the reserve.*
- *To improve access to the reserve where practical and feasible to ensure everyone is able to enjoy it.*
- *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 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.
- 3.2.4 Vehicle access for special events may be granted for specific purposes and then terminated at the completion of the event.
- 3.2.5 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 linkage reserves.

- 3.2.6 Where practicable and feasible, multiuse walk/cycle paths and tracks shall be developed and maintained at a standard that allows unrestricted use by non-motorised vehicles.
- 3.2.7 Non-motorised vehicles such as skateboards, roller-blades, bicycles and any other form of non-motorised vehicle shall be permitted on reserve pathways and 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.
- 3.2.8 Where car parking areas are provided for clubs and organisations, all costs relating to the formation and maintenance shall be borne by the club or organisation concerned.
- 3.2.9 Reserves, associated facilities and landscaping will be designed or upgraded, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.

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 or users of facilities by the granting of occupation agreements.*
- *To balance the retention of open space with appropriate use and occupation of the reserve.*
- *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 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 3.27.1 -

Requests for Development on Reserves with particular emphasis on Policy 3.27.1.9, 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 Stock proof boundary fences shall be kept to a high standard so that farm stock cannot gain access to the park.
- 3.4.6 Boundary fences shall be kept clear of any invasive weeds.
- 3.4.7 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.
- 3.4.8 Where encroachments onto reserve land have been identified, these need to be addressed through formal agreements or stopped immediately.
- 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 reserve to better facilitate the use of linkage reserves
- 3.5.2 Council shall use the Invercargill City Council Parks Strategy 2013 as a guide to developing and maintaining vegetation on linkage reserves.
- 3.5.3 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.
- 3.5.4 Planting for re-vegetation is to be locally sourced so it is in keeping with the natural and surrounding vegetation most appropriate to the Park's vegetation zone and character of the area.
- 3.5.5 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 any affected person/group may have.
- 3.5.6 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.

3.5.7 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.

3.5.8 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.

3.5.9 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 provide, maintain and preserve 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.*

Policies:

3.6.1 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. It is not anticipated that any further buildings and structures be required.

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

3.6.3 Applications for new buildings or changes to existing buildings on the reserve require Council approval and shall meet the Objectives and Policies of 3.27.1 - Requests for Development on Reserves with particular emphasis on Policy 3.27.1.9, 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 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:

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

- 3.7.2 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.

3.8 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:

- 3.8.1 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.
- 3.8.2 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.
- 3.8.3 Monuments, art work and sculpture displays will be designed to a high standard and, where practical, be designed to limit the opportunity for vandalism.
- 3.8.4 Permanent monuments, art work and sculpture displays in reserves will need to be robust, weatherproof and long lasting.
- 3.8.5 Maintenance of monuments, art work and sculpture displays in reserves will be undertaken by Council, or Council approved operators.
- 3.8.6 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.
- 3.8.7 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.
- 3.8.8 Any proposals for monuments, art work and sculptures will be subject to the siting of them not compromising the other values of the park.

3.9 EDUCATION

Reserves have considerable potential as an educational resource for the general public, special interest groups and schools.

"Self educational" facilities including: plant labelling, brochures, signage and interpretation material at specialised feature gardens and historically/culturally

significant sites all offer opportunities as educational resources. Other opportunities include guided tours and demonstrations.

Objective:

- *To enhance the educational opportunities on the reserve.*

Policies:

- 3.9.1 Council will continue to distribute and update relevant material to a wide range of users.
- 3.9.2 Council will continue to keep material relevant when providing educational value to Park users.
- 3.9.3 Council will explore different means of telling the "stories" using proven methods as well as the use of new technology available.

3.10 SIGNS

Signs inform the public of their responsibilities as users of the Park 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 the reserve 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 the buildings shall be limited to the name of the club or organisation and shall be within the dimensions of 3m long by 1.2m deep and to a maximum area of 1.5m². Any requests for signage outside these dimensions must be approved by way of Council resolution.
- 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 or adjacent 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.

3.11 HISTORY

Policies:

- 3.11.1 To protect, in accordance with the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993 or any subsequent legislation, all known historical and archaeological sites in the reserve.
- 3.11.2 Where practical and considered worthwhile, particular historical sites should be interpreted with suitable plaques or similar means of communication.

3.12 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 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:

- 3.12.1 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.
- 3.12.2 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.
- 3.12.3 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.
- 3.12.4 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.
- 3.12.5 The reserve occupier is responsible for the provision and maintenance of lighting associated with their activity, with the approval of Council.

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

Policies:

- 3.13.1 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.

- 3.13.2 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.
- 3.13.3 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.
- 3.13.4 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.

3.14 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:

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

3.15 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 the reserve from damage and destruction of uncontrolled fires.*

Policy:

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

3.16 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:

- 3.16.1 Fireworks displays by organised groups may be allowed on the reserve with prior written authorisation from Council.
- 3.16.2 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.
- 3.16.3 Proof of adequate public liability insurance is required for permission to be granted for fireworks displays on the reserve.

3.17 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 the reserve 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:

- 3.17.1 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.

3.18 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:

- 3.18.1 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.
- 3.18.2 Council will endeavour to remove invasive weed and pest animal species from the reserve by approved control methods.
- 3.18.3 Animals and birds deliberately abandoned in the reserve may be considered a pest and destroyed.
- 3.18.4 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.

3.19 CAMPING

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

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

- 3.19.1 Camping is not permitted on reserves within this Management Plan.
- 3.19.2 In special circumstances, camping on the reserve for one off events may be approved by Council resolution.

3.20 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:

- 3.20.1 Access
Appropriate levels of access to parks and reserves for dogs and their owners shall be made available.
- 3.20.2 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.
- 3.20.3 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.
- 3.20.4 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.
- 3.20.5 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.
- 3.20.6 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.
- 3.20.7 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.*

3.21 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:

- 3.21.1 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.

3.22 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:

- 3.22.1 Play equipment shall be maintained and upgraded as required as per the Invercargill City Council Playground Strategy to provide quality play equipment, safety surfacing and high play value.
- 3.22.2 All new or upgraded play equipment shall comply with the relevant New Zealand Safety Standards.
- 3.22.3 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.
- 3.22.4 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.

3.23 HEALTHY AND ACTIVE PARKS

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

One of the key outcomes of the "Our Way Invercargill"² strategy plan is "Health and Wellbeing - We are healthy people". This aligns with the 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:

- 3.23.1 Groups booking events in the reserve will be encouraged to provide healthy food alternatives at their event.
- 3.23.2 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.

3.24 SMOKE FREE PARKS AND RESERVES

Objectives:

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

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

- *That this become a policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.*

Policies:

- 3.24.1 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.
- 3.24.2 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.
- 3.24.3 That the public be encouraged through signage and publicity to maintain a clean, healthy environment in these areas.
- 3.24.4 That this become a policy in each of the Reserve Management Plans upon their drafting or review.
- 3.24.5 Groups booking events on Invercargill City Council Parks will be encouraged to actively promote their event as Smoke Free.

3.25 ADMINISTRATION

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

Objective:

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

Policy:

- 3.25.1 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.

3.26 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:

- 3.26.1 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.
- 3.26.2 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.

3.27 DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE**3.27.1 *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:

- 3.27.1.1 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.
- 3.27.1.2 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.
- 3.27.1.3 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.
- 3.27.1.4 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.
- 3.27.1.5 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.
- 3.27.1.6 The development shall be designed in a way that limits the opportunity for vandalism.
- 3.27.1.7 The development will be designed, where practical and feasible, to meet the current national standard and design criteria for access for people with disabilities.
- 3.27.1.8 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.
- 3.27.1.9 Development plans are required for all development proposals for structures, facilities or buildings on the reserve (including alterations and extensions to existing buildings) and will include an assessment of effects. In particular the proposal should address how adverse effects on the values of the reserve will be avoided, remedied or mitigated. The development plan shall include:
 - (a) The location and design of proposed buildings, structures and landscaping including any car parking, lighting, fences and signage and the extent of the area required.
 - (b) Details of the size, scale, visual impact and relationship of the proposal to the surroundings.

