



NOTICE OF MEETING

**Notice is hereby given of the Meeting of the
Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
to be held in the Council Chamber, Civic Theatre,
88 Tay Street, Invercargill on
Tuesday 12 November 2024 at 3.00 pm**

Cr D J Ludlow (Chair)
Mayor W S Clark
Cr R I D Bond
Cr P M Boyle
Cr S J Broad
Cr T Campbell
Cr A H Crackett
Cr G M Dermody
Cr P W Kett
Cr I R Pottinger
Cr L F Soper
Cr B R Stewart
Rev E Cook – Māngai – Waihōpai
Mrs P Coote – Kaikaunihera Māori – Awarua

MICHAEL DAY
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee - Public

12 November 2024 03:00 PM - 05:00 PM

Agenda Topic	Page
1. Apologies	
2. Declaration of Interest	
a. Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.	
b. Elected members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable, including amending the register at this meeting if necessary.	
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11. Public Excluded Session

Public Excluded Session

Moved , seconded that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- a) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting held on 15 October 2024
- b) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting held on 30 October 2024

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
a) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting held on 15 October 2024	Section 7(2)(i) Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	Section 48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7
b) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting held on 30 October 2024	Section 7(2)(h) Enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities	Section 48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7

**MINUTES OF COMMUNITY WELLBEING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE, HELD IN THE
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CIVIC THEATRE, 88 TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL ON TUESDAY 15
OCTOBER 2024 AT 3.00 PM**

Present:

- Cr D J Ludlow (Chair)
- Cr R I D Bond
- Cr P M Boyle
- Cr S J Broad
- Cr T Campbell
- Cr A H Crackett
- Cr G M Dermody
- Cr P W Kett
- Cr L F Soper
- Cr B R Stewart
- Rev E Cook – Māngai – Waihōpai (zoom)
- Mrs P Coote – Kaikaunihera Māori – Awarua

In Attendance:

- Mr M Day – Chief Executive
- Mrs P Christie – Group Manager – Finance and Assurance
- Mrs T Hurst – Group Manager – Community Engagement and Corporate Services
- Mr R Capil – Group Manager – Community Spaces and Places
- Mr J Shaw – Group Manager - Consenting and Environment
- Mr M Morris – Manager – Governance and Legal
- Ms R Suter – Manager – Strategy and Policy
- Ms C Rain - Manager - Parks and Recreation
- Ms C Horton – Senior Open Spaces Planner
- Mr C Bowen – Open Spaces and Recreation Strategic Advisor
- Ms G Cavanagh - Manager - Environmental Services
- Mr K Braithwaite – Acting Team Leader - Communications
- Mrs L Cook – Executive Support

1. Apologies

Cr Pottinger, Mayor Clark

Moved Cr Boyle, seconded Ms P Coote and **RESOLVED** that the apologies be accepted.

2. Declaration of Interest

Nil.

3. Public Forum

Mr A J Henderson noted that his property bordered Donovan Park. He added that there was an appreciation for the trees and shelter Donovan Park provided.

The submitter noted his history and career of being in the forestry industry and his involvement in various different forestry groups.

The Masterplan asked what you like about Donovan Park and shelter on windy days was important to the submitter. There had been examples in Queens Park where trees had come down and others had been exposed to wind causing them to die.

The submitter would like the shelter to be maintained; blocking of sunlight from the shelter belt from the neighbouring properties was noted, but there were ways which this could be managed where the shelter was retained and the needs of those neighbouring properties be met.

If a strip of trees were planted, it may qualify for ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme).

It was suggested a shelter belt, with macrocarpa, radiata, cordata and natives to keep south west wind out.

It was suggested to monitor the water which went through the pond, and add a few canoes similar to the Avon. A tree top café was noted.

He raised the proposal of selling some of the land off and noted that he did not support that.

A query was raised around a shortage of land for building housing in the North if it was retained as Donovan Farm where did the submitter see these building sites coming from.

A query was raised around native trees in height and life span, why would they not provide shelter. Some natives take a long time to grow, there are some that only take three years but do not grow as high.

4. Minutes of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 10 September 2024

A5539571

Moved Cr Campbell, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 10 September 2024 be confirmed.

5. Minutes of the Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee Meeting held on Thursday 26 September 2024

A558513

Moved Cr Boyle, seconded Cr Broad and **RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee Meeting held on Thursday 26 September 2024 be received.

6. Minutes of the Southland Regional Heritage Joint Committee Meeting held on Friday 27 September 2024

A5564750

Moved Cr Stewart, seconded Rev Cook and **RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Southland Regional Heritage Joint Committee Meeting held on Friday 27 September 2024 be received.

7. Minutes of District Licensing Committee - September 2024

A5580743

Moved Cr Ludlow, seconded Cr Kett and **RESOLVED** that the Minutes of District Licensing Committee - September 2024 be received.

8. Dog Impound Trends

A5555436

Ms Gillian Cavanagh was in attendance and noted the trends shown in the report around abandoned animals post the pandemic across other regions.

Moved Cr Campbell, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report "Dog Impound Trends".

9. Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan Stage One Hearings

A5547121

Ms Caroline Rain and Ms Rhiannon Suter spoke to the report.

A query was raised around the Donovan Park Submission from Heritage New Zealand and the significance of the Archaeology area in Donovan Park, had there been work done from Council on the cost of what this could be. Did Council need to adhere to their statutory requirements or had it been costed into any budget. It was noted this was the first part of a longer process and would be part of stages and phases which came next.

A query was raised relating to page 179 of boardbooks, the 30-year plan and a picture of Donovan Park, and where Council was at around the strategic vision for all parks and reserves to invest and make them the best they could be. It was noted that there was not anything in the work programme currently however, staff were looking at benchmarking against other local authorities. The Activity Management Plan captured the strategic work. It was noted there was no overarching approach, parks were an asset that required investment and there was return on that investment. There were two benefits of an overarching strategic approach. These were knowing where to best put the capital to benefit the community and not over or under investing in assets. It would need to be high-level as all of these Parks and Reserves had unique needs.

It was noted that there was desire for something to be brought back to Council prior to the next triennium. This was left with Council officers to consider a possible approach, including resourcing requirements.

A query raised around the archaeological work, and if would this be undertaken if there was an accidental discovery or if it was a deliberate decision to disturb the ground. It was confirmed that it would but there were statutory requirements from Heritage New Zealand which Council may be interpreting in different ways. If Council were to sell any part of the land, the developer would need to plan an Archaeological Survey first.

Moved Cr Campbell, seconded Cr Stewart and **RESOLVED** that the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report "Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan Stage One Hearings".
2. Receive the submissions (A5563274) and the summary of submissions (A5563186).
3. Accepts late submission from Michal and Richard Grey.
4. Receives the letter of engagement from Te Ao Mārama Inc.
5. Note the following submission to be heard:
 - a. Arthur John Henderson - 3.05 pm
6. Note that deliberations on Stage One of the Donovan Park Management Plan will take place at the November meeting of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee, and while that process informs, it is separate to, any future decisions relating to a change/ revocation of reserve status process for Donovan Park.

10. Sandy Point Domain Reserve Management Plan

A5140898

Ms Cassandra Horton and Mr Chris Bowen presented the report.

It was noted noise management and forestry management would be addressed in separate operational plans.

A query raised around feedback from submitters, specifically dog walking when they should and could be off a leash. A further query was raised if there had been any considerations for this and the golf course. The golf course was going to be a multi-use area and was currently a dog off lead area which aligned to the bylaws. It was noted Council would be working alongside the Oreti Sands club.

Moved Cr Boyle, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report "Sandy Point Domain Reserve Management Plan".
2. Receives written submissions for stage one public consultation process and considers the key issues raised.

3. Accepts late submission from Invercargill Pistol Club.

Recommends that Council:

4. Accepts the submissions received.

Moved Cr Soper, seconded Cr Bond and **RESOLVED** that the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

Recommends that Council:

5. Appoints five Councillors and invites a Mana Whenua representative to be a member of a hearings panel to consider the submissions following the closure of stage two consultation. Confirm Cr Soper, Cr Campbell, Cr Stewart, Cr Boyle, Cr Broad, Cr Dermody, Cr Ludlow, Cr Crackett, Cr Bond, and Mrs P Coote be appointed to the panel.
6. Approves the Public Consultation period for submissions to be from 9 November 2024 to 31 January 2025 on the draft Sandy Point Domain Management Plan (Attachment 1) and draft Implementation Plan (Attachment 2) pursuant to Section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977.

11. Public Excluded Session

Moved Cr Dermody, seconded Cr Ludlow and **RESOLVED** that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- a. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting held on 10 September 2024
- b. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee Meeting held on 26 September 2024
- c. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Southland Regional Heritage Committee Meeting held on 27 September 2024

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
a. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting	<p>Section 7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>Section 7(2)(i)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7</p>

held on 10
September 2024

Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)

- b. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee Meeting held on 26 September 2024

Section 7(2)(i)

Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)

Section 48(1)(a)

That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7

- c. Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Southland Regional Heritage Committee Meeting held on 27 September 2024

Section 7(2)(a)

To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons

Section 48(1)(a)

That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7

Section 7(2)(b) (ii)

Protect Information where the making available of the information would likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplier or who is the subject of the information.

Section 7(2)(i)

Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)

There being no further business, the meeting finished at 3.54 pm.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CITY CENTRE HERITAGE SUBCOMMITTEE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, FIRST FLOOR, CIVIC THEATRE, 88 TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL, ON WEDNESDAY 30 OCTOBER 2024 AT 3.22 PM

Present: Cr L F Soper (Chair)
Cr A J Arnold

In Attendance: Ms S Baxter – Planner – Heritage and Urban Design
Ms D Hallas – Executive Support

1. Apologies

Cr P W Kett and Cr T Campbell

Moved Cr Arnold, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the apologies be accepted.

2. Declaration of Interests

Nil.

3. Minutes of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 1 May 2024

A5335720

Moved Cr Arnold, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the minutes of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee meeting held on 1 May 2024 be confirmed.

4. Minutes of the Extraordinary City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 29 May 2024

A5383114

Moved Cr Arnold, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the minutes of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee meeting held on 29 May 2024 be confirmed.

5. Update on City Centre Heritage Strategy Progress

A5590340

Ms Shannon Baxter spoke to the report.

An update on Lennel House was provided and it was advised that the remaining funding of \$21,953 would be forfeited due to personal circumstances. The current owners will likely be selling, but wanted to pass on their thanks to Council for their support of their heritage enhancement work.

It was noted that vast improvements had already been made to the property under their ownership. Once the property was sold the new owners would be advised of the funding available to continue the same type of work with the same scope. Ms Baxter advised that if a buyer was not found in a timely manner, or the new owners were not keen to carry out the same scope of work, she would ask the finance department if the forfeited balance of \$21,953 could be carried over to the next funding round.

A5599363

Ms Baxter noted that she visited the Dee Street Maternity Hospital site in August while Origin Consultants were down working on the Condition Assessment Report. Work on the seismic reporting by Lewis Bradford was also progressing well. The Trust had hired a project manager to help manage the various works and staging as they move forward.

The new owners of Trent House had uplifted their funding for both seismic reporting and seismic strengthening. This was the second heritage building they had purchased in Invercargill and their progress on upgrading both had been positive.

Due to weather conditions several owners had been delayed in completing their exterior works; all owners were aware the works must be completed by May 2025.

The finance department had recommended the timing of the heritage funding round to be changed to May to allow the Subcommittee to award funds after the Annual Plan was signed off and their final budget was known. This would mean applicants would have a shorter timeframe (of only 10 months) to complete the work and uplift the funding. Ms Baxter noted this would be the shortest timeframe required by a council nationally, as typically it ranged from 12-24 months.

Cr Arnold advised that aligning with the Annual Plan did make sense and made it easier for funding. However, he noted that shorter timeframes may make completing the projects difficult considering Invercargill do not have many heritage tradespeople locally, bad weather conditions often stall work. Ms Baxter would speak with Mr Morris about the process for changing the funding round dates.

Strategy Deliverables

The third, and last, heritage guideline is almost completed. Ms Baxter noted that Council had received great feedback about their suite of guidelines, with several councils across the country asking to share the information with their heritage owners.

Interpretive Funding

Both Cr Soper and Ms Baxter attended Heritage South's AGM in late August, where the Trust unveiled their website. The website focused on the stories and memories pertaining to local heritage buildings. A portion of the website funding came from Council's City Centre Heritage.. Ms Baxter would work with Council's communications team to ensure that "good news" stories (such as above) were shared in the future considering it is an action with the Strategy.

Ms Baxter noted that, due to changes in the Strategy budget, there would be no heritage interpretation funding moving forward.

Heritage Month 2025

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga requested Council assistance with organising a talk on insurance for heritage buildings during Heritage Month. This would help better explain the realities around insuring heritage buildings, as there continued to be misinformation on the subject throughout New Zealand.

Miscellaneous Heritage Items

There were several heritage buildings currently on the market or going to market. Ms Baxter also noted that the planning team had seen an increase in resource consent enquiries for heritage building alterations that would enable the owners to generate additional revenue streams. It was noted this was a sign of the current economic situation.

Moved Cr Arnold, seconded Cr Soper and **RESOLVED** that the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee:

1. Receives the report "Update on City Centre Heritage Strategy Progress".

6. Public Excluded Session

Moved Cr Arnold, seconded Cr Soper that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- a) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 1 May 2024
- b) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Extraordinary City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 29 May 2024

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

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a) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 1 May 2024	Section 7(2)(h) Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities	Section 48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7
b) Minutes of the Public Excluded Session of the Extraordinary City Centre Heritage Subcommittee Meeting Held on 29 May 2024	Section 7(2)(h) Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities	Section 48(1)(a) That the public conduct of this item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under Section 7

There being no further business, the meeting finished at 3.42 pm.

TEMPORARY ALCOHOL BAN – CHRISTMAS AT THE RACES

To:	Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
Meeting Date:	Tuesday 12 November 2024
From:	Gillian Cavanagh, Manager – Environmental Services
Approved:	Jonathan Shaw, Group Manager - Consenting and Environment
Approved Date:	Tuesday 5 November 2024
Open Agenda:	Yes
Public Excluded Agenda:	No

Purpose and Summary

The Southland Racing Club Incorporated is holding their annual Christmas Race meeting on Saturday 14 December 2024.

The Environmental Health Bylaw 2024 allows for the imposition of temporary alcohol bans on public roads surrounding events.

Council, by resolution under Clause 3.5 of the Invercargill City Council Environmental Health Bylaw 2024, may impose a temporary alcohol ban on Saturday 14 December 2024 from 10 am to 8 pm.

This will be from the intersection of St Andrew Street and Racecourse Road to the Racecourse Road entrance of the Ascot Park Hotel, and on Yarrow Street between Racecourse Road and Derwent Street.

Recommendations

That the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report titled "Temporary Alcohol Ban – Christmas At The Races".
2. Impose a temporary alcohol ban on Saturday 14 December 2023 from 10 am to 8 pm from the intersection of St Andrew Street and Racecourse Road to the Racecourse Road entrance of the Ascot Park Hotel, and on Yarrow Street between Racecourse Road and Derwent Street.

Background

The New Zealand Police seek a temporary alcohol ban on Saturday 14 December 2024 from 10am to 8pm (Appendix 1). The organisers of this event support the imposition of a temporary alcohol ban (Appendix 2).

Historically, attendees of the event would bring BYO alcohol and also consume alcohol on the way to and from the event. Resulting in higher levels of intoxication, disorder, littering and anti-social behaviour affecting the amenity and good order of the area.

In recent years the event has attracted between 6,000 and 8,000 people. There is a no BYO policy in place, with alcohol purchased on the course. The temporary alcohol ban has proven to be an effective measure to reduce disorder and anti-social behaviour, particularly towards the end of the day as people leave the event.

Issues and Options

Analysis

The implementation of the temporary alcohol ban improves the amenity and good order of the area for the community and assists the Police in reducing harm caused by alcohol.

The ban does not affect the residents living inside the area of the ban. It gives Police powers to deal with the impacts of alcohol, reduce disorder and anti-social behaviour in the immediate vicinity of the event.

Significance

This decision is not assessed as significant in terms of Council's significant and Engagement Policy.

Community Views

The community was consulted on the Invercargill City Council Environmental Health Bylaw 2024 between 29 August and 27 September 2024.

The request for the temporary alcohol ban is made by NZ Police each year and supported by the event organisers, the Southland Racing Club, and represents the wider community views that a temporary alcohol ban is appropriate for this event.

Implications and Risks

Financial Implications

The following financial implications arise:

- The fee to advertise the temporary alcohol ban.

- The fee to install and remove temporary alcohol ban signage. Southland Racing Club has agreed to pay the full costs associated with the signage for the 2024 event onwards.

Legal Implications

During this day and these hours and in this area, the Police have the following powers:

1. The power to arrest without a warrant, a person contravening the alcohol ban.
2. The power to arrest without a warrant, a person who refuses to leave the public place after requested to do so.
3. The power to arrest without a warrant, a person who refuses to surrender alcohol that is in their possession in breach of the alcohol ban.
4. The ability to search without a warrant, a vehicle in, entering or about to enter the public place. Subject to the alcohol ban for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the vehicle contains alcohol.
5. The ability to search a container in the possession of any person in, entering or about to enter the public place, subject to the alcohol ban, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the container contains alcohol.
6. The ability to seize and remove alcohol and its container if the alcohol is in the public place in breach of the alcohol ban.

Offences and Penalties

Every person who breaches the alcohol ban commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine (\$20,000), pursuant to Section 242 (4) of the Local Government Act 2002, and/or an infringement fine of \$250 pursuant to Section 245 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Attachments

Appendix 1 – NZ Police – Request for Temporary Alcohol Ban (A5607198)

Appendix 2 – Southland Racing Club – Letter of Support (A5599562)

Appendix 3 – Detailed map of the temporary alcohol ban area (A4967415)

A5607198



25th October 2024

Invercargill City Council
INVERCARGILL

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

CHRISTMAS AT THE RACES - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH BYLAW 2008/1

On Saturday the 14th of December 2024, the Southland Racing Club are holding their annual event "Christmas at the Races". This is one of the largest entertainment events held here in our city where the attendees get to relax and enjoy a day at the races.

Over recent years this event has attracted 5000 to 6000 people targeting the corporate sector and general public. The Invercargill and surrounding businesses use this event as their annual Christmas work function where alcohol is consumed throughout the day.

Police, Te Whatu Ora and the Licencing Inspectorate have worked closely over a number of years with the organisers to improve the running of the event. This is to ensure everyone has a good time but not to the expense and annoyance to home and property owners surrounding the racecourse caused by excess levels of intoxication.

The event has a no BYO policy and all alcohol must be purchased on the course. Some people will have been consuming alcohol prior to attending the race meeting and drinking on the way to the event right up to their admission into the course.

