

CENTRAL OTAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL

MANIOTOTO WARD

Reserve Management Plan 2016



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Maniototo Rugby Club
Maniototo Squash Club
Naseby Golf Club
Naseby Vision
Oturehua Winter Sports Club
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Central Otago District Plan
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Naseby Community Plan
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Oturehua Community Plan
Patearoa and Upper Taieri Community Plan
Waipiata Community Plan

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1. Preface

The Reserves Act 1977 has introduced into public reserves management in New Zealand a formalised procedure for reserve management planning. According to the Act, a management plan is required 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, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes of which it is classified.”

The essential features of the management planning process are:

- A deliberate assessment of the resource and other planning considerations such as pressures, constraints, conflicts and opportunities;
- An assessment of the reserve in the overall land use pattern;
- The determination of management policies supported by criteria; and
- The incorporation of regular monitoring and review to ensure that the plan remains relevant under changing circumstances and demands.

In line with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977, the Central Otago District Council has prepared this Management Plan for the Maniototo Ward reserves. Council recognises the unique values of these parks and reserves and will seek to keep the people of the District both interested and involved in their management and future development. This Management Plan has been prepared to allow for public participation and will be kept under continuing review and, if necessary, periodic amendment.

Mark Harris, Chairperson
Maniototo Community Board

2. Introduction

2.1 General

The parks and reserves of the Maniototo area are spread across the ward providing a range of outdoor recreation settings for residents and visitors to this region. These parks cater for a wide range of recreational needs, with active sports, gardens and local community recreation areas. Considerable Council and community resources have been applied over time to the development of these facilities.

The aim of the Maniototo Community Board, in providing overall governance for the Maniototo Ward parks network, is to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and resources in these important recreation areas, and to encourage a collaborative relationship between all stakeholders.

The use of the term parks/reserves is often interchangeable dependent upon how an area of public open space has been named and is known to the public. Within this document the term "park" will generally be used to refer to either a park or reserve, however it is managed.

2.2 Purpose of Management Plan

The purpose of management plans 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 as appropriate, of the park for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in sections 17, 18 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this Act for a reserve of that classification" section 41 (3).

Under section 41 of the Reserves Act (1977) every recreation reserve must have an operative management plan. The purpose of a management plan is to ensure that the development and implementation of objectives and policies for reserves enhances the long-term use of reserves without compromising their existing use. A management plan is a document that consists of some park history and current information with a list of management statements to guide consistent decision-making regarding the future development, and management of a reserve.

In addition, the plan has to be continuously reviewed "so that 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" section 41 (4).

The purpose of this management plan is to provide Central Otago District Council with an effective guide for managing the Maniototo reserves. Some of the Maniototo Ward reserves are recreation reserves, and the remainder currently held in fee simple (as parks) and not a reserve as such within the meaning of the Reserves Act (1977). However, all land parcels that comprise the Maniototo Ward reserves have been incorporated into one document to enable all management issues to be dealt with consistently.

The Central Otago District Council is the administering body for the Maniototo Ward reserves in terms of Section 40 of the Reserves Act 1977. The responsibility for administering and managing the Maniototo Ward reserves and Council owned land endowment in the immediate vicinity has been delegated to the Maniototo Community Board.

2.3 Reserve Management Plan Process

The following table summarises sections 4.1 of the Reserves Act (1977) – Management Plans, and the process used to develop this management plan.

| Relevant Sections of the Reserves Act | Public Consultation | Description of Activity | Phase |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Section 41 (5) | Optional | Council notifies the public that it is preparing a management plan and calls for submissions (1 month) | Management Planning |
| Section 41 (5)c | | Public submissions are received and incorporated into a draft management plan | |
| Section 41 (6) a-c | Mandatory | A draft management plan is made available to the public for further comment (2 months) | |
| Section 41 (6) d | | The draft management plan is edited to incorporate input from public submissions | |
| Section 41 (6) d | | The final document is presented to Council for adoption | |
| Section 41 (6) e | | Council adopts management plan and forwards to the Department of Conservation for Minister's approval | Implementation |
| Section 41 | | All policies come into effect and are enforceable by Council | |
| Section 41 (4) | | The management plan is continually monitored and reviewed | |

3. Outline of Plan

This plan is in three sections:

- A. Introduction – (Sections 1-3) purpose and outline of plan, introduction to Maniototo’s parks.
- B. Individual Maniototo parks – (Section 4-29) with specific policies relating to each park.
- C. Goals, objectives and policies – (Sections 30-31) covering activities on all parks

3.1 Maniototo Parks and Reserves

This plan covers the following parks in the Maniototo area:

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The following sections on the individual park details and goals, objectives and policies **should be read as a whole**. This means that more than one objective and/or policy may be relevant in any given situation. Readers of the plan should therefore seek to identify all relevant objectives and policies relevant to an issue.

Any projects identified in this plan are subject to further investigation and funding through Council’s Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

4. Kokonga Domain

4.1 Location

580 Kyeburn-Hyde Road, Kokonga

Kokonga Domain is located on the northern side of the Taieri River, west of the settlement of Kokonga. As the land is licensed for grazing, dogs are not permitted.

4.2 Land Details



4.2.1 Legal Description

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

- Part Section 16, Block VII, Swinburn Survey District, Otago Land District, 5.0130 ha
- Section 26, Block VII, Swinburn Survey District, Otago Land District, 2.1095 ha

The total area is 7.1225 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1950 p469 as recreation reserve, refer L&S Plan 1/1198A, with regards to Pt Sec 16
NZ Gazette 1957 p2259 as public domain with regards to Section 26

The land was acquired as a recreation reserve for public access to the adjoining section of the Taieri River.

4.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 60.

- Designation 232 – “Recreation purposes, Kokonga Domain”

4.4 History

This quiet settlement is set at the base of the Rock and Pillar Range and the Kakanui Mountains. The name Kokonga translates from Maori to 'bending river' and it was the site of a Taieri River crossing, Ryans Crossing, which miners used on their journey to Naseby. Established in the 1890s as a railway settlement, Kokonga went into decline when the railway line closed in the 1980s.

The Domain was a popular location for local events and provided families and visitors with a place to relax by the Taieri River.

4.5 Features and Current Use



Access to the reserve on the northern side of the Taieri River

4.5.1 Access

Limited walking and vehicular access is available off the Kyeburn-Hyde Road, from the northern side of the Taieri River bridge via an unformed section of unformed legal road beside the river.

4.5.2 Existing Facilities

No public facilities are provided on this reserve.

4.5.3 Topography

The land consists of two low level river terraces, with the lower terrace area being inundated during any flooding of the river.

4.5.4 Vegetation

The reserve land is in pasture and grazed by the adjoining landowner. The adjacent river banks have colonised with willow species.

4.5.5 Services and Infrastructure

No services provided on this site.

4.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site as it is prone to flooding when the Taieri River is high.

4.7 Specific Policies

4.7.1 Future Use

- a. Council will consider a licence to occupy with the adjoining landowner in relation to grazing of these reserve areas.

4.7.2 Public Events

- a. No public events or organised activities will be permitted on this reserve area without permission from Council as this is grazed by the adjoining property owner J Mathewson Ltd.

5. Kyeburn Domain

5.1 Location

Kyeburn-Ranfurlly Road, Kyeburn

Located approximately 400m northwest of the Kyeburn-Ranfurlly and Kyeburn River Road junction. This reserve which is managed by the Taieri Lakes Recreation Reserve Committee, has disused tennis court facilities with the remaining land sown out in lucerne.

5.2 Land Details



Note: above aerial does not align with the land cadastral boundaries.

5.2.1 Legal Description

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

- Section 29 Block VIII Maniototo Survey District, Otago Land District, 3.0250 ha

The total area is 3.0250 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1926, p1370 recreation reserve

NZ Gazette 1926, p1833 recreation reserve to be part of Taieri Lake Domain

The land was acquired as recreation reserve for the settlement of Kyeburn.

5.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 60.

- Designation 230 – “Recreation purposes, Kyeburn Domain”

5.4 History

Kyeburn was a stopping point for Cobb & Co coaches on their journey to Naseby and the Otago interior. The school, now closed, still stands on the corner of SH85 and the Kyeburn-Danseys Road, alongside a hall and a community access library.

The tennis courts were built in the early 1900s by the community, with the adjacent land used as a rugby field and show ground for local events.

5.5 Features and Current Use

5.5.1 Access

There is limited vehicle access to the tennis court area. The adjoining land is used for cropping and grazing.

5.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The Taieri Lakes Recreation Reserve Committee (TLRRC) manage the tennis courts on this reserve. The buildings including toilets and courts have very minimal use. The remainder of the reserve has no facilities and minimal use, except for cropping lucerne, which is carried out annually by the Maniototo Young Farmers Club through an informal agreement with the TLRRC.

5.5.3 Vegetation

The area is surrounded on the northern and eastern boundaries with a row of pines. The remainder contains a mix of introduced grass species.

5.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No infrastructure/services are available on this reserve.

5.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

5.7 Specific Policies

5.7.1 Future Use

- a. No future developments have been identified. The TLRRC will continue to manage the use of this reserve.

5.7.2 Public Events

- a. No public events or organised activities will be permitted on this reserve area without written permission from the Taieri Lakes Recreation Reserve Committee or Council.



Kyeburn Domain tennis courts and pavilion

6. Naseby – Naseby Domain

6.1 Location

11-19 Derwent Street, 6-8 Oughter Street, Naseby

This reserve is the main open space / sports ground for Naseby township.

6.2 Land Details



6.2.1 Legal description

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

- Section 85, Block II, Town of Naseby, 1.5290 ha
- Section 47, Block II, Town of Naseby, 0.1366 ha
- Section 51, Block II, Town of Naseby, 0.1720 ha

The total area is 1.8426 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1914 p 4323

NZ Gazette 1982, p2025, recreation reserve

6.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation and a set of notable trees relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22A.

- Designation 115 – “Recreation purposes, Recreation Reserve, Naseby Sports Ground”
- Notable Trees 13 – “Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Lawson’s Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Weeping Cypress (*Cupressus funebris*), Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Caucasian Fir (*Abies nordmanniana*), Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*),

6.4 History

Naseby Domain, located in the heart of the Naseby township was originally known as the cricket grounds. The domain was also used for grazing livestock. The grassed bank along the sides of the Domain was developed in January 1880 after some major reconstruction of the site.

6.5 Features and Current Use

6.5.1 Access

Pedestrian access to the reserve is via Derwent, Avoca or Oughter Streets. Parking is available in these streets.

6.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Naseby Domain is a large open space area surrounded by a variety of mature trees.

The main part of the open grounds contains space for a cricket field with an artificial wicket, with a practice wicket and net on the southwestern boundary. On the southeastern side of the main ground is a children’s playground. From the playground Evans Lane provides a link to a BMX circuit and well-used tennis courts. The tennis courts were upgraded in 2010 with repairs to the court cracks being undertaken.



Part of junior play area at Naseby Domain with the cricket grounds at the rear

A cricket pavilion located in the northern part of the Domain that is still used from time to time was built with funds from the Naseby Cricket Club. The Derwent Street frontage of the pavilion houses the Naseby public toilets, along with a drinking fountain which was installed in 2015 by Naseby Vision.

The local fire brigade maintains sets of lights in the trees which are on display over the Christmas period.

6.5.3 Vegetation

Surrounding the domain are a variety of mature tree specimens that are now included in the Central Otago District Plan – Notable Tree register. These trees were planted by the Naseby Borough Council in the early 1880's and include several cypress, pine and fir species.

6.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Water and sewerage services are available on the boundary of the main reserve.

6.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|-------|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 6.6.1 | Upgrade the children's playground with a junior slide and install soft fall timber edging. | Council Medium term | Internal |
| 6.6.2 | Resurfacing of tennis courts | Council Medium term | Internal |

6.7 Specific Policies

6.7.1 Overnight Camping

- a. No camping permitted on this reserve.



Tennis courts

7. Naseby – Sluice Gun Reserve

7.1 Location

Derwent Street / Avoca Street / Rannoch Street, Naseby

This small reserve has displays of historical mining equipment.

7.2 Land Details



7.2.1 Legal description

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

- Section 218, Block I, Town of Naseby, 0.1495 ha

The total area is 0.1495 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1914 p 4323

NZ Gazette 1982, p2025, recreation reserve

The land was acquired as part of the Naseby Sports Ground (now Naseby Domain).

7.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22A. Part of this reserve is located within the Naseby Heritage Precinct.

- Designation 115 – “Recreation purposes, Recreation Reserve, Naseby Sports Ground”

7.4 History

Naseby was the earliest settlement in Maniototo, and New Zealand’s smallest independently governed town for many years. The 1863 gold rush saw a peak of 5,000 miners settle in this area within the year.

This land area includes a dry streambed, and an open grass area adjoining either side.

7.5 Features and Current Use

7.5.1 Access

Pedestrian access to the reserve is via Derwent, Avoca or Rannoch Streets. Parking is available in these streets.

7.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

This reserve provides visitors with a small open area linked to the adjoining Naseby Domain.

This reserve provides a setting for the display of historical gold mining equipment that was used locally including iron water pipes and sluice guns. These features have interpretation displays of this equipment in use. Public facilities are limited to park seats.



Sluice gun on display

A time capsule interned on 1 January 2001 is located in this reserve adjacent to a Totara (*Podocarpus totara*), which was donated by the Schasching family. The time capsule is to be opened on 1 January 2051.

7.5.3 Vegetation

This area is mown with several prunus trees providing some shade. Along a section of the rocky stream bank tussock grasses have been planted.

7.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No infrastructure/services are available on this reserve.

7.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 7.6.1 | Develop a replica of a short section of the Naseby – Waipiata Sludge Channel with interpretation panels | Naseby Vision / Museum Medium term | External |

7.7 Specific Policies

7.7.1 Overnight Camping

a. No camping permitted on this reserve.

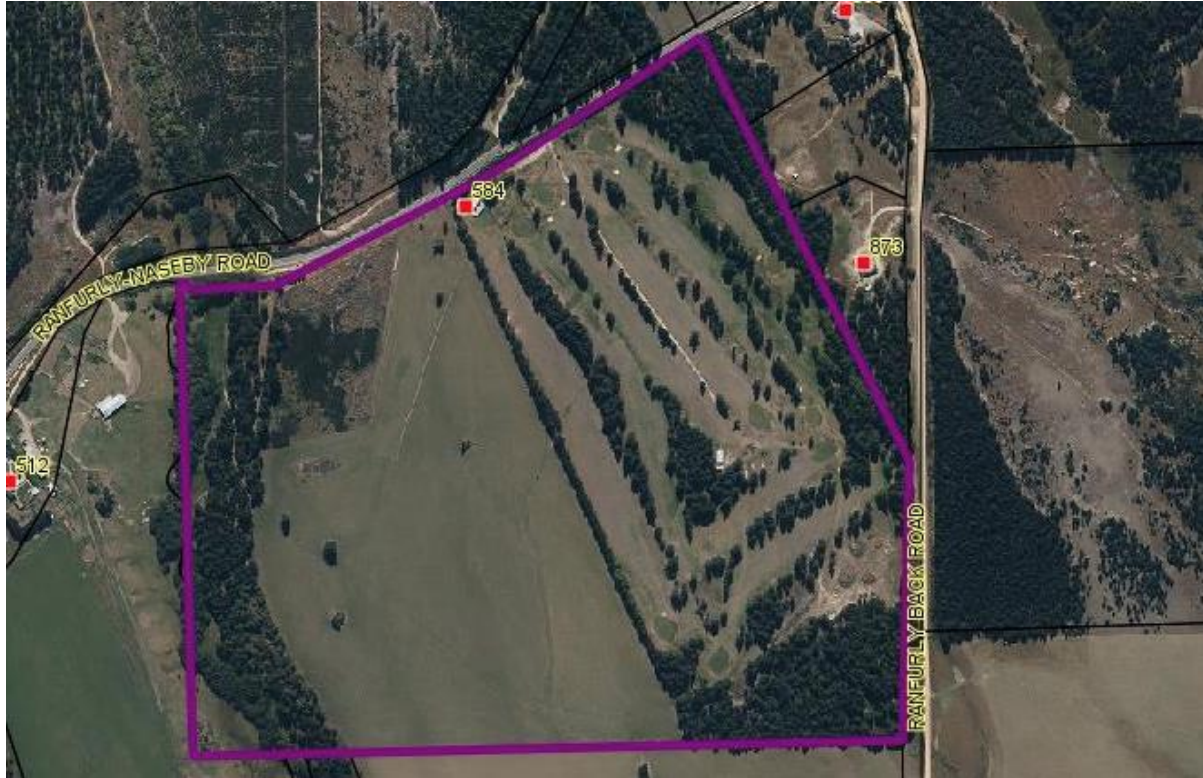
8. Naseby – Golf Club

8.1 Location

584 Ranfurly-Naseby Road, Naseby

This land is generally managed under leases as a golf course and grazing land.

8.2 Legal Description



8.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 149, Block I, Naseby Survey District, 45.9120 ha

The total area is 45.9210 hectares.

8.2.2 Leases

The following leases are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| Naseby Golf Club | Part of Section 149, approximately 23.2 ha, including golf club building and fairways | 30/6/2034 |
| GF Dowling | Part of Section 149, approximately 22.7 ha | 30/6/2034 |

8.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 55.

- Designation 219 – “Recreation purposes” Naseby Golf Course

8.4 History

The Naseby Golf Course was originally developed on private land owned by the Blanchards. When this land was sold in the late 1950's the club sought to use an area of Maniototo County Council land that was the defunct local racecourse. This new "land was flat with lots of trees and views across the plains". The new course was opened in 1962 after the development of the new fairways and greens.

The remainder of the land is leased to the adjoining farmer for grazing. Some small earth embankment remnants of the former racecourse are still evident.

8.5 Features and Current Use

8.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is off Ranfurly-Naseby Road to the clubhouse.

8.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

As the facilities on this reserve are privately owned, access to them is at discretion of the operators.



Naseby Golf Club rooms

8.5.3 Vegetation

Parts of the reserve are vegetated with wilding conifer species, some of which are managed as a Council forestry asset.

8.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

8.6 Future Development

- a. As this land is held freehold, the Board may redesignate this land in the future as Recreation Reserve.

8.7 Specific Policies

8.6.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Continue to review leases as stipulated in the agreements.

9. Naseby-Winter Park

9.1 Location

1057-1061 Channel Road, Naseby

This reserve contains an indoor curling rink and an outdoor ice rink.

9.2 Legal Description



9.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 80, Block I, Naseby Survey District, 1.0067
Lot 1, DP 307769, Otago Land District, 2.4513 ha

The total area is 0.1495 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1941, p643, Section 25 (formerly Section 23 and part Section 2) recreation reserve?
NZ Gazette 1982, p 2025, with Section 80 to be a Recreation Reserve

9.2.2 Leases

The following leases are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Maniototo Curling International | Part of Section 80 & part of Lot 1 Includes buildings and carpark | 30/6/2034 |
| Maniototo Ice Rink | Part of Section 80 & part of Lot 1 Includes buildings, outdoor rink, parking and winter luge | 30/6/2033 |

9.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 23.

- Designation 121 – “Recreation purposes, recreation reserve”

9.4 History

In 1988 a meeting was held to gauge the support for building an outdoor rink for ice skating, curling and ice hockey training. The chosen site was surrounded by forest / trees which gave some wind protection and sun shade, and with local community support Maniototo Ice Rink was built in 1991. Facilities include a reception, canteen, user amenities and viewing area. The ice rink is currently on a sand base with refrigerator coolant pipes laid throughout, and operates 3-4 months per year, seasonal weather dependent.



Outdoor ice rink

With the success of the outdoor rink, a group of curling supporters sought to develop an indoor curling rink in early 2000s. With some financial support from the International Curling Federation, huge local input and CODC providing a bridging loan, the Maniototo International Curling rink was built in 2005. The rink is managed by a Board with input from the curling clubs and Council. The indoor curling rink caters for local, national and international teams during the winter period, providing a range of competition and league events. During the summer period the main use is from national and international visitors to Naseby. This facility provides a reception, user amenities, kitchen bar and lounge and four curling rinks. In 2014 a heat exchange unit was upgraded to provide a warmer air environment for rink users.

During 2008 the Maniototo Ice Rink developed a winter luge on adjoining Earnslaw One land which finishes adjacent to their facility on the reserve. This facility operates for 2-3 months per year.

In 2014 Naseby was bequeathed a former stainless steel luge track, with the purpose of providing a summer lugging experience on trolleys. This track is proposed to run in a similar parallel alignment to the winter luge track.

9.5 Features and Current Use

9.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is off Channel Road to the carpark area.

9.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Two main facilities occupy the Winter Park, with a winter luge and a proposed summer luge culminating on a section of this reserve.

All facilities on this reserve are privately owned and operated.

9.5.3 Vegetation

The remainder of the reserve not occupied by the ice rink facilities or carpark, contain a mix of wilding conifer species.

9.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Water and sewerage infrastructure is provided at the road side boundary of this reserve.