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

4.0 LINKAGE RESERVE SECTIONS

4.1 HOLYWOOD TERRACE RESERVE

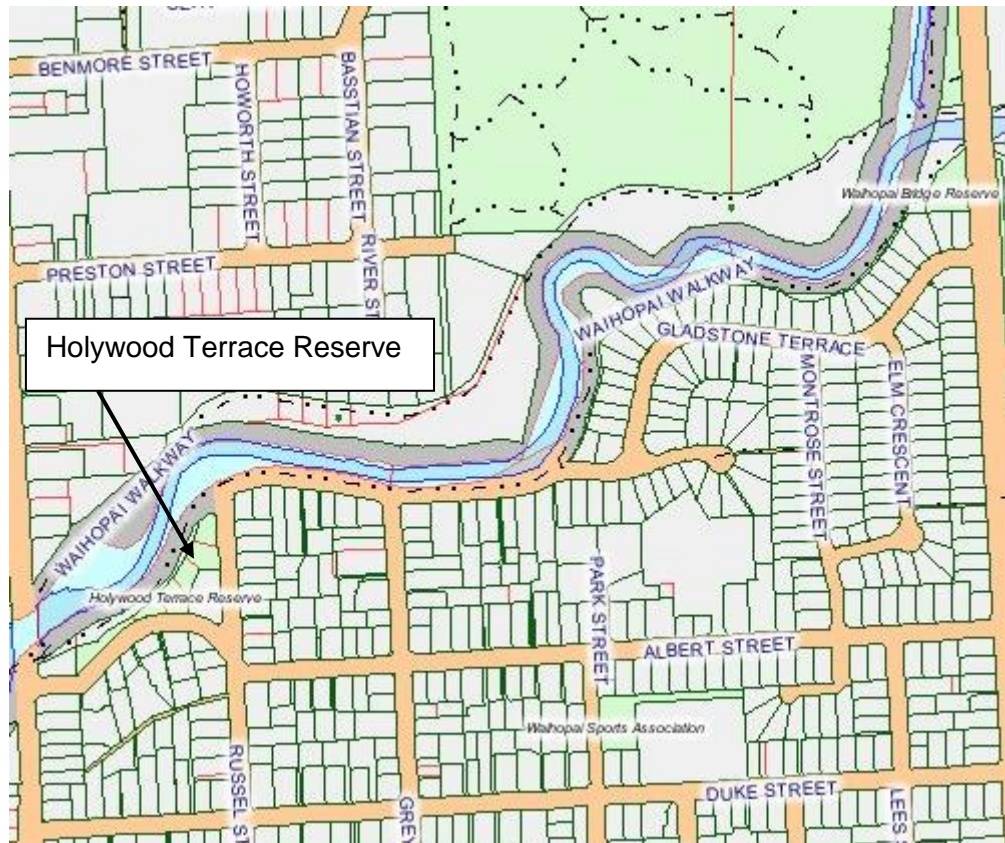


4.1.1 Location

Hollywood Terrace Reserve is bounded by Russel Street, Hollywood Terrace and the Waihopai Walkway.

4.1.2 Access

Hollywood Terrace Reserve is well situated with frontages onto Russel Street, Hollywood Terrace and the Waihopai Walkway. Pedestrian access can be gained from these three frontages.



4.1.3 Adjoining Land Use

Hollywood Terrace Reserve is situated in a residential area and borders the south of the flood banks beside the Waihopai River. The Waihopai Walkway runs along the flood banks and is managed by Environment Southland.

Gladstone Scouts have a hall on the adjoining land to the east of the reserve's boundary.

4.1.4 History

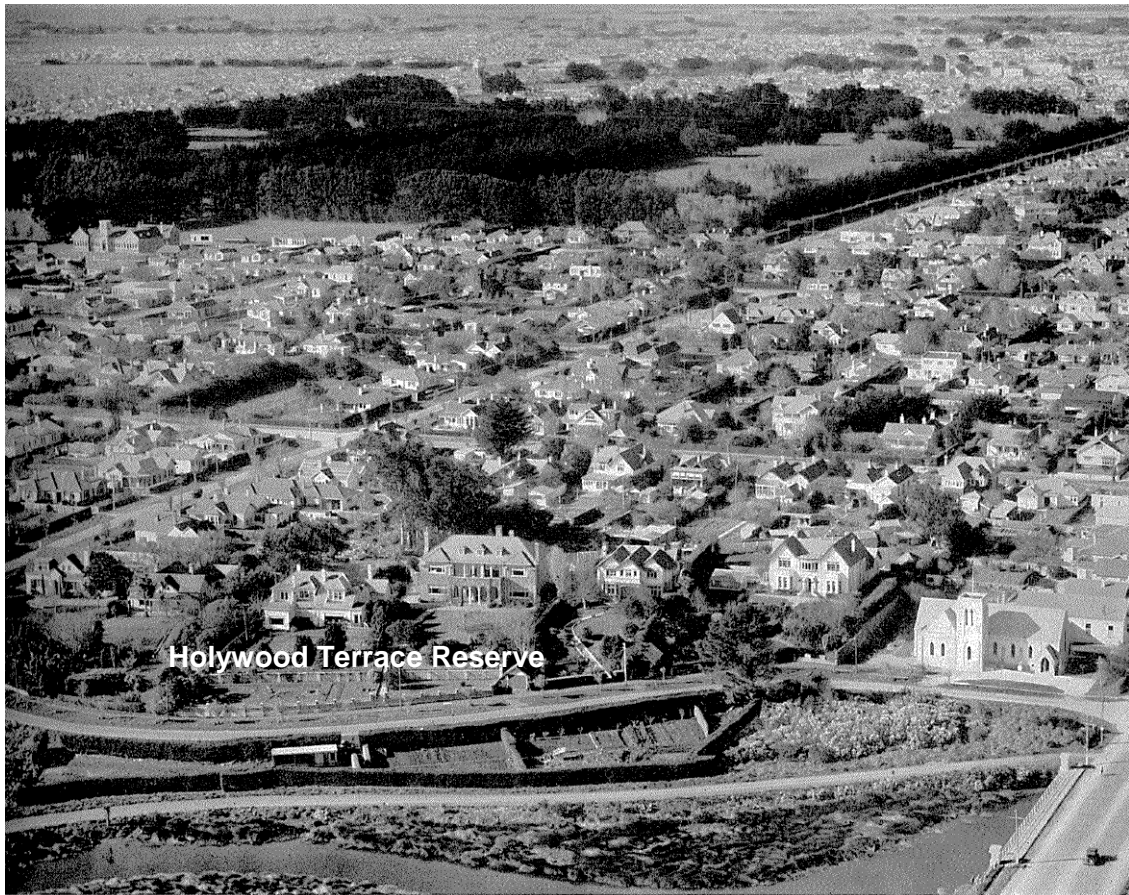
Lot 1 (corner Gladstone Terrace and Russel Street) was revoked as reserve in the 1960s.

Council resolved at its meeting on 25 June 1991, that parts of Hollywood Terrace Playground, along with Thomsons Bush, Waihopai Reserve, Talbot Reserve and Racecourse Road Reserve, be exchanged with the Southland Regional Council for other land to be held for similar purposes.

This land was required by the Southland Regional Council



for the construction of stop banks as part of the Waihopai River Flood Alleviation Scheme. In exchange, the same amount of land (3.50ha) was transferred to the Invercargill City Council and adjoined to Talbot Street Reserve for vesting as Recreation Reserve.



Hollywood Terrace Reserve (foreground, south of the Waihopai River) in the mid 1950's. (Photo Sourced from Whites Aviation Limited).

4.1.5 Classification and Land Description

4.1.5.1 Classification

Hollywood Terrace Reserve 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 Hollywood Terrace Reserve is **0.4509 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: SL1A/878 (Part Cancelled)

Legal Description: Lot 20 Deposited Plan 557

Area: 994m²

Classification: Currently Beautification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Interests: 243563.1 Gazette Notice declaring part (954m²) to be taken for river control purposes and vested in the Southland Regional Council.

Certificate of Title: SL1A/879 (Part Cancelled)

Legal Description: Lot 1 Deposited Plan 3115

Area: 475m²

Classification: Currently Beautification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Interests: 243563.1 Gazette Notice declaring part (274m²) to be taken for river control purposes and vested in the Southland Regional Council.

Certificate of Title: SLB2/321 (Part Cancelled)

Legal Description: Lot 2-3, 5 Deposited Plan 5682

Area: 2330m²

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Interests: 243563.1 Gazette Notice declaring part within land comprising 392m² to be taken for river control purposes and vested in the Southland Regional Council.

244567.1 CFR SL11B/915 issued for the land in Gazette Notice 243563.1.

Certificate of Title: SL226/82 (Part Cancelled)

Legal Description: Lot 6 Deposited Plan 5682

Area: 710m²

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Interests: 243563.1 Gazette Notice declaring part (97m²) to be taken for river control purposes and vested in the Southland Regional Council.



Hollywood Terrace Reserve Tenure

4.1.6 Amenity Value

Hollywood Terrace Reserve provides an open expanse which offers visual relief for the properties that look onto the park, for those visiting the park or passing through it.

4.1.7 General Use

Hollywood Terrace Reserve is used as a public park for active outdoor sport and recreation.

The playground is located near the centre of the reserve and can be accessed off Hollywood Terrace.

Visitors use the reserve as a linkage between the Waihopai Walkway and adjoining residential areas.