Whilst most people that are arriving at the event abide by conditions, a number try to smuggle alcohol onto the course. Generally, at this time of day disorder is not an issue, however as the day continues intoxication levels rise and disorder becomes an issue with some patrons attempting to leave the course with alcohol.

A large number of attendees migrate to the nearby hotels on foot to continue their day with most drinking on the way. This inevitably leads to cups, cans and rubbish being dropped on the street and thrown onto private properties.

Safer Communities Together

INVERCARGILL POLICE STATION

117 Don Street, P O Box 808, YX10223, Invercargill 9840, New Zealand
Telephone: (03) 211 0400 Facsimile: (03) 214 2512 www.police.govt.nz

A5607198



Until the amendment to the Environmental Health Bylaw 2008/1, Police had limited power to prevent the carriage of alcohol to and from the event. Over recent years Police have sought a temporary liquor ban be put in place in the immediate area surrounding the Ascot Park Raceway Complex which has proven to be an effective measure to reduce disorder and anti-social behaviour around this time.

To assist with policing the event, Police are seeking the following implementation of a Temporary Liquor Ban around the area that is most affected

Temporary Alcohol Liquor Ban for Saturday the 14th of December 2024, from 1000 hours (10am) to 2000 hours (8pm). The ban is to cover the area:

- ***Racecourse Road, from St Andrew Street to the entrance of the Ascot Park Hotel***
- ***Yarrow Street, from Racecourse Road to Derwent Street***

This ban does not affect the lawful carriage of alcohol to anyone living in the area or going to and from a private residence in the proposed ban area and only effects those attending the races.

It is noted that for Health and Safety reasons a road closure will be in place during the day on Racecourse Road.



MIKE BOWMAN
Inspector
Area Commander
Southland

Safer Communities Together

INVERCARGILL POLICE STATION

117 Don Street, P O Box 808, YX10223, Invercargill 9840, New Zealand
Telephone: (03) 211 0400 Facsimile: (03) 214 2512 www.police.govt.nz

A5599562

Chief Executive
Invercargill City Council
INVERCARGILL

SOUTHLAND RACING CLUB'S SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LIQUOR BAN BYLAW

The Southland Racing Club has run its Christmas at the Races meeting for several years and it has proved to be highly successful, particularly as an event for businesses to host end of year Christmas functions. This year's event will be held on Saturday 14th December 2024.

As with previous years, there is a complete ban on BYO alcohol to the Ascot Park Racecourse. The Racing Club licences the entire Racecourse venue; however, we continue to see a large number of patrons who have pre-loaded with Champagne Breakfasts, etc and who also drink on their way to the event. We reserve the right of admission and deny entry to people who we deem as being too intoxicated. We have a robust Alcohol Management Plan in place and work closely with the Licensing Inspector, Police & Public Health South to help improve the event each year. We will have 40 handpicked security staff on-site to help monitor and control the crowd.

This year we are expecting a crowd of 5,000 people. At the conclusion of the Race meeting the majority of these 5,000 people will attempt to exit the Racecourse with a drawn out (anytime from 5.30pm – 8pm) time frame to go back to their places of residence or onto other licenced premises.

During this time, there is a heavy security presence at the Entry/Exit. We also encourage the Police to have a visible presence. As these patrons are exiting the venue, we do not allow them to take any leftover alcohol with them. However, with this volume of people there is always a possibility that we might miss some during the routine checks. These people will likely continue to consume this alcohol as they exit the area.

Each year we strive to improve the running of our event. For several years, we have now had a Temporary Alcohol Ban in the immediate area outside of the racecourse which has assisted ourselves & Police in clearing the event in a manner that reduces disruption and litter to the residents of the area. Having a Temporary Alcohol Ban in place for our event would enable the Police to seize & remove any alcohol, or in a worst-case scenario, arrest a person who refuses to surrender the alcohol and leave the area.

We are aware that our application for a Special License is being considered under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. We understand the importance that this legislation places on the amenity and good order of the area surround the event. With that, we appreciate any control that could be put in place by the Council to help us prevent any possible issues from happening. We believe that this will only increase the success of this event for the city and the community as a whole.

The Southland Racing Club fully support any amendment to the Liquor Ban Bylaw that would allow a Temporary Alcohol Ban to be enforced in the immediate area outside our event.

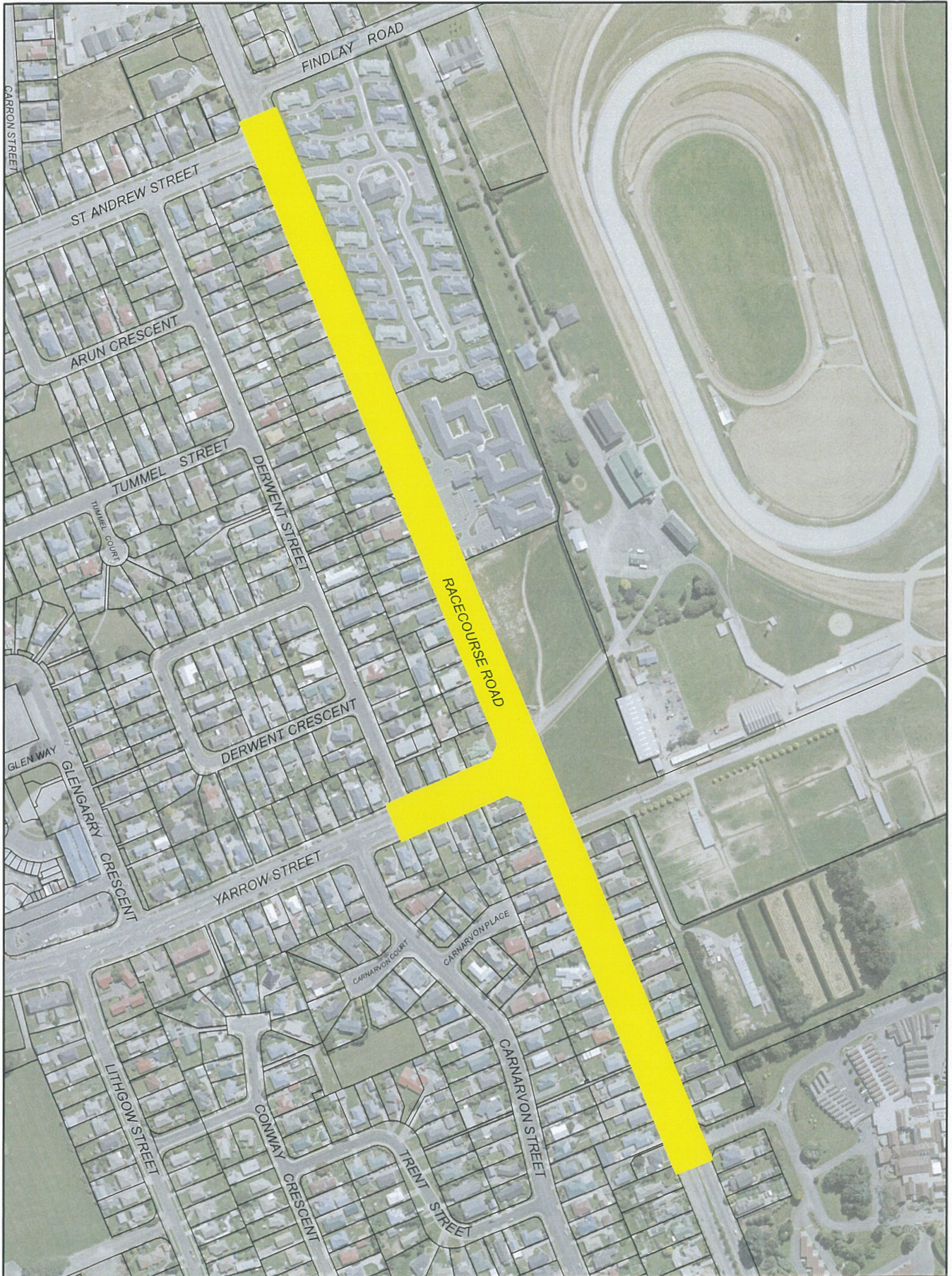
Yours Sincerely,
Vicki-Rae Robinson
Event Manager
Southland Racing Club

A5599562

**STOP! No
Alcohol
Beyond
This Point**

Liquor Ban in Place

A4967415



Temporary Alcohol Ban Area for Christmas at The Races



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PROPOSED OUTCOMES AND TIMEFRAMES FOR HOUSING AND CODE OF PRACTICE PLAN CHANGE

To:	Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
Meeting Date:	Tuesday 12 November 2024
From:	Anne Duncan - Manager - Planning and Building Services
Approved:	Jonathan Shaw - Group Manager - Consenting and Environment
Approved Date:	Wednesday 6 November 2024
Open Agenda:	Yes
Public Excluded Agenda:	No

Purpose and Summary

The resource management update presented to Council on 24 September 2024 advised that a further report will be presented to set out the high-level outcomes and timeframes to progress the Plan Change on housing and the Code of Practice for Subdivision, Land Use, and Development (COP). This builds on:

- Previous work by Council to implement the COP; and
- The 2023 Housing Needs Assessments, and the draft Housing Action Plan, to improve housing diversity and choice to meet the needs of the community now and into the future.

The Plan Change will seek to enable greater density and diversity of housing choice, and to implement and preferably decouple the COP from the District Plan.

A partnership approach with mana whenua to develop the Plan Change is proposed and engagement is ongoing with Te Ao Mārama.

At this early stage it is anticipated that the Plan Change may include:

- Increased density closer to the CBD and areas supported by physical and social infrastructure;
- Improving provision of papakainga; and
- Amending the policy framework to support a greater mix of housing typologies.

Recommendations

That the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report 'Proposed Outcomes and Timeframes for Housing and Code of Practice Plan Change'.
2. Approves the preparation of the Plan Change on housing and the Code of Practice.
3. Approves one of the two options for Council participation in preparing the Plan Changes.
4. Gives formal public notice in accordance with Clause 8D, of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991 to withdraw 'Plan Change 2 Code of Practice for Subdivision, Land Use, and Development'.

Background

Housing

As outlined in the LTP Housing Workshop in March 2023, the April 2023 Invercargill City Council Housing Needs Assessment, and the May 2023 Murihiku Southland Housing Needs Assessment, there is a misalignment between the existing housing stock available and that required to meet the need of Invercargill's community. An update on this issue was presented at the 24 September 2024 Council Meeting.

Estimated feasible capacity for Invercargill over the next 30 years is 27,500 dwellings, with capacity for an additional 6,700 dwellings within the existing District Plan zones. The growth projections indicate demand for 600 dwellings by 2052 under the medium scenario, or 5,000 dwellings under the high scenario.

Although there is adequate sufficiency to accommodate the high-growth scenario, sufficiency of size and type of dwellings shows some gaps. The findings suggest there is potential unmet demand for central living, with an additional 1,300 attached dwellings required. Central areas and attached/medium density living options are pressure areas, with the demand in central areas at 800 dwellings.

Although the Residential 1A Zone provides for medium density development close to the CBD, the minimum site size rule and discretionary activity status plays a part in limiting uptake. Changes are therefore recommended to better enable well designed higher density homes.

At the September Council meeting, Councillors noted the need for greater density and amenity of housing in the city, particularly for students and older persons, and noted that car parking in some areas with higher density was already an issue.

Code of Practice

A new Code of Practice (COP) was developed in collaboration with Southland District Council ('SDC') in 2022-23 to replace the COP Bylaw which expired in July 2023. This was notified as Plan Change 2 on 8 May 2023. The new COP was approved in July 2023, but the Plan Change had not advanced further.

As the expired COP Bylaw is incorporated by reference in the District Plan, it remains to have legal effect until such time as the District Plan is amended to remove it.

As the Plan Change will now be developed to address the housing needs above, it is more efficient to advance the housing and COP amendments to the District Plan together as one Plan Change, rather than separately. For this reason, Plan Change 2 needs to be formally withdrawn in accordance with Clause 8D, of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Proposed Key Steps and Timeframes

Draft timeframes and key steps are outlined below and will be developed further.

Scoping – November 2024 - February 2025

A Scoping Report, Project Plan, and Engagement Plan will be produced which will inform the development of the Plan Change.

Development of Options and Preferred Approach – February-April 2025

The development of options will draw on the scoping work, will identify and assess options, and recommend a preferred approach for the Plan Change. Technical inputs at this stage will likely include infrastructure, urban design and housing sufficiency modelling and analysis. Engagement with stakeholders and the community will take also place.

Development of Draft Plan Change – April-July 2025

The Resource Management Act s32 analysis, Plan Change provisions, and maps will be prepared which build on the preferred approach, and informed by technical reporting. Engagement with stakeholders and the community will continue.

Notification and Submissions – July-September 2025

If an early August notification date is achieved, submissions will close early September. Depending on the number of submissions received, the submissions summary can be prepared relatively quickly, with further submissions closing by the end of September 2025.

Reporting on Submissions – September-November 2025

A Resource Management Act s42A hearing report will be prepared in August-November, supported by the necessary technical inputs.

Hearing and Decisions – November 2025-Early 2026

If an early December hearing is targeted, decisions would then follow in early 2026.

Appeal Period – Early 2026

Once Decisions are made, the Plan Change will have legal effect, and the new rules will apply. If appeals are received, then the existing rules that relate to the appeal will also continue to apply until the appeals are resolved. Once all appeals are resolved, or if no appeals are received, the Council can make the Plan Change 'Operative' and it will become part of the District Plan.

Council Participation

The planning team seek direction as to how Council wishes to participate in the development of the Plan Change prior to notification. Two options are presented below for consideration.

Option 1 (Less Participation) – Council Meetings and Workshops at Key Stages

The planning team:

- Workshops the preferred approach with Council and seeks approval in early 2025; and
- Workshops the draft Plan Change with Council and seeks approval to notify in August 2025.

Option 2 (More Participation) – Council Meetings and Workshops at Key Stages, and Council Reference Group

In addition to the two workshops and meetings, the Council establishes a smaller group of Councillors as a Reference Group to workshop more regularly with the planning team during the development of the Plan Change.

The planning team:

- Workshops with a Councillor Reference Group on a six-weekly basis from now until notification of the Plan Change; and
- Workshops the preferred approach with Council and seeks approval in early 2025; and
- Workshops the draft Plan Change with Council and seeks approval to notify in August 2025.

Attachments

Nil.

DONOVAN PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN STAGE TWO PUBLIC CONSULTATION

To:	Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
Meeting Date:	Tuesday 12 November 2024
From:	Cassandra Horton – Senior Open Spaces Planner
Approved:	Rex Capil - Group Manager - Community Spaces and Places
Approved Date:	Friday 25 October 2024
Open Agenda:	Yes
Public Excluded Agenda:	No

Purpose and Summary

The draft Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan (draft Plan) has been prepared following public engagement, collation and analysis of submissions, hearing panels and a review of the Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2012.

The draft Plan is ready for public consultation. As prescribed by Section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act), a Council resolution is required at this stage to proceed. Following completion of public consultation, a hearings panel will be made available for those who wish to be heard, prior to a final Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2025 being presented to Council for approval.

Recommendations

That the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report “Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan Stage Two Public Consultation”.
2. Adopts the Donovan Park Masterplan following its completion of the consultation process undertaken.

Recommends that Council:

3. Endorses the Hearings Report 15 October 2024.
4. Appoints five Councillors and invites a Mana Whenua representative to be a member of a hearings panel to consider the submissions following the closure of stage two

consultation. Confirm councillors _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ be appointed to the panel.

5. Approves the Public Consultation period for submissions to be from 4 December 2024 to 14 February 2025 on the draft Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan (Attachment 1) and draft Implementation Plan (Attachment 2) pursuant to Section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Background

At the Community Wellbeing Committee in August 2023, the schedule of Parks and Reserves Masterplans and Management Plans detailed Donovan Park as a high priority to progress to confirm the strategic direction prior to the Reserve Management Plan review process.

Council endorsed to proceed with the Reserve Management Plan review process and adopted the draft Masterplan as consultation material at the July 2024 meeting. The draft Masterplan has informed and guided the development of the draft Plan. The process follows a two-step public notification process beginning with Step 1, consultation for which was held 3 August – 4 September 2024 and the results of which were provided to the committee in October.

The Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2012 has been reviewed and a draft Plan developed in line with Section 41 of the Act (Attachment 1). The next stage is that the draft Plan be publically consulted on for submission, including the appointment of a hearings panel for those who wish to be heard.

Council is taking the opportunity to invite written feedback through public notices, Let's Talk Invercargill and direct communications with partners and key stakeholders.

Process

There are three parts to the consultation;

1. Donovan Park Masterplan consultation (completed).
2. Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2012 review stage 1 (completed).
3. Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan stage 2 (Draft for consultation provided with this report – Attachment 2).

As prescribed under Section 41(6) of the Act, a resolution from Council is required to advertise for public comments and submissions on the draft Plan. This will essentially ensure the public has the opportunity to share their thoughts on what is being proposed.

The plan will be delivered to the Minister of Conservation (the Commissioner acts on behalf of the Minister, prior to the decision), for feedback on the plan as prescribed within Section 41(1) of the Act.

Once submissions have been received, the hearings panel will be made available to listen to submitters that wish to be heard.

Final amendments based on the hearings panel outcomes and submissions will result in the final Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2025 being submitted for Council consideration and adoption.

Issues and Options

Analysis

Donovan Park Masterplan

The Masterplan establishes a long-term vision (3, 10 and 30 years) for future use, asset renewal and development of the Donovan Park. This vision provides a 'road map' for how the reserve can be managed in order to respond to challenges, how it can be maintained and enhanced over coming years so that it continues to be a place which people can use and enjoy.

The draft Plan proposes, in detail for ten years, the ongoing management and future developments required to achieve this 30-year vision under three primary themes;

- Celebrating Unique Natural Character.
- Promoting an Open Space Network.
- Rationalising Land Use.

Invercargill City Council General Policies Reserve Management Plan 2023

Invercargill City Council's General Policies Reserve Management Plan (General Policies RMP) contains policies generic to all parks and reserves. The benefit of having a General Policies RMP is that only policies that are specific to Donovan Park are required within the draft Plan.

Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan (Draft)

High Level topics of Engagement

Respondents submitted;

- Accessibility requirements.
- Desires for increased maintenance and better care.
- Concerns around visitor safety.
- Nature and water are important for environmental resilience.

These responses have been included as part of the implementation of the reserve management plan through the Masterplan's vision.

Key changes to the draft Plan include:

- Addition of current-ten year graphics, guiding principles and management approaches have been transitioned from the Masterplan that relate to celebrating unique natural character, promoting an open space network and rationalising land use. These will be used to deliver the vision of the Masterplan through objectives and policies.
- Recognition of the importance of highly values soils for cultivation purposes.
- Recognition of storm water as a secondary benefit.
- Removal of policies that are already implemented through the General Policies RMP.
- Re-formatting of 2012 RMP into the draft Plan that aligns with best practice standards and the Masterplan, while still meeting the requirements of the Act.
- Revocation process is acknowledged to consider future land use options; however a separate process will still be required if Council chooses to go down this path.