Visitors enjoying a curl inside Maniototo Curling International

9.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|-------|---|--|----------------|
| 9.6.1 | Build and operate a summer luge on adjoining land and reserve land. | Naseby Vision / Summer Luge Trust Short term | External |
| 9.6.2 | Maniototo Curling International – extend the existing lounge, dining and kitchen facilities area to cater for visitors and rink users | Maniototo Curling International Medium term | External |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|----------|
| 9.6.3 | Maniototo Ice Rink – upgrade the reception, canteen and public viewing areas for visitors and rink users | Maniototo Ice Rink Medium term | External |
| 9.6.4 | Review the potential to develop adjoining hot pool complex to utilise heat exchange from indoor rink facility. | Maniototo Curling International/ Maniototo Ice Rink Long term | External |

9.7 Specific Policies

9.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Continue to review leases as stipulated in the agreements.

9.7.2 No Overnight Camping

- a. No overnight camping or self-contained vehicles are permitted on Naseby Winter Park.

10. Naseby – Larchview Camp Reserve

10.1 Location

8 Swimming Dam Road, Naseby
35 Strode Avenue, Naseby

This reserve land is generally managed via a lease as a campground.

10.2 Legal Description



10.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 105, Block I, Naseby Survey District, 5.2483 ha
Section 25 Block X, Town of Naseby, 0.6258 ha

The total area is 5.8741 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1957, p 1119 Section 105 for recreation purposes to be administered as part of the Naseby Domain.

NZ Gazette 1941, p643, Section 2 recreation purposes. P1283 part of the Naseby Domain

NZ Gazette 1982, p 2025, Section 105 to be a Recreation Reserve

NZ Gazette 1983, p 2498, Section 23 recreation reserve as part of Larch View Recreation Reserve

NZ Gazette 1984, p 212, Section 25, recreation reserve as part of Larch View Recreation Reserve

10.2.2 Leases

The following leases are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|---|--|---------------|
| Larchview Camping Ground Lease – M & T De Woeps | All of Section 105, Blk I, Naseby SD – 5.2483 ha | In perpetuity |

10.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22.

- Designation 116 – “Recreation purposes, recreation reserve, Larch View Recreation Reserve, Camping Ground”

10.4 History

Situated adjacent to the swimming dam, Larchview campground was originally developed in the early 1950's by Mr G George and CR Tait after the old Naseby Borough Council camp was moved from its Lua Street. The area was a popular summer camping site, and now under a Council lease the use has extended to year round with the addition of chalets and cabins.

The adjacent reserve area to the east has very limited access, except off Strode Avenue.

10.5 Features and Current Use

10.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is off Swimming Dam Road to the reception area.

10.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

As the facilities on this reserve are privately managed, access to them is at discretion of the operators.

10.5.3 Vegetation

The reserve is dominated with Larch species particularly *Larix decidua*.

10.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Water and sewerage infrastructure is provided at the road side boundary of this reserve.

11. Naseby – Recreation Reserve

11.1 Location

Dansey's Pass Road, Naseby
George Road, Naseby
Lomond Street, Naseby

The majority of this reserve is covered in a mix of wilding conifer species. Part of this reserve land is leased for farming, the remainder is publically accessible for recreation purposes.

11.2 Legal Description



11.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 2, SO Plan 370699, 19.1400 ha
Section 145, Block I, Naseby SD, 0.0094 ha
Section 1, SO Plan 370699, 5.8100 ha

Section 3, SO Plan 370699, 5.6800 ha

The total area is 30.6394 hectares.

NZ Gazette 2007, p 854, Recreation Reserve vested in Council

11.2.2 Leases

The following leases are in place for this reserve (as highlighted in yellow below):

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| Sam Inder | Parts of Sections 1-3 SO Plan 370699, approximately 10.4 ha, for grazing | 30/6/2022 |



11.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22.

- Designation 120 – “Recreation purposes, recreation reserve”

11.4 History

Originally set aside as a water holding area, this reserve area includes two dams that were constructed as reservoirs during the gold mining period in the 1860s. These reservoirs provided a water supply for the sluicing guns. The lower dam is known as Paisleys Dam, the upper dam is known as Lance Hore's, which was part of the Naseby water supply. Both dams are popular fishing spots for locals as they are fed from Johnsons Creek, upstream of Falls Dam via a water race.

There is another dam located on the reserve which is known as the Mount Ida Curling Dam. This was established by the Mount Ida Curling Club in July 1883 and was well used for outdoor curling in the winter. Basic facilities are located on site, including the original hut that was built in 1905 and pavilion with a potbelly stove.



Mount Ida Curling Dam

Large areas of this land have been sluiced in the search for gold deposits. Wilding pines have colonised this land area and provide the soil some protection from heavy rain periods. This land has limited use, except for tracks for walking / biking.

11.5 Features and Current Use

11.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is off George Road or Lomond Street.

11.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The two storage dams are on land that is leased for grazing.

The Mount Ida curling dam, accessed off Lomond Street is used by the Mount Ida Curling Council in seasons when the rink freezes.

Locals use some of the reserve as part of a loop walk.

11.5.3 Vegetation

The reserve is dominated with wilding conifer species.

11.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

11.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

11.7 Specific Policies

11.7.1 No Overnight Camping

- a. No overnight camping or self-contained vehicles are permitted on this reserve.

11.7.2 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Continue to review and update the lease as required under the agreement.

12. Naseby – Swimming Dam

12.1 Location

21 Swimming Dam Road, Naseby

Known as the Swimming Dam reserve, this area of land provides a range of functions for Naseby.

12.2 Legal Description



12.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 72, Block I, Naseby Survey District, 2.0232 ha
Section 72A, Block I, Naseby Survey District, 1.0522 ha

The total area is 3.0754 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1949, p 1719, relating to Section 72 – managed, administered as a public domain
NZ Gazette 1953, p 1446, relating to Section 72A – managed, administered as a public domain
NZ Gazette 2007, p 854, Recreation Reserve vested in Council

12.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22.

- Designation 118 – “Water Storage, Treatment and recreation purposes”

12.4 History

Gold mining was the driver for the first water races constructed in Central Otago from the 1860s. As the easy gold was won and the races abandoned by the miners they were used for domestic and stock water and then irrigation of pasture and horticulture. Many of the races are long, on steep hillsides, and construction was undertaken with limited resources. These races continue to be used although a

number have been upgraded to allow vehicle and machinery access. One of these the 108km Mt Ida Water Race constructed from 1873 to supply water to the Naseby gold mining area. This still supplies water to Naseby township, stock water for farmers in the area, water for the curling and ice skating rinks, firefighting supplies for the forestry area, and is a backup supply for the township of Ranfurly.

Situated above the township of Naseby, the swimming dam is one of the locations originally constructed to provide a source of water for mining, plus a backup water supply for Naseby. It is only filled during the summer season and provides an important water source for firefighting when required. Over time the reservoir became a popular place for people to swim in the summer period. This led to the local Maniototo Lions Club concreting sections of the base of the dam over a 25-year period to provide a more amenable experience for families and groups visiting this reservoir for a refreshing swim. Changing facilities and a children's playground provide for a range of amenities for visitors. Approximately 60% of the base of the reservoir is concreted which the Lions Club are satisfied with at present.

A water supply race splits the reserve into two parts - east and western. The western side has limited access and no facilities.

The Naseby township water treatment plant and storage facility has been built in the south-eastern area of the reserve, providing gravity fed water to Naseby.

12.5 Features and Current Use

12.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is off Swimming Dam Road. A large carpark at the end of this road provides access for visitors to the adjacent forest area, with a smaller carpark on the reserve.

12.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Toilets and changing facilities are available during the summer period, from December through to Easter weekend.

A children's playground, and open space area provides for a range of play opportunities.



Children's playground at Naseby Swimming Dam

This is a very popular destination during hot dry summer days, with many people visiting the adjacent forest for walking and/or using the reservoir for swimming activities.



Swimming dam

12.5.3 Vegetation

The reserve is planted with variety of Pinus and Larch species including *Pinus nigra*, *P. ponderosa* and *Larix decidua*.

12.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Naseby township water and waste water services, service the toilet. The Naseby town supply water reservoirs which are managed by the Council Water Services Department, are located on the south west corner of this reserve.

12.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility/ Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 12.6.1 | Additional picnic tables replaced / installed | Naseby Council Vision / Short term | Council/ External |
| 12.6.2 | Removal of planted mound in Swimming Dam Road | Council/ short term | Council |

12.7 Specific Policies

12.7.1 Overnight camping

- a. No overnight camping or self-contained vehicles are permitted on this reserve

13. Naseby – War Memorial

13.1 Location

6-10 Earne Street, Naseby

Situated in the centre of Naseby, this small reserve is a memorial of the areas contribution to WW1.

13.2 Legal Description



13.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 14, Block I, Town of Naseby, 0.0144 ha
Section 15, Block I, Town of Naseby, 0.0144 ha
Section 16, Block I, Town of Naseby, 0.0154 ha
Section 17, Block I, Town of Naseby, 0.0134 ha

The total area is 0.0574 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1982, p 2025, local purpose (site for war memorial)

13.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation and one heritage site relevant to this reserve, located on Map 22A. The reserve is also located within the Naseby Heritage Precinct.

- Designation 117 – “Recreation purposes and War Memorial” – local purpose reserve
- Heritage Structure 94 - War Memorial and Gun

13.4 History

Two features of this reserve are a war memorial and a war trophy, both relating to the Great War (World War 1 – 1914-1918). The memorial was erected in 1926 to remember the 26 residents of the Naseby

District who lost their lives in this war. A later inscription records the names of three residents who died in World War II (1939-45).

The other feature of this reserve is a war trophy – a 77mm German Feldkanone, which was captured during the second battle of Bapume in North-west France. It was shipped to New Zealand on a returning troop ship in 1919 and awarded to Naseby by the Defence Department in 1920. The gun was put on display in 1921, with major conservation / repair works being undertaken mid-2000.



77mm German Feldkanone war gun

This reserve has provided a place for quiet reflection within central Naseby.

13.5 Features and Current Use

13.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via Tay, Earne or Leven Streets. Parking is available on these three frontages.

13.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

A picnic table is located in the western end of this reserve for public use.

13.5.3 Vegetation

A Horse Chestnut is planted on one corner with several rhododendron and prunus species planted along the street edge.

13.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

13.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 13.6.1 Upgrade WWI memorial | Community Board/ Naseby Vision Short term | Internal/ External |
| 13.6.2 Improve planting around reserve for shade and setting aesthetics | Naseby Vision Medium term | Internal/ External |

14. Oturehua Dam Environs

14.1 Location

Ida Valley Road, Poolburn

This reserve land is mainly utilised by the Oturehua Winter Sports Club for curling events during the winter season.

14.2 Legal Description



14.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 34, Block XIII, Blackstone Survey District, 0.5210 ha
Section 34A, Block XIII, Blackstone Survey District, 0.3541 ha

The total area is 0.8751 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1907, p 2619 land resumed from lease and set aside from public recreation.

NZ Gazette 1952, p 743 Members of the Domain Board appointed.

NZ Gazette 1954, p1563 Pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 declared a public domain to form part of the Oturehua Domain and be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board.

NZ Gazette 1962, p 472 revoked the appointment of the Otarehua Domain Board and appointed Maniototo County Council to have control of the reserve.
NZ Gazette 2008, p 3775, Recreation Reserve vested in Council.

The land adjacent to this reserve, where the dam is located is owned and administered by LINZ.

14.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 54.

- Designation 217 – “Recreation purposes” – Idaburn Dam Recreation Reserve

14.4 History

The Idaburn Dam was built in 1931 for the purpose of irrigation. It holds approximately 2.3 million cubic metres of water used by surrounding farms for irrigation.

The Idaburn Dam is a popular site for the winter sports of ice-skating, ice hockey and curling, since the mid-1920s. It is the venue for the national Bonspiel (a tournament for all curling clubs). The first bonspiel was held here in 1932. While the Central Otago Railway line was in operation, trains came bringing curlers and skaters from as far away as Dunedin for a day's outing.

Fishing for trout and perch in summer and the Brass Monkey Motorcycle Rally in deepest winter are other pastimes in and around the dam.

14.5 Features and Current Use

14.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is at the discretion of the licensee. Access is closed off through the use of gates and fences to prevent possible incidents or accidents, particularly in the adjacent dam area.

14.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The neighbouring Idaburn dam has a long standing history of use as an ice event location. During winter the Otarehua Winter Sports Club closely monitor the ice conditions and identify when the area is available for curling and ice skating events. The clubs combined knowledge and experience with the dam has seen Otarehua host a number of fiercely fought bonspiels. The dam, which is surrounded by a stock proof fence, is also located beside the Otago Central Rail Trail. The use of the dam for recreation purposes other than organised events is discouraged.



Idaburn Dam which lies adjacent to the Dam Environs

The Otarehua Winter Sports Club manages a few small buildings on this reserve including a skate hire shed and canteen for event purposes.

No Council / community facilities are located on this reserve.

14.5.3 Vegetation

With exception to the sparse areas of introduced grasses, the endemic snow tussock, matagouri is prevalent along the rocky banks of this area.

14.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Transpower Roxburgh to Islington 220kV electric transmission lines cross the reserve with tower 247 being located in Section 3a, Block XIII.

The Oturehua Winter Sports Club has basic facilities located on this land to provide ice skate hire and a canteen for curlers and skaters utilising at dam during the winter.

14.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

14.7 Specific Policies

14.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Develop an agreement with the Winters Sports Club committee for the operation facilities to service the dam during winter sports events.

14.7.2 Public Access

- a. Public access to this reserve is at the discretion of the Oturehua Winter Sports Club, to limit any potential incidents in the adjacent dam, particularly during winter.

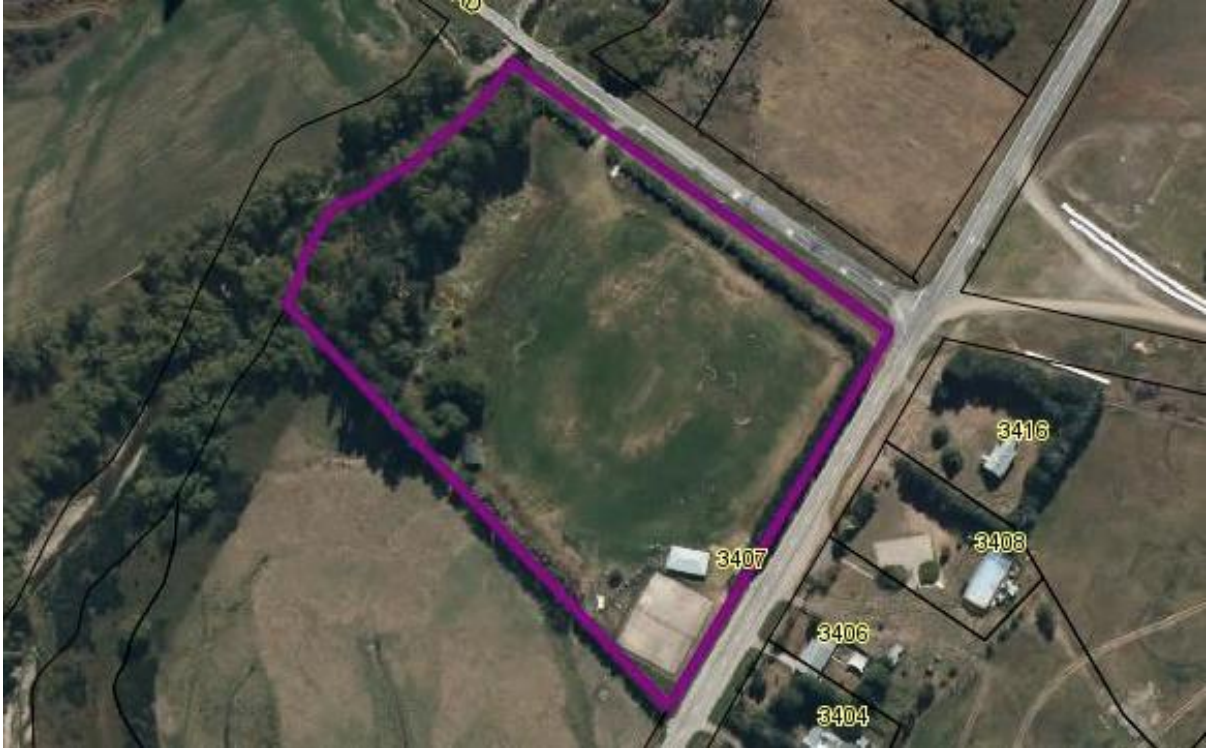
15. Oturehua Domain

15.1 Location

3407 Ida Valley Road, Poolburn

Located at the northern approach to the settlement of Oturehua, this reserve provides for a variety of passive and active activities.

15.2 Legal Description



15.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 289, Block I, Blackstone Survey District, 2.8834 hectares

The total area is 2.8834 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1907, p 2619 land resumed from lease and set aside from public recreation.

NZ Gazette 1909, p 2586 part under Part II Reserves and Domains.

NZ Gazette 1909, p 3024 Oturehua Domain Board appointed to manage the reserve.

NZ Gazette 1952, p 743 Members of the Domain Board appointed.

NZ Gazette 1954, p1563 Pursuant to the Reserves and Domain Act 1953 declared a public domain to form part of the Oturehua Domain and be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board.

NZ Gazette 1962, p 472 revoked the appointment of the Oturehua Domain Board and appointed Maniototo County Council to have control of the reserve. NZ Gazette 2008, p 3775, Recreation Reserve vested in Council.

NZ Gazette 2008, p 3775, Recreation Reserve vested in Council.

15.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 40A.

- Designation 184 – “Recreation purposes” recreation reserve

15.4 History

Originally known as Rough Ridge during the gold mining period in the 1860s, Oturehua is now a quiet little township serving the farming community of the Ida Valley.

This land was part of the Gilchrist family farm which was gifted to the community in 1923 in remembrance of their son killed in the First World War. The local Oturehua Cricket Club was formed in 1929, with the hedge surrounding the domain being planted in the 1930's.

Club rugby was played here until the mid-1960s, with juniors playing until the mid-1970s. The field is currently being used by local juniors for practice. The tennis courts were first built in the 1920s with money raised from winter sports and local labour and gravel. The tennis pavilion was built in 1956, and both the courts and pavilion were upgraded in 1988. With the emigration of families team sports are now more centred around the larger towns.

The grass cricket wicket which is maintained by local community members is something of a legacy to local cricketing icon Stewart McKnight. When McKnight returned from an overseas tour with a New Zealand Districts cricket team in 1964, he set upon developing a grass wicket at Oturehua Domain with the support of the majority of the local team. Not all team members were completely in favour, in particular, Bill Becker, was not amused to find Stewart and Owen Becker filling in a very deep trench at his end of the existing concrete pitch. This trench having been made by his very long strides bowling each Saturday. He was further upset when after the grass wicket was established and put to use they dared to uplift his beloved concrete pitch.

The old concrete pitch was in fact on the rugby field. At the end of the season it was covered up with turf or sod rolled in strips. At the beginning of the season it would be scraped off and taken away again.

Early pitches were prepared by a puddling method with water applied by hoses and rolling at the same time until a smooth muddy surface was achieved and then baked hard in the sun. It was later discovered that it was better to keep grass growing on the block, and rolling it in a drier state to bring moisture to the surface. This is the method used today.

Oturehua annually hosts a match between Otago Country and a Dunedin selection. At stake is the Stewart McKnight trophy.

The local community continues to contribute to the development of all the facilities and services for this reserve, including the cricket wicket, grounds, and building maintenance and irrigation.



Practice nets and cricket gear storage container at Domain

15.5 Features and Current Use

15.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via either Ida Valley or Hills Creek Roads. Parking is available on these frontages.

15.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

This area of land is used for a variety of activities, and includes cricket nets, a playground, a community pavilion, small winter ice skating rink, with the main field used for cricket during the summer period.



Oturehua Domain playing fields

A playgroup used the pavilion regularly until 2010. Cricket continues to be played particularly junior grade, with the field in regular use during the 1st and 4th terms of the school year for weekend games.

15.5.3 Vegetation

Pinus trees were planted around the perimeter in the 1950s to provide for shelter from the wind.

15.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

15.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 15.6.1 Upgrade playground | Community Board / Community, short term | Council/ External |

15.7 Specific Policies

15.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Develop management agreements including leases and licences where a group use or maintain an area of the reserve.

16. Patearoa – Aitken Road Esplanade

16.1 Location

Aitken Road – Chirnside Terrace intersection, Patearoa

Part of an esplanade strip along the Sow Burn (stream) between Patearoa Road and the swimming hole location Aitken Road.

16.2 Legal Description



16.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Lot 2, DP 12715, Upper Taieri Survey District, 1.0876 hectares

The total area is 1.0876 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1950, p861 Local Purpose Reserve “Esplanade Purposes”

16.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 27.

- Designation 144 – “Esplanade purposes” local purpose reserve

16.4 History

Patearoa was originally known as Sowburn.

This is one of several esplanade strips along this lower section of the Sowburn River; the other esplanade reserves are vested under the control of the Department of Conservation (note: these are marked in light green on the aerial map on the previous page).

