

ALLANDALE RECREATION RESERVE

MANAGEMENT PLAN



Banks Peninsula District Council 2006

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Plan prepared for the Banks Peninsula District Council by Chris Todd with assistance from Nina Harrison. General Policies prepared by Rob Greenaway & Associates.

Allandale Recreation Reserve Management Plan

1.0 Executive Summary

Allandale Domain is the only sizeable piece of public, useable open space in the valley and one of the few areas in the harbour basin suitable for organised sport.

Although situated in a prime coastal setting, its potential for passive recreation has yet to be fully realised.

The Governors Bay / Allandale area is experiencing an influx of new residents, many of whom carry out their sporting activities elsewhere and are more likely to enjoy the domain for informal outings than organised sport.

Allandale Domain is large enough for a combined full-sized sports field and cricket oval. If all sporting codes are to enjoy full-sized playing fields, they will have to share the central space.

The planning priorities for Allandale Reserve are to:

- Maintain sufficient open space to preserve the future options for organised sport.
- Upgrade and naturalise the foreshore environment.
- Provide opportunities for passive recreation along the foreshore.
- Encourage linkages between the reserve and local walkways.
- Replace the old public toilet and locate a new one on a more appropriate site.

2.0 Plan Structure

The management plan is divided into sections covering;

- Background information about the reserve's location, description, history, context, and administration;
- The management of vegetation and the reserve environment;
- The management of structures, services and facilities, and;
- Reserve use and associated policies.

Each of these areas is dealt with as a 'one stop shop' such that description, discussion, policies and implementation for each can be read in one place. Background information is presented to the degree necessary to explain the current plan: It is not intended as a comprehensive history or inventory.

A separate booklet, *General Policies for Reserves* by Rob Greenaway and Associates, should be read with this management plan. Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both general reserve policies and a specific management plan and there is any conflict, then the policies in the management plan take precedence. Otherwise the general policies shall apply automatically.



Background Information

2.1 Legal Classification

Gazette notice:	1983 pg 3469.
Legal description:	Lot 1 DP 41288 Block VII Halswell SD.
Land area:	2.1921ha.
Classification and status:	Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Vested in the Banks Peninsula District Council 1983.

2.2 Location & Access

Allandale Domain is located approximately 2.2km from Governors Bay on the Governors Bay / Teddington Road. Two driveways provide access into a gravel car park just inside the reserve entrance. Foot access is available from the adjacent roadside rest area via a solid timber footbridge.

2.3 Site Description

The reserve lies at the head of Lyttelton Harbour. It consists of a large rectangle with the long boundary along an estuarine waterfront. The site is close to sea level and generally flat. The grassed central expanse of the reserve is surrounded by a series of wind-breaks: the northern boundary with macrocarpa and ngaio; the roadside boundary with willow, wattle and cabbage tree; and the southern and eastern boundaries with poplar and some macrocarpa hedging. The domain is well-fenced around its landward borders.

The car park situated at the entrance to the reserve is separated from the remainder of the reserve by a series of 12 wooden posts. The reserve facilities include a concrete cricket practice wicket in poor repair, a floodlit sports field used for rugby training and a pony-club paddock with jumps situated in the eastern corner of the reserve. A community hall constructed in 1910 (approximately 216 square metres) is situated in the south western corner next to the car park. Three concrete block additions have been added subsequently. The hall is in good condition and contains a bathroom, store room, kitchen, bar and main hall area. An enclosed children's playground is located adjacent to the hall on its eastern boundary. A concrete block public toilet in poor condition is reached (unsuitably for both parties) by passing through the enclosed playground.

2.4 History

The reserve was vested in Banks Peninsula District Council (NZ Gazette 1983 p 3469) as a Recreation Reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977. The reserve was formerly known as Governors Bay Recreation Reserve. The original reserve excluded the eastern section of the playing field and included the area between the playing field and the yard of Governors Bay Transport Co. (under NZ Gazette 1895 p 764). The name of Allandale Domain was changed officially (NZ Gazette 1985 p 16) after a land swap with the neighbours to make the reserve into its current shape.

2.5 Administration & Management

The reserve is managed by the Allandale Domain Management Committee, an elected committee of the Banks Peninsula District Council. The committee is made up of representatives from sporting codes (cricket, soccer and rugby), the preschool and pony club.