Draft Implementation Plan

An Implementation Plan was developed and consulted on alongside the Masterplan to support the execution of the Masterplan and administration of the draft Plan.

Examples from the Implementation Plan include:

- Undertake needs/feasibility assessments for activities and groups.
- Determining levels of service required to support public use of spaces, including amenities and facilities.
- Staged detailed design of areas within the reserve.

The public have had the opportunity to provide feedback on priorities.

The Long Term Plan and Annual Plan cycles will be utilised to further assess the financial implications of actions within the Implementation Plan.

District Plan

The draft Plan is developed under the provisions of the Act and details the 79 hectare area designated as a Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) Reserve under that Act. The ICC Operative District Plan 2019 gives consideration to Reserve Management Plans by currently making provision for activities specifically provided for in a Reserve Management Plan, with the exception of certain requirements (e.g. noise).

Where any activity is not undertaken in accordance with the Reserve Management Plan or specifically provided for, this would be subject to consideration under the ICC Operative District Plan 2019 and likely require resource consent.

Applicable provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991, in addition to the District Plan, Regional Plans and National Environmental Standards, apply to certain activities and cannot be overridden by the Reserve Management Plan.

If Council revocates reserve status, that area would then be managed through the Local Government Act 2002, Resource Management Act 1991, ICC District Plan 2019, Regional Plans and National Policy Statements (Highly Productive Land and Freshwater).

Maximising Activation of Donovan Park Land – Surplus Land Parcel

As already outlined in earlier papers to Council, Donovan Park is considered Class 2 productive soil classification under the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022, which limits any future changes to the reserve land use, including future development.

It was mentioned in the Community Wellbeing Report 23 January 2024 (p6) *“Should the masterplan process identify land use change that could result in non-productive use, it is recommended that a technical assessment report by a suitably qualified person is commissioned, which assesses the productivity of the soils in the park and whether proposed changes could be provided for under the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022.”* This action has been included in the draft Implementation Plan and also addresses recommendation 8 of the paper that went to Council in August and is being actioned – *“Supports initiating the process to consider the Agriculture and Event areas for alternate land uses, including residential housing”*.

Significance

A high level of public engagement, along with capital cost implications, indicates that stage two public consultation of the draft Plan is significant for Parks and Recreation and aligns with ICC's Significance and Engagement Policy as detailed below.

The draft Plan provided for public feedback is prescribed by Section 41(6) of the Act. This is also considered as a high impact/outcome in accordance with the criteria within the Significance and Engagement Policy:

Importance to the Council

The draft Plan provides benefits that positively impact on the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing for Council through areas defined within the reserve, in conjunction with the three key themes.

Community Interest

Community interest is high. Outcomes of Council's decisions through next steps will impact the Invercargill community. There will also be cost benefits and efficiencies and more revenue opportunities through bookings, funding operational costs.

Cost to Council and impact on funders, including ratepayers

There will be capital cost implications. These will be applied for through external funding opportunities and Annual Planning processes.

Inconsistency with existing policy and strategy

Partners, stakeholders and the community have been provided multiple opportunities during the masterplan development. This process for the community to have their say in the development of the draft Plan is part of standard ongoing management of land parcels designated through the Act.

The impact on Council's capability and capacity

Council will need to decide whether resources are outsourced or remain in-house with actions to meet outcomes. Amendments to the draft Plan and Implementation Plan will be required in response to changing circumstances or increased knowledge.

Options

The following options apply to the draft Plan process:

1. Continue with public consultation on the draft Plan – this would result in further feedback being received through public feedback and hearings, before Council deliberations and request for approval is done as per the next steps on page 11.
2. Stop or pause here – this means the draft Plan may not be completed before elections and Council will need to continue with an expired Reserve Management Plan.

Community Views

Masterplan Consultation Completed

Stakeholder workshops (including clubs, organisations and leaseholders) and public surveys gathered information throughout the Masterplan development. Information from the engagement activities formed part of a suite of technical and supporting information that have been reviewed and used to help shape the Masterplan. Young people from the library holiday programme were provided the opportunity to provide feedback. Engagement Staff were also present at the Southern Farmers Market and New World to provide further opportunity for the public to submit.

Stage One Consultation for drafting the Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan Completed

Stage one consultation was undertaken as a requirement of the Act from August – September 2024. This consultation enabled the community to submit on three related documents, the draft Masterplan, the Reserve Management Plan and draft Implementation Plan.

Submissions

Engagement methods included connecting with Mana Whenua, Internal Staff, Councillors, Youth Council partners and stakeholders via a public drop in session, Let's Talk, flyer drops and signage with Links to Let's Talk.

Submissions were received (82) via Let's Talk and written submissions via email and handed into boxes across key locations (Invercargill Public Library, Te Hinaki - Civic Building and Queens Park Office).

Submissions were collated, summarised and analysed.

Summary

Reserve Management Plan

Feedback received during the consultation for the Donovan Park Management Plan reinforced what was heard during the Masterplan process which was raised in the Community Wellbeing Committee Report and approved by Council in July 2024.

A summary of submissions was presented to the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee on 15 October 2024, along with hearings, which were both deliberated on.

Feedback was fed into the three primary topics with key points summarised as follows. Noting, there was no substantive difference to the issues raised during the Masterplan consultation;

Celebrating Unique Natural Character

Respondents (17%) provided commentary on celebrating unique natural character. Primary topics included enabling food resilience, which included suggestions including food forests and cultivation (7%), more native plantings, where feedback supported riparian plantings around the pond edge, connecting the corridor between Thomsons Bush and Anderson Park and encouraging native wildlife (22%).

Promoting an Open Space Network

Respondents (50%) provided commentary relating to promoting open space network. Accessibility (e.g. parking and opening up fences, gates and areas for more access by users and activities) was raised as important by 22% of submitters. Concerns were also raised on vehicles and speed through the reserve. Active transport was supported (11%) with suggestions made to enable more walkways and cycle ways. Commentary on enhancement and maintenance of facilities and amenities (e.g. toilets, drinking fountain) was included (11%).

Rationalising Land Use

Respondents (51%) provided commentary relating to continued use/retaining equestrian activity (27%), continuing retaining events (A+P Show/Equestrian were commonly referred to) (23%). Family friendly community space was noted as important by submitters (6%).

Masterplan

It is important to note that during the Masterplan phase some feedback received was also relevant to the draft Plan. This is incorporated in the feedback, with specific suggestions being considered as part of detailed design of the draft Plan.

Of the 82 responses, 90% responded with comments on the Masterplan, as well as the other two documents. Again, this is reinforcing the general support for the themes and vision of the Masterplan.

Feedback included:

- Recommend dogs off leash area/park (5%).
- Do not sell land or subdivide/leave it as it is/retain agriculture and events areas (52%) vs sell the proposed area (5%).
- Concerns on Equestrian and Southland A+P show losing areas.
- Enhancing agricultural and horticultural use.
- General support for the themes and vision.

Draft Implementation Plan

The draft Implementation Plan is essentially an action plan to implement the Masterplan and Reserve Management Plan and will be managed as a separate document. Of the 82 responses, 68% responded with comments on the draft Implementation Plan.

Generally, apart from commentary in support, ensuring low-cost means are investigated (e.g. sponsorship and volunteers), key points also raised as feedback in the Masterplan and being repeated here included:

- Do not sell land or subdivide/leave it as it is/retain agriculture and events areas vs sell the proposed area was again noted as a response.
- Concerns on Equestrian and A&P show losing areas was again noted as a response.

Stage Two Consultation (Final consultation on the draft Plan)

Information will be available to update partners, stakeholders and the public on the status of the project, feedback to date, key changes within the draft Plan and next steps.

Public Consultation on the draft Plan is a requirement under the Act. The duration of the stage two consultation will be 8 weeks to allow time for the community to have adequate input on the draft Plan.

Written submissions and hearings will be reported back to Elected Members following the completion of the public consultation period.

Final changes to the draft Plan will be completed prior to being available for Council to consider. Once Council is satisfied with the Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan in a final form, the plan approved by Council will be provided to the Minister of Conservation, (the Commissioner) for a final decision regarding the adoption of the Plan.

Implications and Risks

Strategic Consistency

The Masterplan provides a strategic direction for the next 3 - 30 years of Donovan Park. This provides direction for the Reserve Management Plan review through rationale for changes captured in the 10-year timeframe to enable desired outcomes to be achieved. During this time (10-years), changes will be required to the way people access and use the reserve. This will require both Council, partners and stakeholders to change the operational delivery when required.

The table below indicates how implementation of the draft Plan will support delivering the Council's proposed community outcomes.

Community Outcomes	How the Management Plan will support the delivery
One Community – Our youth, older people, different neighbourhoods and communities' basic needs are met, and they feel valued and proud to live here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a unique visitor experience. • Development of family friendly areas and sports hub facilities.
A vibrant, safe city which meets our people's diverse cultural needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing community engagement opportunities (e.g. social media platforms, in writing, in person) to enable the community to request activity at the reserve. • Further investigation into Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) methods, including security, lighting and access. • Increasing play opportunities.
A future focused economy delivered through innovation and partnership and supported by appropriate infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of family friendly, accessible hub facilities. • Investing in capital developments through external opportunities, and Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan cycles. • Sustainability of increasing active transport opportunities.
A healthy, resilient environment where the city is well positioned to navigate climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing wetland edges with endemic shrub and riparian planting. • Ecological restoration/planting more natives. • Considering natural based solutions as sustainable methods.

	• Expansion of arboretum.
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Table 1: How Donovan Park Masterplan implementation into Management Plan aligns with Community Outcomes

Financial Implications

Costs for public consultation are included in existing operating budgets already approved by Council and are estimated to be in the vicinity of ~\$1,000-2,000 from the OPEX budget.

Funding sources for the significant projects required to implement the Reserve Management Plan and Masterplan will include external funding as a priority and ICC rates-funding as a last option.

Implementation of the proposed Masterplan is not detailed within the Long-term Plan (LTP). An action in the Implementation Plan is to develop a funding plan and the intention is to seek external funding outside of ICC funding streams. Funding for the significant projects required as part of the management plan may include national funding sources in addition to Council funding from rates or borrowing.

Revenue from reserve activities collected through approved fees and charges is a possible funding source. Another funding source is from disposal proceeds of Reserves through the LTP disposal programme.

Legal Implications

The Act prescribes the process will be followed, including public hearing(s) following submissions. A copy of the draft Plan will also be provided to the Commissioner, (DOC).

The Act sets out the framework for adopting and reviewing Plans and this includes public consultation to seek submissions and feedback on the draft Plan. No further legal issues have been identified at this stage of the process.

The Act sets the framework for which leases and licences (occupation agreements) are to be managed on reserve land. Donovan Park occupation agreements are currently managed under the Act and are continuously being reviewed.

Any proposals for the disposal of part of Donovan Park will need to be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Act. As mentioned previously, it is recognised that a legislatively driven process will be required to be undertaken for any land disposal options.

Climate Change

Matters relating to climate change have been identified and considered in the Masterplan, as well as through the draft Plan. However, it is important to note that further analysis and modelling is likely to be required to understand the climate change implications and benefits of Donovan Park fully as the project progresses.

A report was prepared by John Turkington Ltd in August 2023, which provides representative commentary on carbon offsetting and income potential from land earmarked for disposal (Appendix 2). Key requirements for each land block have been assigned in the report. In general terms, for Donovan Park most land is suitable for carbon offsetting purposes, being

presently unforested. For the purposes of Donovan Park, the following information has been extracted from the report:

Name	Area	Land size suitability	Non-forest land	Carbon sequestration 35 yrs	Potential Income 35 yrs (exotic hardwood)	Potential Income/yr (exotic hardwood)
Donovan Park farm	37	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	26,973	\$ 1,618,380	\$ 46,176

Risk

Risks for the draft Plan process have been identified in table 2 below.

Risk	Setting Council Strategy.	Failure to Disseminate Strategies to the Community Effectively.	Achieving Financial Resilience.	Failure to Establish and Maintain Relationships with Key Stakeholders.
	Development within Donovan Park may proceed in a way that does not align with the Council's broader strategic goals, or fails to meet political expectations, it could lead to conflicts or missed opportunities potentially setting a precedent for projects elsewhere.	Failure to effectively communicate and engage with the public can lead to breakdowns in relationships and support for Council initiatives.	Challenges in managing financial resources could lead to budget deficits and reduced capacity for essential projects impacting Council's financial resilience.	Unrealistic expectations from partners and stakeholders (e.g., mana whenua, community groups) regarding the reserve's development could lead to dissatisfaction or project disruptions.
Likelihood	Possible - Projects can sometimes deviate from larger strategies if governance oversight is weak and challenges with political priorities can occur.	Possible - Community projects often face scrutiny, especially if communication is lacking.	Moderate - Project cost overruns in large-scale developments, especially where environmental or infrastructure factors are involved.	Possible - Stakeholders often have high and varied expectations for community projects.
Consequence	Minor - Failure to meet expectations can lead to governance issues, delays, or negative public perception.	Minor - Public or legal challenges could delay the project, damage the Council's reputation, and increase costs.	Low - Cost overruns could affect the broader financial stability of Council or delay development.	Minor - Mismanaged expectations could result in damaged relationships or public opposition.
Source	Planning & Strategy.	Governance, reputation, legislative compliance & control.	Financial.	Governance, reputation, legislative compliance & control.
Council Appetite	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Risk Rating	Low	Low	Low	Low
Matching Risk	Not Meeting Political Expectations & Uncoordinated Development That Doesn't Align with ICC Strategy.	Public or Legal Challenges.	Unforeseen Project Costs.	Unrealistic Partner and Stakeholder Expectations.

Table 2: Potential Risks that may arise during the Management Plan process and how they can be managed/mitigated

Next Steps

Indicative timeline of key events are listed in the table below:

Key Events	Proposed Dates
Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting	12 November 2024
Council Meeting – requesting consultation to proceed	26 November 2024
Public Notice Consultation Start	4 December 2024
Public Notice Consultation Finish	14 February 2025
Review of Submissions	February - March 2025
Hearing of Submissions with selected Hearings Panel	April 2025
Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee Meeting – Final Copy	June 2025
Requesting Final Council approval of the Plan	June 2025

Table 3: Indicative timeline of key events as the next steps to adopt the Donovan Park Management Plan subject to there being no new major requests made for consideration.

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan (A5564162)

Attachment 2 – Draft Implementation Plan (A5564159)

Attachment 3 – Reserves Act 1977 Section 41 (A5496449)

DONOVAN PARK

Draft Reserve Management Plan

2025



A5564162



A5564162



[Insert Reserves Act Page signed by CE]

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RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Donovan Park

[Date 2025 – Date 2035]

PREFACE

Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The purpose of this Reserve 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.

Caroline Rain
PARKS AND RECREATION MANAGER

[INSERT DATE]

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WĀHANGA TUATAHI – KUPU WHAKATAKI ME TE WHAKAMĀRAMA / PART ONE – INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 *Kupu whakataki /Introduction*

Donovan Park forms part of the north-south pattern of the open space fabric that was originally determined by J T Thomson when he first laid out the City.

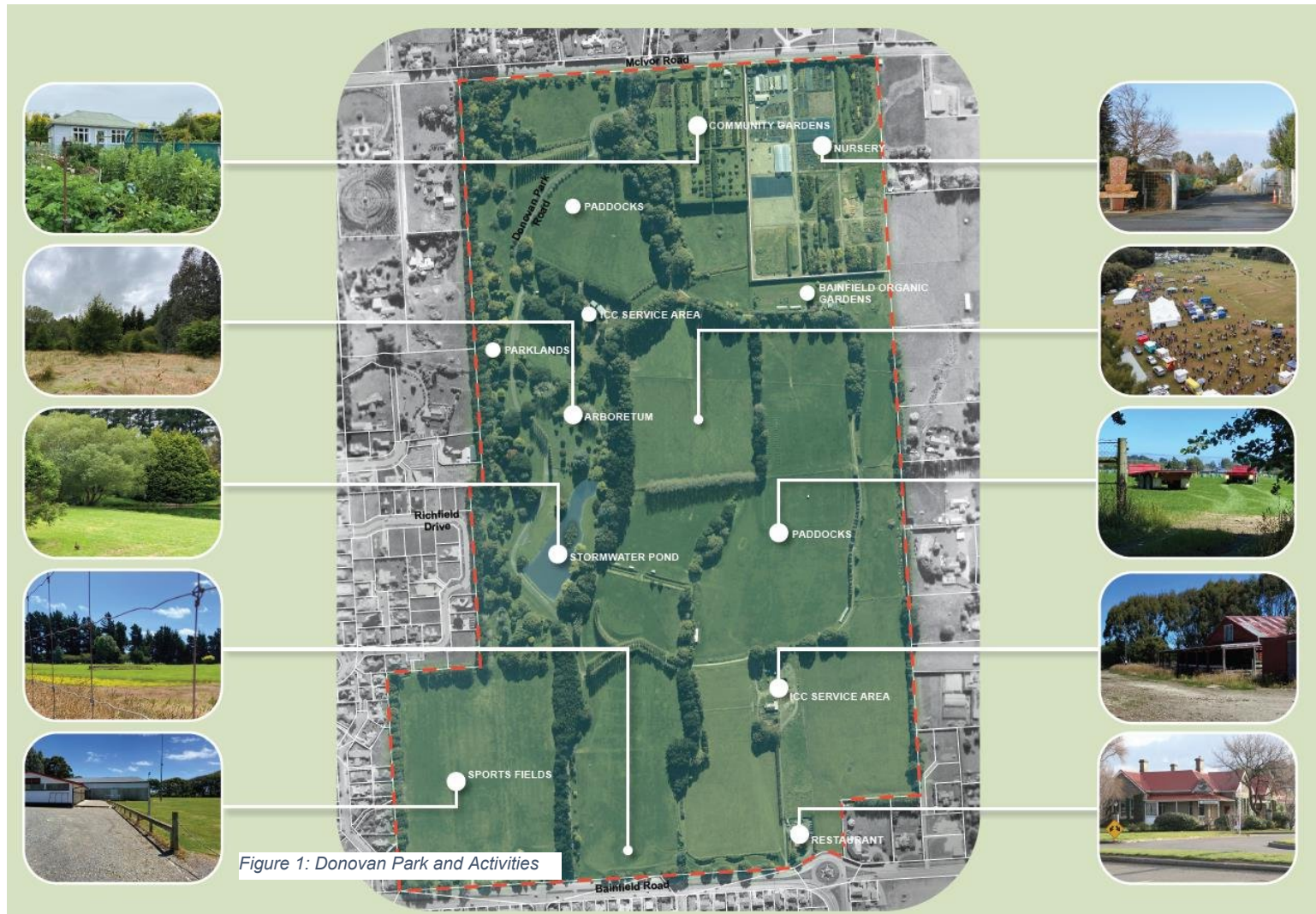
Covering over 79 hectares of land, the reserve contributes to the green space network of the City. The large size of Donovan Park provides a strong presence of open space reserve land in north Invercargill and is enhanced by the continuation of the vista, with Anderson Park and the backdrop of the mountains and hills of Southland further north.