16.5 Features and Current Use

16.5.1 Access

A walking track has been developed by the Patearoa Ratepayers Association along the west side of the Sowburn.

16.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Tables, bins and seats have been installed adjacent to the swimming hole at the top bridge beside the Sowburn River.

16.5.3 Vegetation

A range of introduced grasses and exotic trees including willow and gum.

16.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

16.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.



Sowburn River swimming hole adjacent to the Aitken Road Esplanade

17. Patearoa – Sowburn Reserve

17.1 Location

Aitken Road / Chirnside Terrace intersection, Patearoa

Area of land set aside as a camp area, currently being grazed.

17.2 Legal Description



17.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 55, Block VII, Upper Taieri Survey District, 9.4140 hectares

The total area is 9.4140 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1956, p 1229 set apart as a reserve for camping purposes

17.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 27.

- Designation 145 – “Recreation purposes” local purpose reserve

17.4 History

Originally set aside as a camping ground, this land was extensively mined for gold in the late 1800's, with underground tunnels still evident in some locations making it unsafe for camping.

17.5 Features and Current Use

17.5.1 Access

The Sowburn walking track passes through the edge of this reserve.

17.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

There is a composting (enviro) toilet on site, which was installed by the Pateraora Ratepayers Association in the 2000s. The Ratepayers Association maintain the toilet which is well used in summer with visitors to the nearby swimming hole.

Walking track access from Pateaora Road to Dykes Dam Bridge, the east side walking track which passes through a corner of this reserve, is formed in the old township water race. This track continues past the Chinese Camp to Dykes Dam, another popular swimming place.

The west side walking track starts at the toilet and passes through the reserve before entering private land. The west side walking track crosses the Sowburn by the walkway bridge.

17.5.3 Vegetation

Council has undertaken in the past extensive spraying of gorse, broom and blackberry on this land.

17.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

17.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

17.7 Specific Policies

17.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Review and update all occupation agreements including leases and licences where a group uses an area of the reserve.

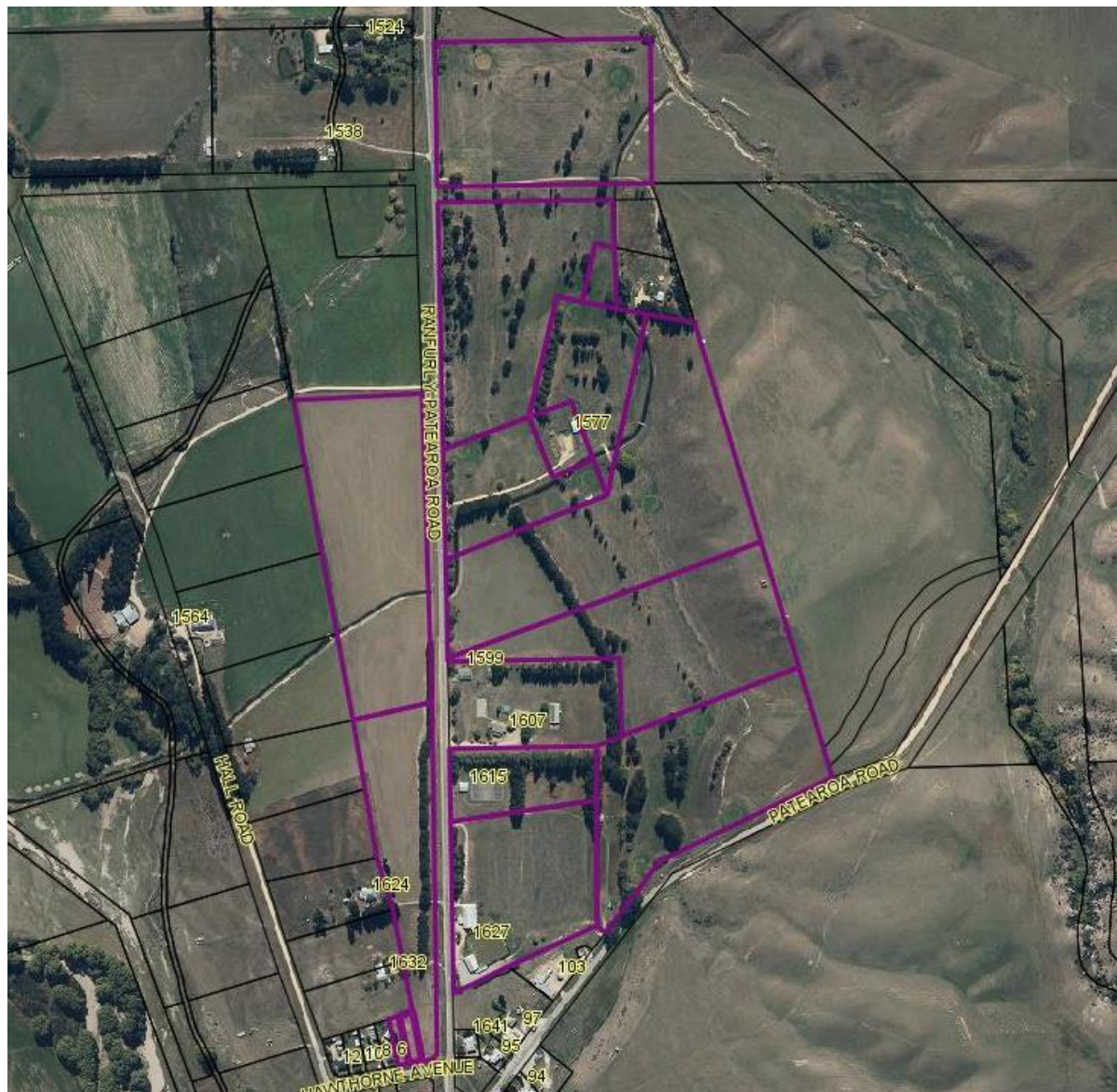
18. Patearoa Recreation Reserve

18.1 Location

1477-1627 Ranfurly-Patearoa Road, Patearoa

Located at the northern approach to the settlement of Patearoa, this reserve provides a variety of passive and active activities.

18.2 Legal Description



18.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Lot 1 DP 8479, 0.0923 hectares

Lot 1 DP 9985, 0.1907 hectares

Lot 11 DP 8489, 0.708 hectares

Part Section 61, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 3.9829 hectares

Part of Section 65, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 3.9467 hectares

Part Section 67, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 2.2953 hectares

Section 5, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 4.0469 hectares

Section 56, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 1.6010 hectares

Section 57, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 2.8935 hectares
 Section 6, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 0.4047 hectares
 Section 63, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 4.6438 hectares
 Section 64, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 5.9615 hectares
 Section 66, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 1.2292 hectares
 Section 69, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 4.0823 hectares
 Section 6A, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 1.8388 hectares
 Section 74, Block I, Upper Taieri Survey District, 2.0224 hectares

The total area is 39.3028 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1914, p3190, Section 57, Block I, reserved as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1924, p 1042, Sections 64,66, 69 and part Sections 61,65 and 67, Block I, Lot 1 DP 9985, reserved as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1927, p2908, Section 63, Block I, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1956, p 749, Sections 6, 6A and 56, Block I, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1956, p 240, Lot 1 DP 8479 – exchange part of Patearoa Domain for other land
 NZ Gazette 1956, p 1360, Lot 11, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1958, p1036, Section 5, Block I, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1962, p 436, Lot 1 DP 995, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 2009, p 955, Section 74, former school site vested as recreation reserve in Council

18.2.2 Leases

The following agreements are in place for this reserve:



Key:

- Patearoa Bowling Club
- Patearoa Golf Club
- Grazing
- Pateraroa Community Trust
- Patearoa Recreation Reserve Committee

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Patearoa Bowling Club | Part of Section 57, for bowling club buildings and greens | 30/6/2024 |
| Patearoa Golf Club | | 30/6/2024 |
| Patearoa Community Trust | Section 66 & 74 | 30/6/2040 |
| Jeff Hall | Sections 63 & 67, pt Sections 6A, 65 & 66, for grazing purposes | 30/6/2023 |

18.3 District Plan Provision

- The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation and one heritage site relevant to this reserve, located on Map 26.
- Designation 139 – “Recreation purposes” Patearoa Recreation Reserve
- Heritage site 123- War Memorial

18.4 History

“There are few very early records ... prior to 1875, two areas of land, one on the west side of the Sowburn Creek, 75 acres, and one on the east side of similar size, where the domain now is, were set aside for grazing domestic stock of landless miners and residents... During World War 1 the commonage deteriorated due to the inroads of rabbits, gorse, broom etc. The Land Board then divided the west side into sections for individual holders, and the east side, divided by the Patearoa-Ranfurly Road, was occupied by the school, schoolhouse, hall and sports ground,”¹.

The Patearoa Hall was opened in 1906, with the football pavilion added in 1947 and new toilets in 1967, and a disused anteroom converted to a cricket pavilion in 1969.

Rugby and cricket were played on the grounds, with the fallen soldier’s memorial being erected in 1920, paid by public subscription. Fencing and tree planting began in 1922, with tennis courts being developed in 1925. After much ground improvements hockey was played around 1930. In 1947 memorial gates for S.C Greer were erected, a valued young member of the Board, killed in 1945.



Patearoa Recreation Reserve entrance gates

Since the late 1920’s locals had been advocating the establishment of some bowling greens, but it was not till the late 1940’s that a sawdust green was established. This proved unsatisfactory and was replaced by a soil green in 1950. The club house was opened in 1951, and flood lights installed in 1953.

¹ McSkimming, R K, 1995, Patearoa School & Cricket Jubilee 1995, p35-36, 1995, Budget Print Dunedin

In 1953 the Community Board and Education Department exchanged land for a new school site, the old site being in the approximate location of the golf club building. The school house served as the golf club house until it was burnt down in an arson attack. The new site was sheltered from the wind by the Domain trees. In 1955 irrigation was installed to supply the hall, old school, bowling, golf and tennis pavilions, and the bowling greens, cricket and football grounds, plus 24 adjacent houses. In 1967 the miners' memorial was erected at the entrance to the hall,².

With a declining local population, many of the sporting activities have merged with other local towns, and the school was closed in April 2005.

18.5 Features and Current Use

18.5.1 Access

Access to different sections of the reserve are along the Patearoa-Ranfurlly Road, including golf course, old school rounds, tennis pavilion, rugby grounds, hall and bowling pavilion.

18.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The land on the western side of the Patearoa-Ranfurlly Road is currently leased for grazing.

The golf course land area is managed by a local group through a lease. They undertake all maintenance and operations for this land area. The golf club has approximately 45 members, with many summer visitors using the course.

The former school building, land, including the playground, swimming pool and house are managed by the Patearoa Community Trust through a lease agreement. The Trust is reviewing opportunities to provide public access and activities such as camping. The school buildings have been used by a local playgroup and the buildings have been used by a high school as a camp site. The tennis courts are also managed and maintained by the Trust. This includes two courts and a proposed central petanque piste.



Old Patearoa School buildings, now managed by the Patearoa Community Trust

The main sports grounds / domain is used particularly during summer with social cricket and other family activities. Volunteers on the Patearoa Recreation Reserve Committee currently maintain these grounds as a sub-committee of the Maniototo Community Board.

² points from: McSkimming, R K, 1995, Patearoa School & Cricket Jubilee 1995, p35-36, 1995, Budget Print Dunedin.



Artificial cricket at the Patearoa Domain

The Bowling Club has a membership of around 36 people, with regular games during summer with up to 7 ends able to be played at one time. The pavilion building is used by local groups for meetings and private functions. Maintained by the Maniototo Community Board and managed by the Patearoa Hall Committee the adjacent hall is used for larger community events and activities.

The main sports ground is used every couple of years for large events including camps and the Cavalcade.

A Council managed container for the collection of recycling receptacles is located in the south east corner of the Recreation Reserve.

18.5.3 Vegetation

A variety of trees have been planted around the reserve, with golden elms being the latest plantings along the access road in the reserve.

Surrounding hedges contain a mixture of conifers.

18.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Council water services are provided to this reserve.

18.6 Future Development

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 18.6.1 | Installation of a petanque piste at tennis courts | Patearoa Community Trust/ short term | External |
| 18.6.2 | Development of a camping ground | Patearoa Community Trust/ medium term | External |

18.7 Specific Policies

18.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Continue to review and update all occupation agreements including leases and licences as per the agreements.

18.7.2 Land Disposal Review

- a. Review the disposal of two sections of this land at No. 2 & 4 Hawthorne Avenue.

19. Ranfurly – Gun Club Reserve

19.1 Location

Tyrone Street, Ranfurly

A small reserve opposite the cemetery formerly used by the Ranfurly Gun Club.

19.2 Legal Description



19.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 53, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 1.9830 ha

The total area is 1.9830 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1961, p 393, Section 53, Block I, appointment to control by Maniototo County Council, which now sits with Central Otago District Council

19.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation to this site detailed on Map 32.

- Designation 162 – “Recreation purposes” Recreation reserve – Maniototo Park

19.4 History

This reserve was used by the Ranfurly Gun Club as a practice range until the late 1980s. The club had two areas set up for clay target machines; these were still used up until early 2000, when they were disabled. Due to the nature of the site testing for lead contamination would be required before the land may be used for an alternative use.

19.5 Features and Current Use

19.5.1 Access

Access to this reserve is Tyrone Street.

19.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

A small disused brick block building is located on the reserve.

19.5.3 Vegetation

The reserve is currently not being managed, so broom and gorse are becoming established on the land. These and other plant weed species need to be controlled.

19.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve.

19.6 Future Development

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 19.6.1 | Demolition of brick building | Council medium/ term | Internal |
| 19.6.2 | Fencing of site for grazing or cropping | Maniototo Rugby/ Club medium term | External |

19.7 Specific Policies

19.7.1 Review

- a. Review a suitable use of this reserve, either a sports club / group who will use the land for recreation activities and/or purposes, or require the land to be managed as part of the larger Maniototo Park lease land for cropping / grazing purposes.

20. Ranfurly – JT Thomson Reserve

20.1 Location

4 Pery Street, Ranfurly

A small reserve in the centre of Ranfurly depicting the Hawkdun Range and surrounding land formations is home to a statue of early surveyor JT Thomson.

20.2 Legal Description



Note: Aerial photograph does not correctly align with boundary alignments.

20.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Lot 1 DP 8776, 0.0241 hectares

Lot 2 DP 8776, 0.0223 hectares

The total area is 0.0464 hectares.

This land is held freehold by Central Otago District Council

20.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains no designation to this site.

20.4 History

John Turnbull Thomson was appointed the chief surveyor of Otago in 1856. During the following years he carried out a marathon reconnaissance survey of the Otago district, from Mt Cook in the north to the Waiiau River in the west, publishing the first map of the interior of Otago in 1860. Thomson's method of triangulation survey, using true bearings rather than compass bearings, was economic, rapid and accurate, and as a result was appointed as the first surveyor general in the new NZ Survey Department in 1876.

In 2000 the Council along with the Maniototo Art Deco Committee identified the desire to develop this site to remember Thomson and his vision he had for the Maniototo area.

20.5 Features and Current Use

20.5.1 Access

Access to this reserve is via either Pery or Charlemont Streets.

20.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

A sculpture depicting Thomson surveying, along with plantings of native species, an interpretation (history) panel and a park bench are located on this reserve.

20.5.3 Vegetation

Silver tussock and hebes have been set amongst a rock garden setting to depict the vegetation typical to the area.

20.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Irrigation fed from town supply

20.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.



John Turnbull Thomson statue and gardens representing the Hawkdun Range

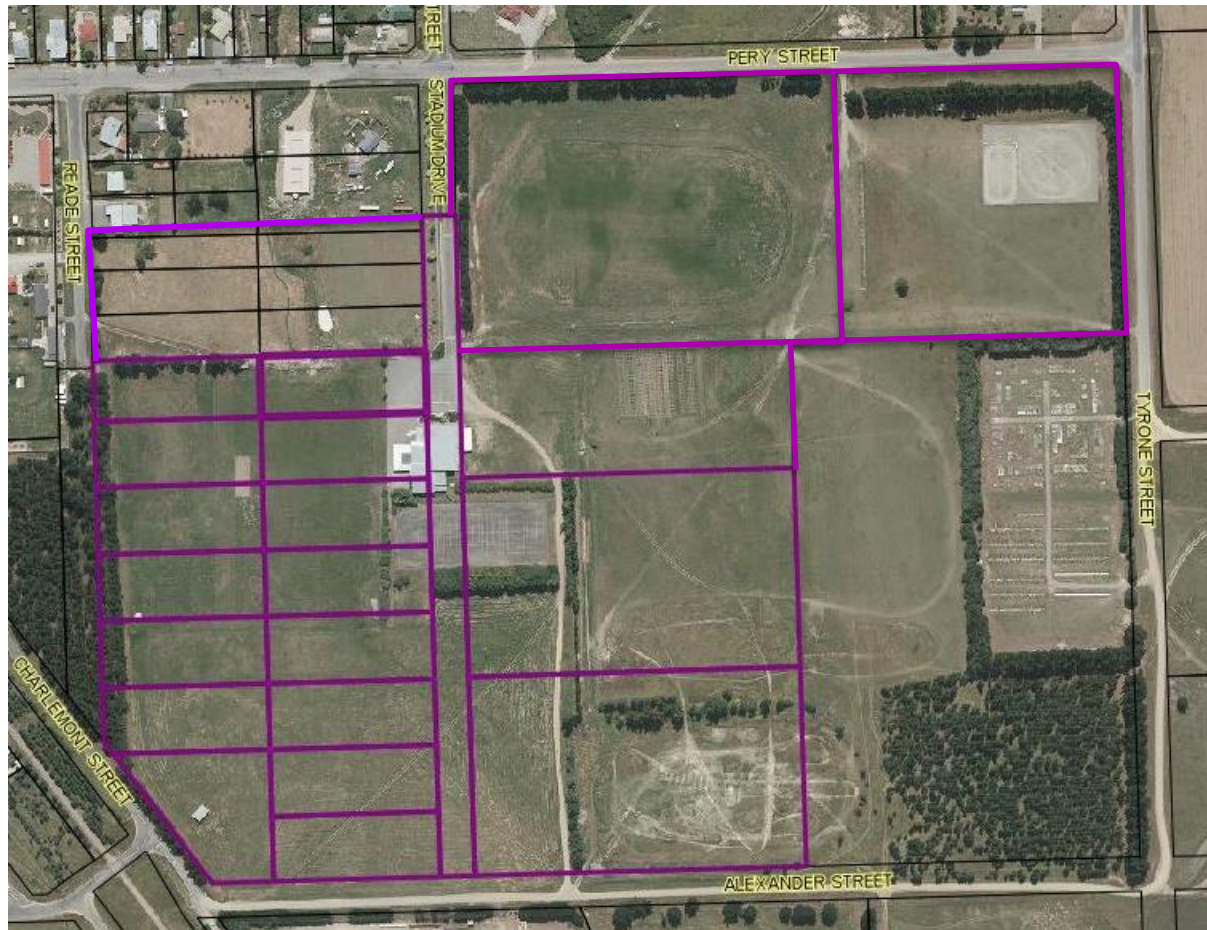
21. Ranfurly – Maniototo Park

21.1 Location

Stadium Drive / Pery Street, Ranfurly

A large sports ground providing a range of sports fields and facilities including the Maniototo Stadium.