2.6 Reserve Context

The recreational significance of Allandale Domain is that:

- It is the only sizeable piece of public, useable open space in the valley;
- It is one of the few areas locally (along with Diamond Harbour and Lyttelton) suitable for playing organised sport.
- It is situated in a prime coastal setting and connected by walking-tracks around the coast to Governors Bay and potentially out to Manson's Point.

Although the reserve is used for horse-riding and sport, its potential for passive recreation in a coastal setting has yet to be fully realised.

Allandale Domain is large enough for a single full-sized cricket oval, rugby, and/or soccer playing field. Changing recreation trends are seeing a reduction in the number of people playing traditional sports, especially cricket, although soccer is on the rise at the junior level. There are no dedicated soccer fields in the Lyttelton Harbour basin.

Residential development in the Governors Bay area is bringing in an influx of new residents, many of whom look to Christchurch for sporting venues. Such residents may be more likely to enjoy the domain for informal sport or outings than for organized sport.

Any planning for Allandale Reserve should:

- Maintain enough contiguous open space for a full-sized sporting field in order to preserve the future options for organized sport.
- Make the most of the reserve's location by providing opportunities for passive recreation and selected sea-views along the foreshore.

3.0 Management and Use of Reserve Environment

The management plan addresses the reserve as four distinct areas; the foreshore; the playing field; the pony club area; and the public hall area (covered in Structures, Services and Facilities). Objectives and policies have been drawn up following a discussion of each of these areas.

3.1 Foreshore Management

The foreshore runs the entire length of the site along the northern boundary. There is currently no provision for passive recreation in the reserve, although it would be a highly suitable venue for walking and picnicking due to its seaside location. The walkway around the headlands provides scenic views of Governors Bay; it is highly used and could be connected with the foreshore development of Allandale Reserve.

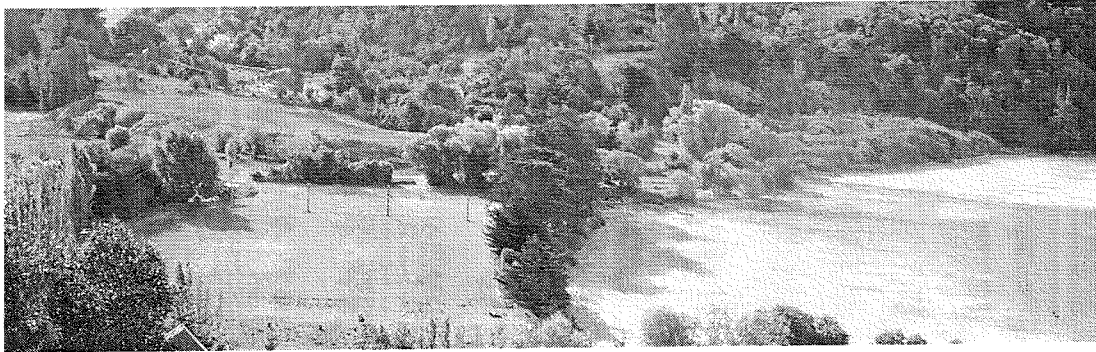


Figure 1: Allandale Reserve (LHS) showing its proximity to the Lyttelton Harbour foreshore.

The foreshore is dominated by a row of mature, very large macrocarpa trees estimated to be around 90 years old. The under story of these includes regenerating macrocarpa, boxthorn, marsh ribbonwood (*Plagianthus divaricatus*) and ngaio. Exposed macrocarpa tree roots extend some way into the domain playing field, precluding formal sport close to the foreshore unless the roots are ripped and removed and the ground leveled and top-dressed.

The Committee wishes to remove the macrocarpa trees and replace them with locally-sourced native coastal vegetation. The reasoning behind this is that the big trees no longer provide continuous shelter from the north-easterly winds; that they would prevent a successful programme of coastal bush regeneration from succeeding; and that their roots extend out into the playing field.

Some residents have objected to the proposed tree-felling because of the amenity value of the trees, the loss of established shelter, and because they provide nesting sites for heron.