Visitors to the reserve can experience its unique rural characteristics. It is used formally by sports and recreation clubs and informally by City residents for walking and dog walking, running, cycling and casual sport and recreation.

In April 2024 a Masterplan for Donovan Park was completed. The Masterplan outlines intentions for development at the reserve at a conceptual level.

Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) provide a framework for how the unique aspects of reserves will be managed. This Reserve Management Plan for Donovan Park reflects the needs, values and aspirations of the community. The RMP has been prepared in consultation with mana whenua, key partners and stakeholders and the community.

General policies for all reserves, including Donovan Park, are detailed in the document “[General Policies Reserves Management Plan 2023](#)” which must also be reviewed when considering ongoing management and should be read in conjunction with this Reserve Management Plan.



1.1 Te hono ki te mahere matua / Relationship with the Masterplan

The Donovan Park Masterplan guides priorities for development of the reserve (with a 30 year time horizon) and supports implementation of the RMP. The Masterplan is not formally required as part of this RMP but is consistent with the vision, guiding principles, objectives and policies. Council sought feedback on the Masterplan whilst formally consulting on this plan to ensure that both plans remain aligned. The RMP refers to the Masterplan and the objectives and policies in the RMP support development that is consistent with the Masterplan. The Masterplan sets out Council's intentions for developing the reserve.

1.2 Pēhea te whakawhanake i tēnei mahere / How this plan was developed

This plan has been prepared in consultation with mana whenua, key stakeholders and the public using the process set out in section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (The Act).

Classification

The Recreation and Local Purpose Reserve classifications of all land within Donovan Park have been reviewed as part of the process of developing this RMP, in accordance with section 16 of the Act 1977 to ensure land is classified according to its primary purpose.

Mana whenua

Ngāi Tahu ke Murihiku are mana whenua for the rohe contained within Donovan Park.

In giving effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and other legislation, such as the Reserves Act, Council has involved mana whenua in the development of this RMP and the Masterplan from preliminary stages. The development and strengthening of mutually beneficial working relationships between Council and mana whenua will enable mana whenua to strengthen their connection to taonga within Donovan Park and ensure their tikanga (customs), kawa (ceremony or protocol) and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) are able to be passed on to future generations.

Accurately identifying mana whenua values is important and enables mana whenua to work with Council to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects of these values in ways which may practically express kaitiakitanga.

Community

The community provided feedback from 3 August – 4 September 2024 during the first stage of public notification. Feedback has informed development of this draft RMP, the vision for Donovan Park and the guiding principles of this plan set out in sections 5.0 and 6.0.

1.3 Te aronga me te hōkaitanga o te mahere / Purpose and scope of the plan

The purpose of this RMP is to provide certainty for the function, management and development of Donovan Park and to ensure management decisions are consistent with the Act.

In accordance with section 41(3) of the Act this RMP shall:

“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, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.”

To achieve this purpose, the RMP:

- Speeds up decision making by providing a common understanding in the community of how the reserve will be managed;
- Simplifies administration by providing clear policy statements with regard to the reserve, which will achieve consistency in decision making;
- Ensures that these decisions will take into account the broad public interest, rather than being made on an ad hoc basis;
- Is clear about general intentions and attitudes while retaining the flexibility to deal with matters of detail on their individual merits within the general framework;
- Identifies the natural, spiritual, and cultural qualities of the reserve and ensures their protection;
- Provides the means of resolving or minimising conflicts between users of the reserve;
- Provides for protection of iwi heritage values from ongoing demands

The RMP enables Invercargill City Council to establish the desired mix of use, development and protection for the reserve and sets out policies to guide day to day management.

It is a high-level policy document rather than a detailed operational plan.

The objectives, policies and actions in this RMP will be implemented through:

- Collaboration with mana whenua, stakeholders, the community and other agencies
- Council’s Activity Management Plan, Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes
- The operational work plan
- The programme of projects adopted by Council

Management policies in the RMP have been revised to only include policies that are specific to the reserve. Policies not listed in the RMP are covered through the General Policies Reserve Management Plan 2023 (General Policies RMP) to avoid repetition. Policies reflect the needs of current and future users and are consistent with current 'best practice' management procedures.

1.4 He aha kei te korahi o tēnei mahere / What is in scope of this plan

The RMP applies to land within Donovan Park for which Council has decision-making responsibility. Council is required under the Act to prepare management plans on the reserves it manages. Management plans contain policies on the long-term maintenance and development of the reserves. Land owned or vested by Council is included in this RMP, as shown by the boundaries on the plan.

1.5 History/Background

In 1964 Invercargill City Council purchased the land for reserve purposes and commemorated the Donovan Family name by calling the reserve Donovan Park.

The land could have dissipated under the suburban spread of Invercargill through this change of ownership. However, Invercargill City Council Parks Division (Parks Division) management of the reserve has retained its rural character. Although there have been many proposed landscape developments and modifications, some of which were partially adopted, most were rejected to preserve the reserve land environment.

At the time of purchase, the Southland County Council voiced concerns on the grounds that productive farmland was being alienated and that the County Council was loath to see further expansion of the City's boundaries. However, the County Council eventually assented that no more than a maximum of 12.5 hectares would immediately be developed as reserve land and the balance be retained in farming until at least 1980.

Accordingly, in 1968, part of the land fronting Bainfield Road was developed for sports fields and the balance of the area was leased for farming. Shelterbelt trees were planted along the western boundary in the same year.

The Board of Education approached the City Council in August 1970 regarding the possible purchase of a portion of Donovan Park for the purpose of establishing an intermediate or secondary school for north Invercargill. It was felt that it would fit in well with the proposed extension of the City boundary. However, as a large amount of Donovan Park was within the Southland County Council boundary, that Council stipulated conditions that prevented the utilisation of the area for uses other than sport and farming until at least 1980. As a loan was raised for the purchase of this property as a recreation area, the proposal was declined.

In 1974 the City Council required a five meter strip of land for street widening purposes along Bainfield Road fronting Donovan Park. The separation of this land was carried out in 1982, leaving the reserve with 79.4163 hectares of land.

An easement for the first Branxholme water pipeline was registered against the Donovan family on 27 October 1964, before Donovan Park was purchased by the City Council. In August 1976 a further easement was granted to the City Engineers Department for the purpose of laying the duplication of the Branxholme water pipeline to the City. The first easement is located more or less centrally through the park. The second easement follows the western boundary from Mclvor Road. The second line was laid in 1979. There are now three main Branxholme Pipes running through the park: The first easement is centrally through the park and will be decommissioned when the new line is commissioned mid-2024. The second easement follows the western boundary from Mclvor Road. The recent installation of the new Branxholme Pipe in 2023 will ensure our community continues to enjoy clean, safe drinking water in the years to come. This is a critical piece of infrastructure for Invercargill and Bluff, and the new pipeline is designed to last over a century.

The proposal to develop a propagating department and nursery within Donovan Park emerged in 1978, and in 1981 an area of 6.4669 hectares was surveyed off in the north-east corner of the reserve for the development of a nursery.

During the mid-1980s subsidised labour schemes such as Workskills Projects, PEP, TAPS, and ACCESS were co-ordinated by the City Council and based at Donovan Park. Young unemployed people gained practical skills in planting and other landscaping work through assisting with the construction of the lake, bridges and access ways, as well as fencing within the farmland, and the burning and clearing of gorse hedges. The work carried out and the overall development achieved enhanced Donovan Park significantly.

The proposed conversion of the original Donovan family home to a restaurant was presented in 1981. A C and R A Neilson proposed to convert the run-down building into a restaurant with the capacity to seat 55 people at one time. The proposal was accepted in 1982 and a lease signed to include the original family home, outbuildings and grounds measuring 2,648m², for a period of 14 years. Renovation of the building and grounds was carried out, and in 1984 the restaurant became a licensed premises.

In the 1980s the nursery was shifted from Queens Park to Donovan Park.

In the mid to late 1990s Crops for Southland approached the Invercargill City Council regarding the possibility of modifying and utilising a portion of the Donovan Park farm for crop research. In 1997 a lease agreement was signed, bonding Crops for Southland to a five year lease with the Parks Division, and development of the new Crops Centre to the west of the Municipal Nursery began.

Research and work at the Crops Centre was carried out in the interest of benefiting the economy and general public of Invercargill and Southland. After many months of little active use for crops purposes and with the closure of the lease, the Parks Division has since reoccupied the site.

During 1997, the YMCA approached the Parks Division with a proposal to utilise part of the park for their Learning Experiences outside the Classroom (LEOTC) programme. They requested the use of the shearing shed and surrounding yard, the authenticity being very appealing, and the prefab for the operation of '*Classroom in the Paddock*' that was part of the LEOTC programme. The buildings and yard were used to teach school pupils about farming activities but in 2000 the programme was discontinued due to a reduction in funding.

In May 2000, the Parks Division was approached by the Otatara Community Church Mental Health Outreach group regarding the use of a section of the park for growing vegetables as part of its client rehabilitation programme. This section was named Bainfield Garden. In 2002 a lease was signed between Council and the Otatara Community Church. In 2007 the Otatara Community Church Outreach gifted Bainfield Garden to the Christian Centre Charitable Trust to carry on with the client rehabilitation programme. That same year a lease was signed between Council and the Christian Centre Charitable Trust.

Auckland Island Pigs were relocated to Donovan Park for quarantine in 2001 and were removed in 2009.

In November 2002 crowds of people flocked to Donovan Park for its first Rural Heritage Day to celebrate Southland's rural traditions. The day had been aimed at giving the public an idea of what life was like in rural Southland during the 1920s and 1930s.

Rural Heritage Day has featured all manner of displays relating to the province's heritage, including teams of working horses, sheep shearing, vintage machinery in action, traditional games, rural craft and domestic activities, and heirloom breed displays. This event continued on through to 2009.

2005 was the grand opening of the Donovan Park Junior Golf Training Area. Steve Williams, former caddy of Tiger Woods, was present to officially open the facility. The Steve Williams Foundation contributed \$3,000 towards the Donovan Park project, while the Invercargill Licensing Trust Sports Foundation contributed \$15,000 and Community Trust of Southland gave \$6,600. The Invercargill City Council made the ground available. The area, located beside the Waikiwi rugby grounds, included a big undulating putting green, four tee areas and five target greens and Southland Golf has since stepped away from leasing this area.

Council received a business grant towards a reciprocating grate boiler for the Nursery as part of the Wood Energy Grant Scheme from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority in 2010. Achieving the grant enabled local manufacturer Fogarty Industries to develop and construct a boiler that could burn the wide range of wood fuels that Council produces.

This project has achieved its two objectives, with the Parks Division receiving an environmental innovator award in 2011:

- Decreasing the use of fossil fuels, thereby reducing the Council's carbon footprint as well as reducing other emissions to the atmosphere.
- Reducing costs by burning lower-cost fuels.

In 2011 was the establishment of the Oak / Quercus Arboretum.

Donovan Park currently remains as rural reserve land, as it was intended when purchased by the City. The reserve land and sports grounds are provided for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, and all other activities undertaken within its confines are in compliance with its status as Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) Reserve the Reserves Act 1977 and this management plan.

1.5.1 Flora

Donovan Park has been intensely farmed for many years and consequently no trace of any indigenous vegetation remains.

Donovan Park is identified as High Value Soils via the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 (Waikiki). The site appears subject to possible amplification (soft soils), high liquefaction susceptibility, as well as high value soils as per the Operative Invercargill City District Plan 2019. There has been no record found regarding any sites of cultural and spiritual significance to Māori.

The entire area has been cultivated and sown with pasture plants so that these, together with the normal flora of farmlands, comprise the dominant vegetative cover.

In addition, some landscape planting has been carried out within the reserve land areas for the purpose of reducing maintenance and to extend the habitat area of fauna found within the park, and to encourage greater fauna numbers. Group planting of trees has also been carried out to enhance the environment.

On first impression Donovan Park appears relatively flat, but in actuality it is pleasantly contoured, undulating country. Donovan Park's rolling character offers great scope for landscaping. It is a valued expanse of land that fills the transition from the organised cityscape to the informal rural aspect outside the city boundary. In this respect it helps to soften the adjoining suburban area.

Shelterbelts and other plantings give the landscape a mature, rural quality. Within its plantings and undulations private reserve settings can be found.

1.5.2 Fauna

The land area of Donovan Park provides a habitat for a number of species of birds and in its state of development they form a dominant feature of the reserve land. This wildlife has been encouraged into the reserve with the development of the artificial lake and its connecting waterways and ditches, which provide a reasonably extensive habitat for waterfowl in particular.

Ducks, pied stilts, black-back gulls, and the black-billed seagull are just some of the birds that can be viewed here. As the reserve is developed further, every effort should be made to retain existing and potential bird habitats and, where possible, to extend them or develop new ones.

Bird Species observed in Donovan Park:

Mallard x Grey Duck	Spur – winged Plover
Black - back Gull	Silver Eye/Wax Eye
Black – billed Gull	Gold Finch
Skylark	House Sparrow
Song Thrush	Starling
Blackbird	Pied Stilt
Black Swan	Wood Pigeon/Kereru
Geese	Morepork
Heron	

Table 1: Birds observed at Donovan Park

2.0 ***Te mōhio ki te papa rēhia / Understanding the park***

Donovan Park comprises two land parcels, with a total area of approximately 79 hectares. The entire reserve has been classified as Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) Reserve in accordance with the Act.

The entire reserve is under the control and management of the Invercargill City Council Parks and Recreation Division, who are responsible for the development, maintenance and general management of Donovan Park.

2.1 Location

Donovan Park (including the Mclvor Road Municipal Nursery) is situated in north Invercargill. It extends from Bainfield Road to Mclvor Road and lies between North Road (to the west) and Retreat Road (to the east). It provides a link between Queens Park and Thomsons Bush to the south and Anderson Park immediately to the North.

2.2 Access

Public access to Donovan Park can be gained from Bainfield and Mclvor Roads. Additional pedestrian access is off Richfield Drive. Access to the Municipal Nursery can be gained off Mclvor Road via State Highway 6. Both the nursery and parts of the reserve have general public access restrictions.

The internal Donovan Park Road provides a link between Bainfield and Mclvor Roads during daylight hours for visitors who are cycling, walking and driving through the reserve.

The Waikiwi sports grounds can be accessed by vehicle to the car park off Bainfield Road and there is additional pedestrian access from Northwood Avenue.

The gates are locked from dusk until dawn for security purposes.

2.3 Adjoining land use

Donovan Park is situated in a predominantly semi-rural area. Land surrounding the reserve is used for farming and lifestyle blocks.

2.4 General Use

The primary purpose of Donovan Park is to provide the public with areas for active and passive recreation. The sports grounds and the open spaces of the reserve land area currently fulfil these functions.

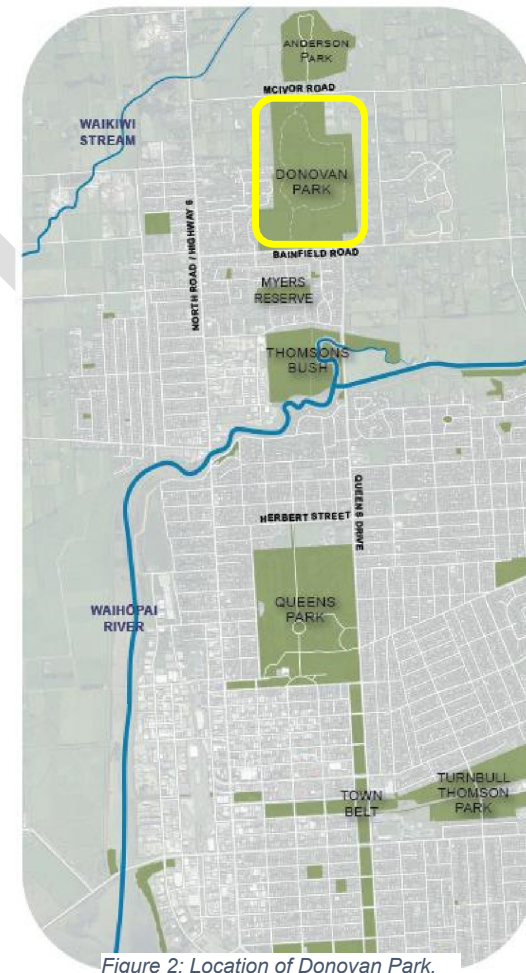


Figure 2: Location of Donovan Park.

Visitors can follow informal grass trails through a combination of reserve land and farmland and see some animals grazing in the paddocks.

Informal use of Donovan Park by visitors includes casual walking, running and cycling. Invercargill schools and clubs occasionally use Donovan Park for cross country events.

The summer months are popular for organised family activities, Christmas parties and work functions in the reserve. It has also been used as a venue historically for previously Young Farmers and Electrical expos and currently used for organised events such as equestrian and A+P Shows.

2.4.1 Management Approach

The management approach for Donovan Park is centred around three key themes:

1. Celebrating Unique Natural Character
2. Promoting Open Space Network
3. Rationalising Land Use

Effective management of Donovan Park will:

- Ensure the unique natural and heritage character of the reserve is preserved and celebrated
- Ensure connectivity to the wider open space network within Invercargill
- Provide justification for different land use activities within the reserve

2.4.1.1 Management Areas

Donovan Park has been divided into different management areas (refer to figure 3 above and table 2 below). This approach ensures that reserve usage is maximised and that the reserve is managed effectively and efficiently.



Figure 3: Donovan Park Site Use

Management Area	Purpose
Sports and Recreation / Community Hub	To maintain a multi-use space for activation.
Cultivation	For food security and resilience, native planting and propagation
Water and Nature	To maximise recreation while providing effective storm water management
Events	The ideal location within open space network to provide for large scale events
Agriculture	An education and advocacy tool with the potential for to promote modern and sustainable farming practices

Table 2: Management Areas and their purpose

3.0 Horopaki ā-ture, ā-kaupapa here hoki / Statutory and policy context

3.1 Tirohanga Whānui / Overview

A reserve management plan is a statutory document created under section 41 of the Act. It is developed in consultation with iwi and the community and becomes a guiding document for the future management of the reserve.

The RMP sets out objectives and policies that support the recreation reserve classification of Donovan Park.