21.2 Legal Description

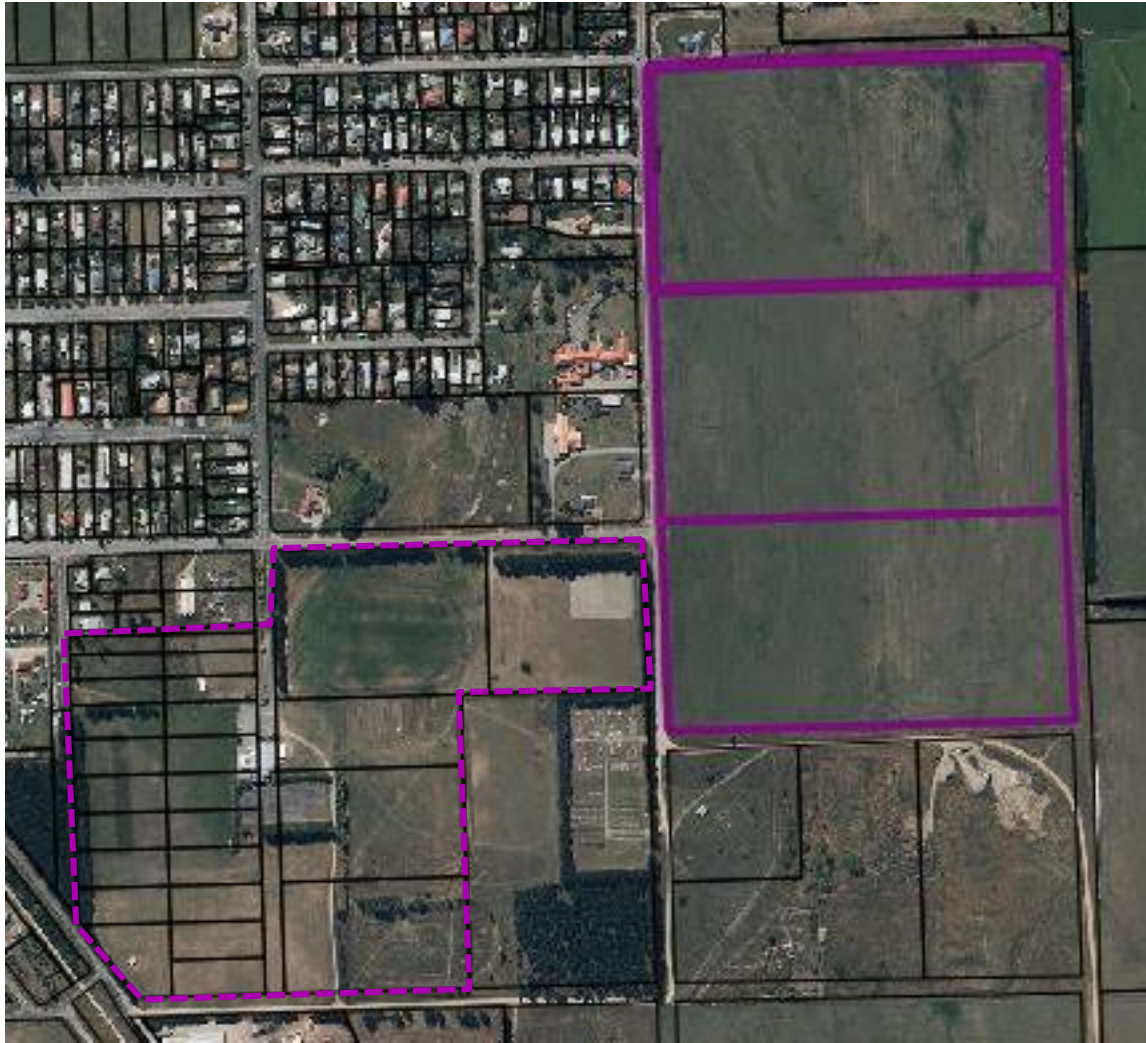


21.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Sections 9-20, 22-23, Block XIV, Town of Ranfurly (each 0.4047 ha), total 5.6658 hectares
Section 21 Block XIV, Town of Ranfurly, 0.5350 hectares
Section 26 Block XIV, Town of Ranfurly, 0.8094 hectares
Sections 5 & 41, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, (each 2.4281 ha) total 4.8562 hectares
Sections 1-2, SO Plan 23191, (each 0.0854) 0.1708 hectares
Pt Sections 5-6, Block XIV, Town of Ranfurly, (each 0.1842 ha) 0.3684 hectares
Sections 7-8, 24-25, Block XIV, Town of Ranfurly. (each 0.2696 ha) 1.0784 hectares
Section 23 Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 1.6187 hectares
Section 50, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 3.7282 hectares
Section 4, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 2.7544 hectares

The total area is 21.5853 hectares.



Section 9, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 10.9265 hectares
 Section 10, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 10.6523 hectares
 Section 60, Block I, Town of Ranfurly, 10.2010 hectares

The total area is 31.7798 hectares.

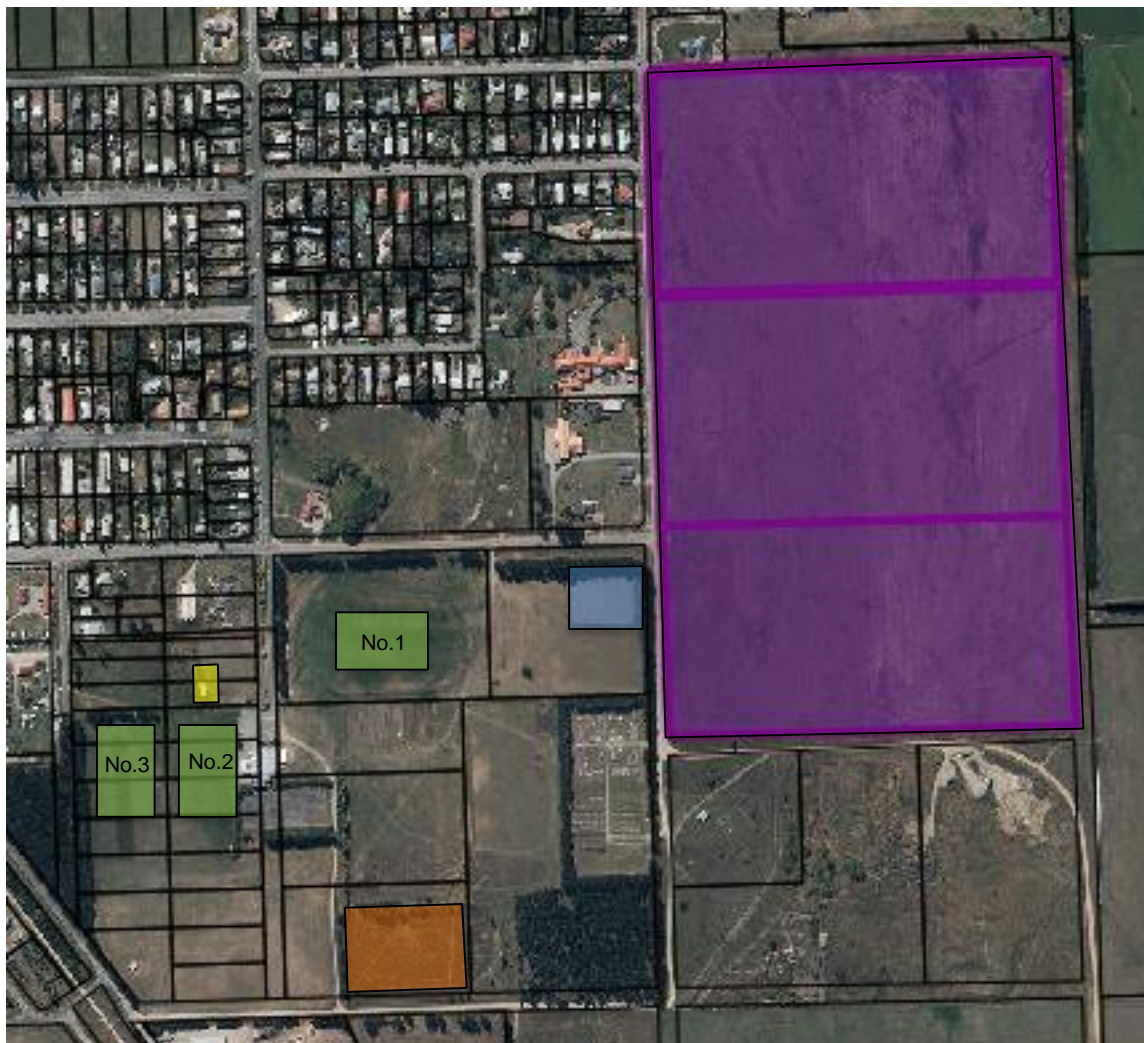
NZ Gazette 1939, p 2169, Section 50, Block I, reserved for recreation
 NZ Gazette 1958, p 1318, Section 53, Block I, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1961, p 397, Section 23, as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1961, p 1309, Sections 5, 8, 25, 41, Section 5, Pt Section 6, set apart as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1963, p 1242, Sections 9-23, Block XIV, purpose as recreation reserve
 NZ Gazette 1964, p 1144, Section 50, Block I, known as Maniototo Park Domain
 NZ Gazette 1969, p 2533, Section 26, closed road added to Maniototo Park Domain
 NZ Gazette 1977, p 1763, exchange of Section 17 Block XIII for Section 4, Block I, as an addition to Maniototo Park

All this reserve land is vested in Council for control.

21.2.2 Leases

The following agreements are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Maniototo Pony Club | Informal agreement to use part of Section 4, Block I, including arena and buildings | Informal agreement in place |
| Maniototo Rugby Club | Lease of Sections 9,10 & 60, Block I – total of 31.7 hectares for cropping / grazing purposes | 30/6/1996 |
| Ranfurly Recreation Reserve Club (BMX track) | Section 41, Block 1 | Expired 30/6/2013 |
| Ranfurly Recreation Reserve Club (skate park) | Part Section 8-25 and Part Section 6, Block XVI | 30/6/2019 |



- Maniototo Rugby Club cropping / grazing lease
- Maniototo Pony Club
- Maniototo Rugby Club fields
- Ranfurly Recreation Reserve Club (BMX track)
- Ranfurly Recreation Reserve Club (skate park)

21.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains two designations relevant to this reserve, located on Maps 31 & 32.

- Designation 161 – “Recreation purposes” Recreation Reserve
- Designation 162 - “Recreation purposes” Recreation Reserve – Maniototo Park

21.4 History

Maniototo Park replaced the original domain ground on Pery Street (opposite the Council Service Centre) which had become too small for the community needs.

Developed over time since the 1950's, Maniototo Park has provided for a wide range of sporting activities and pursuits. What is now the No.1 rugby field was originally an ice rink, the surrounding embankment used to form a shallow lake that froze over in winter. This was developed into a sports field in the late 1960's. The ice rink and pavilion were transferred to an area of land adjacent to Alexander Street, which is also a ponding area for the park in heavy rain periods. This building was demolished in 2000 as it had become derelict with no group wishing to occupy/manage it.

The Maniototo community assisted in developing and building the Maniototo Stadium in the 1970s including an indoor basketball court, kitchen, changing and meeting rooms. A tennis pavilion was added later to the back of the stadium, followed by squash courts in 1980. The squash club utilise the upstairs (former rugby) lounge area. The rugby clubs added a new ground level clubroom / lounge in 2002, along with additional visitor changing rooms.

The Maniototo A&P Show was initially run in the early 1890s, with the 100th show being held in 2006. Galvanised sheep yards and horse pens are located to the north east of the stadium.



Galvanised sheep yards, used annually for the A&P show

A set of seven tennis courts were developed behind the stadium, along with a regionally recognised grass hockey fields in the south western corner of the park. A clay cricket wicket was established on the western side of the stadium, between rugby fields 2 and 3, which was later removed by the Ranfurly Cricket Club.

Over time other features that have been developed on the park include a throwing circle, long jump pit, moto cross track, BMX track and a skate park. The local schools also use the grounds for a range of district / region wide sports meets, including athletics.

A section of what appears to be part of Maniototo Park is designated as cemetery.

21.5 Features and Current Use

21.5.1 Access

Access to this reserve is via Stadium Drive, Pery, Tyrone or Alexander Streets.

A large sealed car park is provided on Stadium Drive, with access to overflow grass parking adjacent to the skatepark.

21.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Maniototo Park is the main sports ground for Ranfurly. Rugby continues to be the dominant sport played at the park. The Maniototo senior team has taken on the role of coaching the juniors who currently have six teams practising and playing at the park. Practice is currently undertaken on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings on the No.1 ground, which has lights. The club wishes to develop additional lighting for evening practices on the No.2 or 3 fields on the west side of the stadium.

The Maniototo Cricket Club is an amalgamation of five local clubs pooling resources. With less people playing cricket, this new club is supporting players across the Maniototo area in providing games for both junior and senior levels. The club developed an artificial wicket between the No.2 and No. 3 rugby grounds in 2015, allowing for three games to be played each weekend as required. Practice nets are available at the Ranfurly schools, Naseby Recreation Reserve and Oturehua Domain.

Sports clubs and groups use the fields, changing and lounge facilities of the stadium for practices and weekend games. To ensure the grounds and facilities are well managed, clubs are asked to ensure that bookings for fields and facilities are undertaken through the Ranfurly Service Centre to ensure that there is no conflict with other users or maintenance being undertaken. Clubs and groups are responsible for ensuring that the field and facilities are left clean after their use.



Maniototo Stadium

The Maniototo A&P is an annual event held on the third Wednesday in February, with the majority of the park being used for either displays or for parking. The display pens are left on the park year round, and have been used by local farmers for a ram sale each December.

A show jumping rink/arena was developed in 2010 in the north-western corner of the park by the Maniototo Pony Club. The club wishes to develop additional pens along the hedge line for saddling horses during club day events. There are currently no toilet facilities in this area of the park, so the club need to hire in facilities on club days or may look at seeking support in the development of these facilities.



Maniototo Pony Club arena

Maniototo Area School use the park for larger organised sporting events, particularly athletics where they set up a 400m running track utilising the No. 2 & 3 fields on the western side of the Stadium.

The Maniototo Rugby Club grow lucerne on the 31 hectares of land adjoining land east of Tyrone Street. Money raised from this venture is used to help maintain the upkeep of the facilities located at Maniototo Park. The Rugby Club is responsible for the management and maintenance of the land, and in doing so this ensures that it provides a return for the Maniototo Park.

A small BMX track and skatepark are have been developed adjacent to the main park entrance, by a local group. The BMX track appears to have had little recent use and has become overgrown. An area adjacent to this (between Reade Street and Stadium Drive) is currently grazed with horses.



Skate park facility at Maniototo Park

What became the second ice rink at Maniototo Park (adjacent to Alexander Road) has been developed into a moto cross area. There is no club or group currently looking after this area so it has become disused and overgrown. If no recreation or sport group wishes to utilise this area/facility there is the option that this land could be then be made available to the Maniototo Rugby Club as additional land for the growing of lucerne, approximately 2.6 hectares. Note: this will continue to be a ponding area for stormwater during periods of heavy rain.

Likewise, the hockey field (located south west of the stadium) is not being utilised as competition games are all played on artificial turf (located elsewhere in Central Otago). Park users are now short cutting across this field to the access road between stadium and Alexander Road, leaving vehicle ruts and tracks. While this land is currently identified as the dog walking area, many dog walkers park in the main carpark area and also use the No. 2 & 3 fields as an exercise area, resulting in some fouling of the designated playing areas. It is suggested that the dog exercise area be shifted to the area between the stadium and cemetery as this does not contain any sports fields. The former hockey land could then be made available to the Maniototo Rugby Club for lucerne cropping / grazing as required, approximately 3.9 hectares.



No.2 and No.3 rugby grounds at Maniototo Park

An investigation was undertaken to establish a bore on the park to provide water for irrigation. This proved to be unfeasible as the underground water tables were not permanent and could not sustain the draw-off required.

21.5.3 Vegetation

The majority of the park is maintained through mowing. Hedges of pine and spruce surround different parts of the fields, with plantings of shrubs, grasses and ground covers adjacent to the main carpark area.

21.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

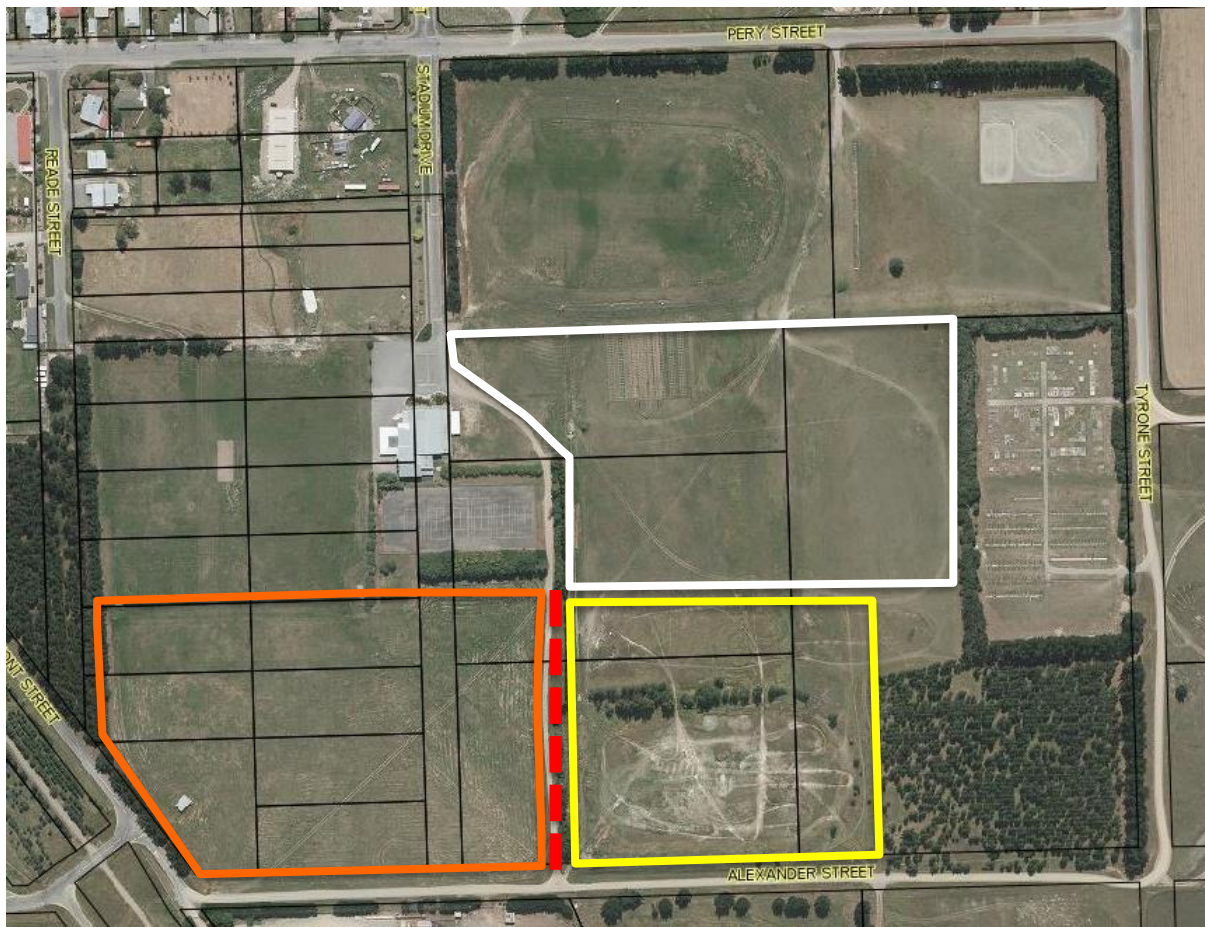
Council water services are provided to this reserve. Irrigation is via bayonet in ground irrigators or k-line portable irrigation. A stormwater drain runs through the reserve from north to south, on the eastern side of the Stadium.

21.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 21.6.1 | Lighting for evening practises on No.2 & 3 fields | Rugby Club – medium term | External |
| 21.6.2 | Club toilet facility to be provided at horse arena | Pony Club – short term | External |
| 21.6.3 | Relocation of the current dog walking area to allow for the leasing of the current area for cropping | Council - Short term | Internal |
| 21.6.4 | Closure of vehicle access (road) from tennis courts through to Alexandra Street | Council - Short term | Internal |
| 21.6.5 | Development of a lease with the Rugby Club for cropping of the current dog walking area fields. | Council - Short term | Internal |

Proposed changes to field usage:



- Orange outline – former hockey ground area, current dog exercise area, proposed to be used as additional cropping area by Maniototo Rugby Club
- Yellow outline – former ice rink / moto cross/ BMX track area, proposed for additional cropping area by Maniototo Rugby Club. Note this area floods during high rain fall.
- White outline – proposed dog exercise area (away from designated playing field areas, note this was the original exercise area)
- Red dotted line – proposal to close this vehicle access route to Alexandra Street as vehicles having an impact on playing field area behind stadium.

21.7 Specific Policies

21.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Review and update all occupation agreements including leases and licences where a group uses an area of the reserve.

21.7.2 Overnight camping

- a. No overnight camping or self-contained vehicles are permitted on this reserve

21.7.3 Dog Exercise Area

- a. Refer to Dog Control Policy in Section 31.8

22. Ranfurly – War Memorial Park

22.1 Location

28-34 John Street, Ranfurly

This park includes the community swimming pool and a children’s playground.

22.2 Legal Description



22.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Sections 12-13, 14, 16 & 18, Block XII, Town of Ranfurly, (all 0.102 ha) 0.5059 hectares

The total area is 0.5059 hectares.

Section 13 held fee simple

22.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation and one heritage site relevant to this reserve, located on Map 31.

- Designation 160 – “Recreation purposes” local purpose reserve, swimming pool and war memorial
- Heritage Item 128 – War Memorial

22.4 History

Acquired in 1953, this land was originally set aside for a war memorial to remember those locals who fought and died in both the First and Second World Wars. The memorial was built in 1960.

The swimming pool was built in the early 1970s through community fundraising. A roof and building were built around the pool in the mid-1980s to provide for some shade and a longer swimming season. The Maniototo Lions Club were instrumental in the development of the pool.

22.5 Features and Current Use

22.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via either John or Pery Streets. Parking is available on these frontages.

22.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The playground is in use year round, with families and friends often meeting at this location. During summer a sail provides some shade for visitors to the area, additional shade may be considered in the future. The playground is fenced off from the street, pool and war memorial area, with park seats provided in several areas.

The swimming pool is open from early December and operates through to March/ April each year. The pool provides for 5 x 30m lanes and is heated through solar gain and a heat pump.