Under the Reserves Act 1977, Section 42 (2), trees and bush on recreation reserves can be cut or destroyed where Council is satisfied that it is:

... necessary for the proper management and maintenance of the reserve, or for the management or the preservation of other trees and bush, or in the interests of the safety of persons on or near the reserve or of the safety of property adjoining the reserve, or that the cutting is necessary to harvest trees planted for revenue producing purposes.

This suggests that felling the macrocarpa trees may be valid 'for the management of other trees or bush'. However it suggests also that trees should be felled only to the extent that is necessary for that purpose, or to protect public safety: i.e. If native species could be established successfully without felling all of the large macrocarpa trees, then that may be a less contentious option open to the Committee.

There is a designated dog exercise area along the Governors Bay Foreshore Road between Sandy Bay car park and Allandale Reserve.

Objectives:

1. *To manage the foreshore vegetation for passive enjoyment, shelter and the enhancement of native flora and fauna.*
2. *To provide areas for walking, viewing and picnicking along the foreshore.*
3. *To limit the impacts of pest plants and animals on the environmental qualities of the foreshore.*

Policies:

1. Develop a foreshore amenity and walkway strip along the seaward length of the reserve, connecting it with the existing coastal walkway and adjacent roadside lay-by area.
4. Give priority to the re-establishment and planting of native flora along the foreshore, using locally sourced plants where possible and including species attractive to native birds (See General Policy 7.4 Tree Planting on Reserves).
5. Control and/or eradicate weeds, especially boxthorn and other vegetation that is likely to restrict the regeneration or establishment of native vegetation and access to the foreshore (See also General Policy 5.9 Pest Control).
6. Remove the mature macrocarpa to the extent that is necessary to establish a healthy under storey of native plants. Any tree felling should take place outside the heron breeding season. Fell any dead, dying, and/or unstable trees (See also General Policy 5.8 Tree Management).
7. Maintain low vegetation at selected viewpoints to enable reserve users to enjoy the coastal views.
8. Signpost the picnic area from the existing lay-by, encouraging those who park there to walk into the reserve over the footbridge (See General Policy 6.9 Signs regarding styles).
9. Once the coastal vegetation has been restored, provide an area with picnic tables in the lee of vegetation, with an access track to the beach. Provide two or three 'park bench' type seats at selected viewpoints of the harbour.
10. Dogs shall be permitted onto the reserve on a leash and owners shall be responsible for removing dog feces. (See BPDC General Policy 7.1 Dog Control).
11. Open fires are not permitted within the reserve (See General Policy 5.12 Fire Control).

3.2 Playing field

The turf playing field is in reasonable condition except near the foreshore, where tree roots and falling gradients make it unsuitable for sport without ripping and removal of the roots or top-dressing and levelling.

A full-sized combined cricket, soccer and rugby field could be located comfortably in the middle of the domain.

The reserve is used for rugby training and more recently has received interest from junior soccer. There are numerous rugby fields in the harbour basin, notably at Lyttelton, but no dedicated soccer fields. Although cricket has not been played at Allandale for some years, junior cricketers have recently started using the practice nets. Alternative cricket grounds (with artificial wickets) are located at Lyttelton (approx. 8 km), Diamond Harbour (approx. 15 km), Ataahua (approx. 20 km) and Awa-iti (approx. 40km).

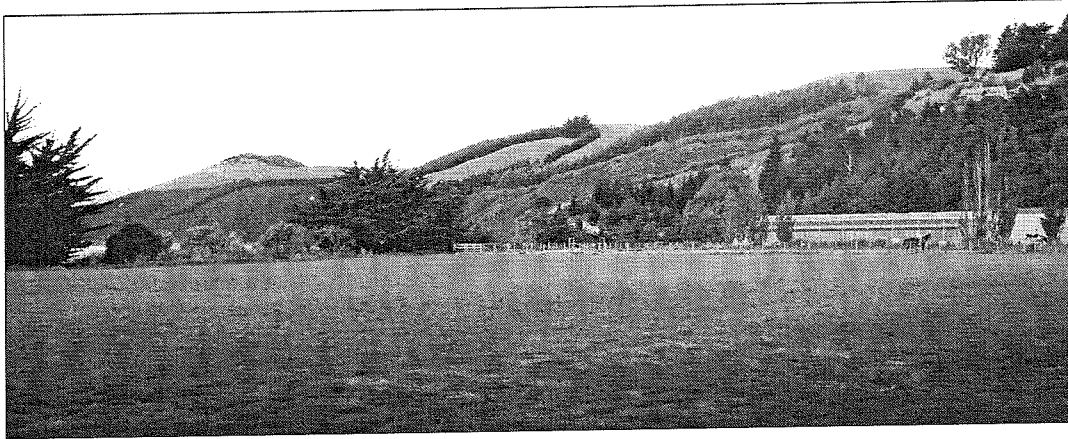


Figure 2: The playing fields with horse riding area in the background.