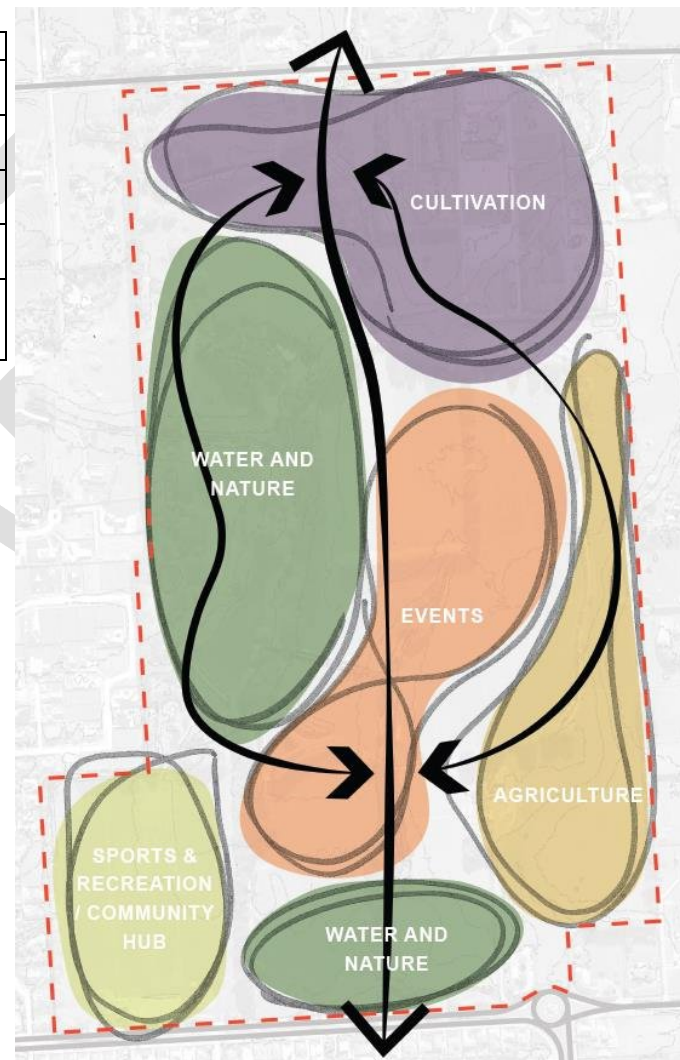


Figure 4: Donovan Park Management Areas

The RMP addresses:

- use and enjoyment
- maintenance
- protection and preservation
- development

The development and management of the reserve and the implementation of this plan is also affected by a range of legislation, statutory and non-statutory policies and council plans and strategic documents.

Direction signalled in this plan does not avoid the need for activities and development on reserves to comply with other relevant legislation. Applicants for a proposed activity may require separate regulatory approvals and consents, such as under the Resource Management Act 1991, Building Act 2004 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

The RMP is closely associated with the 2024 Masterplan which guides and informs this RMP and future management plans for the next 10-30 years. The Masterplan is especially relevant to development work.

The RMP and Masterplan contribute to planning for funding through Council's asset/activity management planning, the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes, as well as external funding sources.

3.1.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are likely to be most relevant in making decisions on the management of reserves are:

- Partnership – the mutual duties to act towards each other reasonably and in good faith are at the core of the Treaty partnership
- Informed decision making – being well-informed of mana whenua interests and views. Early consultation leads to more informed decision-making
- Active protection – this involves the active protection of Māori interests retained under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. It includes the promise to protect te tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty and self-determination) and taonga. Mana whenua continue to maintain a presence and relationship with their ancestral sites and landscapes of significance. This relationship also extends to the taonga, and sites where historic events occurred, often within the boundaries of reserves.



Figure 5: Strategic Framework, illustrating the relationship between the RMP and other plans

One way to give practical effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is to enable iwi and hapū to participate in planning and decision making and to provide opportunities to reconnect to ancestral lands.

3.1.2 Ture Whenua Rāhui 1977/ Reserves Act 1977

The role of Council under the Act as an administering body is the duty of administering, managing, and controlling the reserves under its control and management in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Act so as to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection, and preservation of reserves for the purpose for which they are classified.

The Reserves Act is one of the Acts in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act contains an obligation to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) also contains obligations to Māori, including to facilitate Māori participation in council decision making processes.

Engagement with Te Ao Mārama Inc on behalf of Ngā Rūnanga ki Murihiku has been ongoing with regards to Donovan Park and future opportunities with management of the reserve. Additional engagement may be required further should mana whenua positions change.

3.2 Classification and Land Description

3.2.1 Reserve Classification

In 1971, Section 64 Block IV Invercargill Hundred, known as Donovan Park, was declared a Public Reserve for Recreation Purposes.

In 1983 Donovan Park was re-gazetted as Sections 68 and 69 - Section 68 being classified as a Local Purpose Reserve (Municipal Nursery), and Section 69 as a Public Reserve for Recreation Purposes.

Donovan Park is classified as follows:

- Recreation Reserve pursuant to Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977; and
- Local Purpose Reserve (Municipal Nursery) pursuant to Section 23 of the Reserves Act 1977;

and shall be managed in accordance with these classifications.

3.2.2 *Area and Land Titles*

The total area of Donovan Park is **79.4163** hectares. The land description is made up of two parcels of land as follows:




- Certificate of Title: 534709
Legal Description: Section 69, Block IV, Invercargill Hundred
Area: 72.9494 ha
Classification: Recreation Reserve
Subject to: Right (in gross) to water rights created by transfer 201174
Lease 8312615.1 of Lot 1 DP 422069 contained in CT 484591
- Certificate of Title: 534710
Legal Description: Section 68, Block IV, Invercargill Hundred
Area: 6.4669 ha
Classification: Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) Reserve




All of the above certificates of title are subject to various encumbrances or agreements which are shown on the various titles.

Reserves are categorised under the [Recreation Aotearoa Parks Categories Framework](#) according to their dominant characteristics, these assist Council with setting management objectives and assessing funding requirements for each reserve.

Donovan Park been assigned to a management category based on its main purpose: Outdoor Adventure Park. The main functions of Outdoor Adventure Parks include open spaces that cater for activities that require large areas of land and/or separation from residential areas. Although primarily Outdoor Adventure, there are still significant environmental elements that make up the reserve, with a key management objective being to have areas of native ecosystems to ensure ongoing biodiversity and protection of flora and fauna, while educating users.

3.2.3 Lease Holders at Donovan Park

Name of Lease Holder	Purpose	Picture
Te Tapu o Tāne	The Municipal Nursery (~6.4ha) is leased by Te Tapu o Tāne for the purposes of propagating and growing plants for supply to local and regional organisations, ecological restoration consulting and delivery and Mahinga kai enhanced / protection training.	
Christian Centre Charitable Trust	A portion of Donovan Park Recreation Reserve is leased to the Christian Centre Charitable Trust for the purpose of growing vegetables as part of their client rehabilitation.	
Glengrae Parks Limited	The building and grounds (owned by the Council) that were once the Donovan family residence were restored and modified in the early 1980s and since then have been leased for use as a restaurant by Glengrae Parks Limited. The conditions of the lease are compatible with the Reserves Act 1977 and this RMP.	

<p>Spirit Army Charitable Trust</p>	<p>Structures located on community garden east of the Municipal Nursery, in conjunction with a memorandum of understanding for use of the land, is utilised by the Spirit Army for community garden and nursery use.</p>	
<p>Waikiwi Rugby Football Club</p>	<p>A portion of the recreation reserve is set aside for the purpose of providing space for active and organised recreation. This area is located in the southwest corner of the reserve and comprises sports fields (owned by Council) and clubrooms (owned by the Club) that are on land (828m²) leased by the Waikiwi Rugby Football Club.</p>	
<p>Southland Agricultural and Pastoral Association (A&P)</p>	<p>19.5ha of recreation reserve is leased by the Southland A&P Association for the purpose of A&P Show and Display activities and storage facilities.</p>	



4.0

whakahaerenga papa rēhia ā-rohe / Te ao Māori in local park management

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi principles require active protection of Māori interests. There are several ways to give practical effect to the Treaty principles including recognising the customary relationship of mana whenua to the reserve and working with them to sustain the mauri (life force) of taonga in the reserve.

4.1 Ngā kawenga kaitiaki a ngā mana whenua / Mana whenua's kaitiaki role

From the time of its original inhabitants, Waihōpai has become home to many peoples.

Mana whenua are kaitiaki (guardians) of the cultural values associated with reserves, including maunga (mountains), awa (rivers), moana (coastline), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), pā (fortified villages), papakainga (villages), māra (cultivations), urupā (burial grounds), wāhi tapu (sites that are sacred), biodiversity and other taonga.

As kaitiaki, mana whenua have responsibilities to preserve and nurture the physical and spiritual aspects associated with any land, resource or taonga within their rohe (tribal area). Kaitiakitanga, the responsibility of guardianship of the earth, reflects a belief that we need to work towards a future not just better for our children, but for all things and all time.

The reserve provides opportunities for mana whenua to express their kaitiakitanga.

This ranges from:

- identifying mana whenua values and promoting these and tikanga (custom), kawa (traditions) and mātauranga Māori (traditional Māori knowledge)
- protecting sites of cultural significance
- increasing engagement and joint kaitiaki projects
- naming reserve features with traditional mana whenua names
- mahi toi (art and craft) and planting opportunities (e.g.rongoa)
- undertaking other activities that enable reconnection to ancestral lands, including for economic benefit.

This plan refers to taonga and cultural sites as 'mana whenua values'.

4.2 Whakaaetanga ki ngā uara Māori / Recognition of Māori values

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 requires administrators of land protected under the Act to give effect to the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. In the context of this RMP:

- Mana whenua will be included in reserve management planning and decisions so their aspirations are recognised and promoted.
- Council will take active steps as needed to protect Māori interests as required.
- Mana whenua, iwi and hapu will be consulted and issues or concern raised will be taken into account by the Council when activities are likely to disturb access, sites, resources and activities that are important to mana whenua.

WĀHANGA TUARUA – NGĀ TIROHANGA WHĀNUI I ĀRAHI I NGĀ MĀTĀPONO, NGĀ WHĀINGA ME NGĀ KAUPAPA HERE /

PART TWO – VISION, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

5.0 Aronga whānui /Vision for Donovan Park

Fostering sustainability for Invercargill's nature and water, food resilience and sport and recreation opportunities.

6.0 Mātāpono ārahi / Guiding Principles

Guiding Principles that will be expressed through the implementation of the Masterplan and this RMP include:

Celebrating Unique Natural Character

1. Enhancing the landscape and continuing the urban-rural integration and transition.
2. Enhancing and improving water and nature features to add more amenity and better support biodiversity outcomes, while managing stormwater control.
3. Providing green tree lined routes within the reserve and on routes to and from the reserve to encourage active transport.
4. Supporting food resilience opportunities.

Promoting Open Space Network

1. Removing barriers and fences to provide improved access for all.
2. Focus on improving safety and accessibility throughout the reserve.
3. Linking ecology and recreation corridors between Donovan Park and other community spaces and places, including reserves.

4. Enhancing connections to residential/urban areas.
5. Enhancing amenities and facilities to increase frequency of visitation and length of use.
6. Develop active transport connections both within and to/from the reserve.

Rationalising Land Use

1. Ensuring the reserve has long term sustainable uses.
2. Activating efficient use of land.
3. Providing quality spaces for multi-use activities and events.
4. Fostering a family friendly/whānau centric place for visitors.
5. Considering the retention of some or all of the site for reserve purposes on the basis that, in the event of population growth, the rural character of the reserve is retained and the large area of reserve land at the suburban edge of north Invercargill performs a storm water management function in the face of climate change.

7.0 *Te kōkiritanga / Delivering the vision*

Celebrating Unique Natural Character

<p>Focus for the next 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a revegetation programme beginning with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the Arboretum. • Riparian planting around pond edges. • Planting out open ditches. • Planting shelter belts. • Creating increased visibility to allow permeability between spaces within the reserve for view shafts. • Identify and establish partnerships to support initiatives. • <u>Actively protect and improve habitats through pest plant management.</u> <p>Focus for the next 10 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing constructed wetland at Bainfield Road front paddocks with boardwalk and riparian plantings. • Planting trees along avenues. • Extending the native vegetation planting programme across the reserve including arboretum and community cultivation. • Further enhance and monitor existing habitats to enable diverse wildlife. 	<p>What we will see in 30 years</p> <p>Fully established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland and open ditches. • Actively managed arboretum. • Shelter belts, tree lined avenues. • Blue/green network.
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Promoting Open Space Network

<p>Focus for the next 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe environment for all reserve users. • Exploring better access provisions for pedestrians and active transport opportunities. • Develop a wayfinding and signage programme to design and install. • Introducing more furniture to the reserve to support current users. • Detailed design of internal reserve spaces. • Allocation of a dedicated event and multi-use space within the reserve. 	<p>What we will see in 30 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donovan Park activity is accessible and used by people of all ages, abilities and communities. • Increased parking areas and better allocation of road space to support more large-scale events and better utilisation of the reserve. • Strengthen ecological and recreational connections so nearby reserves and places are thriving. • A complete suite of wayfinding and signage resources are installed and implemented. • Amenities and facilities are fully established. • Wayfinding and signage installed – acknowledging areas within, nearby and around the reserve.
<p>Focus for the next 10 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen recreation and ecological connections between the onsite restaurant and the rest of the reserve. • Partial road and parking development at the south end of the reserve to enable increased active transport opportunities. • Signage / wayfinding and furniture installed as areas of the reserve are developed. • High priority accessible amenities and facilities are installed (toilets and shelters). • Walking structures (boardwalks and bridges) developed at the newly constructed wetland as this develops further. 	

Rationalising Land Use

<p>Focus for the next 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to healthy spaces with a focus on community gardens and improving spaces for events, sports and recreation. • Enhance the accessibility of the reserve's track network to encourage active transport throughout the reserve for all users. • Exploration and allocation of nature play spaces. • Gauge user demand for the reserve and assess how user activities align with the vision for Donovan Park, with the focus beginning with events and agricultural activities/areas on the reserve. 	<p>What we will see in 30 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative land use has been acknowledged in line with the Reserves Act 1977 and purpose of Donovan Park. Nature play spaces are fully developed • Community hub is thriving with multi-use activities future-proofed. • Sustainable income generated from the reserve to fund the vision.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively engage interest groups and explore partnerships in the ongoing development of Donovan Park. • Explore sustainable funding avenues. • Review of the agricultural area in line with the long-term plan, land provision requirements and community needs. 	
<p>Focus for the next 10 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating further nature play spaces throughout other areas of the reserve that connect with each other. • Explore the opportunity of a community hub in partnership with Waikiwi Rugby Club. • Understanding the need of the driving range. • Transition from service area north of arboretum to outdoor classroom/nature play space, with additional play areas allocated near constructed wetland and pond. • Generate sustainable funding avenues. 	

8.0 *Ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa here / Objectives and policies*

The Objectives and Policies in this RMP are aligned with the:

- Recreation Reserve classification in accordance with Section 17 of the Act.
- Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) reserve classification in accordance with Section 23 of the Act.

The RMP is a management tool and the intention is for the Objectives and Policies to achieve specific actions and to provide a policy position for decision making and management. The 2024 Masterplan is a key document that supports the RMP. Development will occur to the extent possible within the resources available and in line with the Masterplan.

Where the RMP does not specifically provide for an activity then the District Plan will need to be considered, under its rural zoning. Regional plans may be relevant.

Where the policies in this RMP refer to the term "Council" this means the Parks and Recreation Manager and/or the Parks and Recreation Division as the nominated representative of the Invercargill City Council via the Invercargill City Council Delegation Register, unless otherwise stated.

Policies covered in the General Policies RMP will be implemented at Donovan Park. The following policies apply specifically to the reserve.

8.1 Celebrating Unique Natural Character

8.1.1 Te Whāinga / Objectives

1. Enhancing the landscape and continuing the urban-rural integration and transition.
2. Enhancing and improving water and nature features to add more amenity and better support biodiversity outcomes, while managing stormwater control.
3. To manage Donovan Park in perpetuity for the purpose of protecting the reserve's open space values for recreation and play; and for protecting the natural environmental and scenic values.

8.1.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. The rural qualities of Donovan Park will be protected and maintained for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.
2. The waters of Donovan Park shall be managed for their wildlife and environmental values, with benefit to the operations and people within the reserve as a secondary consideration.
3. Council will consider recreation use of the pond in relation to the environmental values.
4. To continue to use grazing as a management tool where it does not cause inappropriate adverse effects.
5. Innovating sustainable practices to support the blue green network as noted in the Donovan Park Masterplan 2024.

8.2 Promoting Open Space Network

8.2.1 Te Whāinga / Objectives

1. To enhance ecology and recreation corridors between Donovan Park, community spaces and places and residential/urban areas.
2. To continue with the featuring of displays of animals and rural heritage activities which contribute to the educational value and enjoyment of Donovan Park.

8.2.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. Facilities that support public use of the reserve will be prioritised e.g. toilets, shelters, boardwalks over wetland.
2. Council will prioritise sharing of the road use, where non-motorised pedestrians have the right of way along internal roads.
3. Council will improve car parking provision to meet the needs of recreational users.
4. Council's preference is to provide multi-use facilities, where there is opportunity to collaborate with Waikiwi Rugby Football Club to better understand future development in this space.

8.3 Rationalising Land Use

8.3.1 Te Whāinga / Objectives

1. Ensuring the reserve has long term sustainable uses.
2. Activating efficient use of land.
3. Prioritisation of providing quality spaces for multi-use activities and events.
4. Continuing a family friendly/whānau centric place for visitors.

8.3.2 Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies

1. To allow continued operation of current leases for the purposes they are assigned in their lease agreements¹.
2. To allow continued operation of equestrian event activity, provided these user groups respect recreational and environmental values. This will be reviewed as a result of any outcomes provided through the needs assessment in line with Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2025.
3. To allow informal activities (see list of activities and associated infrastructure allowed for Outdoor Adventure Parks in the 2023 General Policies Reserve Management Plan – Appendix 5, p79) with prior Council approval, provided they respect recreational and environmental values.
4. Play will be guided by the Play Strategy (when developed), General Policies Reserve Management Plan 2023 and Donovan Park Masterplan 2024 to provide scalable play experiences across the reserve.
5. To allow large scale events provided that any reserve land is reinstated if damaged.
6. Dogs off leash will continue to be an allowable activity at Donovan Park in line with the ICC Dog Bylaw and Dog Policy, provided they comply with rules relating to the required distance from the pond, marked sports fields and any play areas that may be developed.
7. To continue to support cultivation of land where high quality soils exist.
8. Commercial leases on the reserve, including hospitality, that support public use and enjoyment of the site may be permitted.

8.3.3 Future Development

A Reserve Management Plan is developed to reflect current reserve use and reserve values. Any development not anticipated in, or meeting the policies of the current Reserve Management Plan, will require an amendment to the Management Plan.

Any future development at the reserve shall only be to the extent which is in accordance with the overall management objectives and policies and subject to meeting the requirements defined in the General Policies Reserve Management Plan - 6.0 Development Policies.