An annual event called the 'Wai Tri' is based there and attracts a lot of visitors to the area to participate and support the participants.

Summer Walks Series have been held over the years in conjunction with Invercargill City Council, Sports Southland, Environment Southland and Bank of New Zealand. Many people have taken part in going on walks at a variety of Parks and Reserves. Waihopai Walkway has been a part of this.



4.2 TALBOT STREET RESERVE



4.2.1 Location

Talbot Street Reserve is located on the north-east boundary of the City's residential area.



4.2.2 Access

Pedestrian access into Talbot Street Reserve is from Talbot Street (opposite Fern and Rowan Streets), via Salford School Grounds, Roseburn Place and Racecourse Road. Vehicles (other than maintenance vehicles) are not permitted on this reserve.

The Waihopai Walkway (located along the stop banks) presents excellent opportunities for access into the reserve, providing a linked pathway with Salford Street and Talbot Street.

Long term plans would see this walking track continue through to the eastern end of the reserve, linking with the Waihopai Walkway at Racecourse Road.

4.2.3 Adjoining Land Use

The Waihopai Walkway, managed by Environment Southland, forms the northern boundary to the reserve and, beyond, lie the Waihopai River and farmland.

Residential dwellings bound the south side of the reserve and many use the reserve for recreation and play.

Salford School playing field adjoins the south west boundary of the reserve.

4.2.4 History

Talbot Street Reserve was first established in the 1960s; acquired as a recreation reserve pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. The original reserve size (3.0561 hectares) and shape was different from what is found there today (5.8020 hectares).

Following the widespread flooding that occurred in Invercargill in 1984, the Southland Catchment Board (replaced by Southland Regional Council in 1989) embarked on an extensive flood protection scheme for the Waihopai River. To achieve this, some parts of the original Talbot Street Reserve (and Thomsons Bush) required for the flood protection scheme were exchanged for other land that eventually became part of this reserve.

The original Talbot Street Reserve land that was exchanged included Part of Lot 1, DP 9735 (0.1705 ha) and part of Lots 43, 44 and 45, DP 6407 (0.0644 ha).

In return, Council received the following land to be included in the Talbot Street Reserve - Section 2, SO 11766 (2.7978 ha) and Lot 1, DP 12822 (0.1800 ha).

The Waihopai River that originally ran through what is now the Talbot Street Reserve remains showing on the survey plans. Invercargill City Council assumes management of this old watercourse within the boundaries of the reserve.

Council acquired the area to the north of the original Waihopai River Bed in the 1990s during the development of the Waihopai Flood Protection Scheme. A neighbouring farmer had grazed part of the reserve until 2006.

Salford School formally approached Council in early 2005 with a proposal to assist with the development of the reserve land directly to the north of the school grounds. The goal of the school was to provide opportunities for students to take an active role in the establishment and maintenance of a natural environment and wildlife habitat.



Since 2005, Talbot Street Reserve was developed with the help of Invercargill City Council Parks Division, Environment Southland and Salford School pupils. Pathways were created, linking Waihopai Walkway, Salford Street and Talbot Street. Vegetation was planted, a wetland created and signage installed at access ways.

4.2.5 Classification and Land Description

4.2.5.1 Classification

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

4.2.5.2 *Area and Land Titles*

The total area of Talbot Street Reserve is **5.8020 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: A1/211
Legal Description: Lot 7, DP 5068
Area: 1.1030 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: A1/801 (cancelled), NIL Current CT vested on DP 6364
Legal Description: Lot 42, DP 6364
Area: 0.2251 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: A1/362
Legal Description: Lot 37, DP 6192
Area: 0.8296 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: B1/896
Legal Description: Part Lot 6, DP 6192
Area: 0.0023 ha
Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Certificate of Title: B3/1064
Legal Description: Lots 7, 8 and 9 DP 6272
Area: 0.2542 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: B1/461
Legal Description: Lots 42 and 46, and Part lots 43, 44 and 45 DP 6407
Area: 0.3557 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: 6B/1191
Legal Description: Part lot 1 DP 9735
Area: 0.0543 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: 10C/723
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 12822
Area: 0.1800 ha
Classification: Recreation.

Certificate of Title: 10B/384
Legal Description: Sec 2 SO 11766
Area: 2.7978 ha
Classification: Recreation.



Talbot Street Reserve Tenure

4.2.6 Amenity Value

At almost six hectares, Talbot Street Reserve is a relatively large reserve in Invercargill. But unlike other reserves of similar size, its irregular shape and undulating land provide interest and appeal. They create excellent opportunities for future improvements to recreational and environmental values.

Located on the edge of the City, Talbot Street Reserve represents a transition between the residential and rural environment. The reserve provides an open green space and from many parts of the reserve, a pleasant rural outlook is gained.

4.2.7 General Use

The reserve has been highly modified, with the establishment of native plantings and development of a natural wetland and riparian environment. Vegetation includes pasture, tussocks, scrubland and two small plantations of exotic trees, shrub plantings and well-maintained mown grass providing a reasonably level playing area.



Vegetation provides shelter, enhances the landscape qualities of the reserve and provides opportunities for education and understanding of natural environments and wildlife habitats.

The playground is provided on Talbot Street frontage.

Low barrier fences separate the reserve from the street and farm style fences separate sections within the reserve.

Some of the land is undulating and includes a section of the original Waihopai River bed.

The reserve provides a recreational link between residential dwellings to the south and the Waihopai Walkway to the north. Multiuse walk/cycle ways are used by cyclists and pedestrians to pass through the reserve.



4.2.9 Policy – Flora and Fauna

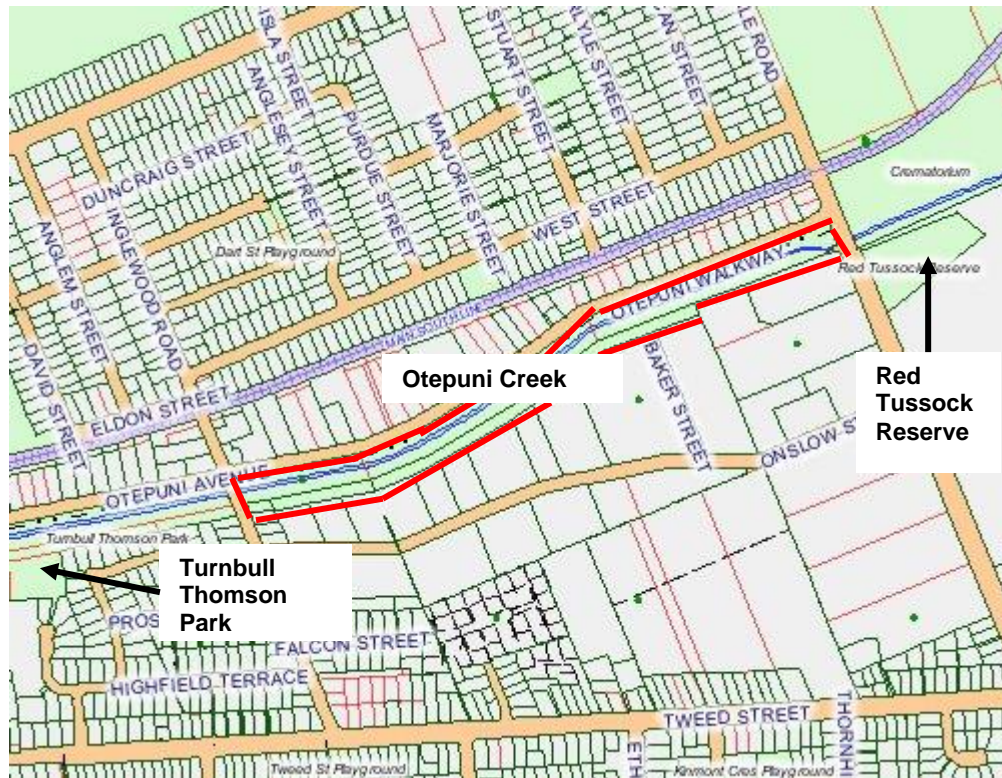
- 4.2.9.1 Council shall support and encourage local initiatives to establish natural environments and wildlife habitats principally within Talbot Street Reserve, to an approved landscape design and planting programme.

4.3 OTEPUNI CREEK



4.3.1 Location

Otepuni Creek is a lineal area of land that is situated along both sides of Otepuni Creek. It adjoins the south side of Otepuni Avenue and is bound to the west by Inglewood Road and to the east by Rockdale Road. This places it only a few hundred meters from Turnbull Thomson Park and Red Tussock Reserve.



4.3.2 Access

Access to Otepuni Creek is by the surrounding roads to the north, east and west.