Objectives:

1. *To provide a venue for summer and winter sport.*
2. *To ensure that the placement of playing fields is compatible with the development of the foreshore strip for passive recreation, shelter, and the restoration of indigenous coastal vegetation.*
3. *To allow sports field lighting where the adverse effects on reserve values can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.*

Policies:

1. Maintain enough unobstructed open space for a full-sized combined rugby and soccer ground in winter and a cricket oval in summer.
2. Maintain playing-field turf in healthy condition with a level, hazard-free playing surface.

3.3 Horse Riding Area

Horse and pony riding is popular in the area. Allandale Reserve provides a safe, flat environment for show-jumping, which is not publicly available elsewhere in the valley.

Objective:

To create a sheltered, safe and attractive environment for horse-riding.

Policies:

1. Continue to allocate a portion of the reserve for the pony club as long as sufficient demand exists and conditions of use are met.
2. The pony club area shall remain fenced for the security of riders and the safety of other reserve users.

3. The pony club is responsible for maintaining its boundary fences, gates and jumps in safe condition and for controlling weeds and excessive pasture growth within the enclosure.
4. Permit the pony club to plant suitable amenity trees around the perimeter of the horse-riding area, in consultation with the Committee, for shade and amenity value. Side-prune any such trees for shade and the safety of horse riders.
5. Provide a suitable grassed pull-over area adjacent to the entrance car park for horse floats.
6. Horses shall be led to the horse-riding area along the seaward side of the reserve and not led or ridden through the sports field.

4.0 Management of Services, Structures & Facilities

4.1 Signs

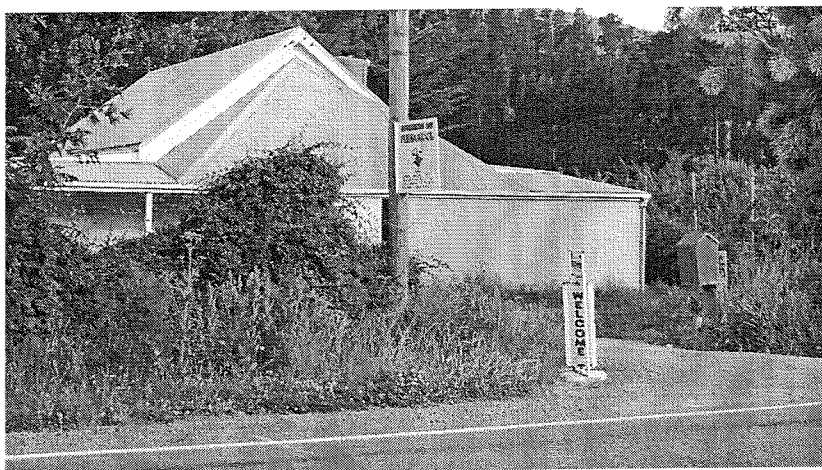


Figure 3: The entrance to the reserve from Governors Bay- Teddington Road

Allandale Domain is not signposted from the road. The sign at the entrance of the reserve advertises the Governors Bay Preschool only. Visitors to the area may be unaware that the reserve is public open space.

Objective:

1. To provide adequate information for visitors to locate and safely enjoy the reserve.
2. To minimize visual clutter whilst maximizing useful information about the reserve.
3. To ensure consistent sign information, styles and types on Banks Peninsula reserves.

Policies:

1. Provide a directional sign to Allandale Domain from the roadside adjacent.
2. Provide necessary informational signs, preferably located on a central information board or wall of the hall at or near the car park.
3. Keep the number of signs within the reserve to a minimum.
4. Remove redundant or excessive signs and signposts.
5. Maintain all signs in good condition.
6. Use an image and sign hierarchy consistent with other Banks Peninsula reserves and/or in accordance with NZ Standards for Recreational Signs and Outdoor Recreation symbols NZS 8603:2005.