¹ The Parks and Recreation Manager has delegated authority to sign off leases

Before any development is implemented, it must be established that there is a need for such development and that what is proposed will be of benefit to the reserve and to those using it.

8.3.3.1 **Te Whāinga / Objective**

1. To deliver the intentions of the 2024 Masterplan.

8.3.3.2 **Ngā Kaupapa Here / Policies**

1. The Masterplan outlines Council's intentions for development at the reserve. Development that is not anticipated in the Masterplan typically requires approval from the Council.
2. Proposals for development that vary in a way that is more than minor compared to the current situation, or vary compared to development indicated in the Masterplan, require approval from Council. Proposals that vary significantly require approval from Elected Members.
3. Council will consider the retention of some or all of the site for reserve purposes on the basis that if the population was to grow, the rural character is enjoyed by locals and the large reserve at the suburban edge of north Invercargill performs a storm water management function, provided it does not conflict with the reserve's primary purpose as a recreation reserve.
4. The qualities and the values of the site that support the recreation purpose are the leading considerations and any storm water function proposals need to be considered as a secondary function.
4. Revocation of reserve land has been suggested as a future development. Any proposals to revoke part or all of Donovan Park will be required to be followed as a separate process (Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977). Figure 4 (p.34) illustrates a 10 year development vision to Donovan Park. Figure 5 (p.35) illustrates the 10 year redevelopment vision with added potential revocation options.

Three options have been presented for consultation purposes in which the community can vote their preferred option:

 - a. No revocation.
 - b. ~20ha along east side – including Municipal Nursery, Crafty's Restaurant (building and land) and agricultural area
 - c. ~37ha – including events area, agricultural area and Crafty's Restaurant (building and land)



Figure 7: 10 Year Development Vision for Donovan Park

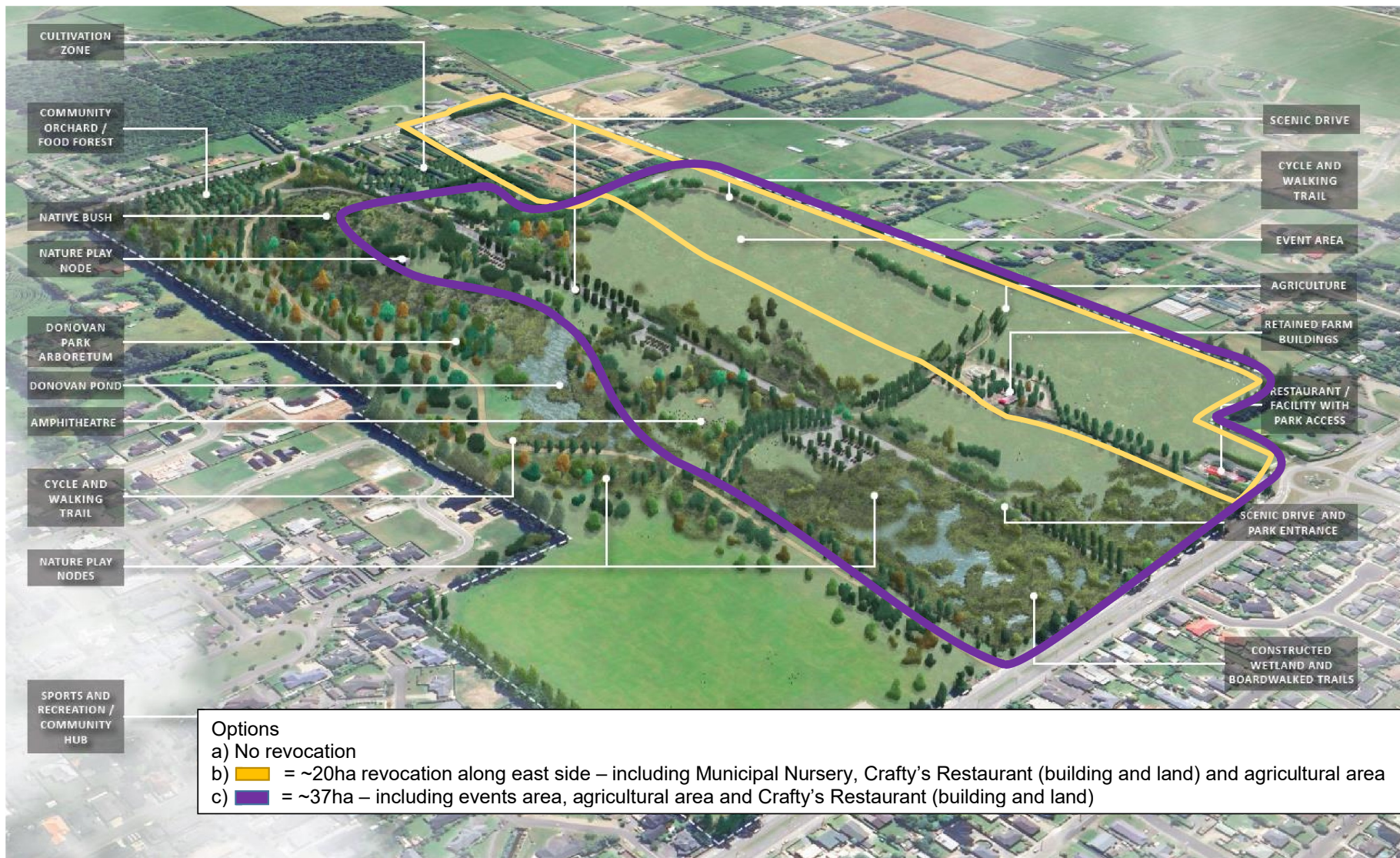


Figure 8: 10 year redevelopment vision with added potential revocation options

Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
A. PROJECT PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS								
A.1 Project Team								
Arrange a project team to develop a project plan.		ICC officers			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Determine reporting line and frequency of reporting to elected members.		ICC officers			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Appoint other consultants as required for soft engineering services, geotech engineer, plant procurement		ICC officers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Establish key objectives for the Donovan Park project.		ICC officers			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Determine and refine projects and approximate timing.		ICC officers		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
A.2 Progress Reporting								
Report on progress annually to Council.		ICC officers		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
A.3 Masterplan Review								

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
Review Masterplan every 5 years (or earlier if required) and seek approval for amendments from Council.		ICC officers				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
B. PROJECT PREPARATION								
B.1 Preliminary Site Investigations								
Obtain site wide services and infrastructure report (electrical, plumbing, hard surfaces, buildings, fencing etc.) with commentary and advice on existing condition and capacity.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Obtain arboriculture report to identify the condition of trees on site to inform plans for removal, retention and species selection for detail design Obtain Hydrology report to predict performance of pond and proposed wetlands		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Obtain geotechnical engineering and liquefaction report, including ground conditions in event space in preparation for possible development to host large scale events		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Obtain archaeological report for site.		ICC officers or consultants, with Mana Whenua			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
Undertake soil testing to identify contamination		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
B.2 Mana Whenua Engagement								
Consult with Mana Whenua on site investigation findings to determine appropriate design, development and ongoing operational management strategies from Iwi perspective.		ICC officers or consultants, with Mana Whenua			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Determine the presence of culturally significant features.		External specialist			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Agree on points in the project programme for hui to share information and agree on preferences and actions		ICC officers and Mana Whenua		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
B.3 Park User Requirements								
Produce needs and Options Assessment (led by Equestrian NZ) as per the National Equestrian Facilities Strategy 2023. Includes investigating impacts of potential displacement at Donovan Park and opportunities at Sandy Point Domain.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Understand requirements and preferences for community led cultivation on site and the supporting infrastructure.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
Produce needs assessment for A & P Society.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Produce needs assessment for education groups.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Community Hub – review the driving range concept. Develop preferred option for rebuild or upgrade of hub and address future ownership options.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Review agricultural area in line with LTP, land provision requirements and community needs – develop preferred design option.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Utilities – determine Level of Services required to support public use of spaces, particularly toilets and capital infrastructure. Develop a preferred option for demolition/ rebuild or upgrade of toilet block.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Identify general location and quantity/capacity of future infrastructure and utility services.		consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
C. DESIGN								
C.1 Engagement and Consultation Engage and consult with Mana Whenua, stakeholders and the wider community to establish views and preferences for development of the Park.	A							

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
		ICC officers or consultants						
C.2 Prepare Draft Masterplan for Donovan Park Express the development preferences in a Draft Masterplan	A	Landscape Architects						
C.3 Adopt Masterplan for Donovan Park Present the Draft Masterplan to elected members for adoption as a final document upon which further discussion and design will be based.		ICC officers and Landscape Architects			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
C.4 Collate advice for Concept Design Based on Project Preparation work collate information to inform Concept Design and possibly refine the landscape architect's design brief. Concept design to respond to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Staff, event and visitor safety of infrastructure and whole site (i.e. service areas) b. Accessibility c. Consider how condition and presentation of wet areas will affect the amenity and biodiversity at Donovan Park d. Civil engineering advice e. Soft engineering specialist wetland/blue infrastructure advice f. Develop scope for scalable play sites to support play outcomes for masterplan themes. 		ICC officers and Landscape Architects		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
<p>C.5 Produce Concept Design for whole site or for each stage</p> <p>Timing of Concept Design work to match Project Programme but for Stage 1 treat as Priority 1.</p>		Landscape Architects		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<p>C.6 Produce Detail Design for each stage</p> <p>Timing of Detail Design for each stage to match Project Programme</p>		Landscape Architects		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<p>C.7 Cost Estimate</p> <p>Develop cost estimates to achieve desired outcomes in terms of quality and desired outcomes, acknowledging the key objectives for the Donovan Park project and preferences identified by Mana Whenua and stakeholders as design progresses.</p> <p>Several cost estimates will be required through the project to establish affordability and to inform construction contract expectations. Key points to obtain cost estimates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masterplan adoption (high level overall costing, noting assumptions) • Concept Design (for each stage) • Detail Design (for each stage) 		Quantity Surveyor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
C.8 Value Engineering								
Undertake value engineering to align design, preferences and available budget throughout the project, but especially at pre-tender stages.		Project Team with Quantity Surveyor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
D. PLANNING								
D.1 Project Plan and Project Programme								
Develop an overall Project Plan and Project Programme		Project Team			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Develop a detailed Project Plan and Project Programme for each stage, that aligns with the intentions of the overall Project Programme		Project Team		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Identify risks and mitigations in Project Plans		Project Team						
D.2 Consenting								
Identify consenting issues and decide how to deal with District Plan requirements efficiently and transparently. Options include:		ICC officers and consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making multiple applications and obtain required consents to match the staged works; or • Anticipate consent requirements for entire project and make single application; or • Submit a notice of requirement under S168 of the RMA seeing a designation over the Donovan Park properties that allows development outlined in the Masterplan to proceed. 								
D.3 Compliance Monitoring Statutory Compliance Monitoring to achieve compliance with the Resource Management Act and consent conditions		ICC and Environment Southland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
D.4 Communication Plan Develop a Communication Plan for the overall Project and refresh it as the project progresses.		ICC officers			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
Develop Communication Plans for each stage of the project, to align with the intention of the overall Communication Plan. The nature of the work, stakeholders and implications for the community will vary for each stage.		ICC officers		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
D.5 Alternative Land Use Determine whether part or all of Donovan Park may be surplus to the Council's requirements for reserve land in accordance with Reserves Act 1977 requirements. Deal with this prior to reviewing the Reserve Management Plan.	P	ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
D.6 Reserves Act Administration Undertake a review of the current Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan and update the plan in accordance with Reserves Act 1977 requirements. The Plan will outline, at a general level, the intention to improve Donovan Park which will reduce reporting requirements. Review and Develop Draft updated Reserve Management Plan. Specify the purposes of the site and outline the permitted and prohibited activities in the revised Reserve Management Plan.		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
D.7 Asset Management								
As each stage is completed and handed over to Council, integrate assets into ongoing operational maintenance schedules with specifying services levels that will meet the design intent and community need.		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Address future ownership options for Community Hub.		ICC officers			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
D.8 Communication Plan								
Develop an overall Communication Plan for the Donovan Park project.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Develop Communication Plans for each stage of the project that align with the overall Communication Plan		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
D.9 Ecological and Recreational connections								
Plan and fully establish ecological and recreational connections to nearby reserves and places		ICC officers and Landscape Architects						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. FEASIBILITY REPORTING								

Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
E.1 Viability Testing								
Test the viability of significant items included in the Masterplan and assess whether the design is an appropriate and practical solution to meet the needs of the community, event organisers and Council. Community feedback from the Masterplan work would be considered also Park User Requirements as identified in B.3.		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
E.2 Feasibility report								
Produce overall feasibility report (or individual reports) based on the Masterplan to inform design, funding requirements and timeframes. Include recommendations for significant proposed items eg the expanded event space, wetland/pond/stormwater works and road relocation		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
F. FUNDING								
F.1 Agree where funding responsibilities fall								
Identify which pieces of the Donovan Park development work should be funded or part funded by users/lessees and seek approval from elected members (possibly a brief strategy to guide decisions)		ICC officers or consultants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

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<p>F.2 Develop a Funding Plan</p> <p>Prepare a plan that includes goals, and measurable targets to track progress made towards achieving the funding outcomes necessary to deliver the staged Donovan Park project. Outline the benefits external funders could enjoy. Outline the resources (staff, volunteer, consultant) required to implement the funding plan.</p> <p>As design work, feasibility work and cost estimates are refined, amend the funding plan.</p>		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<p>F.3 Research and Identify potential funding opportunities</p> <p>Research potential funding sources (Council and other) that will secure sufficient project funding to meet the requirements for each state plus and funding for ongoing operations and renewals.</p>		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<p>F.4 Secure Funding</p> <p>Make funding applications or assist others with this work.</p>		ICC officers, consultants or community groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

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Gain approval for Council funding through LTP and AP processes				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
G. PROCUREMENT								
G.1 Procurement Plan overall								
Develop an overall Procurement Plan in line with Council's Procurement Policy. Identify long lead items, eg eco-sourced contract grown plants and plan for them to be supplied to match the Project Plan		ICC officers or consultants			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
G.2 Procurement Plan for each stage								
Develop a Procurement Plan for each stage, outlining the preferred procurement approach, the evaluation methodology, risks and probity, and a timeline		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
G.3 Social Outcomes								
Identify any social service outcomes and output that Council expects from the Donovan Park project.		ICC officers		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
G.4 Form of Contract				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Decide on the forms of contracts		ICC officers						
G.5 Contract Documentation and Legal Advice				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Develop contract documentation that will achieve the intentions of the Masterplan and subsequent design and commitments within the limits of available resources and the expected timeframe. Obtain legal advice on contract documentation.		ICC officers or consultants						
H. CONSTRUCTION								
H.1 Proceed with enabling works								
For each stage, prepare the site for the construction phase to enable the main project works to be undertaken		Main Contractor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
H.2 Proceed with construction to match Masterplan and Detail Design								
Proceed in stages, including elements, that may include, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks • Demolishment, development, of services, utilities, amenities and structures 		Main Contractor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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Main Action	Achieved / Pending-Status	Project Delivery Lead	Subject to Alternative Funding (e.g., not rate revenue)	Ongoing	Priority 1 2024 to 2027	Priority 2 2028 to 2031	Priority 3 2032 to 2036	Priority 4 2037 to 2053
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft landscape treatments as set out in the Masterplan (lawn, garden, trees, revegetation) • Blue infrastructure enhancement as set out in the Masterplan • Changes and development of hard surfaces and internal park roading, car parking and trails/paths • Community cultivation and supporting infrastructure as set out in the Masterplan • Removal of old and installation of new park furniture, fencing and signage • Removal/relocation of internal fencing and gates • Development that supports play across the park as set out in the Masterplan 								
H.3 Construction Management								
Measure and manage performance during construction		ICC officers or consultants		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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- (a) this Act or any other Act; or
 - (b) any general policy approved under section 15A; or
 - (c) any conservation management strategy.
- (6) Every management plan in force at the commencement of this section, that has been approved under section 41 in respect of a reserve administered by the Department, is hereby deemed to be approved as a conservation management plan under this section, and shall have effect accordingly.
- (7) Every draft management plan that, at the commencement of this section, is proposed to be approved under section 41 in respect of a reserve administered by the Department, is hereby deemed to be a draft conservation management plan prepared under this section, and may be approved accordingly.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, sections 17E (except subsections (1), (4), and (6)), 17G, 17H, 17I, and 17N of the Conservation Act 1987 shall, with any necessary modifications, apply with respect to management plans under this section.

Section 40B: inserted, on 10 April 1990, by section 96 of the Conservation Law Reform Act 1990 (1990 No 31).

Section 40B(8): replaced, on 22 June 1993, by section 2 of the Reserves Amendment Act (No 2) 1993 (1993 No 42).

41 Management plans

- (1) The administering body shall, within 5 years after the date of its appointment or within 5 years after the commencement of this Act, whichever is the later, prepare and submit to the Minister for his or her approval a management plan for the reserve under its control, management, or administration.
- (2) The Minister may extend the time within which an administering body is required to submit its management plan to him or her for approval, where he or she is satisfied with the progress the administering body has made with the preparation of its management plan.
- (3) The management plan shall 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, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21, section 22, or section 23, as the case may be, for a reserve of that classification.
- (4) The administering body of any reserve shall keep its management plan under continuous review, so that, subject to subsection (3), the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge; and the Minister may from time to time require the administering body to review its management plan, whether or not the plan requires the approval of the Minister under this section.