4.3.3 Adjoining Land Use

Otepuni Creek is located in a predominantly industrial area. It is divided to the north and south by Otepuni Creek. Turnbull Thomson Park is nearby on the west side of Inglewood Road and another reserve, Red Tussock Reserve, is to the east side of Rockdale Road.

Residential housing is further south and north, beyond the industrial buildings that surround the reserve.

4.3.4 History

As a result of a subdivision, parts of Otepuni Creek were transferred free of cost to Council as reserve contribution and payment towards street formation in the early 1970s.

Otepuni Creek is the eastern part of the Otepuni Stream that runs through the heart of Invercargill City. It then passes through Turnbull Thomson Park and

through five blocks in the business area where the stream is flanked by public gardens.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour were employed on public works within the town constructing five of the bridges over Otepuni Stream.

4.3.5 Classification and Land Description

4.3.5.1 Classification

Otepuni Creek currently has no reserve classification. Council proposes to classify the area as recreation reserve.

4.3.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of Otepuni Creek is **5.4581 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: SLA4/1261

Legal Description: Lot 4 Deposited Plan 3463

Area: 7841m²

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Certificate of Title: SL1A/381

Legal Description: Lot 5 Deposited Plan 3463

Area: 1.6463ha

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Interests: For access to a public road see CT SLB4/980

Certificate of Title: SL5A/491

Legal Description: Part Lot 1 Deposited Plan 5914

Area: 1.0427ha

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Interests: For access to a public street see CT SL5A/489

Certificate of Title: SL1A/1275

Legal Description: Lot 7 Deposited Plan 8098

Area: 3149m²

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Certificate of Title: SL1A/1276

Legal Description: Lot 8 Deposited Plan 8098

Area: 696m²

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Certificate of Title: SLB4/1296 (Part Cancelled)

Legal Description: Part Lot 6 Deposited Plan 3463

Area: 1.6005ha

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be classified as recreation reserve.

Interests: 114190.1 Gazette Notice declaring part (215m²) marked 'M' on the thereto attached plan to be road and vested in the Invercargill City Council.



4.3.6 Amenity Value

Otepuni Creek contributes to the open 'green' space of the City, linking Red Tussock Reserve to the East and Turnbull Thomson Park to the west. It also acts as a screen or visual relief from the industrial area that runs along Otepuni Avenue.

4.3.7 General Use

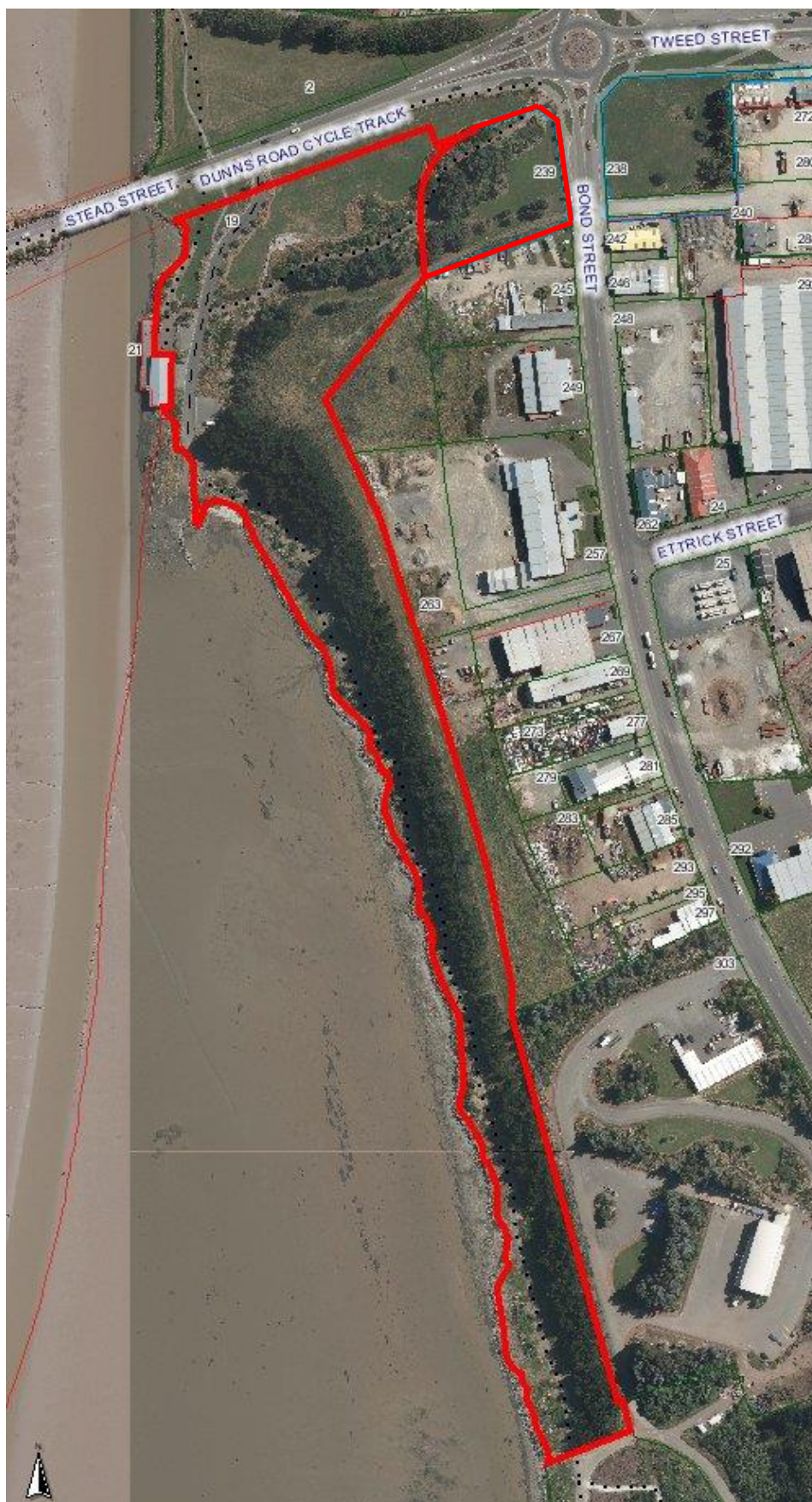
Otepuni Creek is predominately used as part of the walkway/cycleway (Otepuni Walkway).

The full length of Otepuni walkway begins at Clyde Street/Otepuni Stream Bridge and continues eastwards through the Otepuni Gardens to Rockdale Road.

Summer Walks Series have been held over the years in conjunction with Invercargill City Council, Sports Southland, Environment Southland and Bank of New Zealand. Many people have taken part in going on walks at a variety of Parks and Reserves. The Otepuni Walkway has been a part of this.

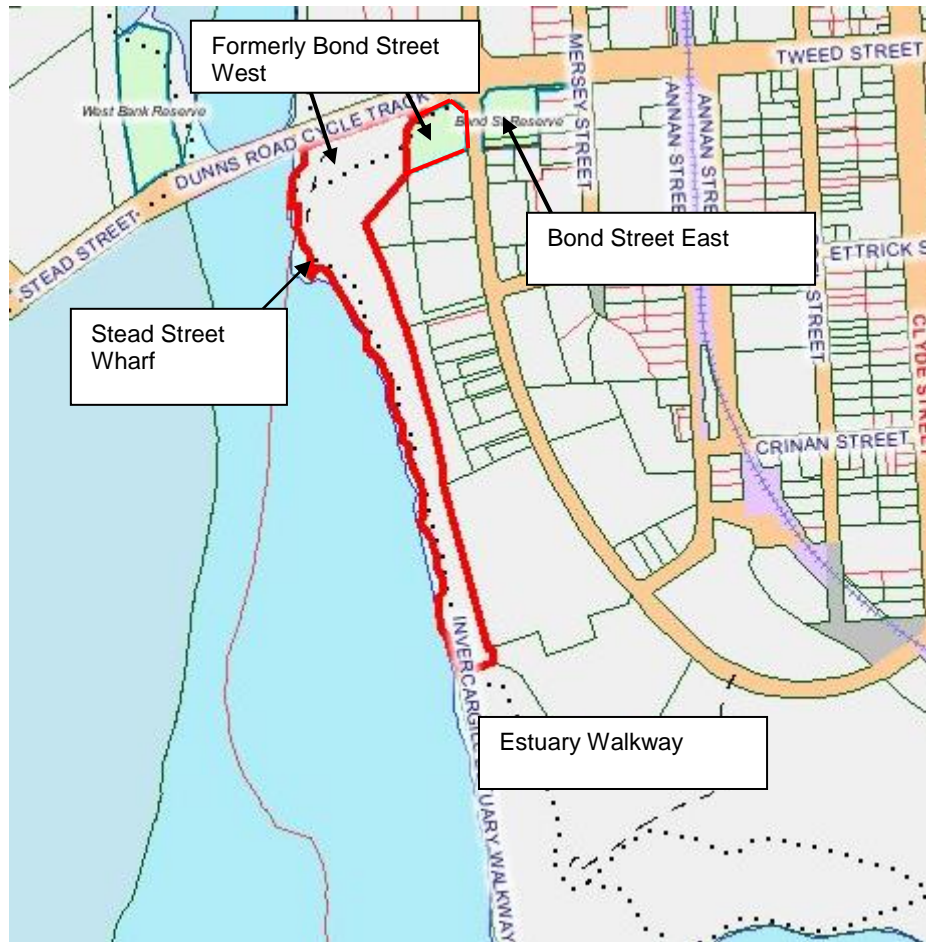


4.4 STEAD STREET RESERVE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOND STREET RESERVE (WEST), STEAD STREET WHARF AND GEOFF PIERCY RESERVE)



4.4.1 Location

Stead Street Reserve is located on the west of Bond Street and the south side of Stead Street. From here you can look over large areas of water, with excellent views of Bluff, Sandy Point and Mt Anglem (Stewart Island).