(See also General Policy 6.9 Signs)

4.2 Public Access & Parking

The gravel car park provides for 40-50 cars and has two entrances onto the main road. One entrance would be sufficient, safer and more efficient for parking space. Given the premium on open space at the reserve, the car park and access roads should not take up more space than is reasonably necessary.

Objective:

To provide and maintain sufficient safe public access and car parking facilities without unduly compromising the recreational and amenity values of the reserve.

Policies:

See General Policy 6.11 Vehicle Access and Car Parking.

Actions:

1. In consultation with a Council Road Engineer, create a single, well-constructed entrance to the car park and close off any others.
2. Keep the entrance clear of obstructing vegetation to maintain clear visibility along the Governors Bay–Teddington Road.
3. Build a post and chain fence around the car park and a portion of the adjacent grassed area (as a horse-float lay-by) to prevent unauthorised vehicles from driving on the playing fields. Provide a padlocked section for authorised vehicles to gain access.
4. Provide separate pedestrian and equestrian access if required.

4.3 Public Hall



Figure 4: The community hall with playing field, vehicle barrier and car park in the foreground.

The Preschool is currently the principal user of the hall, hiring it from the Committee on a non-formal, long term basis since the early 1990's. This steady income has enabled the hall to be upgraded and maintained in good condition. The hall is also used for a variety of public events approximately six times a year, at which time the preschool staff has to pack up and remove all their equipment to a shipping container. Potential hall users may be inhibited from hiring the hall due to the known difficulty of the preschool relocating each time. Governors Bay has other venues for small community meetings, but Allandale Hall is the closest venue suitable for larger events such as school concerts and parties.

The Committee wishes to up-grade the hall to include internal showers with toilets and to extend the stage area. The Committee also wishes to leave space around the hall to allow for possible expansion.

The preschool have an enclosed outdoor playground on the eastern side of the hall, the boundary of which is circumscribed by the proposed cricket oval.

Objectives:

1. *To ensure that the public hall building is maintained in good, serviceable condition.*
2. *To ensure that any future development of the hall and its environs meets the needs of approved use and does not detract from the reserve qualities or unduly restrict public use of the hall.*

Policies:

1. Continue the non-formal hiring arrangement between the preschool and the committee unless changed by agreement.
2. Continue to enable public hire of the hall, encouraging users to give adequate notice and suggesting that groups that do not require such a large facility may wish to consider smaller locally available venues first.
3. Leave space to the north and north-east of the hall to allow for future expansion.
4. Keep new buildings in the reserve to a minimum, preferably locating them in the same south-east corner as the hall. Design any proposed buildings and structures in accordance with the low-key coastal nature of the reserve.
5. Upgrade the internal toilets, construct internal showers and extend the stage area of the hall.
6. Removed any disused, derelict or hazardous buildings and structures.

See also General Policy 6.22 Buildings and Structures.

4.4 Public Toilets

The present public toilet with septic tank is dated and in poor condition, poorly located and difficult to gain access to.

Objective:

To provide a hygienic, serviceable public toilet accessible to all users of the reserve

Policies:

1. Locate a new self-contained toilet, (e.g. Norski) close to the western (car park) end of the reserve.
2. Design the toilet building in an aesthetically pleasing way.
3. Provide for access by disabled users.
4. Once the new toilet is in use, demolish and remove the existing toilet block from the site.
5. Maintain the toilet in a hygienic and safe condition, including regular servicing of the septic tank.

4.5 Water Supply

The Domain has an independent spring-fed water supply which tests indicate is not of a high quality.

Objective

Provide a supply of safe, potable water for users of the reserve.

Policies

1. Test drinking water regularly.
2. Upgrade drinking water quality.

4.6 Sporting Structures

The sporting structures at the reserve are; a series of four rugby practice lights, a scrum machine, a cricket practice net in poor repair; and a fenced horse riding with a collection of show jumps. Rugby training is currently the only formal use of the sports fields. The four night-lights running down the side line of the rugby field and attached to old wooden telephone poles are an unsightly dominant visual feature of the reserve. Locating them beside the shelter trees on the inland side of the reserve would be much less obtrusive.