Children enjoying a swim at the Ranfurly Pool

The War Memorial was upgraded for the 2015 Anzac Day commemorations, with a row of upright hornbeam trees lining the approach from Pery Street. Automated irrigation was installed in 2014.

22.5.3 Vegetation

The park is maintained under the Council maintenance contract.

22.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Council water services are provided to this reserve, with pop-up irrigation for the turf and trees around the war memorial and playground.

Public toilet facilities are available at the swimming pool when it is operational for the season.

22.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| Proposed Development | | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 22.6.1 | Upgrade playground equipment | Council/ medium term | Council |
| 22.6.2 | Install a shade sail outside the swimming pool. | Council/ short term | Council |
| 22.6.3 | Replace pool fence on John Street boundary | Council/ short term | Council |
| 22.6.4 | Investigate alternative public toilets for playground. | Council/ Medium term | Council |



Entrance to the Ranfurly War Memorial from Pery Street.

23. Ranfurly – War Gun Reserve

23.1 Location

9 John Street, Ranfurly

With information board, seating and a WW2 gun, this small reserve is located on the corner of John and Northland Streets.

23.2 Legal Description



23.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 18, Block X, Town of Ranfurly, 0.1004 hectares

The total area is 0.1004 hectares.

Section 18 is held fee simple.

Note: a transformer in the southeast corner this reserve has an easement.

23.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation and one heritage site relevant to this reserve, located on Map 31.

- Designation 159 – “Recreation purposes”
- Heritage Item 124 – Gun

23.4 History

This small reserve was developed by the RSA, Lions and Jaycees in tribute to the men and women who served in World War II. It features a large field gun.

A community noticeboard was built by a local service club.

The peony garden was planted by the Smith family from Naseby who maintain the garden bed. The neighbouring property owners irrigate the garden from time to time.

23.5 Features and Current Use

23.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via either John or Northland Streets. Parking is available on these frontages.

23.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

Popular spot of travellers on State Highway to spot for a picnic or rest.

23.5.3 Vegetation

The park is maintained under the Council maintenance contract.

A peony garden is located on the northern boundary of the reserve

23.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council water services are provided to this reserve. Water for the peony garden is supplied by a neighbouring property.

23.6 Future Development

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility Timeframe | / | Funding Source |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 23.6.1 | Installation of automated irrigation | Council / short term | | Council |

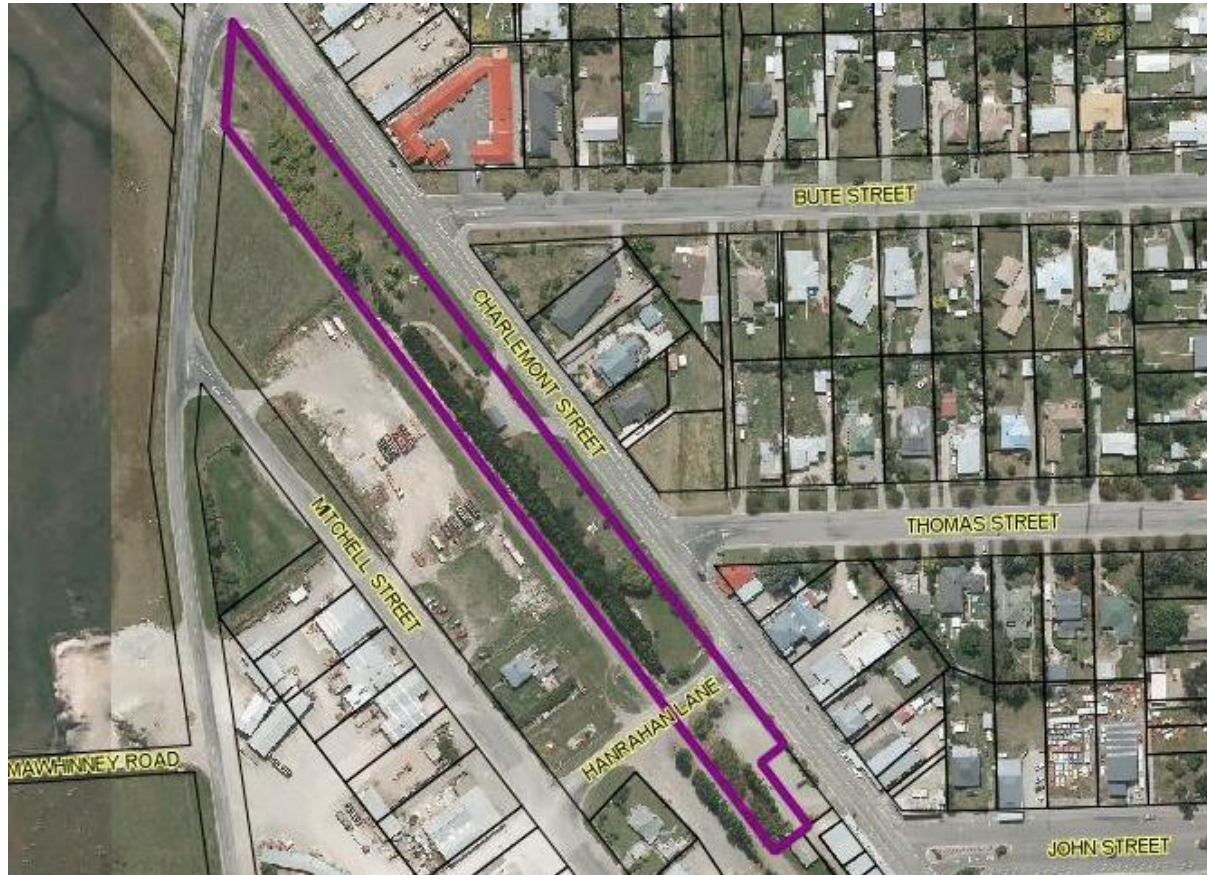
24. Ranfurly –Lions Park

24.1 Location

31 Charlemont Street, Ranfurly

A long linear reserve beside the main road in/out of Ranfurly, with a public information map board, parking and picnic facilities.

24.2 Legal Description



24.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 2, SO Plan 302718, 1.0258 hectares

The total area is 1.0258 hectares.

Crown land, with management vested in Council.

24.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 31.

- Land is Zoned B for Business resource area
- Designation 157 "Vehicle Access Purpose" refer to NZ Gazette 1994 p 2931, NZ Gazette 1996 p 4440, NZ Gazette 1977 p 554-555, 1069 & 1518, NZ Gazette 1998 p 1431, in relation to Hanrahan Lane

24.4 History

This land was originally acquired for railway purposes for the Otago Central Branch Railway, which reached Ranfurly in December 1898. With more people travelling by private motor vehicle from the 1960s and more freight transported by road, from the late 1970s, the line was closed on 30 April 1990. This land was part of the wider siding area for the Ranfurly Station.

The Maniototo Lions Club took on upgrading the area of land fronting the railway in early 2000's, through the development of gardens and picnic facilities. An information map board was completed in late 2000s.

The Government allowed for a Hanrahan Lane to cross over a section of this land from Mitchell to Charlemont Streets, allowing for easier access to the industrial area of Ranfurly.

24.5 Features and Current Use

24.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via Charlemont Street. Parking is available on this frontage, with a pull in layby beside the information map board.

24.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The land is bisected by Hanrahan Lane. The main reserve land is located on the northwest side of this road accessway.

An information board with local attractions and sites is located in a pull off bay. A short walking/cycling track connects this to the adjoining Otago Central Rail Trail.



Pull off bay and information sign

Picnic tables and seats located throughout the park are well used by cyclists and visitors travelling through on the State Highway 8.

The Maniototo Lions Club maintains a self-service stall on site where they sell firewood, pine cones and sheep manure as a fundraising venture.

The land area to the southeast side of Hanrahan Lane has been developed into car parking.

24.5.3 Vegetation

A hedge of pines along the back of this park screens off the industrial area of Ranfurly from the main road route. A range of specimen trees including silver birches, prunus trees, willows and conifers are planted throughout the reserve.

24.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Council water services are provided to this reserve, with a drinking fountain adjacent to the information board area.

24.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

25. Ranfurly – Railway Station Reserve

25.1 Location

3 Charlemont, Ranfurly

Within the former Ranfurly Railway station building is the Ranfurly Information Centre, and a small museum.

25.2 Legal Description



25.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 1 SO Plan 302718, 0.1818 hectares

The total area is 0.1818 hectares.

NZ Gazette 2001, vested in Council in trust to manage Railway Station land and building.

25.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains no designations, and one heritage site relevant to this reserve, located on Map 31.

- Heritage Item 126 – Railway Station (former)
- Land is Zoned B for Business resource area

25.4 History

The railway station, built in 1898 was a central feature on the railway line, until its closure in 1990. The building at this stage was poorly maintained and run down but resurrected to house the local radio station until it was taken over by the Council and developed into an information centre with an adjoining museum depicting the local railway history including the 1943 Hyde train accident.

25.5 Features and Current Use

25.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access via either John or Pery Streets. Parking is available on these frontages.

25.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The railway station is the location of the Ranfurly i-SITE with easy access for both vehicle visitors to Ranfurly and cyclists off the Rail Trail.

The Lions Club and Maniototo Garden Club have developed the gardens in and around the railway station, which provide a stunning year round visual display of plants adapted to living in this area.



Entrance to Ranfurly i-SITE

Public toilets are located in an extension to the railway building, alongside a garden depicting local native plant species, and a replica of the Styx Jail.

Picnic facilities are located on the front lawn.

Over time the Maniototo Lions Club plan to further develop the goods shed behind the station building with additional historical information and artefacts. The Lions Club has been developing an area also behind the railway station with displays of vintage machinery.

There is an art deco head-in-the-hole on display on the lawn beside the old milk bar building that was installed as part of past Art Deco celebrations.

25.5.3 Vegetation

The park has a wide variety of plant species including locally sourced native grass and tree species and introduced trees including oaks and poplars. The grassed areas are maintained through the Council maintenance contract.

25.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

Council water services are provided to this reserve.

25.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 25.6.1 | Develop additional information / heritage displays in the Ranfurly rail goods shed behind the station building | Maniototo Lions Club / medium term | External |

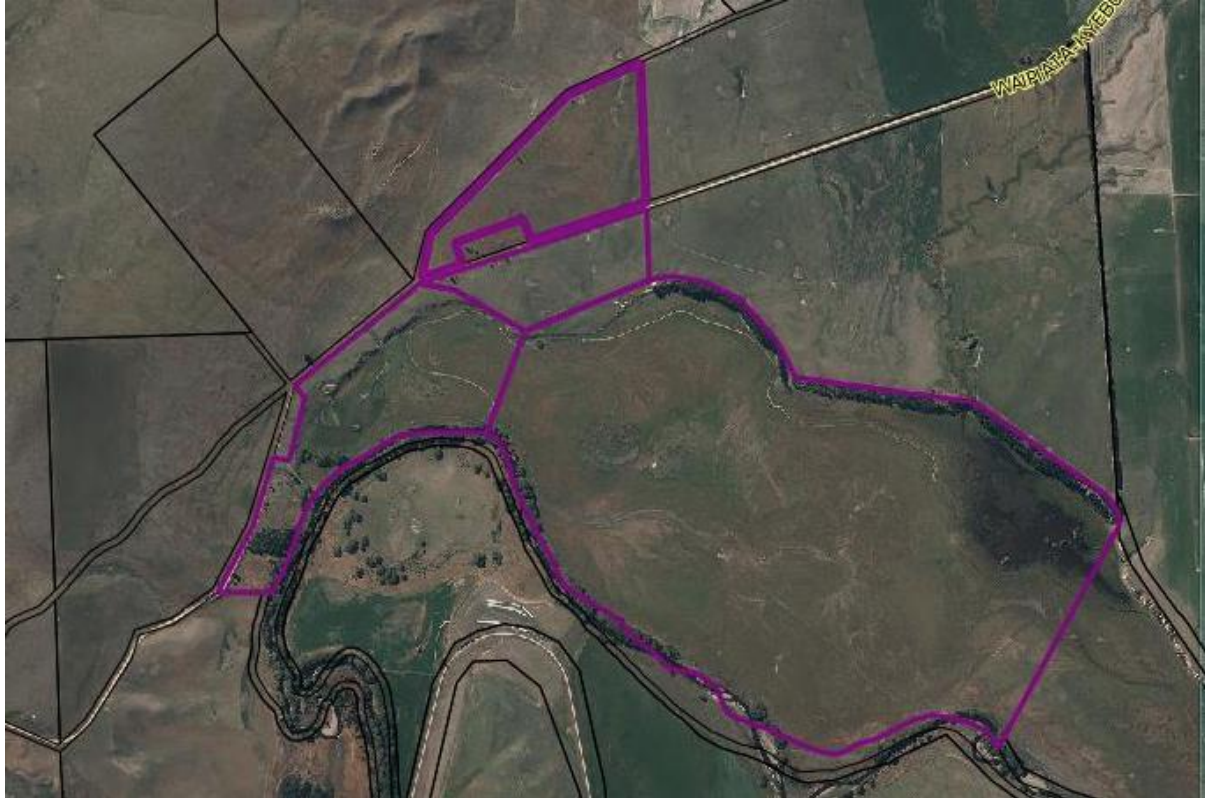
26. Taieri Lake Recreation Reserve

26.1 Location

Waipiata-Kyeburn Road

The Taieri Lake Domain includes part of the former lake bed area which has been in-filled and is currently grazed.

26.2 Legal Description



26.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Part Section 18, Block XI, Maniototo Survey District, 15.4821 hectares

Part Section 18, Block XI, Maniototo Survey District, 9.8890 hectares

Section 2, Block XII, Maniototo Survey District, 140.4259 hectares

Section 22A, Block XI Maniototo Survey District, 23.0671 hectares

The total area is 187.7742 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1897, p 2189, Sec 18, Blk XI delegated to the Taieri Lake Domain Board

NZ Gazette 1963, p 1569, all Sections 2, 18 & 22A Recreation Reserve to be part of Taieri Lake Domain

26.2.2 Leases

The following agreements are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| David McAtamney | All Section 18, Sections 2 & 22A for grazing purposes, total of 187 hectares | 31/10/2012 but rolled over annually |

26.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains two areas of significant indigenous vegetation, habitats of indigenous fauna or wetlands.

- SN10-Upper Taieri Wetlands (Map 59)
- SN14-Taieri Lake (Map 60)
- Map 59 does denote part of this land as being flood prone

26.4 History

Known to Maori as Tunaheketaka, which was also the name of a Kati Mamoe chief, the lake was an important source of eel. The lake was restricted by basalt lava outcrops associated to the adjoining Rock and Pillar Ranges. Vast quantities of rock were quarried and freighted to Dunedin by train to build the iconic Dunedin Railway Station.

Early settlers named it Taieri Lake and described it as being almost two miles broad and several metres deep. During the goldmining period large amounts of tailings were washed down from the Hamilton and Naseby diggings, into the Taieri River and then into Taieri Lake where much of it has stayed. As early as 1895, large parts of the land were being grazed³. By the late 1890s only a small portion of the lake remained, with a large part of the land being bog.

After the Second World War a natural rock dam was removed. Legend has it this happened with dynamite one night after an evening at the local Waipiata Hotel in order to drain the land for farming. Several areas of wetlands remain, including an area adjacent to the Waipiata-Kyeburn Road, and in the eastern end of the land adjacent to Department of Conservation (DoC) lands. During periods of heavy rain some of this land will become a water ponding area.

Otago Regional Council (ORC) have recognised that part of this reserve has a regionally significant wetland.

The Taieri Lakes Working Party was formed in 2008 with representatives from DoC, Taieri Lakes Recreation Reserve Committee and Council with the objective of defining an agreed level of management which allows for wildlife management and grazing of parts of the reserve. These discussions are ongoing.



Taieri Lake Recreation Reserve

26.5 Features and Current Use

26.5.1 Access

Limited access is available via Waipiata-Kyeburn Road.

26.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

No public facilities are provided on this reserve.
This land is leased for grazing.

³ Mount Ida Chronicle, Volume 26, Issue 1344, 28 September 1895, Page 2

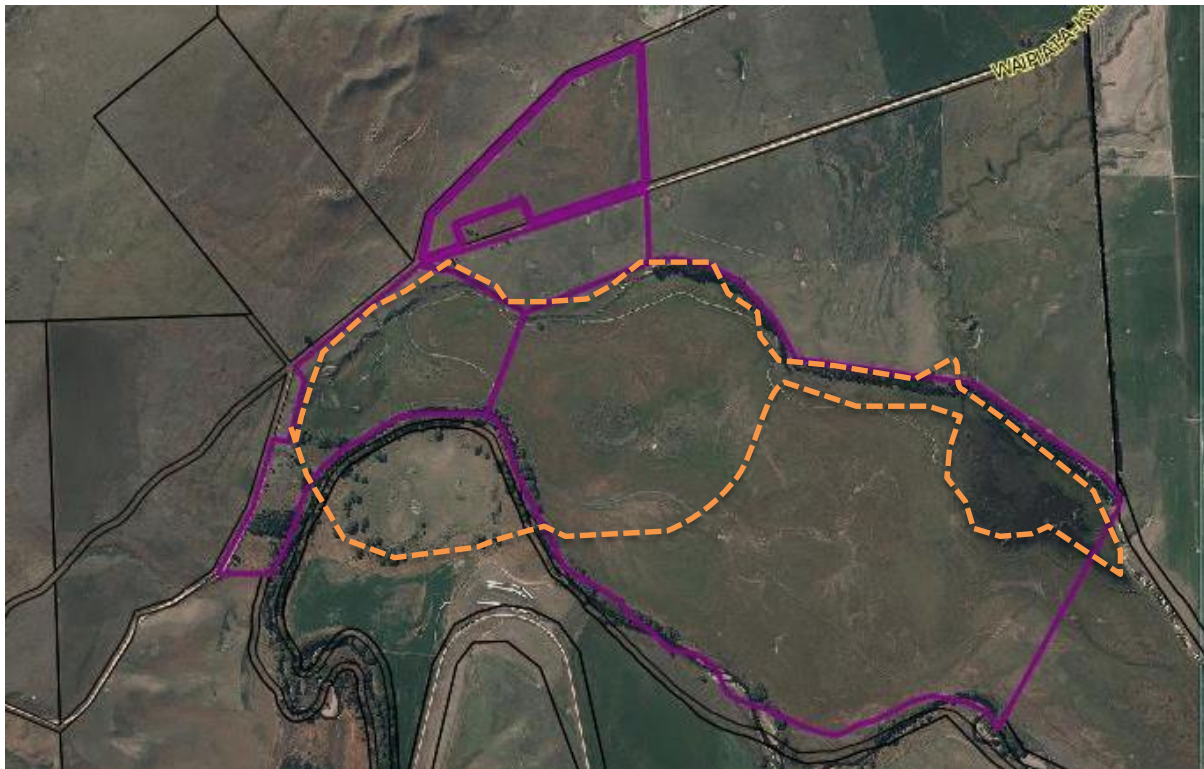
26.5.3 Topography

The land consists of two river terraces, with the lower terrace area includes the wetlands and parts of this can be inundated during any flooding of the river.

26.5.4 Vegetation

This land contains a mix of native and introduced grasses and weeds. It is grazed by an adjoining landowner. The adjacent river banks have colonised with willow species and an escarpment along the northern boundary has been planted with pines.

ORC has identified the orange dotted area below, as regionally significant wetland. This is part of what is known as the Upper Taieri Wetlands complex, identified on Map F19 of the ORC Regional Plan: Water for Otago, (Plan Change 6A), adopted 1 May 2014. This wetland area includes land in private ownership (south western area) and Department of Conservation land (central eastern) both of these areas are outside the jurisdiction of this plan.



26.5.5 Services and Infrastructure

No Council services are provided to this reserve.

26.6 Future Development

No future development has been identified for this site.

26.7 Specific Policies

26.7.1 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Review and update all occupation agreements including leases and licences where a group uses an area of the reserve.

26.7.2 Funding from Occupation Agreements

- a. Any funding received from occupational agreements will be spent on this reserve to manage any non-leased facilities.

27. Waipiata Domain

27.1 Location

Waipiata Domain Road, Waipiata

Located on the northern side of Waipiata township, this reserve land provides for a variety of sports and activities, along with adjacent land which is grazed and provides an income for the reserve.