4.4.2 Access

Vehicle parking is available off Bond and Stead Streets. Pedestrian access can also be gained from the street frontages on Bond and Stead Streets and from the south via the Estuary Walkway.

4.4.3 Adjoining Land Use

The surrounding area is industrial, with a motorway to the north heading west and the estuary immediately beyond that. Bond Street Reserve (east) is categorised as an amenities reserve and is located on the south east corner of Bond and Tweed Streets.

Reserve land adjoins to the west/south west and is also managed for public recreational use.

The mudflats and estuary provide an important wader and waterfowl habitat, as well as important sequences of vegetation, from intertidal sea grass to salt marsh and more widespread areas of jointed rush.

4.4.4 History

In 1860 a jetty was built at the end of Tweed Street, with just over £1000 spent on its construction. Between 1862 and 1863, the population of Southland rocketed from 3455 to 9545 and over 200 overseas vessels visited the ports of Invercargill or Bluff. To cope with the traffic, nearly £6000 was spent on jetty improvements, including a goods warehouse, tram rails and roads. A wharf charge was levied for the maintenance of the wharf.



A view of the Invercargill Jetty in the days when the New River Harbour was still used by a considerable number of coastal ships. The harbour served Invercargill for many years, but ships using it were always in danger of being held up by adverse bar conditions, or what was worse of running aground in an estuary where silting up changed the depth of the water (Centenary of Invercargill Municipality 1871-1971, p73/Southland Museum).

While the end of the gold rush marked a dramatic decline in the harbour's fortunes, shipping in the New River Estuary was never easy.

The bar of shifting sand at the harbour mouth together with the shallow, silt laden estuary waters made access difficult for any vessel over 100 tons. Depending on the weather and depth of water over the bar, ships could be stranded inside or outside the estuary for days at a time.

The ultimate demise of the Port of Invercargill can be attributed to the excessive siltation caused by the harbour reclamation and the dangerous bar and the shallow, winding channels but mostly to the proximity of the Port of Bluff. Opening the Bluff-Invercargill railway in 1867 effectively confirmed Bluff as the preferred all-weather port for large vessels.



Photo sourced from Southland Museum

Hawkins initiated the reclamation works which saw stop banks formed beside the Waihopai River, the present road to Otatara built and adjacent land drained with the first 700 acres being claimed for a prison farm. These works continued through the 1920s.

Small coastal steamers continued to use the Invercargill jetty, particularly to service the Port Craig timber mill during the 1920s. By 1934 steamers no longer called and the main use of the jetty channel was to provide moorings for pleasure craft.

In 1881 stone "training walls" were built from the end of the jetty, parallel to the channel to increase the depth of water.

The Otatara Tramway from Tweed Street across the estuary to Currans Road was officially opened in March 1908 and by 1910, it seems the tramway was no longer used to transport passengers. Instead, an agreement between the Otatara Land Proprietary Company and Invercargill Borough Council allowed the tramway to be used for estuary reclamation work.

The tramway formed the southern boundary to be reclaimed; a massive task undertaken by a prison workforce. The tram played a vital role in transporting workers and carting material for embankment walls. Meanwhile a roadway (Stead Street) was built along the north side.

In 1913 an embankment was built, extending Tweed Street to the Jetty. After work on the southern embankment was complete, the tramway was returned to the Land Proprietary Company with the expectation that passenger transport services to Otatara would resume. However, the company refused to accept responsibility, arguing that rails had not been properly replaced and that the state of the line was unfit for passengers.

The tramway never operated again and the completion of the Stead Street Bridge in 1922 made it completely redundant. In 1931 the rails and sleepers were lifted and the line replaced by today's cycle track.

In 1916 a new jetty was built at right angles to the road, still incorporating the T-end of the old structure.

In 1917 Stead Street was raised, widened and metalled.

Swimming in the estuary ceased after the opening of the Tepid Baths in 1927.

In 1932 spartina grass was introduced to speed the reclamation process. By 1936-39 it covered 28 hectares north and east of Stead Street. It was not until 1961 that any concern at its propagation was shown. Since then Council has been working on the eradication of spartina.

1939 was the last port visit by a commercial vessel.

The use of Invercargill as a port finally drew to a close in 1947, when the then Harbourmaster retired.

On 27 August 1979, Bond Street Reserve (west) was vested in the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Invercargill pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

It was decided at the Town Planning Committee meeting in August 1980 that industrial developers moving into the reclaimed area south of Stead Street were required to pay reserve contributions to the City Council.

Reserve land associated with the industrial area from Stead Street to the city rubbish tip was set aside immediately south of Stead Street. Other land beside the estuary and Bluff Road was also to be set aside for this purpose.



In October 1982, the land was declared recreation reserve.

The Port of Invercargill Jetty, New River Estuary, previously classified as Property D under the Historic Places Act 1980, was then entered in 1994 as a Category II Historic Place on the Register as set out by the Historic Places Act 1993.

In the 1990s a New River Estuary Task Group was established, involving like-minded representatives of Councils and local groups, to discuss values and issues of the Estuary at the Stead Street Bridge area.

Redevelopment of the Stead Street Wharf proceeded from 1999. This included restoration of all or part of Stead Street Wharf, car parking, public congregation areas, informative signs, historical display, landscaping and an increased utilisation of the estuary foreshore.

Investigations by New Zealand Archaeological Association at the jetty as part of the development of a beach area in 2001 revealed that the existing jetty once ran as far as Stead Street, part of an area of land reclaimed in about 1913. Evidence of what is possibly an earlier wharf structure (ie piles) exists under the Sea Scout Hall.

The New River Estuary, formerly a landfill site, became a joint Invercargill Rotary Clubs project with the Invercargill City Council, with the first stage of turning it into a walking and cycling trail, installation of furniture and re-vegetation of the area. This stage was opened in 2005, Rotary's Centennial year.

In 2007, Council resolved to start the process of exchange of land for a portion of the Bond Street Reserve (Lot 2 DP 9662) for equivalent or more land adjoining Lot 4 DP 9662, the Stead Street Wharf.

In 2010, Council adopted the recommendation of exchanging the area of land known as Lot 1 DP 421886 for part of Bond Street Reserve (east), and an area of reserve be named the Geoff Piercy Reserve (named after Geoff Piercy, a former Invercargill City Councillor).



In 2011, it was proposed a subdivision be made at Lot 1 DP 421886 (the southern half of the Waihopai Walkway) to become recreation reserve land.

In October 2011, the Jellicoe Sea Scouts celebrated their 75th reunion where, for the first time in 15 years, boats were sailed on the Invercargill Estuary.

Part of this area is recorded with the New Zealand Archaeological Association as E46/48 (historic jetty area) and is to be protected.

Council resolved on 4 March 2014 that the area currently known as Bond Street Reserve West, Stead Street Wharf and Geoff Piercy Reserve be collectively named the Stead Street Reserve with the wharf, beach and walkway being recognised as the Geoff Piercy Promenade.

4.4.5 Classification and Land Description

4.4.5.1 Classification

Stead 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 Stead Street Reserve is **4.8756 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: 6A/472
Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 9662
Area: 0.5037 ha
Classification: Recreation Reserve

Geoff Piercy Promenade

Certificate of Title: Nil - Seabed
Legal Description: Lot 6 DP 384782
Area: 0.0502 ha
Classification: Nil

Certificate of Title: 574362
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 451078
Area: 4.3217 ha
Classification: Recreation Reserve



Jellicoe Sea Scouts

4.4.5.3 Land Occupation

Jellicoe Sea Scouts occupy the building located on the Stead Street Wharf.

4.4.6 Amenity Value

The reserve provides an open expanse which offers visual relief for those driving past, visiting the reserve or passing through it.