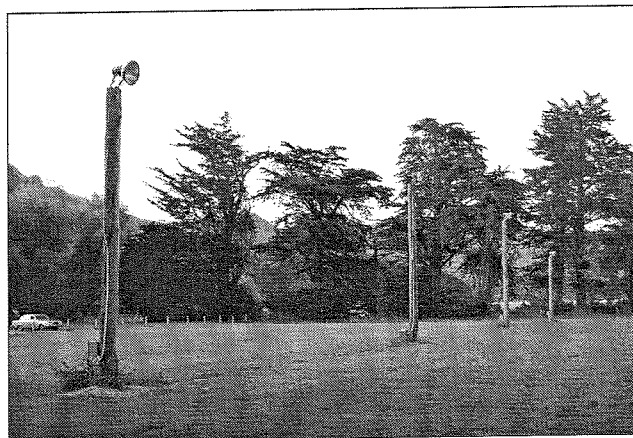


Figure 5: The night lights.

Objective:

To provide structures for each of the codes that uses the reserve, without compromising the ability of other codes to use it in future.

Policies:

4.6.1 Rugby and soccer

1. Provide rugby and soccer posts in winter.
2. Provide night lights for sport practice, subject to (a) locating them away from the foreshore and cricket oval, (b) locating them in a manner that does not detract from the 'harmony and cohesion' of the reserve, in particular the open space values and coastal vistas. The least obtrusive location for the lights would be as close as practicable to the inland boundary, (d) adequate consultation with reserve neighbours. (See also General Policy 6.13 Sports Field Lighting).

4.6.2 Cricket

1. Provide for a grass or clay wicket only.
2. Renovate the cricket practice net.

4.6.3 Horse riding

1. Provide a fence around the pony club enclosure and allow the club to place show jumping apparatus within it.
2. The Pony Club shall lease the pony-club area from the Committee and be responsible for maintenance and control of grass, weeds, jumps, gates and boundary fences in a safe, serviceable condition.

5.0 Health & Safety

Objective:

To provide a safe environment for all reserve visitors.

Policies:

1. Maintain all buildings, structures and equipment in safe condition.
2. The Committee shall maintain and seasonally update a hazard register, taking reasonable action to eliminate, isolate or minimize any hazards identified.

6.0 Schedule of Works

Action	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Future
Control weeds along foreshore												
Fell selected macrocarpa												
Restore native foreshore vegetation.												
Develop walkway & provide picnic tables												
Plant trees at horse riding area												
Provide horse float parking area												
Maintain and mow turf												
Erect 'Allandale Domain' sign on the roadside opposite the reserve entry												
Locate central information sign in or near the car park												
Upgrade to single reserve entrance.												
Erect fence around car park with padlocked gate for authorised vehicles												
Construct new toilet block												
Demolish old toilet block												
Upgrade hall toilet, shower and stage												
Test water supply regularly												
Service the septic tank at least regularly.												
Renovate cricket practice nets												
Relocate lights for rugby training												
Estimated Annual Cost												

7.0 Purpose & Scope of Reserve Management Plans

The Banks Peninsula District Council, as an administering body under the *Reserves Act 1977*, is required under section 41, to prepare and keep operative management plans for all Recreation Reserves under its control. A management plan outlines the Council's general intentions for use, development and maintenance of a reserve. The purpose of management plans is described in Section 41(3), which stipulates that:

"The management plan shall provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified."

If a reserve does not have a management plan, then no part of that reserve can be leased without public consultation. In practice this means that every time a recreational organisation makes an application to lease part of a reserve, that proposal must be publicly advertised for submissions. The production of a management plan can avoid this repeated public notification process, provided that the management plan specifies which areas are to be available for lease. The same applies to any development proposed within Recreation Reserves.