27.2 Legal Description



27.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 108, Town of Komako, 0.6905 hectares
Section 109, Town of Komako, 0.2352 hectares
Sections 110-113, 69-71, 74-77, 80-81, Town of Komako, (all 0.1012 ha) 1.3156 hectares
Section 1247R, Town of Komako, 0.5438 hectares
Section 67, Town of Komako, 0.2681 hectares
Section 68, Town of Komako, 0.1189 hectares
Sections 72, 73, 78, Town of Komako, (all 0.2074 ha) 0.6222 hectares
Section 79, Town of Komako, 0.3035 hectares
Section 229, Town of Komako, 2.1878 hectares
Section 235, Town of Komako, 10.1412 hectares
Section 47, Town of Komako, 0.5337 hectares
Sections 48-51, 61-64, Town of Komako, (all 0.4047 ha) 3.2376 hectares
Section 65, Town of Komako, 0.3794 hectares

The total area is 20.4517 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1918, p2078, Sections 108, 109, reserve for recreation
NZ Gazette 1938, p 1867, Sections 110-113, reserve for recreation
NZ Gazette 1959, p 239, Sections 47-51, 61-65, Section 235, reserve for recreation

27.2.2 Leases

The following agreements are in place for this reserve:

| Organisation | Land Occupied | Expiry Date |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| RM Lawrence | Sections 47-51, 61-65, 229, 235, for grazing | 31/10/2011 rolls over annually |
| Brian Hays | Waipiata Cottage and part of Section 109, | Informal agreement, no expiry |
| Waipiata Bowling Club | Sections 110 & 111, 0.2024 ha, for bowling club | 30/6/2045 |

27.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 39.

- Designation 183 – Recreation purposes, part of Taieri Lake Recreation Reserve

27.4 History

The railway came through Waipiata in 1898 as the town is close to the Green Bridge – the only flood free crossing of the Taieri River. Known as the commonage, the land was grazed by local residents who did not have space for a cow or sheep within their own property. Originally the domain consisted of the sports field and tennis courts, with a bowling green developed later. Additional land granted by the government in 1959 to provided grazing lease land to support the domain.

Rugby and tennis were two popular sporting activities, with both sports losing members and no regular events being played since the 1990s.

The surrounding hedge provides shelter from the north westerly winds

A small cottage is located on the reserve. This was transported from Naseby in the early 1900's



Waipiata Domain cottage

27.5 Features and Current Use

27.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is from Waipiata Domain Road, with access to the main field area via a short side road.

27.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The Waipiata Domain along with Taieri Lake is managed on behalf of the Council by the Taieri Lakes Recreation Reserve Committee. This group meet with Council staff to plan for current and future management issues.

The bowling club lease includes one green and buildings, with matches played on Wednesday and Saturday for men and Thursday for women. The club has approximately 30 members.

A cottage located on the access road into the main reserve area is leased. This historical cottage was built prior to 1900 and moved onto the land in as a caretaker's residence. The agreement covers the maintenance and upkeep of the building and immediate adjacent land. The cottage is not currently designated as a heritage building in the Central Otago District Plan 2008. The current tenants have undertaken considerable work to repair and maintain the cottage

The community and visitors use the tennis courts over the summer period.

The main open sports field area is used by visiting groups and well used as a New Zealand Motor Home Association stop over site during the summer period, paying by donation for their use. Toilets and a kitchen in the tennis pavilion are available for visitors to use.

Approximately 16.5 hectares of the reserve is grazed under licence. The funds from this activity are used to maintain the reserve.

27.5.3 Vegetation

A pine hedge surrounding the main reserve area provides some shelter from the north west winds and shade in summer. Replacement planting is underway.

27.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council services are provided to this reserve.

27.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--|--|----------------|
| 27.6.1 Upgrade of toilets at Waipiata Domain | Taieri Lakes Rec Reserve Committee/ short term | Council |

27.7 Specific Policies

27.7.1 Existing Events

- a. Allow for an annual community fundraising event to be undertaken on the main field of the reserve.

27.7.2 Occupation Agreement Review

- a. Review and update all occupation agreements including leases and licences.

27.7.3 Funding from Occupation Agreements

- a. Any funding received from occupational agreements will be spent only on this reserve to manage maintenance and upkeep of the non-leased facilities.

28. Wedderburn Reserve

28.1 Location

7200 Wedderburn-Becks Road, (SH85), Wedderburn

Located east of the Wedderburn township, this land is surrounded by pines with the Wedderburn Hall located at the main entry.

28.2 Legal Description



28.2.1 Land

The legal description of the land in the plan area is:

Section 4, Town of Wedderburn, 0.0784 hectares
Section 5, Town of Wedderburn, 0.1356 hectares
Section 6, Town of Wedderburn, 0.0632 hectares
Section 7, Town of Wedderburn, 0.0976 hectares
Sections 8-12, 15-17, 19, Town of Wedderburn, (all 0.1012 ha) 0.9108 hectares
Section 13, Town of Wedderburn, 0.1793 hectares
Section 14, Town of Wedderburn, 0.0961 hectares
Section 18, Town of Wedderburn, 0.0733 hectares
Section 20, Town of Wedderburn, 0.1012 hectares
Sections 27, Town of Wedderburn, 0.9814 hectares
Section 28, Town of Wedderburn, 0.3162 hectares
Section 29, Town of Wedderburn, 0.3076 hectares
Section 30, Town of Wedderburn, 0.3017 hectares
Section 36, Town of Wedderburn, 0.1282 hectares

The total area is 20.4517 hectares.

NZ Gazette 1956, p 444, Sections 4-11, 14-20, 27-30, reserve for recreation, appointing domain board

NZ Gazette 1957, p 1782, Section 12, reserve for recreation, appointing domain board

NZ Gazette 1960, p 918, Section 13, reserve for recreation

NZ Gazette 1961, p 738, Sections 4-20, 27-30, Maniototo County Council to manage
NZ Gazette 1973, p 2691, Section 36, reserve for recreation

28.2.2 Leases

There are currently no formal grazing agreements in place for this reserve:

28.3 District Plan Provision

The Central Otago District Plan contains one designation relevant to this reserve, located on Map 40D.

- Designation 190 – Recreation purposes, Wedderburn Recreation Reserve

28.4 History

Farming was the main activity in Wedderburn after gold deposits diminished in the early 1900's. Following the railway linking into Ranfurly in 1898, Wedderburn was the next settlement location for the rail line and later became a base for the public works department.

Situated beside the railway corridor, and now the Otago Central Rail Trail, Wedderburn Reserve was a main sporting hub for the area with tennis courts, a rugby field and local hall established for community games and events.

With declining local population and an increase in other recreation activities, the courts and sports fields have not had local games played since the late 1980s.

The hall was the local community hub and used for all local events. This hall is only used a few times each year for small local events.



Wedderburn Hall and peony garden

28.5 Features and Current Use

28.5.1 Access

Vehicular and walking access is from Railway Station Road just of the Wedderburn-Becks Road.

28.5.2 Existing Use and Facilities

The hall is used for occasional events.

The tennis courts, although cleared for play several times, require major works to bring them to a playable standard.



Wedderburn tennis courts and surrounding trees

A neighbouring farmer grazes the land to keep the grass tidy.

28.5.3 Vegetation

A pine hedge surrounding the reserve area provides some shelter from the winds and shade in summer. Some trees in this hedge have been blown over and sections of this hedge may need to be replanted to provide future shelter and shade. Local members of the community have planted and maintain a peony garden adjacent to the hall.

28.5.4 Services and Infrastructure

No Council services are provided to this reserve.

28.6 Future Development

Consideration will be given to the following:

| | Proposed Development | Responsibility / Timeframe | Funding Source |
|--------|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 28.6.1 | Removal of pine tree shelter belt in stages | Council/ Medium term | Council |
| 28.6.2 | Replanting of shelter belt along road boundary | Council/ Medium term | Council |

28.7 Specific Policies

28.7.1 Future Use

- a. Council will consider a licence to occupy with an adjoining landowner in relation to grazing of these reserve areas.

29. Goals and Objectives

29.1 Goal

On behalf of the community, to administer, manage and develop the Maniototo parks and reserves as recreation areas for the enjoyment of the people of Maniototo and visitors.

29.2 Objectives

1. To preserve in perpetuity, Maniototo's parks as a recreational area for the enjoyment of the general public, and in consideration of views of future generations.
2. To encourage and facilitate the use of appropriate parks for recreation and sporting purposes and for the welfare and enjoyment of the public.
3. To allocate specific areas of a park for a variety of sporting and/or recreational activities having due regard to the public's right to freedom of entry and access to the park.
4. To have regard for the views of the present and future users and the wider community.



Naseby tennis courts honesty box. Funds collected go towards the maintenance of the nets.

30. Policies

30.1 Access and Use of Maniototo Parks and Reserves

Any proposed use requires due consideration of the extent of possible damage to Maniototo's parks and reserves ("Maniototo's parks"), any effects on other use or users, and any effects on adjoining land use or users, before approval is given. The Council reserves the right to close any Maniototo park or to decline applications for use where conditions warrant.

30.1.1 Pedestrian Access

Parks and reserves are held for public access and use, depending upon the range of settings and facilities provided at each site. Normally walking access onto each park is unrestricted, but may be restricted for the following activities; management works including building, construction, maintenance, organised events or activities, and/or closures approved by Council. Motorised access onto some parks may be restricted to protect the land value and settings.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow public access onto Maniototo's parks at all times.*
- 2 *To manage access onto Maniototo's parks to meet the management requirements to protect park values and existing use.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Pedestrian access onto Maniototo's parks will be unrestricted unless the park, or part of the park has been closed for maintenance or management purposes approved by Council, or where part or all of a park is used for grazing or cropping purposes under an occupational agreement. |
| 2 | Where appropriate, to provide a range of access options onto Maniototo's parks or part of a park to cater for all levels of accessibility. |

30.1.2 Temporary Use

Events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of Maniototo's parks and contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community. Events with large numbers of people and activities can also adversely affect the park and its neighbours. Council therefore needs to retain full discretion over the number, nature and organisation of any organised event on Council park land or in a Council owned/operated building or facility.

Use of a Maniototo park for an organised event requires prior approval of the Council.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow Maniototo's parks to be used for events and other occasional use*
- 2 *To manage the use of Maniototo's parks for events and occasional use so that it is consistent with the park values and existing use.*

POLICIES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Events, social activities, functions and exhibitions will be allowed on Maniototo's parks, provided that the adverse effects on other users or lessees, the park and park neighbours of such activities can be avoided, mitigated or remedied and meets statutory and policy obligations. |
| 2 | Events on reserves shall generally not commence prior to 9.00am on Saturdays or Public Holidays and not prior to 10.00am on Sundays, and shall be completed by 7.00pm in both instances, unless specifically agreed to by Council in writing. |
| 3 | Application for temporary use of Maniototo's parks must be received by Council in writing at least three weeks (21 days) prior to the proposed event. |
| 4 | Where necessary, for the maintenance or protection of Maniototo's parks or the safety of park users, part or all of the park will be closed to public access. |
| 5 | Where part or all of Maniototo's parks are to be closed to the public for event use, notification of this will be made prior to the activity causing the closure. Notification will be made via the public notice column in the local community newspaper/s at least one week before the closure. Where closure is required by a body other than Council, that body will be responsible for meeting the cost of public notification. |
| 6 | Any action or event necessary for the purposes of saving or protecting life or health of people or preventing serious damage to property or avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on the environment may be carried out without the prior permission of the Council or prior public notice subject to those involved taking every reasonable step to contact the Council or carry out public notification. Such an action or event must be reported in writing and include an explanation of the circumstances immediately after the event or incident. |
| 7 | A bond may be required for all organised uses of Maniototo's parks. The bond will be set as per Council's Fees and Charges Schedule. |
| 8 | <p>Bonds may be waived at the discretion of Council. Applications for the waiver of bonds need to be made in writing at least five working days before the event. Considerations for applications for waiving bonds will include:</p> <p><u>8.1</u> The willingness and ability of the applicant to repair any damage by non-cash means such as labour and supply of materials;</p> <p><u>8.2</u> The adoption of damage avoidance or mitigation measures.</p> |
| 9 | Bonds will be set at such a level that any possible damage is able to be repaired at no cost to the Council. Amounts in excess of repair costs will be refunded to users. If bonds do not adequately cover the cost of repairing damage, then the difference will be charged to the group using the park. |

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 10 | The cost of organising and running any approved event on Maniototo's parks will be the responsibility of the event organiser. |
| 11 | Maniototo's parks are required to be left in the condition on which they were found prior to the event, to the satisfaction of Council. |
| 12 | Users of Maniototo's parks shall be responsible for ensuring that their activity and any associated buildings, structures or other devices complies with the Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991 and its instruments (including the District Plan), the Building Act 1991 and any other relevant statutory instruments. |

30.1.3 Exclusive Use

Exclusive use of Maniototo's parks or some part of a park has generally meant some form of enclosure to protect the ground surfaces, facilities and equipment required by particular groups. Traditionally, the selection of sites for club premises and the construction and maintenance of facilities has been carried out by the user group, with the Council adopting a largely passive role. Tenure of sporting premises, initially granted unconditionally "at the pleasure of Council", is now generally confirmed by the granting of leases, both to satisfy statutory requirements and to clarify the responsibilities of Council and club. Where no lease or licence has been entered into, Council will arrange for these to be prepared.

Parks contribute to the urban environment by providing public open space and areas of vegetation. These values may be threatened by the enclosure of grounds or the extension of existing facilities. It is important then, that the Council should take the lead in ensuring that facilities are properly sited.

Additionally, exclusive use raises concerns about groups obtaining a benefit greater than that received by the public at large.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow the exclusive use of parts of Maniototo's parks subject to the users meeting Council's purposes with respect to that land, that use not being desirable elsewhere, and the costs of this exclusive use being met by the user.*

| POLICIES | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | A charge may be levied for all forms of exclusive use. |
| <i>Temporary Exclusive Use</i> | |
| 2 | Where temporary exclusive use is deemed necessary for the holding of an event or activity part or all of the park will be closed to the public for the duration of that event. |
| 3 | Where part or all of Maniototo's parks network is to be closed to the public, notification of this will be made prior to the activity causing the closure. |

| POLICIES | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 | Applicants wishing to charge an entry or similar fee to an event that is for exclusive use, and involves closure of part or all of Maniototo's parks network, must first obtain written approval from Council. All applications need to be made at least four weeks prior to the event, to allow a Committee of Council to make decisions on entry fees. |
| Long Term Exclusive Use | |
| 5 | Exclusive use will be allowed where Council determines that the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>5.1</u> Cannot or should not be located on land other than publicly-owned land; <u>5.2</u> Is in accordance with the objectives of this management plan and any other relevant Council documents; and <u>5.3</u> Satisfies the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 or other statutes. |
| 6 | Where long term exclusive use is deemed necessary, Council will provide security of leasehold interest by preparing formal tenancy agreements. |

30.1.4 Commercial Use

Council may, from time to time, receive applications for the use of a Maniototo park for temporary or permanent commercial activities. These activities include filming, markets, and commercial recreation ventures, amongst other commercial activities.

Commercial enterprises are a legitimate part of the range of activities within parks, provided that they relate to the purposes of the park. Some commercial activities, such as filming, while not contributing to the public's enjoyment of the park, may still be seen as appropriate e.g. broadcasting of regional or national sporting events etc. Such activities can promote Maniototo and educate people about the value of natural resources.

While commercial activities can be appropriate, they must not be allowed to detract from the primary purposes of the park. Also, the activities should not adversely impact on the park, its use or users and park neighbours. Controls on activities should ensure that the effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow permanent or temporary commercial use of Maniototo's parks, subject to that use being approved by Council and provided that they add to the public enjoyment of the park and do not conflict with the aims and objectives of this management plan.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Commercial activities will be allowed provided that they add to the public enjoyment of the park and they do not conflict with the aims and objectives of this management plan. |
| 2 | All applications to operate commercial activities on Maniototo's parks shall be made to the Council in writing. Applications should include: |

| POLICIES | |
|------------|---|
| <u>2.1</u> | A description of the proposed activity; |
| <u>2.2</u> | A description identifying the places where the proposed activity will be carried out; |
| <u>2.3</u> | A description of the potential effects of the proposed activity, and any actions which the applicant proposes to take to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects; |
| <u>2.4</u> | A statement of the proposed duration of the activity and the reasons for the proposed duration; |
| <u>2.5</u> | Relevant information relating to the applicant, including any information relevant to the applicant's ability to carry out the proposed activity. |
| 3 | Temporary commercial activity applications need to be made at least ten working days prior to the event. |
| 4 | Conditions necessary for the protection of values will be imposed on any permission for the commercial use of Maniototo's parks. Such conditions will also be sought on any resource consent application for the same activity. |
| 5 | A charge may be levied for the commercial use of any of Maniototo's parks. |
| 6 | A bond may be required for permanent and temporary commercial activities. |
| 7 | Compliance with the relevant conditions of the Resource Management, Building, Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and other relevant Acts and the District Plan is the responsibility of the applicant. |

30.1.5 Occupation Agreements

The term occupational agreement refers to any lease, licence, easement (including right-of-ways and telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between the Council and a person, organisation, or company that is occupying part of Maniototo's parks (including below ground facilities).

Details of these different agreements and policies relating to each are detailed below.

Council's powers to grant leases, licenses and easements over parks varies depending on the status of the park concerned and the rights transferred from the Crown. Each particular agreement will need to refer to specific sections of the Reserves Act 1977 dealing with the particular type of reserve under consideration.

Objectives

1. *To confirm the occupation of Maniototo's parks for approved uses and facilities by the granting of occupation agreements.*
2. *To ensure adequate compensation to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of all utility, stormwater discharge, drainage rights, and underground facilities on Maniototo's parks.*

3. To consider the use of Maniototo's parks for network utilities where utilities do not detract from the purposes of the park and no costs for these utilities are accrued to Council.
4. To require compensation for all temporary or permanent effects on park values caused by right of- ways, easements, access ways, leases, licences, or network utilities.
5. To limit timeframes for easements and rights-of-way agreements (e.g. linked to the life of the building or activity). Applications will be assessed on an individual basis, with an intention that the park values will be reinstated at the completion of the agreement period.

30.1.6 Leases

The leasing provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 emphasise the retention of open space and the public accountability of park management. On recreation reserves, leases must be drawn up subject to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977.

Requirements differ for land held under other status. Council, however, uses the provisions contained in the Reserves Act 1977 as a guide when leasing land not subject to the Reserves Act 1977. This practice has been adopted to ensure consistency among the various tenancies.

The leasing of public land restricts the uses to which it can be put and usually limits use of the land by the general public. The needs of the local community should take precedence over the wishes of particular organisations. Furthermore, the main use of Maniototo's parks should be for recreation, and activities not directly related to this use, which include socialising after games, are more appropriately located on land that is not required for recreation. Unnecessary duplication of facilities, particularly among organisations that are active for only part of the year, should be avoided.

Car parking requirements of a potential lessee should be a consideration. A lessee may desire parking additional to what currently exists or improved parking facilities. Policy 31.2 - Car Parking and Access, should be considered in conjunction with this section.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Any permanent exclusive use of Maniototo's parks, including buildings, will be subject to a lease. |
| 2 | <p><i>New Leases</i></p> <p>Land may be leased to groups and organisations for the following purposes:</p> <p><u>2.1</u> The construction of sports facilities and associated buildings at the group's or organisation's expense.</p> <p><u>2.2</u> The construction of buildings and other structures that increase or improve the use of the Maniototo's parks for recreation at the group's or organisation's expense.</p> <p><i>Provided that:</i></p> <p><u>2.3</u> Areas of non-lease sportsground exist or are about to be created in the locality that are adequate for the outdoor sporting needs of the general public and groups and organisations.</p> <p><u>2.4</u> The land is used for recreation or for activities that increase or improve the use of the Maniototo's parks for recreation.</p> <p><u>2.5</u> The proposed activities cannot satisfactorily take place in existing facilities, or in the locality.</p> |

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 3 | <p><i>Existing Leases</i></p> <p>Any opportunities shall be taken to renegotiate existing leases in cases where they do not comply with the policies of the Management Plan or, in the case of land that is subject to the Reserves Act 1977, with the requirements of the Act.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Leases shall incorporate the appropriate provisions of the Reserves Act 1977, except where the Council's tenure of the land requires otherwise, and shall incorporate where necessary, the policies detailed in this management plan document and other Council documents.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Any new or renegotiated lease shall include:</p> <p><u>5.1</u> A clause requiring that all details of financial income and expenditure be made available on request to the Council.</p> <p><u>5.2</u> A clause requiring that there will be no subletting of the leased land or of the building erected thereon without the prior approval of the Council.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Car parking requirements of a potential lessee should be considered. Policy 31.2 - Car Parking and Access applies.</p> |
| 7 | <p>The notification of proposed leases in this management plan shall serve as public notice for the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977.</p> |
| 8 | <p>All outgoing costs associated with leases and other agreements are the responsibility of the lessee or holder of the agreement.</p> |
| 9 | <p>Rents will be payable on all leases, except where Council has resolved that no or reduced rental is required. Rents for approved users (e.g. voluntary recreation facilities, approved community users) will be set at an agreed level. Other rents (e.g. commercial use, residential tenancies) will be based on 'market' levels.</p> |

30.1.7 Licences

Licence to occupy grants the nonexclusive right to use a park for a specific purpose.