4.4.7 General Use

The reserve is at present used as a recreational and amenity linkage between adjoining roads and walkway/cycleways. A walkway/cycleway runs south west through the reserve and links with reserve land (estuary walkway) to the southwest for further walking and cycling. Plans are in place for developing the adjoining estuary walkway to Bluff.

The Invercargill Yacht Club used the waters of the New River Estuary for over one hundred years. Originally named the Star Sailing Club, it had its headquarters by the Old Stead Street Wharf. After a violent storm wrecked its clubrooms and slipway in 1958, the Club moved to Sandy Point Domain. Jellicoe Sea Scouts now occupy a building at Stead Street Wharf.

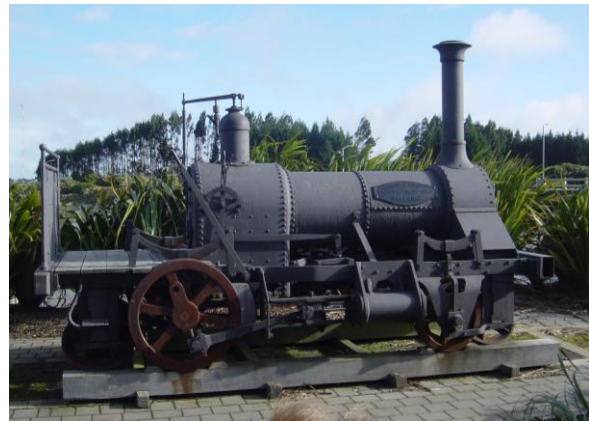
The boat ramp is used by the public for water activities.

4.4.7.1 Stead Street Wharf Area

Replicas of the Lady Barkly Train and Southern Light Fishing Cutter are located at the Stead Street Wharf Area.

Lady Barkly Train

The Lady Barkly was New Zealand's first steam-powered locomotive. It was designed to work on wooden rails and was named after the wife of the Governor of Victoria and imported from Melbourne.



The Lady Barkly was used for the railways service from Invercargill to Makarewa and the first 11 km section of the track to Makarewa was officially opened in October 1864.

The wooden railway became a disappointing failure. When the Provincial Council finally found the money to extend the line to Winton in 1870, it replaced all the wooden tracks with iron.

In 1874, the Lady Barkly was shifted to a resting place a few kilometres north of Winton and converted to drive the machinery of a sawmill. The sawmill no longer exists however, the place name given by the Lady Barkly remains.



On 9 August 2003, Invercargill City Council Parks held an opening ceremony for the refurbished Stead Street Wharf and to commemorate the 140th anniversary of Lady Barkly.

Southern Light Fishing Cutter

The Southern Light is a replica of the fishing cutters which supplied the Invercargill Estuary and surrounding coastline from about the 1890s to the 1940s. These working boats were usually built on beaches from local timber and were a common sight around Southland's coastline.

Cutters were versatile sailing vessels, used for fishing, oystering and carrying cargo and farm produce.

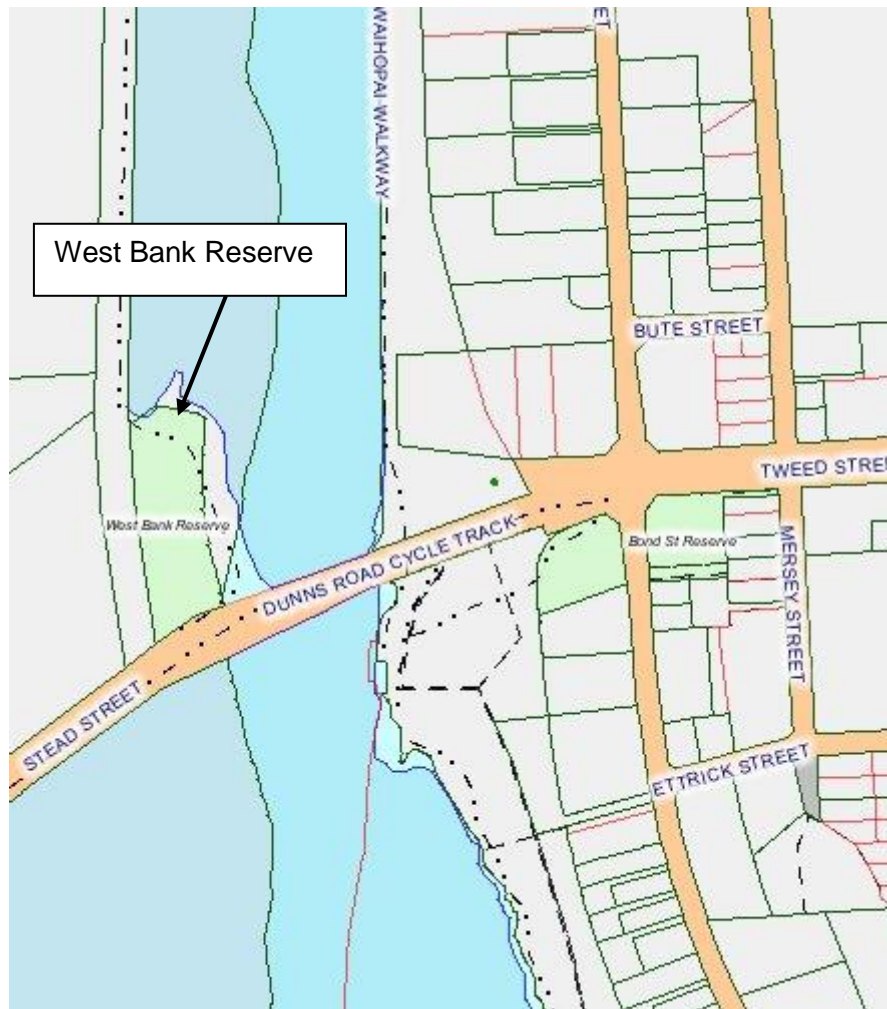
Opening day at the reserve was 5 March 2008.

4.5 WEST BANK RESERVE



4.5.1 Location

West Bank Reserve is located beside the Waihopai River on the northern side of Stead Street near the airport.



4.5.2 Access

Access to the reserve is off Stead Street frontage or pedestrian access via Waihopai Walkway from the north end.

4.5.3 Adjoining Land Use

The reserve is situated in a rural environment, with the Waihopai River adjoining to the north and east. The Waihopai Walkway shares part of the reserve, crossing through to continue to Stead Street.

The State Highway runs across the south entrance of the reserve, west towards Otatara/Sandy Point.

4.5.4 History

The area was formerly part of the Waihopai River bed, a portion of which (previously part section 19) was Municipal Endowment, with the balance having been Crown land.

The land was originally reclaimed by using the area as a dump for tree stumps. When the dump was closed, the area was then levelled with other fill material.

In 1970, the Otatara District Ratepayers Association submitted a plan and report on the beautification of the western approach to the city. While covering a greater area than this management plan, it did include this particular area of land in its proposals.

Development to the reserve over the years has involved amenity plantings and maintenance of the area.

4.5.5 Classification and Land Description

4.5.5.1 *Classification*

West Bank Reserve is classified as Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.

4.5.5.2 *Area and Land Titles*

The total area of West Bank Reserve is **1.6150 hectares**. It is made up of part existing reclamation (1.2100) and existing reclamation part Waihopai River and crown land (0.4050ha). The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: 1A/370 (part)