- (5) Before preparing a management plan for any 1 or more reserves under its control, the administering body shall—
- (a) give public notice of its intention to do so; and
 - (b) in that notice, invite persons and organisations interested to send to the administering body at its office written suggestions on the proposed plan within a time specified in the notice; and
 - (c) in preparing that management plan, give full consideration to any such comments received.
- (5A) Nothing in subsection (5) shall apply in any case where the administering body has, by resolution, determined that written suggestions on the proposed plan would not materially assist in its preparation.
- (6) Every management plan shall be prepared by the administering body in draft form in the first place, and the administering body shall—
- (a) give public notice complying with section 119 stating that the draft plan is available for inspection at a place and at times specified in the notice, and calling upon persons or organisations interested to lodge with the administering body written objections to or suggestions on the draft plan before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of publication of the notice; and
 - (aa) on giving notice in accordance with paragraph (a), send a copy of the draft plan to the Commissioner; and
 - (b) give notice in writing, as far as practicable, to all persons and organisations who or which made suggestions to the administering body under subsection (5) stating that the draft plan has been prepared and is available for inspection at the place and during the times specified in the notice, and requiring any such person or organisation who or which desires to object to or comment on the draft plan to lodge with the administering body a written objection or written comments before a specified date, being not less than 2 months after the date of giving of the notice; and
 - (c) make the draft management plan available for inspection, free of charge, to all interested persons during ordinary office hours at the office of the administering body; and
 - (d) before approving the management plan, or, as the case may require, recommending the management plan to the Minister for his or her approval, give every person or organisation who or which, in lodging any objection or making any comments under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), asked to be heard in support of his or her or its objection or comments, a reasonable opportunity of appearing before the administering body or a committee thereof or a person nominated by the administering body in support of his or her or its objection or comments; and

- (e) where the management plan requires the approval of the Minister, attach to the plan submitted to him or her for approval a summary of the objections and comments received and a statement as to the extent to which they have been allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted.
- (7) Where under subsection (4) the Minister requires an administering body to review its management plan, he or she may direct that the administering body follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6), and the administering body shall follow that procedure accordingly as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.
- (8) Where in terms of its responsibilities under this Act the administering body of any reserve resolves to undertake a comprehensive review of its management plan, the administering body shall follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6) as if the review were the preparation of a management plan.
- (9) Where under subsection (4) the administering body considers any change not involving a comprehensive review to its management plan is required, it may, if it thinks fit, follow the procedure specified in subsections (5) and (6).
- (10) The administering body or committee or person before which or whom any person appears at any hearing in support of any objection or comments shall determine its or his or her own procedure at the hearing.
- (11) The administering body shall in the exercise of its functions comply with the management plan for the reserve and any amendment thereof, being, in the case of a plan or an amendment that requires the approval of the Minister, a plan or an amendment so approved.
- (12) No approval by the Minister for the purposes of this section shall operate as an approval or a consent for any other purpose of this Act.
- (13) Where a recreation reserve is vested in a local authority or a local authority is appointed to control and manage a recreation reserve, the local authority shall not be required to submit its management plan to the Minister for approval, unless the terms of vesting or of appointment to control and manage the reserve so require:
provided that the local authority shall make its management plan available for inspection by or on behalf of the Minister whenever so required.
- (14) The Minister may, by notice to them, require the administering bodies of reserves in any locality to consult with each other in the preparation of their management plans so that the management plans are integrated for the benefit of the locality.
- (15) Where under this Act the approval or consent of the Minister is required to any action by an administering body, the Minister may, at his or her discretion, refuse to grant his or her approval or consent unless and until the administering body has submitted its management plan for approval (whether or not the plan otherwise requires the approval of the Minister under this section) and the plan has been approved by him or her.

- (16) This section shall not apply in respect of any government purpose reserve or local purpose reserve unless the reserve is vested in an administering body or an administering body is appointed to control and manage the reserve, and the Minister in the notice of vesting or notice to control and manage directs that this section is to apply in respect of the reserve.

Section 41(5A): inserted, on 1 January 1980, by section 13 of the Reserves Amendment Act 1979 (1979 No 63).

Section 41(6)(aa): inserted, on 1 January 1980, by section 14 of the Reserves Amendment Act 1979 (1979 No 63).

Section 41(16): replaced, on 27 December 1983, by section 4(1) of the Reserves Amendment Act 1983 (1983 No 43).

General powers of Minister and of administering body

42 Preservation of trees and bush

- (1) The trees and bush on any historic reserve or scenic reserve or nature reserve or scientific reserve shall not be cut or destroyed, except in accordance with a permit granted under section 48A or with the express consent in writing of the Minister and subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may determine, including (as appropriate) the method of cutting, extraction, and restoration.
- (2) The trees or bush on any recreation reserve, or government purpose reserve, or local purpose reserve shall not be cut or destroyed, except in accordance with a permit granted under section 48A or unless the administering body of the reserve is satisfied that the cutting or destruction is necessary for the proper management or maintenance of the reserve, or for the management or preservation of other trees or bush, or in the interests of the safety of persons on or near the reserve or of the safety of property adjoining the reserve, or that the cutting is necessary to harvest trees planted for revenue producing purposes.
- (3) Where in the case of any recreation reserve or government purpose reserve or local purpose reserve the administering body is satisfied that the cutting or destruction of trees or bush is necessary for any of the reasons mentioned in subsection (2), the administering body shall not proceed with the cutting or destruction and extraction except in a manner which will have a minimal impact on the reserve and until, as circumstances warrant, provision is made for replacement, planting, or restoration; and the administering body shall not proceed to authorise the cutting or destruction, except subject to conditions as to the method of cutting or destruction and extraction which will have minimal impact on the reserve and, as circumstances warrant, replacement, planting, or restoration; and any other conditions which the administering body considers to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Compare: 1953 No 69 ss 34, 54, 62(1), (2)

DONOVAN PARK RESERVE REVOCATION PROCESS UPDATE

To:	Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
Meeting Date:	Tuesday 12 November 2024
From:	Chris Bowen – Open Spaces and Recreation Strategic Advisor
Approved:	Rex Capil - Group Manager - Community Spaces and Places
Approved Date:	Thursday 24 October 2024
Open Agenda:	Yes
Public Excluded Agenda:	No

Purpose and Summary

The purpose of this paper is to give an update and outline detail and content specific to the process for the revocation of part of Donovan Park Reserve, as prescribed through Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 and informed by the Invercargill City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Recommendations

That the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee;

1. Receive the report "Donovan Park Reserve Revocation Process Update"
2. Consider the options presented for the Donovan Park Reserve Revocation process.
 - A. Option 1 – begin immediately.
 - B. Option 2 – begin following the Reserve Management Plan is approved by Council.
 - C. Option 3 – Do not undertake the Donovan Park Reserve Revocation process.

Recommend to Council;

3. Approve the Donovan Park Reserve Revocation process to be undertaken as per the project plan, key milestones, timeframe and key dates provided for either;
 - A. Option 1 – begin immediately.
 - B. Option 2 – begin following the Reserve Management Plan is approved by Council.
 - C. Option 3 – Do not undertake the Donovan Park Reserve Revocation process.
4. Approve unbudgeted expenditure estimated at \$30,000, with a rates impact of 0.03%, to support external legal and professional fees advisory costs required to undertake the Donovan Park Reserve Revocation process.

Background

Donovan Park Reserve is 79 hectares and is designated as Recreation and Local Purpose (Municipal Nursery) Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act). This is one of the reserves included in the Land Disposal Options paper presented at the August 2023 Community Wellbeing Committee paper. For this reserve, 37 hectares was proposed to be considered for land disposal.

The Donovan Park Masterplan 2024 has been previously developed to shape the strategic direction for the use of the entire 79 hectares and has outlined three visions for the future. These visions act as objectives to be achieved over 30 years. One vision is 'Rationalising Land Use'. This vision does not specifically relate to disposal and sale and is designed to undertake a more effective rationalisation of land for management purposes as a reserve. This vision does state to retain all of Donovan Park for reserve purposes.

The Council paper outlining the Masterplan identifies the Agriculture and Events areas are the sections of the park with the greatest potential for alternate land use, including housing.

There is a tension in that this area retains the recreation values present when acquired and designated, as prescribed through different sections of the Act, however it also has the greatest potential for alternate land use, including housing. This tension was considered best managed through the following resolution, passed by Council in June 2024;

- *recommends that Council supports initiating the process to consider the Agriculture and Event areas for alternate land uses, including residential housing.*

To consider the area for residential housing, part of the reserve must be revoked, which could result in housing as a potential future use or remain for recreation and open space purposes.

Issues and Options

Analysis

The revocation process for land designated under the Act, is outlined within Section 24. This process, prescribes the minimum legislative requirements, including consultation with the Department of Conservation (DOC), the Commissioner, who advises the Minister of Conservation (MoC) on specific information related to the decision.

To begin the process, a proposal must be developed. A subsequent consultation meeting with DOC to discuss current physical characteristics of the reserve, legal status of the land parcel, effects of the proposed actions, and other basic land information will provide them with a fuller understanding of the proposal.

It must be acknowledged that the time required for the revocation process includes elements outside of Council's control. Importantly, the MoC retains the decision-making power, this is not delegated to Councils. Furthermore, the MoC receives advice from DOC as the Commissioner and priority will be determined based on all Statutory Land Management requests nationally.

This process is summarised below, through the most recent communication with DOC, received after the Notice of Motion was discussed at the August 2024 Council meeting.

Process

The Reserves Act 1977 (the Reserves Act) sets out the process for the revocation of reserves in section 24¹.

In summary, for a reserve such as Donovan Park owned by the Council, the process would fall into roughly 3 phases as follows.

1. Decision to begin the process:
The Council would need to decide to:
 - begin the process for revocation of reserve status, including assessing the reserves values for example recreational/open space/scenic/archaeological;
 - develop a proposal to revoke the reservation – explaining the rationale for the decision to revoke the reservation consistent with the purposes of the Reserves Act for example the land no longer fulfils the purpose of a recreation reserve (see section 17 Reserves Act);
 - consult - including iwi.
2. Following Decision to proceed:
The Council would:
 - consult the Department's Commissioner²;
 - consider recommendations on the proposed revocation and public notification and resolve to revoke the reservation for the reasons stated in the resolution;
 - decide on the terms of public notification and any further iwi consultation;
 - publicly notify – at least 1 month for objections.
3. Consideration and Decision
 - consider any objections to the public notification and iwi feedback;
 - make a decision on the objections

Council staff would then provide the required information (objections/resolutions/any other relevant material) to the Department for the Minister's delegate to approve/decline the revocation. If approved, the Department would issue a gazette notice revoking the reservation and specifying the terms and conditions of disposal.

The Council meeting was advised about the current delays in Departmental processing of such revocation applications. Should the Department receive such an application it would need to be prioritised against the many requests (including applications from other councils to revoke reserves) on hand at any one time.

¹ [Reserves Act 1977 No 66 \(as at 23 December 2023\), Public Act 24 Change of classification or purpose or revocation of reserves – New Zealand Legislation](#). You may also find the explanations of this process in the Department's guide for reserve administering bodies Chapter 14 helpful [A Guide for Reserve Administering Bodies: Guides and bylaws \(doc.govt.nz\)](#)

² means an officer designated by the Director-General of Conservation for the purposes of the Act – usually a local Operations Manager.

To continue this process a resolution from Council is required. After the three phases of the revocation process are complete, Council must provide further summary information to DOC. The timeframe for DOC to consider this information will vary and again will be dependent on other applications from across the country.

Significance

The ICC Significance and Engagement Policy considers the different type of engagement required based on the significance analysis. While Section 24 of the Act prescribes much of the engagement required, an assessment against the following four criteria indicates that the significance of this engagement process is high.

Importance to Council

The revocation of part of Donovan Park for disposal and sale is significant to the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the local community. The importance of this project to Council is considered high.

Community Interest

The extent to which individuals, organisations and groups are impacted by this project is considered medium. A few groups would be regularly affected, the booked usage of this section of the park is currently low. The community are noting the potential impact for future generations and appreciates the current usage, suggesting that activities should be broadened to attract more use as the population of Invercargill grows.

Inconsistency with Existing Policy and Strategy

Revocation for disposal and sale is inconsistent with the Donovan Park Masterplan 2025 (while acknowledging this is not a legislative or statutorily required document) which outlines the strategic direction, and is also absent in the Reserve Management Plan 2012 (which is currently being reviewed). Disposal and Sale are proposed as a potential future development within the draft Donovan Park Reserve Management Plan 2025.

Councils Capability and Capacity

Undertaking Section 24 as prescribed by the Act is within the Council's capability and capacity. Other important tasks would be postponed to allow for this public engagement, including the Sports Fields OMNIBUS Reserve Management Plan. This internal re-prioritisation is within Parks and Recreation responsibility, there is no impact to wider consultation across Council.

Cost to Council, impact on funders, including ratepayers

The costs to Council to consider alternate use for this land is unknown. The process to undertake revocation for the purposes of sale can be managed with a minor increase of operating expenses and within current staff levels. If any unforeseen costs arise, a request for unbudgeted funds will be submitted to Council before public consultation begins.

The outcome of this assessment is that this project is considered to have a high / large Impact on the Invercargill community and therefore not only to consult, but to involve the community throughout the process.

The goal of involving the community is;

*'to work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure the public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered'*¹

The Councils promise involving the community is that;

*'at this level, Council's promise is that we will work with the community to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision'*¹

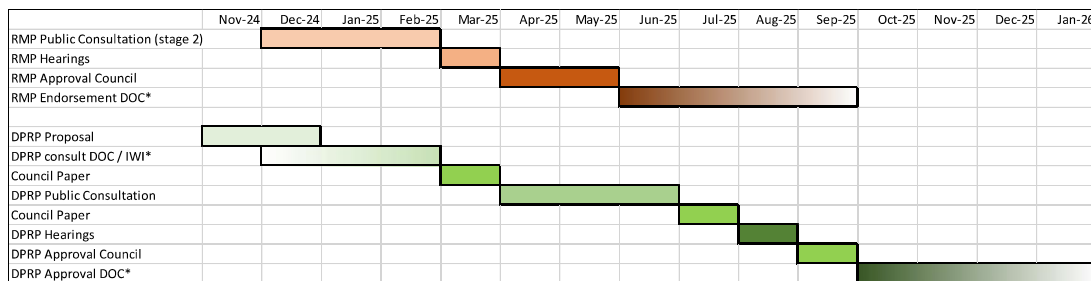
Options

1. Initiate revocation under Section 24 of the Act immediately, acknowledging the associated and separate Reserve Management Plan process currently underway.

The benefit of undertaking this process concurrently with the Reserve Management Plan process is that the community are engaged and have a greater understanding of the impacts associated with the revocation process for the section of Donovan Park.

The dis-benefit is that there is an impact on other Reserve Management Plans that require review. The next Reserve Management Plan, for which ICC have engaged an external consultant to complete, is the Sports Field Omnibus. The public consultation on this draft Reserve Management Plan would not occur until late 2025.

Further, as the timeframes and decisions from the both DOC as the Commissioner and MoC as the decision maker are currently unknown, these may occur during the local government triennial elections scheduled for October 2025. These unknown timeframes are identified where milestone indication has a faded colour and title has an asterisk (*).

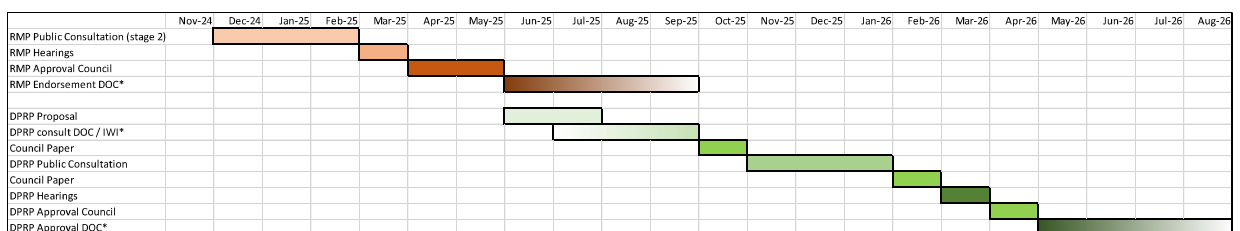


2. Begin the revocation under Section 24 of the Act after the Reserve Management Plan is completed with this action will be included as a 'Foreseen Development'.

The benefit of undertaking this process after the Reserve Management Plan process is that DOC will be fully aware of the foreseen development and give time for the proposal to be fully developed, ensuring the most efficient use of the MoC's time.

Another benefit is that the scheduled Sports Field Omnibus Reserve Management Plan could be complete as planned and not require rescheduling.

The dis-benefit is that the public notification process will not begin until after the elections for local government scheduled in October 2025. This may require more information to be provided to a new Council who will be getting up to date with all the priority work associated with Invercargill City Council.



3. Do not undertake revocation.

The benefit in not undertaking this process is primarily a cost saving exercise and also shows that we are listening to our community when they have submitted against both the Masterplan and the Management Plan predominately against the disposal and sale for housing.

The dis-benefit is the tension points previously mentioned that the areas that retain recreation values and also has the greatest potential for alternate land use, does not get resolved. Undertaking the process prescribed by section 24 of the Act, will resolve this tension and avoid this question being re-litigated in the (near) future.

Community Views

Some community views have been received on possible future land sales as part of the master plan and Stage 1 of the Reserve Management Plan process, the process of revocation was not specifically addressed. The majority of these views favoured retaining all of the land. It is however important to note that since revocation and specific options were not discussed, there is a risk that the community did not have all information about what any potential change in land use would mean. If Council chooses to commence the revocation process, it is recommended to consult the community to seek feedback on the specific area identified and its impact on community use.

The community views on this specific process will be determined through the public notification phase of this process.

Implications and Risks

Strategic Consistency

The potential revocation of reserve status is in conflict with the Donovan Park Masterplan 2025. Possible future disposal of reserves land (as opposed to Donovan Park specifically) following revocation is reflected within the Long-term plan revenue budgets.

Financial Implications

Revocation Process

The revocation process is primarily managed within Council resources; however professional legal advice (e.g. PR Law) will be necessary and estimated at circa \$10,000. If revocation progresses, subdivision and gazettal is required, it is estimated to cost \$20,000.

Further analysis indicates that when funding from reserves replaces existing funding, this can reduce the funding level permanently in the future, when this funding source from disposal and sale is exhausted. Council will then be requested through either annual planning or Long Term Planning processes to increase funding levels for Parks and Recreation, which can be declined. Effectively it can, if not specifically targeted, create management funding issues.

The best manner in which to utilise funding from revocation and disposal for sale, is to reinvest back into reserves in a targeted manner that creates more efficient ongoing management, rather than subsidising baseline operational / capital funding levels.

Land Sale Revenue

There are specific requirements for utilising revenue generated from the disposal and sale of reserve land. The Council is mandated by the Act to reinvest this revenue within Parks and Recreation.

Further analysis indicates that when funding from reserves replaces existing funding, it may exacerbate future reserve management funding issues.

Legal Implications

This process is well defined by the Act. Section 24 (1b), outlines the requirements for this process.

This paper essentially outlines that ICC are midway through Phase 1. This phase will outline the proposal in detail, and explain the recreational values for the reserve. The Commissioner will specifically be looking for the detail that the land no longer fulfils the purpose of a recreation reserve, as per section 17 of the Act which is set out below:

17 Recreation reserves

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

(2) It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1), every recreation reserve shall be so administered under the appropriate provisions of this Act that—

(a) the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by [sections 53](#) and [54](#), to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(b) where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:

provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the [Wildlife Act 1953](#) or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that

would contravene any provision of the [Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014](#):

(c) those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:

(d) to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.

As can be seen for that Section there are a number of values that need to be considered, and Council will need to establish how this reserve no longer meets those values. This provides guidance when working through the process of Section 24.

As described by DOC in the process description, this proposal must first be considered by local iwi prior to consulting with the Commissioner.

Council will be awaiting timeframes in which consultation can occur with the Commissioner, and again this will be based on all Statutory Land Management requests nationally.

The next stage of the process, following Commissioner and Iwi consultation, is to provide an updated paper to the Committee and Council, to detail the public consultation requirements (1 month). This would mark the end of Phase 2. Phase 3 outlines that Council must consider each written submission and any objections prior to making a decision to proceed. This marks the end of the process that is within the Council's control.