The procedure for preparing management plans is as follows:

- a) The public is consulted on what future use they would like their reserves put to.
- b) The public response is combined with general objectives and policies and further background information into a draft management plan document.
- c) This document is made available to the public for further comment. This is the opportunity for 'fine-tuning' of policies to produce a final document that accurately spells out how the reserve will be managed in the future.
- d) After hearings (if required) the draft management plan is amended accordingly and is then put before Council for approval in its final form. Once approved by Council it becomes the operative management plan.
- e) The Reserves Act provides for the management plan to be reviewed continuously so that it is adapted to changing circumstances. However, if the review involves major changes, it must again be opened for public input and comment.

Section 120(3) of the Reserves Act allows Council to determine its own procedure for hearing submissions received as a result of public consultation. However, Council is required by Section 120(1)d to give full consideration to every objection or submission received before deciding to proceed with the proposal.

The Reserves Act requires that full public consultation take place whenever land is declared to be reserve, whenever a reserve is classified, reclassified or revoked, whenever a management plan is prepared for a reserve, and whenever a reserve that has no management plan is leased.

The statutory minimum level of consultation is that a notice of the intended action be published once in the local daily paper, and a period of one month be given in which submissions may be made in response. The exception to this is the notification of draft management plans which requires a two month period for submissions.

The Reserves Act (and subsequent amendments) is the main legislation that determines how reserves should be managed. It covers issues such as the classification and purpose of reserves, revocation, management planning, leasing of reserves and public consultation. Section 3 of the Act states that reserves will be administered for the purpose of:

(a) Providing for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing-

- (i) Recreational use or potential, whether active or passive; or*
- (ii) Wildlife; or*
- (iii) Indigenous flora or fauna; or*
- (iv) Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or*
- (v) Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or values:*

(b) Ensuring, as far as possible, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna, both rare and commonplace, in their natural communities and habitats, and the preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and lands which in the aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character:

(c) Ensuring, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of the margins of lakes and rivers and the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires that reserves are classified according to their principal or primary purpose, and sets out 7 kinds of classification. This Reserve is classified as a Recreation Reserve, created:

"For the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside." (S. 17 Reserves Act 1977)

More specifically, Recreation Reserves are to provide for (S.17[2]):

"Freedom of entry and access by the public;

Management and protection of scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological or other features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife;

Conservation of the qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to its better use and enjoyment; and

Maintenance of soil, water and forest conservation values".

Under the BPDC District Plan, the 'anticipated environmental results' for Recreation Reserves are:

- The maintenance and enhancement of the recreational and natural amenity values of reserves;
- The control of development and the impacts of public use of reserves, in a manner that ensures that their character is enhanced or remains substantially unchanged;

- That development and activities in recreation reserves do not create significant adverse effects on the amenity values of adjoining sites.

The BPDC Reserves Strategy¹ further identifies five key values that should be provided for in the management of reserves. These values, identified also by the *Reserves Act 1977*, are recreation, landscape, heritage, ecology, and culture. The weight given to each depends on the degree to which each is present or can be provided for in a reserve.

The overall objectives for the Reserve are therefore:

- To provide suitable amenities to enable the proper use and enjoyment and of the reserve.
- To identify, preserve and where appropriate enhance the existing recreational, landscape, heritage, ecological, and cultural values and features of the reserve.
- To preserve and enhance the scenic and spatial values which contribute to the reserve's attractiveness.
- To ensure that any new activities in the reserve do not unduly compromise the existing use, enjoyment and amenity of the reserves.
- To ensure that any development on the reserve, such as buildings, facilities and car parks, should not be located or be of a design or scale that detracts from any recognised use, values or amenity of the land or of adjoining sites.

This management plan sets out how the Banks Peninsula District Council intends to achieve the intended purposes of its Recreation Reserves. Management plans are normally subject to ongoing review and regular, comprehensive reconsideration at ten-yearly intervals. Public comment will be sought on each management plan each time it is reviewed.

8.0 General Reserve Policies

The *General Policies for Reserve Management* prepared by Rob Greenaway and Associates are in a separate document. They are integral to specific reserve management plans and are intended to be read with those plans.

Where any issue on a reserve is addressed by both the *General Policies* and a management plan specific to a reserve, then the specific policy takes precedence. Conversely, where a management plan is silent or incomplete on an area of policy, the general policy shall apply.

For any issue on a reserve in Banks Peninsula District that is not classified as a reserve under the *Reserves Act 1977*, the *General Policies* apply.

¹ Rob Greenaway and Associates 2002