Legal Description: Part Section 19 Block XXI Invercargill Hundred

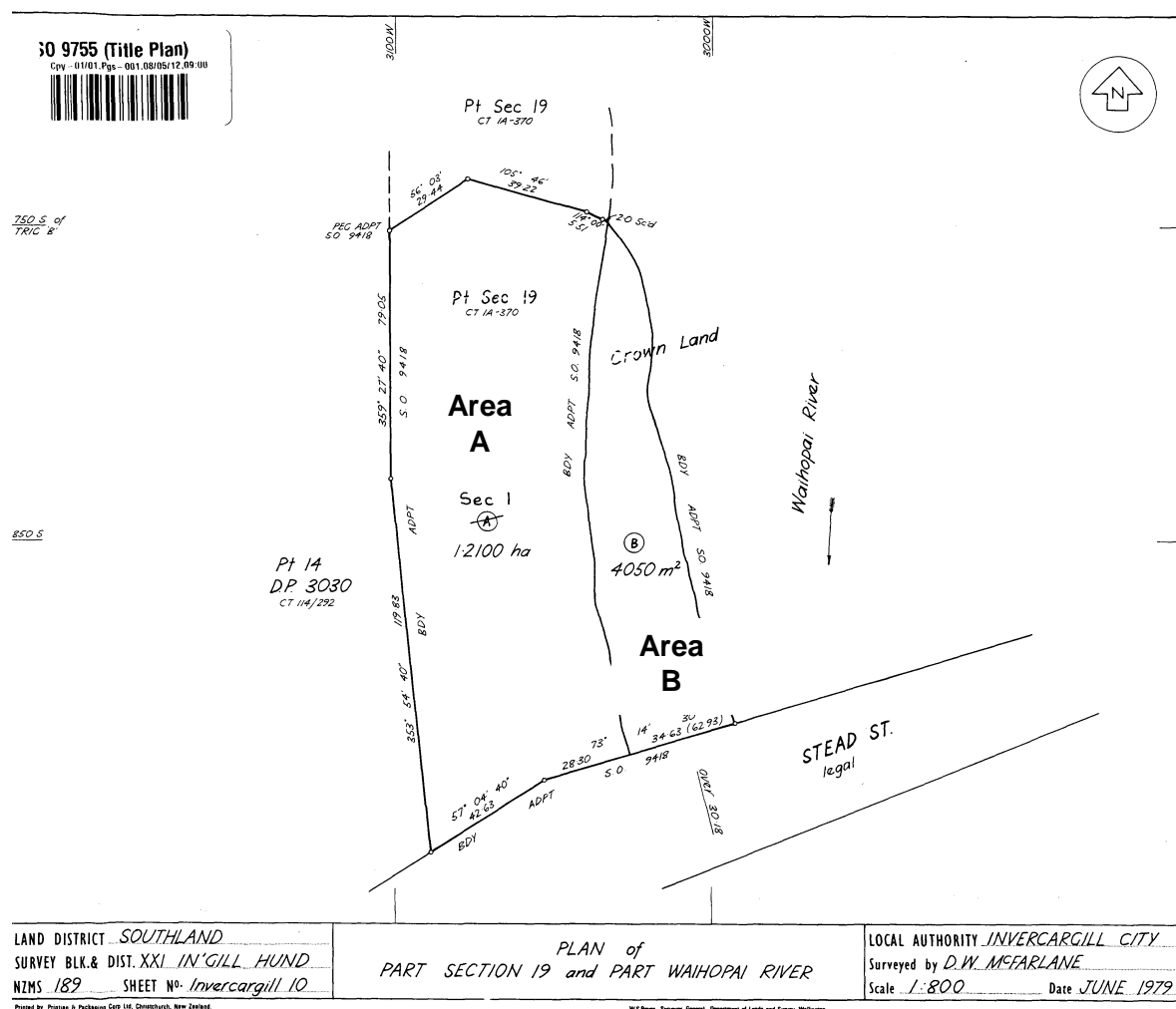
Area: 1.6150 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Interests: Subject to Municipal Corporations Act 1954

The part within land (1.2100 hectares) is a Recreation Reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977, free from all trusts reservations and restrictions pursuant to Section 6 of the Reserves and Other Land Disposals Act 1985.

West Bank Reserve is to be reduced to Area A only, due to technical difficulties with Area B, as shown on SO Plan 9755. Area B may be incorporated at a later date. Council is in the process of issuing a new title for Area A as recreation reserve.



SO Plan 9755: showing West Bank Reserve areas - Area A (reserve land) and B (additional area reclaimed - formal designation not processed).

4.5.6 Amenity Value

As the Waihopai River and its mouth are one of the main focal points of the area, the development of its banks will have a major influence on the aesthetics of those areas visible to users of the city's western access, as well as any possible future uses of the river itself.



4.5.7 General Use

The Waihopai Walkway runs through the northern part of the reserve, using the reserve as a linkage for walking and cycling. The rest remains virtually unused.

4.5.8 Present Management

Part of the area that is included in CT 1A/370 is administered by the Invercargill City Council. The balance is Crown Land under the control of the Lands and Survey Department.

4.5.9 Policy - Access

Due to the size of the reserve and the structure of the banks it is not suitable for boat launching.

Policy

Boat access to the river from the reserve is prohibited.

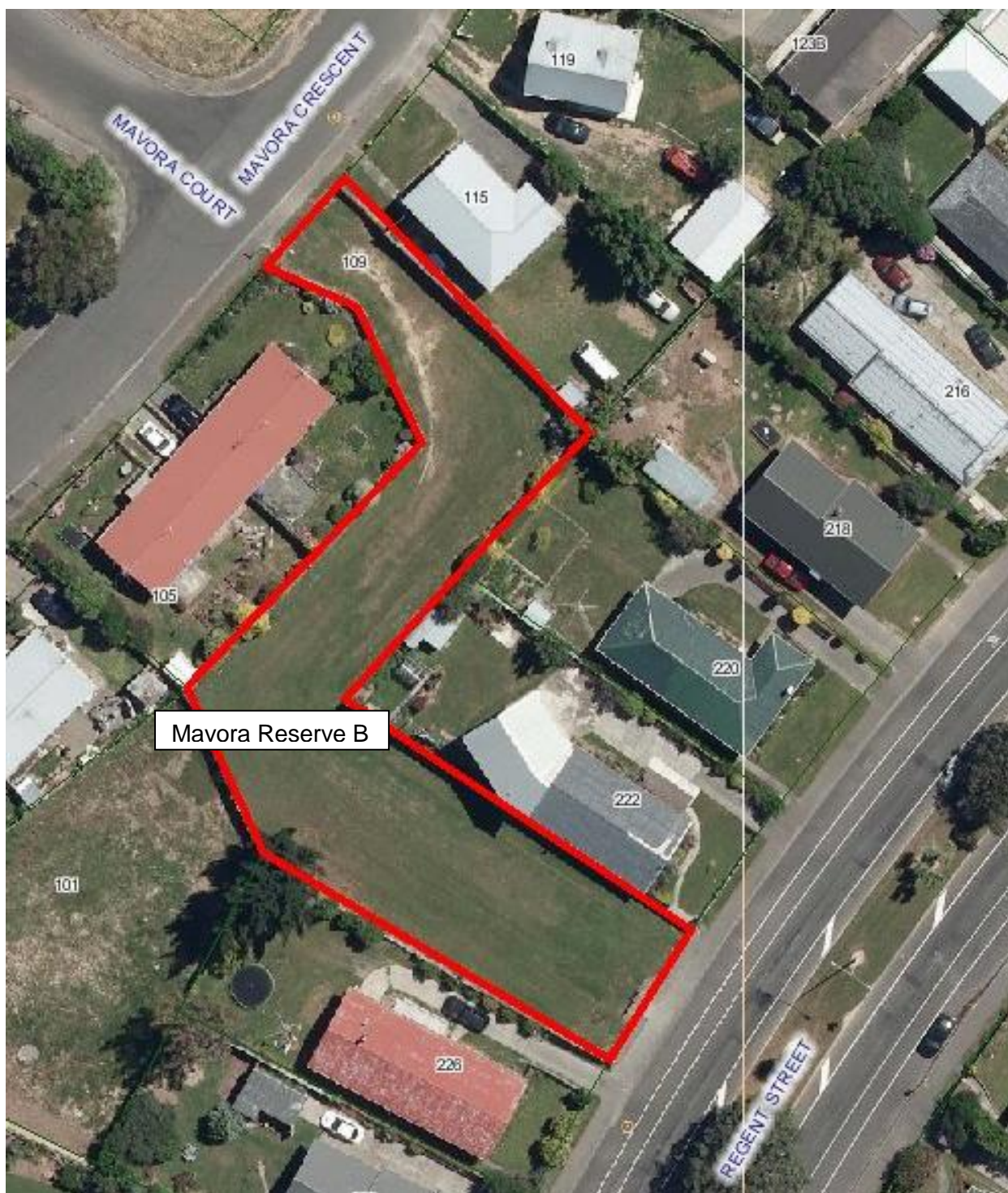
4.5.10 Future Development

Native plants will be added to the reserve, as well as retaining the walk/cycleway access to continue its link with the Waihopai Walkway to the north and maintaining the reserve's vista to the river.