The information is then provided to DOC as the Commissioner, for their advice to the MoC to approve or decline. If any further information is required it is returned to Council for completion.

Climate Change

The draft Donovan Park Masterplan 2025 speaks to the issue of climate change, including the risk of increased flooding and notes the importance of the area in storm water management.

A report was prepared by John Turkington Ltd in August 2023, which provides representative commentary on carbon offsetting and income potential from land earmarked for disposal (Appendix 1). Key requirements for each land block have been assigned in the report. In general terms, for Donovan Park most land is suitable for carbon offsetting purposes, being presently unforested. For the purposes of Donovan Park, the following information has been extracted from the report;

Name	Area	Land size suitability	Non-forest land	Carbon sequestration 35 yrs	Potential Income 35 yrs (exotic hardwood) ¹	Potential Income/yr (exotic hardwood)
Donovan Park farm	37	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	26,973	\$ 1,618,380	\$ 46,176

Risk

Risk	Failure to disseminate strategies to the community effectively.	Failure of Climate Adaptation.	Setting Council Strategy.	Achieving Financial Resilience.
	The community opposition and need for consultation with local iwi, the Department of Conservation (DOC), and other stakeholders during the revocation process highlight the importance of maintaining strong relationships. Poor communication could exacerbate public opposition and delay the process, impacting the Council's reputation and its ability to execute strategic goals.	The potential loss of recreational and environmental value from the revocation of parkland for housing development could exacerbate environmental risks, including the loss of green space and reduced capacity to mitigate climate impacts (e.g., stormwater management, biodiversity conservation). This connects with the Council's broader risk around failing to adapt to climate-related challenges.	The strategic inconsistency between the Donovan Park Masterplan and the proposed revocation for residential development is aligned with the broader risk that the Council's strategy may not be clear or consistently followed. Strategic misalignment can result in public trust issues and reduced effectiveness in delivering public services.	The financial uncertainty surrounding the Donovan Park revocation process directly ties to the Council's overall risk of financial resilience. Unforeseen costs, budget overruns, or unbudgeted expenditures related to legal fees or delays could strain the Council's financial stability and limit its capacity to fund essential services or future reserve management.
Likelihood	Likely - use of area is highly valued, any reduction in open spaces can trigger opposition.	Moderate - depends on the specific ecological and recreational value of the affected part.	Likely - current plans do not align with the proposed revocation.	Possible - extra legal steps that could lead to unexpected costs.
Consequence	Moderate - opposition could delay the project, harm Council reputation, or even lead to legal challenges.	Low - loss of biodiversity and open spaces can affect the community.	Minor - misalignment within Council, weakened public trust in planning.	Minor - financial overruns may require unbudgeted funds from Council.
Source	Governance, reputation, legislative compliance, and control.	Environment.	Planning and strategy.	Financial.
Council Appetite	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Risk Rating	High	Low	Medium	Low

Next Steps

1. Develop a proposal for the revocation and sale of part of Donovan Park (2 months).
2. Consult with Mana Whenua and Department of Conservation (2 months minimum).
3. Present proposal to Council for review (1 month).
4. Public consultation for a minimum one-month period (2 months).
5. Schedule a hearing panel for any submitters to be heard (1 month).
6. Council to consider and decide on any objections received (1 month).
7. Provide the Department of Conservation information for final decision (1 month minimum).

Attachments

Appendix 1 - [Parks Land Disposal Options - Carbon Offset Potential for Proposed Disposal of Land \(A4692496\)](#).



Carbon Offset Potential for Proposed Disposal Land

Purpose

This report has been produced to support Invercargill City Council (ICC) processes for review of proposed disposal land, and may be included as an annexure to Council Paper *'Parks land disposal options for consideration'* to the Invercargill City Council Community Wellbeing Committee. The report provides commentary on carbon offsetting and income potential from land earmarked for disposal.

Background

John Turkington Limited (JTL) is Council's newly appointed Forest Manager. JTL has expertise in carbon offsetting and emissions trading. JTL facilitated a workshop for Council staff about the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) and voluntary carbon market (VCM) opportunities on 14 June 2023. Following this workshop, Council has requested JTL review its proposals for land disposal and comment on potential for carbon offsetting.

Carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting represents a removal activity of greenhouse gases which is then used to 'offset' an equivalent gross emission elsewhere. In New Zealand the primary mechanism for carbon offsetting is the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) which functions as the compliance market for New Zealand's main emitting sectors.¹

Majority of offsets under the NZ ETS are from carbon dioxide sequestered and stored in forests. These stored emissions are credited by the NZ ETS with New Zealand Units (NZU), which may be used by emitters to offset their emissions within the NZ ETS. This transaction usually involves units being sold by the forest owner to an emitter(s); generating income from the forest.

Despite an emphasis on plantation forestry, the NZ ETS applies to a range of different forest types and systems, including planted and naturally regenerated forests, and space-planted landscape forests. Forests can also comprise a range of different tree species and compositions, including indigenous species.



Figure 1. Examples for forest systems (from left to right): mature Tōtara forest at Sandy Point Reserve; space-planted exotic trees on pasture land; mixed native ecological plantings at Sandy Point Reserve.

¹ Forestry, stationary energy, industrial processes, liquid fossil fuels, waste. (Excludes agricultural emissions).



Beyond the compliance market, organisations may choose to further reduce or offset their emissions; this is referred to as the voluntary carbon market (VCM), as the action represents an additional and voluntary commitment to the environment. Participation in the VCM is often supported by an overarching organisational strategy and commitment to further reduce emissions within a specified timeframe, e.g., to become carbon neutral.²

VCM projects operate outside of the NZ ETS and New Zealand's international accounting frameworks, and may therefore include offsets not incorporated by those frameworks. This makes the VCM inherently more flexible than the NZ ETS, although VCM projects typically still follow adopted international standards and verification protocols.

Criteria

Forestry participation in the NZ ETS requires several key requirements (including, but not limited to):

- the land must be non-forest land as at 31 December 1989;
- the land must become established as forest land, i.e. planted or regenerated;
- forest land size must be greater than 1 hectare
- the forest land must contain forest species capable of growing to 5m tall and having a greater than 30% canopy cover at maturity³

Additionality is therefore achieved through the establishment of new forests, where there previously were none at 1990, in accordance with international emissions accounting baselines.

These requirements mean that not all proposed disposal land will be suited for inclusion within the NZ ETS, mainly because of the minimum size requirements; whereas forestry in the VCM could include areas less than 1 hectare.

We have therefore established the key criteria for our assessment of carbon offsetting potential as:

1. the size of the land
2. whether the land is presently non-forest

We have not been able to make an assessment of the land cover as at 31 December 1989 within the time available to prepare this report. Council may have records or historic aerial photography that could assist with this verification, which is a further consideration for eligibility under either scheme; however, our assumption is that as managed Reserves, most areas will have been non-forest land as at 31 December 1989, with the exception of parts of Flag Staff Road (Bluff Hill).

We note that the land cover at Flagstaff Road (and surrounding Council-owned land) comprises regenerated indigenous forest. Where these areas have regenerated since 31 December 1989 and the area was not previously forest land at this date, then these areas may be suitable for registration in the NZ ETS without requiring additional planting, and would earn NZU according to the existing forest's age. This could provide a suitably 'passive' income from those lands to setoff existing operational costs.

² 'Carbon neutral' is a state that occurs when net greenhouse gas emissions are equal to zero.

³ These requirements provide considerable flexibility in the design of the forest system, a such species types and spacings.



Other considerations for establishing forest land in urban localities, which may assist in Council's assessment of disposal land are outlined in the table below.

Table 1. Additional considerations, positive and negative, with establishing urban forest land

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon sequestration • landscape and visual amenity benefits • habitat and ecological values • recreational uses • timber production (selective) • income from carbon credits • avoided maintenance (long-term) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment and maintenance costs • shading and lighting of neighbouring property and infrastructure • nuisance factors, e.g., leaf fall • safety hazards, e.g., tree fall • public space safety • opportunity cost of land disposal

Estimated value

An estimated value of carbon income is incorporated in our assessment.

Different forest types sequester carbon at different rates and timescales, and therefore have differing carbon income potential. For the purposes of this report, we have assumed that land will be established as permanent forest in either indigenous, exotic hardwoods, or in other exotic softwoods species (e.g. non-plantation forestry).

We apply the NZ ETS 'look up tables' to assign total and average carbon sequestration rates for each forest type at years 35 and 50 accordingly⁴; and apportion income under an assumed constant carbon price of \$60/NZU.⁵ This is illustrated on a hectare basis for each forest type in the table below.

Table 2. Estimated carbon sequestration and income for three different permanent forest types.

Forest Type	Total NZU/ha	Average NZU/ha/yr	Total Value \$/ha	Average Value \$/ha/yr
Indigenous	323 / 50 years	6.5	\$19,380	\$390
Exotic softwoods	641 / 50 years	12.8	\$38,460	\$768
Exotic hardwoods ⁶	729 / 35 years	20.8	\$43,740	\$1,248

For our analysis of the VCM we have assumed carbon equivalence with the NZ ETS and applied the 'look up tables' to estimate carbon sequestration from those forests. This is because presently there is no VCM mechanism for which the Council is participating.

If in the future Invercargill City Council were to choose to develop climate change policies and emission reduction plans - such as to operate as carbon neutral - the value of offsets generated under a VCM would represent an avoided future emissions reduction cost to the Council.

⁴ If more than 100 hectares of post-1989 forest land is registered in the NZ ETS the participant's forests require field measurement and generation of participant-specific tables (PST) for modelled growth and unit entitlement, rather than use of the default NZ ETS look up tables. Actual sequestration may differ under a measurement approach.

⁵ For comparison, the spot market for NZU closed at \$59.25 on 19 June 2023.

⁶ Exotic hardwood look up tables only account for carbon sequestration to 35 years



In the absence of a voluntary emissions framework for the Council we have drawn equivalence with the NZ ETS compliance market for carbon pricing under a VCM, with the same \$60/unit value assumed for this analysis.

Assessment


We have assigned the key requirements for each land block in the main table below. In general terms, most land is suitable for carbon offsetting purposes, being presently unforested. For the purposes of our analysis, we have assumed that all land is eligible for carbon offsetting.

An estimate of potential value has been calculated by pro-rating forest sequestration from the NZ ETS look up tables for the area of each land unit, with a nominal carbon value of \$60/unit assigned. We have used the exotic hardwood forest type as representative of the highest income potential for differing permanent forest systems, with the exception of Flagstaff Road which is already in possible indigenous forest cover; giving an estimate of total income potential after 35 years, and an estimated average income over the period; as shown in the table below.

Table 3. Assessment of land requirements and carbon income potential

Name	Area	Land size suitability	Non-forest land	Carbon sequestration 35 yrs	Potential Income 35 yrs (exotic hardwood) ⁷	Potential Income/yr (exotic hardwood)
44 Harewood Road/Woodend Reserve	0.1012	VCM	Woody vegetation	74	\$ 4,426	\$ 126
231 Scott Street	0.6199	VCM	Bare land	452	\$ 27,114	\$ 774
794 Queens Drive	0.0372	VCM	Bare land	27	\$ 1,627	\$ 46
Awarua Bay Reserves	0.1472	VCM	Predominantly bare land	107	\$ 6,439	\$ 184
Conway Crescent Playground	0.3533	VCM	Bare land	258	\$ 15,453	\$ 441
JG Ward Reserve/38 Suir Street	0.39	VCM	Predominantly bare land	284	\$ 17,059	\$ 487
McMillan Street Reserve	2.0234	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	1,475	\$ 88,504	\$ 2,525
Mokomoko Road Reserve	0.4957	VCM	Predominantly bare land	361	\$ 21,682	\$ 619
Newfield Park	1.3	NZ ETS	Bare land	948	\$ 56,862	\$ 1,622
Rockdale Park	6.06	NZ ETS	Bare land	4,418	\$ 265,064	\$ 7,563
Teviot Street Reserve	1.2141	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	885	\$ 53,105	\$ 1,515

⁷ Flagstaff Road uses Indigenous Forest NZ ETS Look Up Tables from age 15-50 for the period of analysis.

						
Vernon Street Reserve	0.2558	VCM	Predominantly bare land	186	\$ 11,189	\$ 319
Waihopai Sports Association	0.3632		Bare land	265	\$ 15,886	\$ 453
Elizabeth Street Reserve	0.0986	VCM	Bare land	72	\$ 4,313	\$ 123
Donovan Park farm and restaurant	37	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	26,973	\$ 1,618,380	\$ 46,176
Part 67 Flagstaff Reserve, Bluff Hill	3.04	NZ ETS	Possible indigenous forest land ⁸	693	\$ 41,587	\$ 1,188
Surrey Park Ex School Site	1.007	NZ ETS	Predominantly bare land	734	\$ 44,046	\$ 1,257
Bluff Camping Ground	0.3987	VCM	Predominantly bare land	291	\$ 17,439	\$ 498

TOTAL	38,503	\$ 2,310,175	\$ 65,916
NZ ETS	36,126	\$ 2,167,548	\$ 61,847
VCM	2,377	\$ 142,627	\$ 4,069

Summary

As might be expected, larger land areas contribute the greatest potential for total carbon sequestration and income potential.

Land areas greater than 1 hectare in size, which would be suited for participation in the NES ETS, comprise approximately 94% of total potential income. These lands provide the greatest opportunities for scale and operational efficiencies to establish permanent carbon forests, and would be suited to the compliance market in the NZ ETS; or with further development, forest offsets could be designed to support a VCM for the Council to achieve a voluntary emissions reduction target.

The combined value of land areas less than 1 hectare is largely inconsequential to this analysis.

Policy Updates

⁸ Assumed present indigenous forest cover, age 15 for this analysis; equal to 228 NZU (to the nearest whole number). Further verification of forest eligibility and age is required to confirm this analysis.



At the time of writing this report, Government has issued two consultations relating to forestry settings under the NZ ETS. These proposals (if implemented) could affect permanent forest participation in the NZ ETS and the demand for forestry offsets generally.

Feedback is being sought on appropriate species for inclusion in the permanent forest category of the NZ ETS; how to achieve transitional forests⁹; and management obligations for permanent forests.

Proposals to amend the NZS ETS relate to changes in market settings for forestry units, in order to achieve desired gross and net emissions to deliver most efficiently on New Zealand's climate change targets.

Further details of these proposed changes can be provided.

⁹ Transitional forestry is the process whereby exotic tree species are used as a nursery crop for emergent native forest.

OTAGO SOUTHLAND WAITANGI DAY EVENT- QUEENSTOWN

To:	Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee
Meeting Date:	Tuesday 12 November 2024
From:	Michael Morris - Manager Governance and Legal
Approved:	Michael Day - Chief Executive
Approved Date:	Thursday 7 November 2024
Open Agenda:	Yes
Public Excluded Agenda:	No

Purpose and Summary

Council has received a request to contribute funds to the Otago Southland Waitangi Day celebrations to be held in Queenstown 2025.

Recommendations

That the Community Wellbeing and Regulatory Committee:

1. Receives the report "Otago Southland Waitangi Day Event- Queenstown".
2. Approve/ Not approve the grant of \$10,000 to the Queenstown Lakes District Council for the running of the Waitangi Day event 2025.

Recommend to Council (if the Committee approves the grant in 2 above)

3. Notes the Unbudgeted Expenditure Request to Grant \$10,000 Funding to Queenstown Lakes District Council for the running of the Waitangi Day event 2025.
4. To approve an increase to the Governance and Legal 2024/2025 financial year operation budget of \$10,000 to come from existing funding. Noting that should existing funding not be available that the funds would need to be funded from Net Debt for 2024 - 2025 year.

Background

In Otago and Southland, Waitangi Day celebrations are hosted on a rotation basis by each of the major marae with financial support from the councils across Otago and Southland. In previous years, this financial support has come in the form of koha to the hosting marae.

In 2025, it is Queenstown's turn to host Waitangi Day celebrations. However, as there is no marae in the area the organisation of the event will be undertaken by Queenstown Lakes District Council.

On 27 September 2024, Nicol Horrell, as Chair of the Southland Mayoral Forum, received a letter from Glyn Lewers (Mayor of Queenstown Lakes District Council) stating that the Otago Mayoral Forum had committed \$40,000 to the event and requested that Southland councils (via the Southland Mayoral Forum) match this.

Upon receipt of this letter, Chairman Horrell requested a breakdown of costs for what the proposed use of the money was. The money was to cover expenses related to traffic management, catering, performance, transport, and waste management.

At the Te Ropu Taiao hui on 31 October 2024, Chairman Horrell (Environment Southland), Mayor Scott (Southland District Council), and Mayor Bell (Gore District Council) shared concern that their respective councils were not currently in the financial position to contribute to their share of the \$40,000 funding request. Mayor Clark indicated his support for the event and that Council would be requested to approve the commitment of Council's share of the request, being \$10,000.

Issues and Options

There are two realistic options for the Committee, to approve the request or to decline the request.

The rotation of Waitangi events around Otago and Southland is a long standing tradition.

There are two events that Council also needs to be aware of that will be occurring in the city at the same time. There is an event at Te Rau Aroha Marae in Bluff to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the opening of the Marae complex and there will also be a visit from our sister City, Kumagaya that concludes on Waitangi Day.

This request is not able to be considered by the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee as part of its funding as the event is being held outside of the City.

Analysis

To provide the funding Council lives up to its commitments as agreed over many years for the delivery of Waitangi day events in the Otago Southland regions, and ensures that there is a reciprocal arrangement that can be called on when Invercargill is next due to host should we seek to do so.

To decline the funding puts Council at odds with the other councils in the Otago Southland area, but ensures there is no added expense of an unbudgeted \$10,000.

Significance

Waitangi day is the National day of New Zealand and an important day to make the relationship between the Crown and tangata whenua/iwi and all people who make up our nation.

That being said contributing to this event in Queenstown does not meet the test set out in the Significance and Engagement Policy.

Community Views

There has been no consultation on this, however the rotation of the Waitangi Day events around the Otago Southland councils has been a long standing tradition.

Implications and Risks

Strategic Consistency

The funding is consistent with Council's strategic documents and provides for community wellbeing in ensuring our National Day is appropriately recognised and ensures when it is Invercargill's next turn there will be this opportunity.

Financial Implications

The requested \$10,000 is unbudgeted as it is not required each year.

If budget surpluses cannot be identified to fund this amount, Council would fund this through net debt which will have a small rates impact.

Legal Implications

No legal implications

Climate Change

There are no direct climate change impacts noting that any travel to Queenstown will generate carbon emissions.

Risk

The only risk is to Council's reputation in the event the funding is declined as Council would be seen as not working in partnership with the Otago Southland councils and also iwi/our local Rūnaka given the importance of Waitangi Day.

Next Steps

If the contribution is confirmed, staff will advise Queenstown Lakes District Council and share the event details with Councillors when provided.

Attachments

Nil.