Tenancies over park land are subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. The Reserves Act 1977 permits the granting of licences for communication stations and any works connected with the station.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | <p>Licences will be allowed on undeveloped areas provided that there are no adverse effects on park values.</p> |

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 2 | Applications for licences will need to be made in writing. |
| 3 | Licences will include provision for public access where this is appropriate and desirable. |
| 4 | A rental may be charged for all licences based on tenders received. Council may charge a rental other than a market rental for approved recreational or management purposes. |
| 5 | It shall be a condition of all licences negotiated that Council may, before expiry, cancel all or part of the tenancy at one month's notice, should the land be required for recreational use or if the licensee fails to meet the conditions of the licence. |
| 6 | It shall be a condition of every licence that Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement. |
| 7 | Licences may be granted for communication stations and any works connected with the station, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 where adverse effects are mitigated. |

30.1.8 Easements

An easement lawfully grants the rights for one person to use another person's land for a specified purpose, in this case the use of Maniototo's parks for access or utility facilities.

Easements granted will have limited timeframes (e.g. linked to the life of the building or an activity) and annual fees for rental may be required. Existing easements may also be required to pay rental fees. Conditions regarding reinstatement of the site at the completion of the agreement period may also be included with any permission granted. By not granting easements in perpetuity, and requiring reinstatement of the site, the values of the park will be re-established.

The Policy 30.9 - Encroachments of this document should be considered in conjunction with this section.

30.1.8.1 Easements for Underground Facilities

Property owners may be responsible for maintaining utility facilities (stormwater /wastewater/sewerage/water and gas pipes/electrical/telecommunication cables) connecting between their property and the main network operator's facilities. Where network operators are not responsible for these connecting facilities, the owner of the private property being serviced by these facilities is responsible for the maintenance of pipes or lines etc. and the reinstatement of park land following work being carried out on facilities.

It is important for Council to know the location and ownership of private utility facilities crossing Maniototo's parks so that their location can be taken into consideration when development/enhancement or maintenance work is being planned or carried out on the park.

POLICIES

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| 1 | <p>Applications for pipes, cabling, discharge or drainage rights must be made in writing and contain the following information:</p> <p><u>1.1</u> A statement of alternative pipe location or discharge options and their costs;</p> <p><u>1.2</u> Discussion on why these alternative options cannot be used;</p> <p><u>1.3</u> Evidence that the pipes or discharge will not detract from the purpose of the park; and</p> <p><u>1.4</u> A diagram of the proposed works and a survey.</p> |
| 2 | An easement or formal agreement will be required for every pipe, cable, or discharge on Maniototo's parks. |
| 3 | All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee. |
| 4 | Payment for the benefit of a pipe, cable or drainage easement shall be made as a yearly rental. |
| 5 | Council will require those holding easements for services crossing Maniototo's parks to meet the costs of maintaining the pipes or cables. |
| 6 | These policies will apply to Council's Roding, Water and Waste Departments and other public or private entities seeking easements for services. |
| 7 | When services and utilities are no longer required, they shall be removed from the site, the area reinstated to Council's satisfaction, with the costs recovered from the services/utility owner. |

30.2 Car Parking and Access

Most recreational uses will generate demand for parking spaces within parks and reserves. Occasionally groups demand exclusive use of car parks for special events. While this use can be legitimate, particularly when it applies to carparks used by groups other than general park users, exclusive users obtain a benefit greater than that of the public at large.

While carparks are provided for sports facility and field users, members of the public at large may also use these carparks. This may be to the detriment of sports facility and field users. Apportioning the costs of carpark provision can be difficult.

The provision of more parking spaces may act as a further stimulus for users to drive to the park and thereby create serious overflow problems on the park, grass verges and in adjacent roads or streets.

As with buildings, the location and design of parking areas should not be at the expense of areas useable for outdoor sports, particularly peak parking areas that may only be used on a few days each year. Forward planning in the layout of parking areas can promote their use for other activities when not in use for car parking.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide and maintain carparks, where appropriate, to a level which is adequate for servicing the usual activities carried out within the park.*
- 2 *To provide additional motor vehicle access and parking areas in response to proven needs but within the limitations set by the need to preserve as far as possible the natural qualities of the park.*
- 3 *To recover the costs of carpark provision from identifiable beneficiary groups obtaining exclusive use.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Carparking on areas other than recognised carparks or in any way that causes damages to the park is prohibited. |
| 2 | Carparks are for vehicles associated with recreation and other legitimate use of the park. |
| 3 | Regular overnight, residential and long-term parking is not permitted. |
| 4 | Carparking shall be available to the public using the park during the hours of operation defined by Council. |
| 5 | Parking in areas other than recognised parking areas may be allowed by special permit from Council to accommodate extra demand for car parking/event services associated with an infrequent recreational use of the park. This permission may be varied or rescinded if it is anticipated that damage to grounds may be incurred. |
| 6 | Car parking areas shall only be provided where there is a proven requirement directly related to the use of the park, and it is both physically and financially feasible to provide a car parking facility. |

POLICIES

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| 7 | A detailed site plan set in the context of a plan for the whole park shall be prepared for any proposed accessway or car parking area. |
| 8 | Exclusive use of car parks may be allowed for special sporting and recreation events. Council may set a charge for this exclusive use. |
| 9 | Where an application for exclusive use of a car park is successful, Council will arrange for public notification of this use in the public notices section of the local newspaper/s. Applicants will need to meet the costs of public notification. |
| 10 | Groups that have permission to use carparks exclusively may levy a charge on users during the time they have exclusive use. This charge is to be approved by Council and be used to recover costs only. |
| 11 | Car parks for users with disabilities may be set aside where carparks are marked, or established near facilities. |

30.3 Buildings and Other Structures

This policy seeks to ensure that buildings and structures do not dominate any Park and that it remains predominantly an area for recreation and organised sport.

Objectives

- 1 *To ensure the provision and maintenance of buildings and other structures of a design and scale suited to the environment and appropriate to facilitate public recreational use and enjoyment of outdoor spaces*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Buildings on Maniototo's parks shall be provided for the specific proven needs of the users where this provision does not detrimentally affect the appearance or utilisation of the park. |
| 2 | A new building will only be erected where it is not suitable to use a modified existing building, or possible to share facilities with other users. |
| 3 | <p>New buildings on the park shall be located only where:</p> <p><u>3.1</u> Neither they, nor associated car-parking, unduly restrict the area useable for outdoor recreation.</p> <p><u>3.2</u> They do not obstruct the entrances to the park, either physically or visually.</p> <p><u>3.3</u> They do not detract from the open nature of the park, especially as seen from surrounding roads.</p> |
| 4 | The design of all buildings and structures proposed to be erected shall be referred to Council or it's delegated representative for approval. |
| 5 | <p>All new buildings and structures shall be of a size and design that:</p> <p><u>5.1</u> Is such that they provide no more than a service ancillary to the use of the area for sport.</p> <p><u>5.2</u> Is to acceptable architectural standards.</p> <p><u>5.3</u> Is in scale with, and suited to, the character of the park.</p> <p><u>5.4</u> If possible, they shall be sited so that they can be extended to provide such further facilities as may be required at a later date.</p> |
| 6 | Buildings shall be designed or modified for multi-purpose use where practicable and desirable. |

30.4 Buildings, Facilities and Chattels Abandonment

Changes in levels of participation and trends in sport sometimes result in sports clubs and groups dissolving, amalgamating or falling into recess. A consequence of this is the abandonment of facilities such as playing courts, practice nets, clubrooms etc.

Objectives

- 1 *To ensure buildings or structures that are of benefit to Maniototo's parks users are retained.*
- 2 *To ensure the owner of a building or structure is responsible for the disposal of the facility and its condition until disposal has occurred.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | The owner of a building or structure will dispose of the facility under the terms of the lease agreement and in conjunction with this policy. |
| 2 | Council will have the right to decide what assets (buildings, courts, car parking, etc.) have a benefit to Maniototo's parks users. |
| 3 | <p>Where a building or other structure is no longer required by an occupier or Council, the following steps will be taken in priority order:</p> <p>3.1 The occupier will be required to find a new approved occupier (as permitted by relevant Acts, or policies) or remove the building or structure from the park;</p> <p>3.2 If the occupier cannot either find a new suitable occupier or remove the building or structure, then Council will take reasonable efforts to find a new suitable occupier or use for the building;</p> <p>3.3 If no suitable occupier or use can be found, Council will consider moving the building or structure;</p> <p>3.4 If no suitable occupier can be found, the building or structure cannot be moved and there is no reasonable foreseeable use for the building or structure then it will be demolished.</p> <p>3.5 Council will have the option to tender or sell the building (not the land) as an alternative to demolishing it, providing it can be removed from the site.</p> <p>3.6 Where the building or structure is not compatible with the primary function and values of the park, it will be removed from the park.</p> <p>3.7 Where Council does not own the building, feasible costs associated with removal or demolition of the building and or structure and reinstatement of the park to Council's satisfaction shall be charged to the owner.</p> |

30.5 Cancellations and Closures

From time to time, usually due to inclement weather or high wear, parks, reserves and sports fields may need to be closed to prevent unacceptable damage or injury to users occurring.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow closure of Maniototo's parks where unacceptable damage to the park or sports field or risk of injury to users may occur.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | The Council may close a Maniototo Park due to a range of natural events or occurrences, or organised events including but not limited to: existing or forecast weather events, landslides, flooding, unstable ground, tree damage, impacts of people or activities on a park or other similar events. |
| 2 | In the case of normal competition play and training nights, cancellation of events on sportsgrounds shall be effected after consultation between the Council and a nominated official of the head of code concerned. The decision to cancel will, in the first instance, be the responsibility of the head of code. |
| 3 | If a head of code determines that the field is fit for play, Council may overrule the decision and close the field for play. |
| 4 | In the event of a sports field not being suitable for use, Council will take all reasonable steps to provide alternative facilities for the hirer. The decision to allocate alternative facilities rests with Council. |
| 5 | The cancellation of events on sportsgrounds not organised by a head of code shall be effected by direct contact between Council and the event organiser. |
| 6 | The head of code or organiser of the event will be responsible for communicating cancellations, ground closures and relocated games and events to its affected members. |

30.6 Children's and Teenagers' Play

Parks provide important open space areas for children and teenagers to play, whether that is through using natural features, or through the provision of formal playgrounds, skate parks and bike parks.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide creative and diverse play opportunities for children and teenagers by the extension and enhancement of the natural or artificial environment.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Emphasis shall be on the opportunities for physical adventure and exploration. |
| 2 | The existing play features will continue to be provided, and expanded where appropriate, in preference to duplicating play features in other parts of the park. |
| 3 | All play equipment and associated safety surfaces shall be designed, constructed and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards for playground equipment and surfaces (currently NZS5828:2004) |



John Street playground, Ranfurly

30.7 Circuses and Side-Show Operators

The Central Otago District Council occasionally receives requests from circuses, side-shows, gypsy fairs and like operators for use of Maniototo's parks. These types of use can have effects greater than those of other forms of temporary commercial use.

Generally, these types of events adversely affect the health of turf, cause short, medium and long term compaction, and can interfere with competition use.

Other parks in the district may be more suited to such uses.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow occasional use of Maniototo's parks for circuses, side-shows and similar uses.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Circuses, side shows, gypsy fairs and like operations are allowed only at Maniototo Recreation Reserve (this policy should be read in conjunction with policy 31.1 – Access and Use of Maniototo's parks). |

30.8 Dogs

Many people own dogs for a variety of reasons and wish to exercise them at different locations. Council must have regard to the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners and the need to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community in general. Central Otago District Council provides a variety of locations for off leash dog exercise, as well as bylaws to control dogs in other public places where they are required to be on a leash.

Dog fouling on a park is not tolerated in any form across the district. Owners must ensure that they have a suitable receptacle to collect and remove animal faeces immediately.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow for the exercise and enjoyment of dogs and other animals at appropriate park locations.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | The CODC Dog Control Bylaw 2013 takes precedence for all dogs in parks or reserve areas. |
| 2 | Dogs are not permitted in prohibited areas at any time. Prohibited areas include, but are not limited to children's playgrounds, the designated playing areas of sports grounds, swimming pools, and designated bathing areas of lakes or rivers during periods when daylight saving is in force, unless otherwise specified. |
| 3 | Those taking dogs out in public will be required to use or carry a leash at all times. |
| 4 | The current, permitted dog exercised area is located at Ranfurly – Maniototo Park, of Alexander Street. |
| 5 | Any person having charge of any dog shall at all times while exercising the dog, whether within designated Exercise Area or any public place, carry a suitable receptacle to remove and dispose of dog droppings immediately after the dog has deposited them. |

30.9 Encroachments

An encroachment is the use or development of a part of the park for private purposes that has not been authorised by Council in writing. This includes, but is not limited to, structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, access ways, retaining walls, dumping of fill for reclamation, and other usage that gives the appearance of private ownership.

Encroachments from neighbouring properties into the park are exacerbated when these properties are sold without the purchaser realising that land they believe they are buying is actually part of the park.

Council may seek removal of encroachments without formal agreements.

Objectives

- 1 *To prohibit encroachments and seek to remove encroachments where they occur.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | No encroachments will be allowed on Maniototo's parks or reserves. |
| 2 | Encroachments will be removed by the encroaching property owner and reinstatement of the park will be undertaken to the satisfaction of Council. |

30.10 Fencing

The Fencing Act 1978 sets out the general principle that the occupiers of adjoining land share equally the cost of erecting an adequate boundary fence.

In addition, fences or barriers may be required to prevent vehicular access to grounds, and where it is desirable to enclose service areas, caretakers' residences, or the premises of exclusive sports user areas.

The design and location of fences has a major influence on both the use and the appearance of the park. In many cases, fences can be replaced or screened by appropriate planting.

Objectives

- 1 *To erect fences or barriers where necessary to protect park values.*
- 2 *To erect fences or barriers to ensure that the park can be used safely.*
- 3 *To erect fences or barriers where necessary to avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects of park use on neighbours.*
- 4 *To define the boundaries of the park, exclusive use areas or playing surfaces where necessary.*
- 5 *To minimise the responsibility of council for providing and maintaining boundary fences on Maniototo's parks*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Where greenfield development or subdivision occurs adjacent to Maniototo's parks, Council will seek for a fencing covenant to be placed on the title, in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978, to exempt Council from contributing to fencing costs. |
| 2 | Where a fencing covenant is not in place, Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 by meeting up to half share costs of boundary fences. Subject to site factors, the standard boundary fence should be one metre high post and four rail fence. |
| 3 | The Council shall in each case determine the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the park, and follow the procedures prescribed by the Fencing Act 1978 accordingly. |
| 4 | Where, in the opinion of the Council, a standard fence is adequate, an adjoining owner who wishes a nonstandard fence shall contribute to any costs in excess of the cost of a standard fence. |
| 5 | Where, in the Council's opinion, a fence of construction sturdier or higher than standard is necessitated by normal recreational use of the park, the excess cost shall be borne by the Council. |
| 6 | Where the enclosure of its facilities is sought by a park occupier, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of the Council shall be borne by the park occupier. |

POLICIES

- 7 The erection of pedestrian gates only in fences bounding private properties may be permitted with the written approval of Council. In considering applications for such gates, Council will consider the likely effect of the gate on park values, particularly recreational and ecological values. Council will not contribute to the costs associated with gates.



Fencing along road boundary of John Street playground, Ranfurly

30.11 Fire Control

During certain times of year the risk of fire increases significantly. Measures need to be taken to minimise the risk of fires starting in or adjacent to Maniototo's parks, and to minimise damage to the park should a fire start.

Objectives

1. *Where appropriate and feasible, to provide adequate access to Maniototo's parks to enable fire appliances access.*
2. *To take steps to minimise fire risk and damage resulting from any fire occurring.*
3. *To co-operate with appropriate organisations in the prevention and control of fires on the park.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Council will support and liaise with the Fire Authority to provide for the prevention, detection, control and suppression of fire within the park, in accordance with legislation or by-laws. |
| 2 | Council will assist and co-operate with the Fire Authority on all fire control measures in accordance with legislation, regulations or by-laws to reduce the risk of damage by fire to the park. |
| 3 | Council will support the Fire Authority in legal action, including the recovery of fire suppression costs that may be taken against a person or persons who light or cause to be lit any fire on the park without permission. |
| 4 | During times of extreme fire danger parts of the park may have to be closed to protect public safety. The Principal Rural Fire Officer from the Fire Authority will order this to occur in accordance with statutory requirements. |
| 5 | The Council shall take all reasonable measures to ensure the park is kept clear of all fire hazards endangering adjacent properties in respect of fire risks in accordance with legislation or bylaws. |
| 6 | Any action or event necessary for the purposes of saving or protecting life or health or preventing serious damage to property or avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on the environment may be carried out without the prior permission of Council or prior public notice. This policy is subject to those involved taking every reasonable step to contact the Council or carry out public notification. |
| 7 | Such an action or event must be followed up by providing Council with a copy of the fire report immediately after the event or incident. |

30.12 Fireworks Displays

Groups occasionally wish to use Maniototo's parks for fireworks displays. These displays are controlled by legislation other than the Reserves Act 1977 and require the permission of the Department of Labour before proceeding. As long as the adverse effects of fireworks displays on park values are avoided, remedied or mitigated, fireworks displays are a legitimate use of Maniototo's parks.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow fireworks displays on Maniototo's parks subject to all adverse effects on park values being avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Fireworks displays are only permitted within the Maniototo sportsgrounds, and only if damage to the playing fields can be avoided. |
| 2 | Written applications should be made at least ten working days before the proposed event. Conditional approval will be given upon written application to Council. Final approval will be given once the required external permissions have been obtained. |
| 3 | A condition of approval will include the requirement for sufficient public liability insurance. |
| 4 | The fireworks display co-ordinator must submit a list of proposed fireworks to be used for a display and this list, in part or in total, must be approved by Council. |

30.13 Hazardous Substances

Hazardous substances such as chemicals and biological agents, in some circumstances, may need to be used in the maintenance of Maniototo's parks. It is important to assess the risks and if needed minimise the effects for park users and neighbours.

Objectives

- 1 *To ensure that where it is considered necessary to use hazardous substances, application is undertaken in a manner that minimises the potential risk to park users and neighbours.*
- 2 *To ensure the application of hazardous substances such as chemicals, is undertaken in a safe, efficient manner that minimises disruption to the public and achieves the desired end result.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Where hazardous chemicals are to be applied, the entire operation shall be undertaken in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Agri-chemical User Code of Practice NZS 8409. |
| 2 | Council will minimise the use of hazardous chemicals by exploring more environmentally friendly alternatives where practical and financially feasible. |
| 3 | Where hazardous chemicals are to be used, consideration shall be given to the times for application and methods undertaken to ensure the risk to park users and neighbours is minimised. |
| 4 | Council or contracting staff shall be suitably qualified to undertake the application or disposal of hazardous substances and are provided with at least the minimum level of safety equipment required. |
| 5 | Warning signs shall be erected on site where the park has been sprayed or applied with hazardous substances. |
| 6 | Hazardous substances such as herbicides shall only be used where there is no practicable or financially feasible alternative control measure. |

30.14 Heritage Conservation

It is important to recognise and retain heritage features, which may include historic structures and archaeological sites. Such sites provide physical evidence of historical events and add to the depth of experience for visitors and local residents when they visit the reserves. An archaeological site is described in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as any place in New Zealand, including building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. All archaeological sites are automatically protected under the Historic Places Act, regardless of whether they have been previously recorded or not.

Objectives

1. To ensure that sites of heritage significance are identified, recorded, accorded an appropriate level of protection and maintained for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Sites of heritage significance will be protected, preserved and maintained in a timely manner. |
| 2 | Any development work carried out on or adjacent to historic structures shall be sympathetic to their historical context and carried out in liaison with the Heritage New Zealand and tangata whenua. |
| 3 | Work carried out on historic structures will be done in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value. |



Historic sluice gun in Naseby Sluice Gun Reserve

30.15 Lighting of Amenity Areas

Amenity lighting is used to illuminate carparks and footpaths so that safe access can be made by pedestrians.

Council will only provide amenity lighting where there is a clear public benefit. Furthermore, the provision is limited to Council-owned facilities.

With respect to safety issues, Council does not encourage the use of Maniototo's parks after dark. Council recognises, however, that some groups, in particular, those running indoor facilities, do need to operate at night.

Any lighting required will be considered where it is in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Objective

- 1 To provide lighting to facilitate night time use and access where appropriate.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Council will provide amenity lighting where there is a clear public benefit, and where it supports the principles of CPTED |
| 2 | Installation of lighting by park occupiers is subject to the approval of Council. |
| 3 | Lighting of cycle and pedestrian paths shall be provided where appropriate for the safety and convenience of the public. |
| 4 | Cables for light fixtures shall be underground wherever possible. |
| 5 | Hours of operation of lights shall be limited to those approved by the Council. |
| 6 | Lighting installations shall be designed to avoid excessive light spill and glare into surrounding residential areas. |
| 7 | All lighting is to have minimal light spill, give consideration to the night skies and meet District Plan requirements. |

30.16 Lighting of Sports Fields

Lighting enables use of sports fields over longer periods of time, thus spreading the wear and increasing the capacity of each lit sports field area. Lighting of sports fields also enables increased recreation opportunity through allowing participation after hours during the working week.