4.6 MAVORA RESERVES



Mavora Reserve A: 17A Mavora Place



Mavora Reserve B: 109 Mavora Crescent

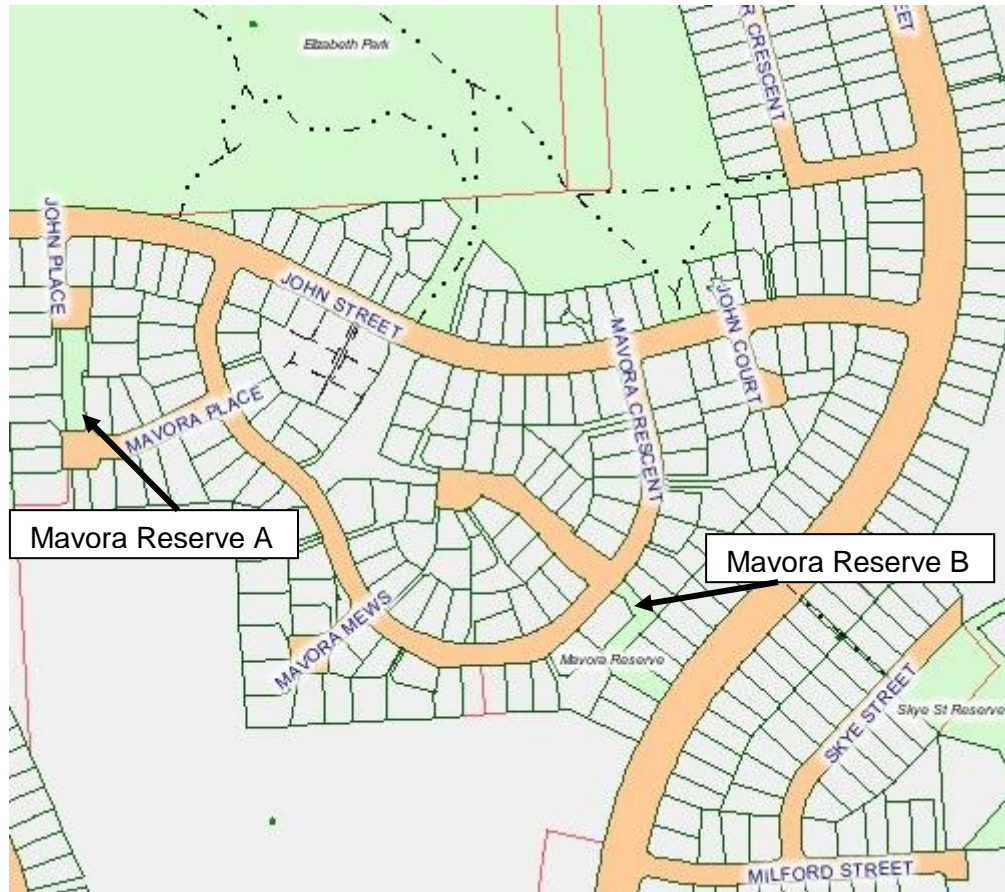
4.6.1 Location

Mavora Reserve A: located at 17A Mavora Place - linking John Place to Mavora Place.

Mavora Reserve B: located at 109 Mavora Crescent - linking Mavora Court to Regent Street.

4.6.2 Access

Mavora Reserve A can be accessed from cul-de-sacs at both John and Mavora Places. Mavora Reserve B can be accessed from both Mavora Court/Crescent and Regent Street.



4.6.3 Adjoining Land Use

Mavora Reserves are situated in a residential area, providing links between the adjoining streets. Elizabeth Park and Skye Street Reserve are only metres away and provide public recreational use, including play equipment and open space.

4.6.4 History

Mavora Reserves were acquired in 1962 as reserve contribution when the adjoining lands were subdivided for housing.

In 1974 the overall street pattern was approved in principle by the Council and over the following years, the earthworks for all the present streets and the subdivided allotments in this area were completed. All of this work, including services, was undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Development for the developer, the Housing Corporation.

The reserve areas were used as access and for storing materials by builders and, after the houses were developed, the reserves were to be developed with grass.

A review of these reserves was carried out by the Parks Division in the 1990s to determine whether they were surplus land and what they wanted to do with them. Six areas became surplus, while two were forecast to remain as reserve land.

In 2002, eight areas of land previously known as Mavora Reserve were gazetted for revocation of reserve status. Six parcels were later sold and two were then vested as recreation reserve in 2003 and still currently remain.

4.6.5 Classification and Land Description

4.6.5.1 Classification

Mavora Reserves are 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 Mavora Reserves is **0.2649 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Mavora Reserve A:

Certificate of Title: 35143
Legal Description: Lot 7 Deposited Plan 10887
Area: 0.1155 ha
Classification: Recreation Reserve



Mavora Reserve A

Mavora Reserve B:

Certificate of Title: 35150
Legal Description: Lot 71 Deposited Plan 11499
Area: 0.1494 ha
Classification: Recreation Reserve



Mavora Reserve B

4.6.6 Amenity Value

Mavora Reserves contribute to the open 'green' space of the City, offering visual relief for the properties that look onto the reserves, and for those passing through them.

4.6.7 General Use

Mavora Reserves are used as linkage reserves to access adjoining streets.

They are provided as open spaces for public recreational use. A pathway runs north/south through Mavora Reserve A, while mown grass assists users along the zigzag shape of Mavora Reserve B.

4.6.8 Future Development

Paths will be constructed for walking/cycling along the reserve for easier access to adjoining streets.

4.7 ELSTON LEA RESERVE



4.7.1 Location

Elston Lea Reserve is located at 255 McQuarrie Street, between McQuarrie Street and Moulson Street.

4.7.2 Access

Pedestrian access to the reserve is off McQuarrie Street to the North and Moulson Street to the South.



4.7.3 Adjoining Land Use

Elston Lea Reserve is situated in a semi rural area and is positioned near the entry/exit to the Southern Scenic Route - a key entrance to the City.

The Southern Greenway Reserve, part of the former Seaward Bush Railway, adjoins the unformed legal road of Moulson Street to the south. It is a long narrow strip of land which is also maintained by the Parks Division.

Kingswell Creek Walkway is further south and is maintained by Environment Southland. It runs along the flood bank which adjoins Kingswell Creek and is part of the Kingswell Creek flood protection scheme.

Council also has land to the west of the reserve which has no access way.

4.7.4 History

Elston Lea School approached Council in 1979 asking for the park to be developed for play spaces. At the time there were no plans to develop it because it was a low priority for development compared with other reserve areas in south Invercargill.

In 2009 the Minister approved the exchange of part of reserve land for part of an adjoining parcel of land at 241 Scott Street to allow access and residential subdivision.

4.7.5 Classification and Land Description

4.7.5.1 Classification

Elston Lea Reserve 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 Elston Lea Reserve is **1.9539 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: 495334

Legal Description: Lot 1, 4 Deposited Plan 424495

Area: 1.9539 ha

Classification: Recreation Reserve

Interests: Subject to Section 59 Land Act 1948 (Affects Lot 4 DP 424495)



Elston Lea Reserve Tenure

4.7.6 Amenity Value

Elston Lea Reserve contributes to the open 'green' space of the City for people to recreate and play on and provides rural views away from the urban lifestyle.

4.7.7 General Use

Elston Lea Reserve is provided as a linkage for walking and cycling between the Southern Greenway and McQuarrie Street.

A short path/boardwalk creates better access through the reserve, especially wet areas, linking adjoining roads.

Grazing leases have been ongoing.



4.7.8 Future Development

Adjoining Council land to the west is land-locked and may be acquired by the Parks Division as reserve land for amalgamation with Elston Lea Reserve.

4.8 BALL STREET RESERVE



4.8.1 Location

Ball Street Reserve is located on the corner of Ascot Terrace and Medway Street, and adjoins the flood banks, at the south end of Invercargill near Elles Road.

4.8.2 Access

Pedestrian access to Ball Street Reserve is off Medway Street, Ball Street, Ascot Terrace and Elles Road via the flood banks.



4.8.3 Adjoining Land Use

Ball Street Reserve fronts onto the corner of Ascot Terrace and Medway Street, with residential properties adjoining to the east and south. Environment Southland owns the land west of the reserve where Kingswell Creek runs north, linking with the Kingswell Creek Walkway.

4.8.4 History

The reserve was obtained in two separate lots. The first was the larger area of Lot 35, which was vested in the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Invercargill on 24 July 1965. It was vested as recreation reserve, subject to the Reserve and Domains Act 19553. The second of the two areas (part lot 11 and lot 12) were vested on 15 December 1977, thus giving access from Ascot Terrace and Medway Street, from where the likely patronage would come.

Lot 35 is now owned by Environment Southland.

4.8.5 Classification and Land Description

4.8.5.1 Classification

Ball Street Reserve currently has no reserve classification. Council proposes to classify the area as recreation reserve.

4.8.5.2 Area and Land Titles

The total area of Ball Street Reserve is **0.1589 hectares**. The land description is as follows:

Certificate of Title: SL5C/1166

Legal Description: Lot 12 and Part Lot 11 DP 6406

Area: 0.1589 ha

Classification: Currently no reserve classification. Proposed to be recreation reserve.



Tenure

4.8.6 Amenity Value

Ball Street Reserve provides an open expanse which offers visual relief for the properties that look onto the park, for those visiting the park or passing through it.

4.8.7 General Use

Ball Street Reserve is used as a recreational linkage between Ascot Terrace/Medway Street, Elles Road and Ball Street.



4.8.8 Future Development

Council wishes to develop a track to link Ascot Terrace/Medway Streets with Ball Street and the Kingswell Creek Track which is managed by Environment Southland.