However, there are some negative impacts associated with sports lighting. The capital cost of installing lighting is relatively high. Poorly maintained lights can be a hazard for park users, and light spillage can result in unwanted light pollution, and a nuisance to neighbours. Lighting can encourage overuse of lit sportsfields.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow lighting of sports fields provided that the adverse effects of lighting can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Council may approve clubs installing sports lighting where there is evidence that the adverse effects of lighting can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. |
| 2 | A condition of approval includes an agreement that Council may require the light owner to undertake regular safety audits of lighting structures, and that any defective items identified will be remedied to Council's satisfaction by the light owner within three months of notification of the defect. |
| 3 | Where a defect is not remedied within the three month period in (2) above, Council has the right to take any action necessary to protect the safety of park users, including the decommissioning and removal of some or all of the lighting structures. |
| 4 | Council has the right to determine when lighting can and cannot be used in the best interests of protecting the playing surface. |
| 5 | Costs incurred for the operation of sports field lighting will be the responsibility of the owner of the lights. |

30.17 Alcohol Licences

Sports Clubs have traditionally had licenced bar facilities for the benefit of their club members and guests. The selling of alcohol is seen as one means of park occupiers raising funds for their activity. The consumption of alcohol can however, have adverse effects on the park, other users and park neighbours. Adverse effects arise from club's requirements to extend buildings to allow for the sale of alcohol and from noise, glare and damage. These effects may diminish the recreation and landscape values of the park.

Currently the following alcohol licenses are in place:

- Naseby Winter Park-Maniototo Curling International facility
- Patearoa Recreation Reserve-Bowling Club rooms
- Naseby Golf Club Reserve- Golf Club rooms
- Ranfurly - Maniototo Park-Rugby Club rooms

Objectives

1. *To allow the granting of alcohol licences over premises on the Maniototo parks/reserves where the values of the park are not diminished and where the effects on other park users and park neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Any alcohol licence application is subject to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, CODC Local Alcohol Policy and any subsequent legislation. |
| 2 | <p>Council will only support the granting of an alcohol licence for premises located on Maniototo parks/reserves where:</p> <p>1.1 The granting of a licence is consistent with the purposes of the park;</p> <p>1.2 The effects on the park, its use and users, and park neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and</p> <p>1.3 The values of the park are not diminished.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Council may grant a special licence for events located on Maniototo parks/reserves where:</p> <p>1.1 The granting of a licence is consistent with the purposes of the park;</p> <p>1.2 The effects on the park, its use and users, and park neighbours can be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and</p> <p>1.3 The values of the park are not diminished.</p> |
| 4 | The environmental impact of increased traffic and parking demand and other factors, which may be associated with ancillary use of facilities, shall be carefully assessed in considering any application for a general ancillary alcohol licence. |
| 5 | Applicants will be responsible for ensuring that all relevant statutory approvals are obtained and that the conditions of any approvals granted are met. |
| 6 | The use of clubrooms for social purposes shall be ancillary to the principal purpose of the park i.e. sport and recreation. |

30.18 Motor Vehicles

Unauthorised use of motor vehicles on reserves is prohibited under the Reserves Act 1977. Whether deliberate or not, vehicles can cause damage to parks and assets, and can also pose a safety risk to other park users. Parks are also primarily people places where pedestrians have the unconditional right of way. However, sometimes it is necessary to take vehicles onto parks. This is usually for maintenance of the park and associated facilities such as grass mowing, for the maintenance of utility services, and in emergencies such as in the event of a fire or an injury, for access to the scene by emergency services and the police.

Objectives

- 1 *To limit the use of motor vehicles on Maniototo's parks to authorised or emergency use only.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Only authorised motor vehicles or emergency services appliances may have access to Maniototo's parks. |
| 2 | All other motor vehicles, including motor bikes, can only use designated roads and carparks. |
| 3 | Permission may be given to members of the public and park neighbours to use motor vehicles on Maniototo's parks only where there is no other practical access to the property they are trying to access. In every case an application shall be made in writing to which Council will attach conditions. A bond may be required at the discretion of Council to cover the cost of reinstatement to Council's satisfaction. |
| 4 | Damage caused by unauthorised use of motor vehicles will be repaired by Council, with the costs being recovered from the offender. |
| 5 | Abandoned vehicles will be removed by Council, and the costs recovered from either; <u>5.1</u> The offender; or <u>5.2</u> The vehicle owner; or if unknown <u>5.3</u> The disposal of the vehicle. |
| 6 | Unless specified otherwise, the speed limit for motor vehicles on Maniototo's parks is 25 km/hr. |
| 7 | Overnight camping in motor vehicles on reserves will only be permitted where allowed for within this plan. |

30.19 Multipurpose use of Facilities

Some existing sportsground facilities could sustain higher levels of use, and the sharing of such facilities would prevent unnecessary duplication and cost.

Sub-letting of facilities by sports bodies can generate revenue and spread the load of paying for overheads such as power.

Objectives

- 1 *To encourage the sharing of existing facilities to prevent unnecessary duplication or expansion of facilities.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | The multiple use of buildings and other facilities by sports and cultural bodies shall be actively encouraged. |
| 2 | The shared use of facilities between sports bodies and other organisations shall be actively encouraged. |



Patearoa bowling club and hall shared facility

30.20 Park furniture

The placement of park furniture such as seats, tables, barbeques, litter bins and drinking fountains both supports the use of Maniototo's parks as well as encourages people to congregate at certain places.

Unmanaged, the haphazard installation of park furniture can add to visual clutter, and an ongoing burden of maintenance on Council and the community as a whole.

Using park furniture of the same design helps mitigate visual clutter, and reduces the cost for supply and repair.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide sufficient seats, picnic tables, barbeques, litter receptacles and other furniture of a design and location appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.*
- 2 *To minimise the range of designs and styles of park furniture.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | A register will be kept of all donated park furniture identifying the item donated, who donated it, when it was donated, and a copy of any wording used on commemorative plaques. |
| 2 | Council will not be obliged to replace donated park furniture when it comes to the end of its useful life, or to keep donated park furniture in the same location. |
| 3 | Park furniture shall be of standard design and appropriately placed in it's surroundings. |

30.20.1 Seats

Seats are common features on many parks. They act as anchor points where people will pause to enjoy their surroundings.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | New seats will only be installed where: <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and <u>1.2</u> The seat will provide viewing of an established vista; or <u>1.3</u> The seat is adjacent to a playground; or <u>1.4</u> The seat is adjacent to a picnic area. |
| 2 | As existing seats come to the end of their useful life, they will only be replaced where: <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and |

| POLICIES | |
|------------|---|
| <u>1.2</u> | The seat will provide viewing of an established vista; or |
| <u>1.3</u> | The seat is adjacent to a playground; or |
| <u>1.4</u> | The seat is adjacent to a formal picnic area. |
| 3 | New seats, and replacement of existing seats, shall be of the same design as is currently being used by Council. |
| 4 | People wishing to donate seats shall donate the full sum required, and Council will manage their purchase, delivery and installation. An approved plaque commemorating the donation may be affixed to the seat. |



Park furniture at Naseby tennis courts

30.20.2 Tables

Tables are provided to encourage people to congregate and consume food. They are typically associated with picnic areas and barbeque facilities.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | New tables will only be installed where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and <u>1.2</u> The seat or bench is adjacent to a barbeque facility; or <u>1.3</u> The seat or bench is adjacent to a formal picnic area. |

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 2 | As existing tables come to the end of their useful life, they will only be replaced where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and <u>1.2</u> The table is adjacent to a barbeque facility; or <u>1.3</u> The table is adjacent to a formal picnic area. |
| 3 | New tables, and replacement of existing tables, shall be of the same design as is currently being used by Council. |
| 4 | People wishing to donate tables shall donate the full sum required, and Council will manage their purchase, delivery and installation. An approved plaque commemorating the donation may be affixed to the table. |

30.20.3 Barbeques

Barbeques provide a significant enhancement to a park, and they generally encourage people to use parks, often staying for several hours.

Most parks are not designed nor intended for this kind of use, and the installation of barbeques needs to be restricted.

Because of the dry nature of Maniototo's climate, open fires are a significant fire hazard.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | New barbeques will only be installed where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and <u>1.2</u> The barbeque is adjacent to a picnic area used by the whole district. |
| 2 | As existing barbeques come to the end of their useful life, they will only be replaced where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.1</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and <u>1.2</u> the barbeque is adjacent to a picnic area used by the whole district |
| 3 | People wishing to donate barbeques shall donate the full sum required, and Council will manage their delivery and installation. A plaque commemorating the donation may be affixed to the barbeque or associated shelter. |
| 4 | Any barbecues installed must use bottled gas or electricity |

30.20.4 Litter bins

Litter bins are necessary in some of Maniototo's parks due to the type of use and level of activity they receive. Litter bins are closely associated with litter generation.

Litter can also be generated off site for example by shops selling food. Providing litter bins on parks for this situation only encourages litter generators to abrogate their responsibilities to manage waste.

In some parks litter bins may be removed where there is a high incidence of household rubbish being dumped into the bins. Council may review the issue of rubbish free parks where park users are required to take their rubbish home – "pack in pack out".

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | <p>New litter bins will only be installed where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>1.1</u> Litter is being generated by park users; and<u>1.2</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and<u>1.3</u> Insufficient litter bins currently exist; and<u>1.4</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a formal picnic area; or<u>1.5</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a playground; or<u>1.6</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a seat or table. |
| 2 | <p>As existing litter bins come to the end of their useful life, they will only be replaced where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>2.1</u> Litter is being generated by park users; and<u>2.2</u> There is a clearly demonstrated need; and<u>2.3</u> Insufficient litter bins currently exist; and<u>2.5</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a formal picnic area; or<u>2.6</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a playground; or<u>2.7</u> The litter bin is adjacent to a seat or table. |
| 3 | <p>New litter bins, and replacement of existing litter bins, shall be of the same design as is currently being used by Council.</p> |

30.21 Planting of Commemorative Trees

The majority of tree planting is funded and undertaken by Council, however Council sometimes receives requests from people wishing to plant commemorative trees. Over time these plantings assume a historic significance, (i.e. provide a record of past events) and as such need to be properly identified, recorded and maintained to a standard consistent with their status. Council will continue to maintain and manage any trees within the park, and replace trees as required.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow the planting of commemorative trees and other plants in accordance with Council's District Tree Management and Operational Guidelines.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | A register of commemorative trees will be kept and updated. |
| 2 | The planting of trees or other special plantings to commemorate significant events in the life of the district, shall be supported. These events may include visits by Royalty, Heads of State and other dignitaries, commemoration of international, national and local events, anniversaries of community organisations and other events of a civic nature considered appropriate for formal recognition. |
| 3 | Commemorative trees and other plants will be allowed at Maniototo's parks. |
| 4 | The actual location of commemorative trees on Maniototo's parks will be approved by Council. |
| 5 | Plaques associated with commemorative plantings shall be of a size and made of materials that suit the location, taking into consideration the effects of vandalism and the cost of the plaque. |
| 6 | Plaques are to be mounted on a concrete plinth that is then set into the ground at the base of the tree or other plant. There could, however, be exceptions (e.g. where the tree is planted in a formal setting with pavement or other built structures) in which case the plaque may be better set direct into the pavement or structure concerned. |
| 7 | Council will maintain trees and other plants planted to commemorate civic events. If trees or other plants do not meet Council's supply and planting standards, then a donation to cover the first five years of tree maintenance is required. Where trees do not meet Council's standards, Council accepts no obligation for replacement. |
| 8 | If commemorative plants need to be removed, then they may be replaced. Where replacements are made these will be with the same species or cultivar where possible. Exceptions occur when the species is inappropriate for the location or are a nuisance. |
| 9 | All commemorative tree planting shall also be undertaken in accordance with Council's District Tree Management and Operational Guidelines. |

30.22 Public Art on Parks

Public art is one of the more visible and accessible forms of art, and often is complimentary to the installation and the location if placed within a park. However public art can be controversial, and if located in the wrong place, can be in conflict with the primary purpose of the park.

Objectives

- 1 *To allow the installation of appropriate public art within Maniototo's parks*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Public art may only be installed in the park with the formal approval of Council. |
| 2 | Any application to Council to install a piece of public art may require, at the assessment of Council; a landscape assessment undertaken by a qualified landscape architect. |
| 3 | The location of any public art installation must be in keeping with the scale and values of the park, and it must not unduly impact on the cost or operation of recreation or maintenance activities. |



John Turnbull Thomson sculpture

30.23 Signs

Signs play an important role in reinforcing a park's identity and status. Signs are also essential in aiding identification of hazards that visitors might be exposed to. Some areas have important or special stories to tell, and the use of interpretive signage in these instances is appropriate.

The use of promotional or advertising signage is one way that organisations are able to raise income over and above levying their membership. However, this situation needs to be carefully managed so that its presence does not adversely affect the amenity of the park.

Objectives

- 1 *To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.*
- 2 *To control the displaying of club and sponsorship signs on Maniototo's parks.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Signs shall be provided to give clear and positive guidance to assist public enjoyment of the park. |
| 2 | Generally, all signs and symbols on the park shall be of standard design and appropriately placed in their surroundings. |
| 3 | The number and size of signs in the park shall be kept to a minimum to avoid visual detracting from the "natural" environment. |
| 4 | The Council may provide interpretive information for areas of interest at any of Maniototo's parks. |
| 5 | Where possible signs will be located on existing buildings and structures. |
| 6 | All signage must comply with the Central Otago District Plan. Any signage requiring consent must be gained by the relevant club or organisation, at their cost. |
| 7 | Unless specifically approved by Council, advertising signage will not be allowed at Maniototo's parks. |

30.24 Smoke Free Zone

Smoke free outdoor areas protect young people from the negative role-modeling effect of smoking. The less young people see smoking around them, the less 'normal' smoking becomes and the less likely they are to take up smoking themselves.

In terms of current best practice, committing to smoke free recreation areas is nothing new or extraordinary. Many local authorities have already contributed towards the established Government goal of a smoke free New Zealand by 2025 and adopted smoke free outdoor public places policies that cover areas like playgrounds, parks, sports fields, reserves and skate-parks.

Objective

1. *To make all playgrounds and sporting areas in Maniototo's parks and/or reserves smoke free zones.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Council will use a mix of information and signage to encourage smoke free zones in playgrounds and sporting areas. |



30.25 Sports Field Access and Public Use

It is important that sportsgrounds are accessible for general public use (as opposed to organised use of grounds by organisations) whenever possible, but it is also recognised that the need to maintain high quality playing surfaces precludes unrestricted access in many cases, particularly where the sports facilities have been provided at considerable cost by specific groups or organisations.

Objectives

- 1 *To restrict public access on sportsgrounds or parts of sportsgrounds where access would be detrimental to the playing surface quality, or where facilities might be at risk of damage.*
- 2 *To restrict public access during organised competitions.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | The extent to which Maniototo's parks may be used by the public for recreation shall be determined according to the following categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Public will not be allowed access to exclusive use areas covered by an occupation agreement, unless the occupation agreement states otherwise.1.2 Public will not be allowed access to sportsfields and facilities which have been booked with Council and are being used for competition or practice.1.3 Public will have access to all other areas, and sportsfields which are not in use for booked competition or practice use. |



Naseby Domain artificial cricket wicket

30.26 Sports Field - Renovation

In order for Council to prepare grounds for different codes, and to improve soil and surface conditions, it may undertake a renovation programme. This work can include compaction relief, topping up of surface deformations, fertilising, pest control, and establishment of new grass. Some of this work means that play cannot always immediately be undertaken on the field, and grounds may need to be closed from as many as a few days to several weeks.

Objectives

1 To provide for periods during the year where sportsfield renovation can be undertaken when required.

| POLICIES | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | To allow for closure for up to 6 weeks on any particular ground to enable sportsfield renovation activities to be undertaken. |
| 2 | Council will provide sufficient notice to sports codes to enable scheduling of competition around the sportsfield renovation period. |
| 3 | Council will, where possible, provide alternative facilities for users when fields are unavailable as a result of renovation. |

30.27 Tracks and Walkways

Recreational tracks and walkways are used for walking and other recreational activities. Activities such as mountain biking, may occur on recreational tracks, however, these activities can have adverse effects on park values including the experience of other park users.

Maniototo's parks may provide convenient access as an alternative to footpaths adjacent to roadways. Generally, these pathways have been developed to an appropriate standard for commuter traffic. Pathways may be used for recreational purposes, but were not specifically constructed for this purpose.

The Reserves Act 1977 allows for "footpaths" on parks where these are for public recreation or enjoyment or are necessary for the public using the park. While pathways are not primarily for public recreation or enjoyment, they do have a value for recreation and are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

Objectives

- 1 *To identify appropriate use of Maniototo's parks track network*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Persons walking on tracks have right of way over joggers and non-walkers (e.g. cyclists) unless it is designated for other use. |
| 2 | Horses and motorcycles are prohibited from tracks unless a specific exemption is indicated by way of a sign. |
| 3 | Cyclists and dogs are allowed on tracks, unless specifically prohibited as indicated by a sign or bylaw. |
| 4 | Organised mountain-bike races, bicycle races, cross-country events and other similar events are allowed on tracks within Maniototo's parks subject to the written permission of the Council being obtained. |

30.28 Trading in Public Places

Council has rules in place regarding trading in public places identifying allowed locations, hours of trade and licence requirements. These note that there may be specific conditions per site and that licence holders do not have exclusive use of any site.

Specific conditions for may include but are not limited to the following:

1. The car parks cannot be booked for the purpose of trading. The availability will be subject to demand for parking by the public.
2. Customers will need to be able to access the service window of the vehicle from the footpath. No trading on the carriageway is allowed.
3. No part of the vehicle, other than an awning, may extend over the curb. This is to avoid footpath obstruction.

Refer to Appendix: Trading in Public Places form which is processed by the Council planning department.

This section should be read in conjunction with all of Policy 31.1 - Use of Maniototo Reserves

30.29 Vandalism and Graffiti

With Maniototo's parks open to access at night, the associated facilities are at risk of damage from acts of vandalism. As vandalism greatly detracts from one of the primary purposes of parks, to provide a pleasant open space for people's enjoyment, control of vandalism is important.

There is no one solution to addressing acts of vandalism. A combination of solutions aimed at prevention, mitigation and elimination needs to be implemented.

Objectives

1. *To minimise the impact of vandalism on reserve appearance and use.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Wherever appropriate, Council will build new facilities and assets and replace old facilities and assets using materials that minimise damage from vandalism. |
| 2 | Wherever appropriate, Council will use techniques such as the use of security patrols and lighting to deter vandalism. |
| 3 | Where possible Council will remove/repaint over graffiti within 48 hours of it being reported. |
| 4 | Council will pass onto the Police any information which may lead to a prosecution for acts of graffiti and vandalism. |

30.30 National Grid Infrastructure

The National Grid carries electricity around the country to provide for commercial and residential properties. The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 (NPSET) and Resource Management (National Environment Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 (NESETA) recognise and confirm the national significance of the National Grid.

At present National Grid infrastructure is located on or near two Maniototo Reserves including Oturehua Dam Environs and Naseby Winter Park. Under the Resource Management Act 1991, the NESETA manages the effects of the operation, maintenance, development and upgrading of the National Grid transmission lines.

Under the Electricity Act 1992, the maintenance contractor must provide notice to landowners before entering land and actively seeks to work with the landowners around the timing and where relevant, the methods used for scheduled work. However, the Act allows for legal access to operate and maintain the National Grid for emergency repairs.

Objectives

1. *To recognise and provide for the ongoing maintenance of the National Grid.*
2. *To avoid the establishment of land use activities in the reserves that could adversely affect (including through reserve sensitivity) the operation, maintenance and development of the National Grid.*

| POLICIES | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Enable the operation, maintenance and development of the National Grid in Maniototo Reserves. |

Appendix 1: Trading In Public Places



APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR TRADING IN A PUBLIC PLACE

APPLICANT DETAILS

Name: _____

Trading Name (if any): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Mobile: _____

Fax: _____ Email: _____

Pre-approved sites:

Alexandra Site 11 : Pioneer Park
 Site 4 : Shannon Street car-parks
 Site 5 : Russell Street car-park (behind Terrace School)
 Site 2 : Beside rail trail at end of Rawhiti Street
 Site 10 : Top of Galloway Rd Straight

Cromwell Site 7 : Barry Avenue Cromwell
 Site 9 : Alpha Street Reserve

Roxburgh Site 12 : King George Park

Other site: _____

Type of goods/services for sale: _____

Intended dates/days of trading: _____

How are sales conducted? i.e. table display, tent, _____

Registration no. of vehicle (if applicable): _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

| <u>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</u> | |
|--|----------------------|
| Food vehicle inspected (Date and Comments) | _____ |
| EHO approval given for food sales | _____ |
| Sites approved | _____ |
| Licence Number | Issued _____ |
| Fee Paid \$ | Receipt Number _____ |
| (\$300 per annum GST incl.) | Date _____ |
| (\$50 per week GST incl.) | |

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